



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18QU232

Site Name: Sylvester Farms VIII

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late Archaic and Early or Middle Woodland short-term camp

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 4

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.9311

Longitude -75.9949

Physiographic province Eastern Shore Coastal P

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 0 m

Site slope 0

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

### Topography

- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other

### Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any)

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is

0 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric context

Unknown context

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

### Prehistoric

- Multi-component
- Village
- Hamlet
- Base camp
- Rockshelter/cave
- Earthen mound
- Cairn
- Burial area
- Misc. ceremonial
- Rock art
- Shell midden
- STU/lithic scatter
- Quarry/extraction
- Fish weir
- Production area
- Unknown
- Other context

### Historic

Urban/Rural?

#### Domestic

- Homestead
- Farmstead
- Mansion
- Plantation
- Row/townhome
- Cellar
- Privy

#### Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

#### Transportation

- Canal-related
- Road/railroad
- Wharf/landing
- Maritime-related
- Bridge
- Ford

#### Educational

#### Commercial

- Trading post
- Store
- Tavern/inn

#### Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

#### Townsite

#### Religious

- Church/mtg house
- Ch support bldg

#### Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

N

Flotation samples taken

N

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>	

## Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

## Historic Sherd Types

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		
Flaked stone	277	
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Fire-cracked rock	22	
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

## Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

## Lithic Material

Jasper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		
Pottery (all)	2	
Glass (all)	3	
Architectural	4	
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Misc. kitchen	12	
Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Misc.	1	
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

## Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>		

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 2:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 3:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 4:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 5:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 6:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 7:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 8:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 9:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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Brief

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Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18QU232, also known as Sylvester Farms VIII site, is located along MD 404. The Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA) contracted with URS Corporation to provide a Phase I archaeological survey and Phase II archaeological evaluations of six sites as part of the MD 404 Dualization project from US 50 to Denton Bypass in Queen Anne's, Caroline, and Talbot Counties, Maryland. The purpose of this task was to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey of multiple supplemental design element areas and to conduct Phase II archaeological evaluations of six archaeological sites (18QU225, 18QU226, 18QU228, 18QU229, 18QU230, and 18QU232).

The project area is located on the eastern shore in Queen Anne's County within the Maryland Historical Trust's Archaeological Research Unit 4: Choptank Drainage Riverine Patuxent Drainage. The project limits are MD 404 from the Denton Bypass to west of Ridgely Road (in the east) and MD 404 from west of Pinder Road to US 50 (in the west). The project vicinity is characterized generally as a flat, low, and almost featureless plain. SOILS/LOCATION: In 1990 the area of the site was a cultivated agricultural field planted in corn. The site is still cultivated at present, but was planted in soy beans rather than corn at the time of the survey.

Norwich and Tuckahoe Creeks run near to the Phase I survey areas. The present land use pattern is a mosaic of wooded lots, agricultural fields, commercial development, and residential lots. The ground surface visibility was less than 50 percent for over 90 percent of the project area. The ground surface was obscured by trees and associated undergrowth, manicured lawns, tall grasses, or paved roads and parking lots. A small portion of the area consisted of no-till farm fields. The area is rural in character.

Archeologists generally divide the prehistoric era in the region into three periods: the Paleoindian (10,000 – 8,000 B.C.), Archaic (8,000 – 1,000 B.C.), and Woodland (1,000 B.C. – A.D. 1600) Periods. While uncommon, a sufficient number of sites have been identified in the Chesapeake Bay region to provide for an interpretation of prehistoric settlement patterns and subsistence during the Paleoindian period. The traditional view of Paleoindian settlement and subsistence in Virginia and Maryland is based on the forager through collector spectrum outlined by Binford. The Archaic Period dates to ca. 8,000 to 1,000 B.C. and is conventionally sub-divided into the Early (ca. 8,000 – 6,000 B.C.), Middle (ca. 6,000 – 3,000/2500 B.C.), and Late/Transitional (ca. 2,500 – 1,000 B.C.) periods. The Archaic Period generally refers to pre-ceramic sites associated with hunter-gatherers that occupied the emerging deciduous forests of the Eastern Woodlands. Human populations living in the region during the Archaic Period were adapting to major changes in the environment. The Woodland Period in Maryland is divided into the Early (1,000 – 500 B.C.), Middle (500 B.C. – A.D. 900), and Late (A.D. 900 – 1600) periods. The Woodland Period across most of the Mid-Atlantic is marked by the introduction of ceramics, significant population growth, and the development of semi-sedentary and sedentary ways of life.

At the time of European contact, the Delaware Indians lived in the area to the north of the project area, and the Nanticoke and neighboring tribes occupied the area to the south; it has generally been accepted in the ethnographic and archeological literature that the area of the project area was an unoccupied zone between the two groups. The MD 404 project area is an example of Maryland's rural agrarian intensification process. This area of the Eastern Shore was developed as a tobacco farming area in the late seventeenth century through 1730. Along with this agricultural trend came the movement away from free and indentured servants and towards the use of African and African American enslaved people on the Eastern Shore. The 1794 Griffith map shows Hillsboro and the Tuckahoe Church near the confluence of the Tuckahoe and Norwich Rivers. By this time, many towns had been established between waterways and roads. Property adjacent to the town of Hillsboro was owned by three families: Downes (also seen as Downds, and Downs), Hardcastle, and Seth.

In the nineteenth century, commerce and industry became increasingly important to the regional economy, influencing the development of new transportation systems and local industries. Rapid growth occurred on the Eastern Shore. Agriculture was reinvigorated on the Delmarva Peninsula in the mid-nineteenth century with the introduction of new crops, the advent of improved agricultural techniques, and increasing access to transportation. During the mid-nineteenth century, Jacob Morgan built his farmhouse in the project vicinity, and W.H. Ralph was identified as a local hotel owner. Strong's 1866 Map of Queen Anne's County also shows W.E. Mason and J.C. Seward in the project vicinity.

The value of farms plummeted after the Civil War, and many people migrated to the cities for work. Queen Anne's and Caroline counties remained agricultural areas with small rural communities. In 1897, Saulsbury's map shows Jason Fleming, Dr. Thomas Hackett, J. W. Knotts, the Ringolds, and H. Price as landowners in the vicinity of the project area. By the twentieth century, the counties began to see the growth of the suburbs. A few houses are shown near the project area in both Queen Anne's and Caroline counties on a 1905 USGS topographic quadrangle map. The effects of both the Depression and post-World War II prosperity were seen on the Eastern Shore. The area experienced a decline until the recent past. While improved transportation proved to be a boom for the Maryland suburbs, the Eastern Shore communities remained largely rural. It was not until the late twentieth century that the Delaware and Maryland coastal communities experienced a real estate boom in buying and selling coastal property. Today, the area is a mixture of urban and rural, old and new, giving way to modern suburban development.

Background research was conducted at the MHT library and involved examining archaeological site files, Maryland Inventory of Historic Places (MIHP) forms, and archaeological reports on file at the MHT for projects conducted within 1 mi of the project area. The primary objective of this research was to characterize the cultural resources of the surrounding area as an aid for contextualizing the results of the current study. In total, 36 archaeological sites have been registered with the MHT within a 1-mi radius of the project area. These resources include 16 historic, 14 prehistoric, and six multicomponent sites. Prehistoric sites include scatters, camps, and quarries dating from the Early Archaic to the Late Woodland Periods. Historic sites include domestic sites, scatters, a farmstead, a cannery, and a schoolhouse that range from the late eighteenth to the twentieth century. The six sites surveyed as part of the Phase II survey were previously known, identified in 1990.

The original Phase I work (1990) consisted of systematic shovel test pits (STPs) in conjunction with controlled surface survey with 5m intervals. The shovel tests primarily covered the vegetated/wooded sections, while the surface survey was conducted in the plowed agricultural field.



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Unknown

Site size was estimated at .4 ha (1 acre), based on the distribution of 75 prehistoric artifacts including fire-cracked rock, lithic debitage, tools, and few undiagnostic projectile points. The site was interpreted as a short-term camp used during the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. The site was interpreted as a short-term camp used during the Late Archaic through the Middle Woodland periods. The site was recommended for further archaeological testing to determine significance, as it may yield important information for prehistory.

The purpose of the 2015 task was to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey of multiple supplemental design element areas (which did not include the area of the six previously identified sites) and to conduct Phase II archaeological evaluations of six previously identified archaeological sites (18QU225, 18QU226, 18QU228, 18QU229, 18QU230, and 18QU232). The goal of the Phase II investigations was to determine if potentially significant archaeological resources were present that could be adversely affected by the proposed MD 404 construction activities. Phase II evaluation methods were developed to relocate the sites, refine site size and boundaries, and determine if any of the sites were eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Testing entailed excavating 40-cm diameter STPs and 1 x 1-m test units (TUs). In total, 362 STPs and 56 TUs were excavated as part of the Phase II evaluation. Phase II STPs were excavated at 10-m intervals across the previously delineated site area and radial STPs were excavated at 5-m intervals in cardinal directions around positive STPs. No testing was conducted outside of the project area and no STPs were excavated in areas of standing water or greater than 15 percent slope. TU locations were based on the results of the STP excavations with a goal to investigate the vertical extent of the site; gather additional data about the character of artifact concentrations; identify cultural features, if present; and to gain understanding of soil conditions across the project area. The north and west wall of each unit was photographed and drawn to scale in order to document variation in the soil stratigraphy of the site. The base of each unit was also photographed. Field maps were drawn to document the locations of STPs, TUs, and any topographic or cultural features. All soil anomalies and features were photographed in planview, drawn, and recorded in an anomaly log. Anomalies that were identified as natural in origin were recorded as such on the log and were not investigated further. Anomalies that appeared anthropogenic or possibly anthropogenic were treated as cultural features until proven otherwise.

As part of the 2016 study, 63 primary and six radial STPs were excavated across and adjacent to the previously mapped site boundary. Only 17 percent (n=12) of those 69 STPs contained artifacts: 17 prehistoric artifacts, four historic artifacts, and one animal bone fragment. Nine of the STPs contained only prehistoric artifacts, one contained only historic artifacts, and two contained both prehistoric and historic artifacts. Most of the positive STPs clustered together on a level portion of the landform at the western side of the investigated area. The cluster appears to form the core of the site and measures approximately 40 m north to south x 50 m east to west, or 0.49 ac in area, which is much smaller than previously mapped. Similar to the distribution of STPs containing cultural materials at site 18QU230, there were no positive STPs in the eastern 50 to 60 m of the site as originally mapped and later digitized. Again, it is unclear if this absence is related to the overall low density of artifacts at the site or inaccuracies related to how the original paper maps were geo-referenced when digitized. Given the similar pattern across sites, a mapping translation error seems likely to be part of the cause.

Ten TUs were excavated at site 18QU232. All 10 TUs were located within the cluster of positive STPs on the western side of the site in order to focus efforts on the area of highest artifact density. An additional 208 prehistoric artifacts and 16 historic artifacts, bone and shell fragments were recovered from these ten TUs. Temporally diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were not recovered from site 18QU232 as a result of the Phase II investigation; the two projectile point fragments that were recovered could not be typed. Artifacts were recovered from the plowzone horizon, from an E horizon, and from the top of the subsoil horizon. No anomalous soil stains or cultural features were identified.

The 1990 Phase I archaeological survey of 18QU232 yielded 74 prehistoric lithic artifacts from the ground surface. The 2016 Phase II site examination yielded a total of 225 prehistoric lithic artifacts; 17 were from STPs, and 208 were from TUs. In total, 299 prehistoric lithic artifacts were recovered from the site when the Phase I and Phase II assemblages are combined.

The prehistoric artifact assemblage is dominated by debitage (86.6 percent), with FCR (7 percent), formal chipped stone tools (3.6 percent), informal chipped stone tools (<1 percent), core fragments (<1 percent), hammer/handstones (<1 percent), and groundstone tools (<1 percent) and making up smaller portions of the assemblage. No prehistoric pottery was recovered from the site.

Eleven formal chipped stone tools were recovered from the site: the projectile point collected in 1990, three additional unidentifiable point fragments, six biface fragments, and a scraper. Only two informal chipped stone tools were recovered from the site, both were classified as retouched or utilized pieces of debitage. The tool assemblage also included a fragment of a basalt ground stone tool that was recovered as part of the Phase I investigation, and two presumed knapping or battering implements (a quartz hammerstone and a handstone made of sandstone). As a whole, this is a diverse set of stone tools representing a wide range of activities. Late reduction stage debitage (42.5 percent) is more prevalent than either early reduction stage debitage (25 percent) or middle reduction stage debitage (32.5 percent), suggesting that the majority of knapping activities at this locale focused on the later stages of tool manufacture and maintenance. The presence of the early reduction stage debitage as well as the core fragment and tools such as the hammerstone and the handstone does indicate, however, that some degree stage tool production occurred.

Twenty-two historic artifacts were recovered from the Phase II excavations at site 18QU232 including six bone (five unidentified bird and one unidentified mammal), five hard shell clam (*Mercenaria mercenaria*) fragments, four nails (two cut, one wire, and one unidentified), three glass fragments, two ceramic (whiteware, 1820-present), one unidentified nutshell fragment, and one slag fragment. The historic artifacts are considered field scatter.

The Phase II investigations show that the integrity of 18QU232 is poor. Site 18QU232 is a Late Archaic to early Middle Woodland site with a fairly well defined horizontal boundary. There is, however, no internal spatial patterning and the site's integrity is impaired. The integrity of soils at the site has been impacted by over two hundred years of plowing, the installation of drainage ditches, and road construction and maintenance. These impacts have displaced artifacts horizontally and vertically. Diagnostic artifacts suggest prehistoric occupation during the Late Archaic and/or Early Woodland periods, as well as incidental historic trash disposal from the nineteenth to twentieth centuries. In addition to problems with integrity, visibility is low at this site, as suggested by the lack of cultural features, the small number of temporally diagnostic artifacts collected, and the total assemblage size. The quantity and quality of data that can be acquired from the site may not be sufficient to generate or answer meaningful research questions.

A single contracting stemmed Piscataway/Rossville projectile point recovered during the Phase I investigation provided a broad Late Archaic to early Middle Woodland temporal affiliation for site 18QU232. Two projectile point fragments were recovered during the Phase II investigation, but neither of them could be typed and, thus, these two points cannot provide information on temporal affiliation. The site remains affiliated with the Late Archaic through early Middle Woodland periods on the basis of the artifact recovered as a result of the Phase I survey.

Based on the patterning of prehistoric artifact types, site 18QU232 appears to represent one distinct locus of activity where a variety of activities occurred. Activities included acquisition of lithic raw material, chipped stone tool manufacture and maintenance in varying degrees, as nonlithic resource procurement



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and processing. The diversity of artifact classes, presence of FCR, and limited temporal affiliation, supports Barse's 1990 interpretation of site 18QU232 as a camp site at least once sometime between the Late Archaic period and the early Middle Woodland period.

The integrity of site 18QU232 is impaired. The integrity of soils at the site has been impacted by over two hundred years of plowing, the installation of drainage ditches, and road construction and maintenance. These impacts have displaced artifacts horizontally and vertically. In addition to problems with integrity, visibility is low at this site, as suggested by the lack of cultural features, the small number of temporally diagnostic artifacts collected, and the small assemblage size. The quantity and quality of data that can be acquired from the site may not be sufficient to generate or answer meaningful research questions. Other sites in the area with more refined temporal affiliations and features may have a better potential for answering questions related to the prehistoric period. In sum, it is unlikely that the site will yield additional significant information on the regional prehistoric period under Criterion D. Site 18QU232 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP and no additional work is recommended for the site.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

18QU232 SF, 95007024, 95002577