MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18WO184 **Site Name:** MD 6

Other name(s) Summerfield 2

Prehistoric ☑ Historic ☑ Unknown ☐

Brief Description: Middle-Late Archaic & Early,Middle,& Late Woodland base or short-term camps, Late 18th to mid-19th c. house

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 2 SCS soil & sediment code SaB, SaC2, F

Latitude 38.1501 Longitude -75.3970 Physiographic province Eastern Shore Coastal P Terrestrial site ☑ Underwater site ☐

Elevation m Site slope 2-10% 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	☐	High terrace	☐
Hilltop/bluff	☑	Rockshelter/ cave	☐
Interior flat	☑	Hillslope	☑
Upland flat	☐	Unknown	☐
Ridgetop	☐	Other	☐
Terrace	☐		
Low terrace	☐		

Ownership

Private	☑
Federal	☐
State of MD	☐
Regional/ county/city	☐
Unknown	☐

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Hardship Branch

Saltwater		Freshwater	
Ocean	☐	Stream/river	☑
Estuary/tidal river	☐	Swamp	☑
Tidewater/marsh	☐	Lake or pond	☑
		Spring	☐

Minimum distance to water is 79 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site		Woodland site		Contact period site		ca. 1820 - 1860	Y
Archaic site		MD Adena		ca. 1630 - 1675		ca. 1860 - 1900	
Early archaic		Early woodland	Y	ca. 1675 - 1720		ca. 1900 - 1930	
MIddle archaic	Y	Mid. woodland	Y	ca. 1720 - 1780		Post 1930	
Late archaic	Y	Late woodland	Y	ca. 1780 - 1820	Y		

Unknown prehistoric context ☐ Unknown historic context ☐ Unknown context ☐

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American		Asian American	
African American		Unknown	Y
Anglo-American		Other	
Hispanic			

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

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

Other context ☐

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic	☑	Furnace/forge	☐	**Military**	☐	Post-in-ground	☐
Homestead	☐	Other	☐	Battlefield	☐	Frame-built	☐
Farmstead	☐	**Transportation**	☐	Fortification	☐	Masonry	☐
Mansion	☐	Canal-related	☐	Encampment	☐	Other structure	☐
Plantation	☐	Road/railroad	☐	**Townsite**	☐	**Slave related**	☐
Row/townhome	☐	Wharf/landing	☐	**Religious**	☐	**Non-domestic agri**	☐
Cellar	☐	Maritime-related	☐	Church/mtg house	☐	**Recreational**	☐
Privy	☐	Bridge	☐	Ch support bldg	☐	**Midden/dump**	☐
Industrial	☐	Ford	☐	**Burial area**	☐	**Artifact scatter**	☑
Mining-related	☐	**Educational**	☐	Cemetery	☐	**Spring or well**	☐
Quarry-related	☐	**Commercial**	☐	Sepulchre	☐	**Unknown**	☐
Mill	☐	Trading post	☐	Isolated burial	☐	**Other context**	☐
Black/metalsmith	☐	Store	☐	**Bldg or foundation**	☐		
		Tavern/inn	☐	Possible Structure	☑		

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples			
Soil samples taken	Y	Flotation samples taken	Y
Other samples taken			

Historic context samples			
Soil samples taken	N	Flotation samples taken	N
Other samples taken			

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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types

Clovis		Koens-Crispin	
Hardaway-Dalton		Perkiomen	
Palmer		Susquehana	
Kirk (notch)		Vernon	
Kirk (stem)		Piscataway	
Le Croy		Calvert	
Morrow Mntn		Selby Bay	1
Guilford		Jacks Rf (notch)	
Brewerton	1	Jacks Rf (pent)	
Otter Creek		Madison/Potomac	
		Levanna	1

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek		Popes Creek		Shepard		Keyser	
Dames Qtr	1	Coulbourn	2	Townsend	4	Yeocomico	
Selden Island		Watson		Minguannan		Monongahela	
Accokeek		Mockley	22	Sullivan Cove		Susquehannock	
Wolfe Neck	46	Clemson Island		Shenks Ferry			
Vinette		Page		Moyaone			
				Potomac Crk			

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	1	Staffordshire		**Stoneware**	
Astbury		Jackfield		Tin Glazed		English Brown	
Borderware		Mn Mottled		Whiteware		Eng Dry-bodied	
Buckley		North Devon		**Porcelain**		Nottingham	
Creamware	10	Pearlware	18			Rhenish	
						Wt Salt-glazed	

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts

Flaked stone	242	Other fired clay	
Ground stone	5	Human remain(s)	☐
Stone bowls		Modified faunal	
Fire-cracked rock	125	Unmod faunal	7
Other lithics (all)	27	Oyster shell	☐
Ceramics (all)	301	Floral material	☑
Rimsherds		Uncommon Obj.	
		Other ☐	

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)		Storage/trash pit	☑
Midden	☑	Burial(s)	☐
Shell midden	☐	Ossuary	☐
Postholes/molds	☑	Unknown	☐
House pattern(s)	☐	Other	☐
Palisade(s)	☐		
Hearth(s)	☑		
Lithic reduc area	☐		

Lithic Material

		Fer quartzite	☐	Sil sandstone	☐
Jasper	☑	Chalcedony	☑	European flint	☐
Chert	☑	Ironstone	☐	Basalt	☐
Rhyolite	☑	Argilite	☐	Unknown	☐
Quartz	☑	Steatite	☐	Other	☑
Quartzite	☑	Sandstone	☑	diabase, conglo	

☐ **Dated features present at site**

Historic Artifacts

		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	72	Activity item(s)	1
Glass (all)	172	Human remain(s)	☐
Architectural	845	Faunal material	☑
Furniture		Misc. kitchen	121
Arms	2	Floral material	☐
Clothing		Misc.	16
Personal items		Other ☑	coal, plastic

Historic Features

Const feature	☐	Privy/outhouse	☐	Depression/mound	☐
Foundation	☐	Well/cistern	☐	Burial(s)	☐
Cellar hole/cellar	☐	Trash pit/dump	☐	Railroad bed	☐
Hearth/chimney	☐	Sheet midden	☐	Earthworks	☐
Postholes/molds	☐	Planting feature	☐	Mill raceway	☐
Paling ditch/fence	☐	Road/walkway	☐	Wheel pit	☐

Unknown	☐	
Other	☑	trench

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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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

☑ Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site MD 6 (18WO184) is a multicomponent prehistoric Woodland and 19th-20th century historic site. The site is located on a low ridge in a fallow field situated along the Snow Hill Bypass in Worcester County. The soil types at the site are Sassafras sandy loam and Fort Mott loamy sand, both of which formed in upland environments and are unlikely to contain deeply buried deposits. A knoll in the eastern part of the site is underlain by marine sediments and a basin-shaped hollow sits at the southwestern edge of the site area. The hollow was partly filled in by colluvium from the knoll during the Late Woodland period thus providing a cap for the underlying material.

The site was first identified in 1997 during Phase I surface collection and shovel testing associated with (then) planned improvements to US113. Archival research did not indicate that there was a structure at this location in the historic past; however, a currently standing structure located to the northeast of the site was listed on an 1877 map. There were no other sites or finds in the immediate vicinity of MD 6. Phase I survey methods included field walking and surface collection and excavation of 66 shovel test pits (STPs). Artifacts collected at the time suggested there 2 Woodland period occupation episodes and revealed a smaller historic period component. Phase II work was conducted between November and December 1997 and in September and December 1999, and January 2000. At this time the archeologists learned from the current landowner that during World War II a chicken house with brick foundations was built on the knoll. This structure could not be located on any map. Phase II investigations involved the excavation of 25 meter² test units (Tus). The primary goals of the Phase II work were to identify the prehistoric periods or phases present at the site other than the Woodland components identified during Phase I, assess if there were any features present, assess if there was an undisturbed A horizon or midden at the site as suggested by the earlier survey, and discern a probable site function.

The artifact density and distribution indicate that the prehistoric component at Site MD 6 extends about 120 meters northeast-southwest by 120 meters northwest-southeast, and covers about 10,000 square meters on the level part of the ridge. Nine prehistoric features were identified at the site, 1 during Phase I (no number) and 8 during the Phase II field work. Features 1, 2 and 7 proved to be natural rather cultural in origin. All of the features were partially excavated except for Feature 6 which was fully excavated.

During Phase I investigations a posthole feature was located in the wall of STP #92. It had a straight wall and a flat base and measured 10 cm in diameter and extended 7 cm below the plow zone. One sherd, possibly Mockley, was found in the feature.

Feature 3 (Tus E910 N970-971)was a small basin-shaped refuse and/or storage pit that extended 26.5 cm below the plow zone into the B horizon, and was approximately 65 cm wide at its greatest extent. A plow scar cuts through the unit just south of the feature. Burnt hickory nutshell, charred wood, and several pieces of debitage were recovered from the pit. Oxidizable Carbon Ration (OCR) dating of feature fill placed the feature at 1358 BC.

Feature 4 (TU E920 N970) was a relatively large, ovoid-shaped stain with diffuse edges, possibly serving as a storage pit. Artifacts from the feature include 1 rhyolite flake and 1 Mockley sherd. An OCR date of 1739 BC was returned on feature fill. This does not correspond with the dates for Mockley ceramics and reflects other cultural and/or natural processes.

Feature 5 (TU E920 N949.5) was first identified by a dark circular stain with charcoal flecks. Based on morphology it was interpreted as a postmold, about 14 cm wide and extending 14 cm below ground surface. Flotation of the feature fill produced charred wood and hickory shell fragments, and a goosefoot seed fragment.

Feature 6 (TU E919 N949.5, E920 N949.5) is a hearth feature identified by light charcoal smears. Its make-up consists of scattered fire-cracked rock (FCR) associated with sherds from a single vessel in an area of about 65x100 cm. FCR from this feature accounts for more than 70% of the total FCR collected from the site. Fill beneath the FCR was retained for flotation which produced calcined bone (7), charred wood fragments, carbonized hickory and acorn shell fragments, and carbonized ragweed (1), mustard (4), greenbriar (1), grass (1), and wild grape (1) seeds. Artifacts recovered from the feature include 1 hammerstone, 65 FCR, and 5 sherds; additional FCR and sherds were recovered from the surrounding matrix. 13 sherds similar to the Brodhead Net Impressed and Albemarle Net Impressed types along with Wolf Neck sherds were identified.

Feature 8 (TU E910 N970-971) is described as a large refuse/storage pit with dimensions of at least 85X165 cm and an unknown depth. It is located just a few centimeters away from Feature 3. The feature extends outside the limits of the unit to the east and below the level to which the units were excavated, and was left intact for future investigation. Charred nutshell and seeds were noted but not analyzed. The feature produced 13 flakes, 1 hammerstone, 2 FCR, 24 sherds, and 1 animal bone (ulna).

A total of 720 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from surface collection, 26 of the 66 STPs that were excavated, and 25 one meter square test units. There were 399 lithic artifacts: 5 projectile points (1 Brewerton, 1Dry Brook, 1 Levanna, 1 Selby Bay, and 1 untyped), 2 whole and 2 broken bifaces, 5 scrapers, 1 drill fragment, 2 modified flakes, 5 utilized flakes, 225 pieces of debitage, 5 groundstone objects (4 manos and 1 metate), 27 other lithics (11 hammerstones/nutting stones, 15 cracked rock, and 1 fire reddened rock) and 125 fire-cracked rock. Jasper is the dominant raw material at about 31.7% of the chipped stone assemblage; chert makes up 16.2% followed by quartz at 7% and rhyolite at 1.8%. Quartzite (30.9%) and sandstone (11.3%) were used for some chipping but were mainly found in the FCR and groundstone categories. There were 301 ceramic sherds: 2 Coulbourn, 1 Dames Quarter, 15 Mockley Cordmarked, 7 Mockley Net Impressed, 3 Rappahannock Fabric Impressed, 1 Rappahannock Incised, 4 Wolf Neck Net Impressed, and 42 Wolf Neck Cordmarked ceramic sherds. In addition to the ceramic and lithic items there were 6 animal bones, 1 daub fragment, 1 nutshell, and 1 marine shell.

In addition to the prehistoric features described above, 1 historic feature was identified during the Phase II field season. Feature 9 (TU E940 N950) is described as an anomaly that extends across the northern half of the unit and beyond the unit in the same direction. It had straight distinct boundaries and the excavated portion was at least 50X100 cm and extended to a depth of about 60 cmbd. It appears to a machine excavated trench. The feature produced no artifacts but based on morphology, stratigraphy, and context it was assigned to the historic occupation at the site. It was located in a small area of artifact concentration along the northern right-of-way boundary.

A total of 1,084 historic artifacts were found during the Phase I and Phase II field seasons from surface collection, from 23 of the 66 STPs, and from the test units. The artifact distribution indicates that the historic site measures about 75 meters northeast-southwest by 120 meters northwest-southeast, and covers

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about 9,000 square meters on the level part of the ridge. There was 1 activity item (metal washer), there were 845 architecture-related items (694 brick fragments, 2 pieces of mortar, 1 foundation stone, 1 asbestos shingle, 1 cut nail, 1 wrought nail, 2 wire nails, and 142 window glass shards). The 220 kitchen items included 27 bottle glass fragments, 1 Westerwald sherd, 5 late refined earthenware, 1 other earthenware, 10 creamware, 18 pearlware, 1 ironstone, 36 redware, 11 animal bone, and 110 shell fragments (almost all of which was collected from the ground surface). Sixteen miscellaneous items were 3 unidentified glass fragments, 7 pieces of plastic and 2 pieces of rubber, 10 coal chunks, and 1 piece of asphalt. Two metal cartridge shells make up the arms-related items. The horizontal distribution of brick fragments is mainly limited to the knoll. The other items are more scattered across the site.

Site MD 6 (18WO184) produced prehistoric artifacts and associated features in the sub-plow zone in the western portion of the site. The prehistoric use of the site was focused in the hollow and on its southern rim west of the knoll. Dates on the diagnostic artifacts provide 5 periods of occupation (and function): a Late Archaic brief encampment, a Late Archaic/Early Woodland brief encampment, a late Early Woodland-early Middle Woodland microband seasonal base camp (this was the period of the most intensive use of the site), a Middle Woodland base camp, and a Late Woodland short-term procurement event. The historic period occupation at the site was centered on the top of the bluff. The quantity and spatial distribution of artifacts indicate that a historic structure could have been present on the knoll; however, the presence of brick could be related to the reported chicken house that may have once stood on the site. An overall mean date for historic occupation in 1856 was derived from the analysis of window glass.

Site MD 6 (18WO184) contains significant prehistoric features and artifact distributions that provide important information that can substantially enhance understanding of local and regional prehistory. The most important information that can be recovered relates to the Wolf Neck and Carey complexes. The artifacts and features identified at the site indicate that intensive domestic activity occurred there. Further research at MD 6 would contribute to the current understanding of the function of these features.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005093, 00007274