



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN17

Site Name: Brice Farm

Prehistoric

Other name(s): Waveland Farm

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late Archaic camp and Early, Middle, and Late Woodland shell midden and village, historic artifacts

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 39.0088 Longitude -76.4924
Elevation 12 m Site slope 0-5%

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code MuB2,CoC2

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater 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) Springs, Severn River

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 30 m

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 P 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

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

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

Post-in-ground

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Slave related

Other structure

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken 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"/>	1
Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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"/>	3	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	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"/>	1	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	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"/>	2	
						Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
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"/>	Porcelain	<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	<input type="checkbox"/>	67
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	189
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	104
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	1059
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input checked="" 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 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

4 samples from pit below shell midden, 1 sample from Feat 2-1 (large hearth and living surface), 1 sample from Feat 3-2 (shell-lined pit)

Historic Artifacts		
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	419
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: 340 +/- 60 years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/> Low	Sample 2: 565 +/- 55 years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/> Mod	Sample 3: 910 +/- 60 years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/> 60
SI-3664: charcoal from Feat 1 area, assoc. w/ 49 Sullivan Cove sherds (1 vessel), tirangular pts., 2-holed gorget, bone bead, and other flakes lithics	SI-3665: charcoal from base Feat 1, assoc. w/ 49 Sullivan Cove sherds (1 vessel), tirangular pts., 2-holed gorget, bone bead, and other flakes lithics	SI-3666: shell from Feat 1, assoc. w/ 49 Sullivan Cove sherds (1 vessel), tirangular pts., 2-holed gorget, bone bead, and other flakes lithics
Sample 4: 370 +/- 90 years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/> Low	Sample 5: 1920 +/- 40 years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/> High	Sample 6: 670 +/- 40 years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/> Mod
SI-3667: charcoal from Feat 1 area, assoc. w/ 49 Sullivan Cove sherds (1 vessel), tirangular pts., 2-holed gorget, bone bead, and other flakes lithics	B-231115: charcoal from FCR concentration in Feat. 2-1, assoc. w/ 1 Savannah River pt, 2 Mockley sherds, and 1 Accokeek sherd	B-231116: charcoal from shell-lined pit (Feat. 3-2), assoc. w/ Susquehanna BS, flakes, fcr, 2 Mockley, 3 Townsend, 3 Sullivan C, 4 Potomac Crk & fauna
Sample 7: +/- years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/>	Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/>	Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/>

Additional radiocarbon results available



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC, Anne Arundel County Planning and Zoning

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Brice Farm Site, also known as Waveland Farm or 18AN17, is a multi-component site north of Annapolis in Anne Arundel County. Documented occupations include a Late Archaic camp and Early, Middle, and Late Woodland shell midden and villages. Historic artifacts have also been encountered at the site. Brice Farm is situated along a bluff above the Severn River. Artifacts appear to extend back (east) from the river for over 91 meter and for a stretch of nearly 305 meters along the river. It is a former farm property that was subdivided and converted over to residential use in the 20th century, so most of the landscape has been open yard and garden for some time. Some fringe areas are still vegetated in mixed hardwoods. A drainage cut for an unnamed tributary of the Severn runs along the southeast edge of the site. Soils at the site are Collington fine sandy loams and Mattapex silt loams.

The earliest excavations at 18AN17 were conducted around 1950 by the landowner at the time, Norman Brice, Jr., a collector and amateur archeologist who primarily collected from the (then) tilled fields. Brice took 3 dimensional coordinates on each artifact and detailed notes, but these were subsequently lost. He used a trowel to excavate in-situ artifacts, but did not screen matrix soils. He excavated in both subsurface test squares and larger trenches, and eventually encountered a large shell midden. Over the years, other collectors and researchers visited the site and obtained artifact collections. Unfortunately, none of this early work is particularly well-documented.

Henry T. Wright examined the collections made by Brice (and possibly others) in 1958 and conducted excavations of his own in the northern portion of the site. At that time the site was reported to already be 60% destroyed by the construction of several small cottages on the property. However, the full extent of the site was not yet known. Wright encountered a large shell midden feature containing shell-tempered ceramics (minimally estimated at 20 sherds). He reports Mockley, Potomac Creek, Sullivan Cove cord-marked and smoothed sherds, 1 Townsend rimsherd, very thick Mockley sherds, a full grooved and ¾ grooved axe, a small quartz triangular point and another quartz point of unidentified form. Evaluation of this site among 71 others in the Middle Chesapeake drainage led to the development of his cultural sequence for the region. Sullivan Cove ceramics, defined by Wright, recovered from the Brice Farm Site were used as attributes of the Sullivan Cove Phase, one of three Woodland Period phases that he defined for the region.

From 1973 to 1977 Donald Peck, assisted by Norman Brice excavated the shell midden which Brice had identified, as well as an underlying stratified pit. A full report on these excavations was published in Maryland Archeology, but the report is currently not available for review at MHT due to a library flooding incident. MHT site files revealed that a Sullivan Cove vessel in 49 fragments was recovered from the base of the pit feature. Other materials recovered from this context include a small white quartz triangular point, another quartz point (unidentified form), a gray chert stemmed point, a thumbnail scraper, a 2-holed gorget, and a bone bead.

Small pieces of charcoal were observed within the pit, but most were not large enough to submit for radiocarbon dating. Three pieces of wood charcoal were collected either from the pit or directly beneath it and submitted for radiocarbon dating. Notes in the MHT site files describe one of these samples as a "knot" and the other one as a possible burned root. Neither description inspires confidence in the resultant dates. The third wood charcoal sample is not described. A fourth sample, shell, was also submitted for dating. The three wood samples produced uncalibrated dates of 340±60 years, 565±55 years, and 370±90 radiocarbon years before present. The shell sample produced an uncalibrated date of 910±60 radiocarbon years before present. When calibrated, these correspond to 2 sigma calendrical dates ranges of AD 1445-1653, AD 1297-1435, AD 1400-1680, and AD 1019-1251 respectively.

In 2007 a compliance-driven archeological investigation was carried out at 18AN17. The property owner contracted a firm to conduct archeological testing prior to the removal of 5 of the 6 modest cottages at Brice Farm and construction of a single large residential home in the southern portion of the site. The investigation was required by the Anne Arundel County Department of Planning and Code Enforcement, based on their planning review and approval process. Anne Arundel County personnel review all subdivision applications to determine whether the proposed construction will adversely affect potentially significant archeological sites or historic properties. Archeological testing was limited to the area of ground disturbance associated with the proposed house construction. This Area of Potential Effects (APE) consisted of the construction footprint for the house, and incidental impacts including the removal of 5 cottages and the installation of septic fields.

The archeological work was conducted in March and April of 2007 and was limited to the portion of the site that will suffer direct impacts relating to the construction proposed on the property. This portion of the parcel, a triangular area approximately 100 meters by 120 meters, consists of the highest elevation at the site, facing the Severn River. The project APE was systematically tested by a 10 meter shovel test pit (STP) grid, in order to determine artifact clusters or potential activity areas.

Each STP measured at least 45 cm in diameter and was excavated in levels that approximated the existing soil conditions. All soils were screened through hardware mesh. Shovel test pits were excavated to culturally sterile soils unless physical obstructions or thick fill deposits prevented excavation beyond the depth of the obstruction. In general, shovel test pit excavation proceeded until each test reached no less than 10 cm into sterile subsoil. A total of 83 STPs were excavated at 10 meter intervals within the boundaries of the project APE, 13 of which contained prehistoric cultural material. A total of 19 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the 13 STPs. There was no indication of artifact clustering, although there were 4 instances of adjacent positive STPs.

The results of the STP survey were used to situate four 1 X 1 m test units, which tested vertical integrity and five mechanical stripping blocks, which revealed subsurface cultural features. While the STP survey was conducted across the entire APE (the limits of disturbance), test units and mechanical stripping were confined to the construction footprint. The soil was removed from test units in arbitrary 10 cm levels below the plowzone. Each test unit was excavated to a depth of 20 cm into culturally sterile soils. The surface of the mechanical stripping blocks was troweled to expose any subsurface disturbances. Each subsurface intrusion was mapped in plan view and bisected. Profile drawings and photographs assisted in the interpretation of each feature. A flotation sample was retrieved from each feature to test for small remnants such as seeds that would otherwise pass through hardware cloth. No flotation analysis has been published to date.

Once an STP or test unit level was completed, observations regarding the surrounding vegetation, artifacts recovered, and soil stratigraphy was recorded. Measurements were recorded in metric units. Soil stratigraphy was recorded using a Munsell color chart. STPs were backfilled following excavation and data recording. The locations of all tests were plotted on a proposed site plan provided by the developer.

All of the test units excavated on the Brice Farm property exhibited profiles consistent with formerly plowed soils. One unit (Test Unit 1) was situated between two of the cottages, and the plowzone present likely dated to before their construction. The other units contained soils that had been plowed more recently



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and were in areas used as garden plots until fairly recently. The northernmost unit (Test Unit 4) contained 2 distinct plowzone horizons suggesting erosion or re-deposition of soils. This contrasts with all of the previous investigations conducted at the site, which reported stratified deposits.

Artifacts recovered from the test units were predominantly modern debris mixed with light concentrations of prehistoric material. These horizons overlay a sandy loam B1 horizon 10-20 cm thick that graded into a sandy clay loam B2 horizon. No prehistoric or historic material was recovered from the B2 horizon. Two potential subsurface features were identified at the interface of plowzone and undisturbed B horizon in two of the test units. One was a naturally-created treefall feature and the other was a plow scar.

Five mechanical stripping blocks were excavated across the project area. Four of the blocks were excavated to expand the areas surrounding each of the four test units. And the fifth was excavated across a high-potential area that failed to yield artifacts during the STP survey. Site-wide, thirteen numbered subsurface features were identified (including the two from the test units). The features included 3 treefall or root features, 2 plowscars, a cluster of adjacent plowscars, 1 prehistoric shell-filled pit, 2 shell-filled pits of uncertain origin, a large prehistoric hearth with 87 associated postmolds, a large post (possibly historic), a small historic pit, and a historic posthole and mold. The two of the prehistoric features of clearly prehistoric origin were radiocarbon dated and are described in greater detail below.

Feature 2-1 was in Stripping Block 2, which contained the densest concentration of prehistoric material found on the site during the 2007 investigations. Feature 2-1 is a large hearth scatter encompassing an area of at least 6.5 meters by 3 meters. A total of 87 small posts were found in association with the hearth feature, a random sample of 11 of which were cross-sectioned. Feature 2-1 appears to represent some kind of activity area centered around the hearth and expanding outward from it. The hearth itself was likely impacted by plowing, as it does not have a cohesive shape and there is no depth to the feature. Artifacts recovered from Feature 2-1 include 1 Savannah River point, a biface, a graver/scraper, 1 primary flake, 17 secondary flakes, 10 pieces of shatter, 168 fragments of fire-cracked rock, a grinding stone, and 18 prehistoric sherds (Marcey Creek, Accokeek, Pope's Creek, Mockley, Townsend).

A charcoal sample was recovered from the high density portion of the fire-cracked rock scatter. Diagnostics recovered from this portion of the feature included the Savannah River point, 2 Mockley sherds and 1 Accokeek sherd. The charcoal sample produced a calibrated radiocarbon date range of AD 10-210. No uncalibrated date is provided in the full site report and so the date is not included in the C-14 table above.

Feature 3-2 initially appeared as a triangular shell concentration interrupted in the center by a plowscar. When profiled, the feature appeared to be a shallow, shell-lined pit feature. Upon excavation into the north half of the feature, its boundaries expanded and what was thought to be a basin-shaped pit, 20 cm deep, expanded into a 1.8 X 1.2 m sloping-based pit that extended 80 cm below the plowzone. The pit was interrupted by root/rodent activity in several areas. A substantial amount of shell was removed from the feature, the shells larger and more complete than elsewhere. A sample of shell was retained for analysis, along with a C-14 and flotation samples. Artifacts collected from Feature 3-2 include a Susquehanna Broadspear, 3 secondary flakes, 4 pieces of fire-cracked rock, 13 prehistoric sherds (2 Mockley, 3 Townsend, 3 Sullivan Cove including 1 rim, and 4 Potomac Creek), and mammal bones (mostly deer).

A charcoal sample retrieved from throughout Feature 3-2 yielded a calibrated radiocarbon date of AD 1270-1400. The majority of the ceramic types recovered from the feature are consistent with the radiocarbon date. The projectile point is not consistent with the date but was found at the plowzone interface and may not be part of the feature fill. Again, no uncalibrated date is provided in the full site report and so the date is not included in the C-14 table above.

Throughout the site, 1,766 artifacts were recovered. The assemblage includes 419 pieces of modern debris (discarded in the field), 1,028 fragments of shell (counted as unmodified prehistoric faunal), and 319 prehistoric artifacts. The prehistoric assemblage consisted of 5 projectile points, 37 flakes, 18 pieces of shatter, 1 other piece of debitage, 2 other lithics, 189 pieces of fire-cracked rock, 31 pieces of animal bone (mostly deer), and 35 ceramic sherds. Diagnostic sherds include 1 Accokeek sherd, 3 Marcey Creek, 4 Pope's Creek, 3 Mockley, 2 Moyaone, 4 Potomac Creek, 7 Townsend, 3 Sullivan Cove, and 8 unidentified sherds. Diagnostic points include 1 Bare Island, 1 Holmes point, 1 Orient Fishtail, 1 Savannah River, and 1 Susquehanna Broadspear.

The radiocarbon dates and diagnostic artifacts indicate that the site was occupied from the Late Archaic, through to the Late Woodland period. The site appears to have been a village for much of that period. Following completion of the 2007 fieldwork, Anne Arundel County archeologists monitored construction activities at the site. They reported only seeing occasional occurrences of shell during the grading for the new house. While the county holds an easement on a portion of the property, the county archeologists report that there is likely very little remaining at the site that is intact.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95000889, 00006808, Site Files