



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN340

Site Name: Country Club

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Colonial settlement of Providence

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code 24) CpA

Latitude 39.0003

Longitude -76.4556

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 6 m

Site slope 0-2%

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) Mill Creek

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 25 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

Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675

P

ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720

P

ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y

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? Rural

Domestic

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

Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith
- Furnace/forge
- Other

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

Bldg or foundation

Isolated burial

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

N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN340

Site Name: Country Club

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Colonial settlement of Providence

Diagnostic Artifact Data:

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

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"/> 1	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"/>	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<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 type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	5	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	4	Activity item(s)	1
Architectural	6	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture		Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms		Misc. kitchen	5
Clothing	1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items		Misc.	4
		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



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN340

Site Name: Country Club

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Colonial settlement of Providence

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18AN340, also known as the Country Club Site, is believed to be the archeological remains of a portion of the 17th century colonial settlement of Providence, near Annapolis in Anne Arundel County. The site is situated onboard the Naval Support Activity – Annapolis (NSA Annapolis) facility on Greenbury Neck, where the Severn River flows into the Chesapeake Bay. The site has been recorded on a strongly sloping hillside of the installation's golf club, near the parking lot of a primary school. The site is largely wooded and soils consist of Collington and Wist sandy loams, along with some Urban land.

In 1634, 140 Catholic and Protestant settlers from England under the patronage of Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, made land at St. Clements Island in the lower reaches of the Potomac River. They then traveled a short distance downriver to Yeocomico, a Piscataway village, and traded with the villagers, exchanging various European items for land. The Piscataway village became the colonists' St. Mary's City and the initial seat of Maryland's colonial government.

Cecil Calvert intended for his Maryland colony to recreate the traditional landscape of Britain, with large estates owned by a small elite of feudal lords and worked by tenants. He therefore divided much of the new colony into "manors", to which were granted large blocks of land with the idea that the holders of manors would lease the land to small planters. By 1642 there were 16 manors in the Maryland colony, all along the Lower Potomac River, the Lower Patuxent River, and the Chesapeake Bay. The Severn River valley was at or beyond the European frontier at that time.

Founded in part as a Catholic refuge and based on a model of aristocratic privilege, Maryland could not escape being drawn into the Protestant-Catholic battles erupting in England. Protestants, principally Puritans, were battling the Catholic monarch, Charles I. Maryland's Protestant-Catholic troubles began in 1645, when a ship's captain named Richard Ingle raided the Maryland colony, portraying himself as the agent of Protestant opposition. Ingle targeted Catholics, burning houses and pillaging property. Ingle's was just the first in a series of conflicts between Protestants and Catholics at intervals down to 1689. Maryland's political leadership was upended in 1652 as part of Oliver Cromwell's political maneuvering, and the leadership remained in a state of flux through 1658.

Despite political woes, Maryland continued to thrive and grow. In the 1640s, Maryland acquired a reputation as a good place for poor men to settle, and over the next 20 years thousands of men and hundreds of women immigrated to the colony. The economic mainstay of the colony was growing tobacco for export to Europe. Settlement therefore spread out along the riverways, so that each plantation could have its own dock for loading tobacco onto boats that were rowed out to waiting merchant ships. To feed themselves, the colonists grew Indian corn and raised cattle and half-wild pigs. By 1665 there were about 8,000 people in the colony, spread out along both shores of the Chesapeake Bay and the banks of the Potomac and Patuxent rivers. Because land was readily available, most indentured servants were able to lease or even buy their own plantations once their periods of indenture were over.

Further complicating the religious turmoil of the era, the group of English Protestants known as the Puritans was in conflict with the established Church of England and vying for British political leadership. The Puritan movement had its origins in the 16th century as an activist, proscriptionist movement within the Church of England. Puritans became a British political force in the 17th century and rose in political power in the 1640s. They were allied with various Parliamentarians against the policies of Charles I. Tensions between the Puritans and the regional/political mainstream came to a head in 1662, when Parliament passed the Act of Uniformity, upending Puritan ecclesiastical reforms. Many Puritans left the Church of England in 1662 and formed their own separatist congregations. In the Virginia Colony the political leadership was allied with the Anglican mainstream, and they spurned Puritans in the colony. Virginia desired to relocate their Puritan colonists to nearby areas, whereas Maryland desired to gain support in England by welcoming Protestants.

Anne Arundel County was established in 1650 in the midst of Protestant-Catholic turmoil. The first European settlement in the county took place in 1649, when a group of Virginia Puritans was given land on the north shore of the Severn River opposite present-day Annapolis on Greenbury Neck. The early settlement was known as "Providence", and Greenbury Neck was at first known as "Towne Neck". Seven of the settlers (William Pell, George Sapher, Robert Rockhold, William Penny, Christopher Oakley, Oliver Sprye, and John Lordking) held 15 acres each and Richard Bennett was granted the remainder (145 acres). A typical Puritan plantation is believed to have consisted of a home lot, and orchard, a garden, and agricultural fields. Each complex required about 1.5 acres of cleared land and clearings at the edge of the Bay were separated by uncleared forested lands.

After 1649, numerous patents were issued on the Broadneck Peninsula, both inside and outside the initial bounds of Providence. There was an influx of members of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) into the area in 1659, who intermingled with the Puritan community and ultimately converted many Puritan residents. By 1672 the Quakers had established a substantial community centered on the West River.

The Providence settlement lasted only until the 1670s, and details of the settlement faded from memory and were lost to time. There are no surviving maps of Providence and few documentary resources on the settlers of the Providence settlement. Several potential 17th century sites have been identified by the Anne Arundel County Archeologist as potentially being a part of the Providence settlement, and suggesting a fairly dispersed settlement rather than a compact town. By 1676, Greenbury Neck was being used solely as farmland.

There are records of numerous land sales and transfers on Greenbury Neck between 1658 and 1676. As mentioned above, Richard Bennett was one of the initial settlers of Providence and he was given the lion's share of land granted to the Puritan immigrants in 1649. By 1658, when he sold the property to an in-law, Nathaniel Utie, Bennett had become the sole owner of Towne Neck (as it was called then). Utie, who served as Governor Stone's secretary, sold Towne Neck in 1661 to William Pennington, who in turn sold it to Ralph Williams. Williams was a Bristol merchant who also held the position of magistrate in Anne Arundel County. Williams bought another 145 acres "at the head of Towne Neck" from Richard Deavor in 1662. It is noteworthy that the deed description of Deavor's property, called "Alltogether", mentions a meeting house.

Ralph Williams held the Towne Neck property until his death in 1673. Site 18AN944 (see synopsis report), near the eastern bank of Carr Creek, has been persuasively identified as a remnant of the timber-lined cellar of Williams' house. Among the finds from the site were a farthing minted in Bristol in 1660, window lead manufactured in 1661 by Francis Goode, and clay pipes manufactured by Llwellyn Evans (1661-1686), Williams Evans (1660-1697), and Richard Nunney (1652-1696). Williams' heirs back in Bristol sold the property to Edward Perrin in 1683, and Perrin then sold it to Nicholas Greenberry. The latter renamed the southern tip of the neck to Greenberry's Point.



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN340

Site Name: Country Club

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Colonial settlement of Providence

Unknown

Greenbury's heirs sold their property to Robert and Elizabeth Goldborough in 1714. The Goldboroughs sold to Colonel Charles Hammond in 1737. Hammond left his estate, "Hammond's Inheritance", consisting of former Towne Neck and adjacent lands, to Charles and Frances Emory in 1772. The Emory's will divided the lands into several parcels for their heirs in 1810.

Because of continuing tensions with Britain following the American Revolution, Fort Severn was built across the Severn to protect the harbor at Annapolis and protect the city's inhabitants. Though Annapolis was never directly attacked during the Revolution, the British established bases on islands in the Chesapeake and plundered and raided many of the surrounding plantations. The land dedicated to Fort Severn in 1808, would later be transferred to the Navy Department in 1845 to be used as the newly authorized US Naval School. Prior to 1845, midshipmen were trained principally at sea, with some training offered ashore in Philadelphia and other major yards.

On the north side of the Severn River, fortifications were also erected to help the defense of Annapolis and to control access to the Severn River. A series of land purchases was made by the federal government starting in 1808. These eventually formed the core of the US Navy's North Severn Complex. Greenbury Neck continued to be agricultural and largely undeveloped during the second and third quarters of the 19th century. The chain of title for Greenbury Point records the sale of land from John and Marie (née Emory) Stevens to Lemuel Taylor in 1838. Subsequent residents or owners of the peninsula included Mary Goldsboro, Theodore Corner (the owner in 1879), Rachel Corner, and T.S. Corner and Carrie Ridout. Corner and Ridout sold their 180 acre property to the Navy in September of 1909. At that time the tract contained four structures and a probable orchard.

The Naval Academy established a farm on Greenbury Neck in 1909, initially using it for dairying. But by 1911 it became clear that the dairy production was not adequate to meet Navy needs and dairy production was shifted to a Navy farm property in Gambrills. After that time the Naval Academy Farm focused on raising hogs. The hog farm occupied 100 acres and included four residences, a hog house, a milk house, a cook house, four barns, a wagon shed, pastures, livestock exercise lots, and fields of corn and alfalfa. Reports indicate that the hogs were raised not as a food source, but as a means of disposing of waste from the USNA dining halls. The hog farm continued in operation into the 1930s.

In 1911 the US Navy's first aviation base was also established on Greenbury Point. The small station became the Navy's first formal naval aviation training program. The airfield tested gasoline motors and performed other experimental work, and included formal flight instruction at an aviation school. In 1914 the unit was transferred to Pensacola, Florida, temporarily ending the aviation program at the Naval Academy.

In 1918 a portion of the former Corner/Ridout tract was developed as a naval radio transmission station. The transmission station was located north of the hog farm and known as NAVRADSTA Annapolis. The station facilitated communications between the United States and its World War I allies, France and Britain. Elements of this complex included four radio towers 183 meters high, a pentagonal fenced transmission site with power house and transmitter house, an operator's residence, a Marine barracks, quarters for the officer in charge and chief petty officer, a wharf at Possum Point, and a water-supply system. The first message was sent to France in September of 1918.

In the decade after World War I, two more towers were added (in 1922), along with married men's quarters at the Marine barracks, artesian wells, septic systems, and a technical support building. Even more rapid expansion of the radio facilities and other Naval support infrastructure on Greenbury Point took place during World War II and the subsequent cold war. Eventually these facilities evolved into what formally became known as Naval Station Annapolis. Housing facilities were expanded, rifle ranges were constructed and then relocated, the radio transmission towers were demolished and new towers were built, etc. In the 1970s the size of the facility was reduced as transmitters and antennas were removed. In 1977 part of the transmission facility was acquired by the Naval Academy to be used as an 18-hole golf course, but the antenna towers remained in-place and operational into the 1990s. As naval communication shifted to satellite technology, however, the towers became obsolete. All but three of the towers were dismantled in 1999. Portions of the facility are still being used for housing, recreation, nature education, composting, and land navigation training. Portions of the facility were transferred to Anne Arundel County beginning in 1998.

In 2006, the remaining facilities of Naval Station Annapolis were recommissioned as the Naval Support Activity Annapolis. The current mission of the NSA Annapolis is to provide material, personnel, and service support to the US Naval Academy by maintaining small craft, equipment, and facilities for midshipmen training and by providing logistical support to the Naval Academy in its midshipmen professional development program. As a result the station maintains a fleet of over 250 patrol and sail craft, operates an industrial repair department, employs divers who ensure the underwater integrity of operations, and provides pistol and rifle ranges.

Site 18AN340 was first identified sometime in the 1960s when Henry T. Wright recorded finding 17th century pottery sherds in the vicinity of Naval Building No. NA74. The site was first recorded by Tyler Bastian of the Maryland Geological Survey's Office of Archeology in 1974 based on Wright's field notes (dated 1969). MHT Site files (the successor of the MGS site files) note that the building has a parking lot on its northwestern side, in the same area as the recorded site.

In October of 2012 an attempt was made to relocate Site 18AN340 during a combined Phase I/II investigation at 7 sites onboard NSA Annapolis. The investigation was conducted as part of compliance efforts for Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. The investigation, undertaken to help inventory significant resources at the installation, aimed to relocate, characterize, and define the boundary of several known sites that had minimal previously recorded information.

Two areas in the vicinity of Building NA74 were examined in the attempt to relocate 18AN340. Area A was the recorded site location, roughly 1,000 square meters in size and immediately adjacent to the Building NA74 parking lot. Much of the area slopes very strongly. Area B was a small promontory located to the northwest, by the 10th Hole Tee, and was 500 m² in size. Area B was a small level area surrounded by sloping hillside. The survey to relocate Site 18AN340 included the excavation of 15 shovel test pits (STPs).

Eleven STPs were placed at 7.5 m intervals in Area A, along with two judgmentally placed STPs. Only two judgmentally placed STPs were situated in Area B. Shovel tests were approximately 30 cm in diameter and were excavated into subsoil. All excavated soil was screened through hardware cloth to recover artifacts. All shovel tests were backfilled immediately upon completion. Obviously recent objects found in the shovel tests were noted and discarded, along with shell, coal, clinker, brick limestone, and other building materials. Other artifacts were bagged by provenience with a tag containing location information. Each shovel test was recorded on a standardized form that included soil descriptions and a schematic drawing of the stratigraphic profile. The location of each shovel test was plotted on field maps, and the coordinates recorded using a high-accuracy GPS device (Trimble GeoXT).



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN340

Site Name: Country Club

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief
Description:

Colonial settlement of Providence

Unknown

No historic or prehistoric features were identified during the investigation of 18AN340, nor were any prehistoric or colonial artifacts recovered. Small quantities of 19th and 20th century artifacts were recovered from the testing at the base of the slope below the parking lot. None of these are significant finds. The Full assemblage from 18AN340 consisted of a bolt, 1 machine made escutcheon, a machine cut nail, 5 pieces of brick, a sherd of hard-paste porcelain, 4 pieces of redware, 4 container glass fragments, 5 unidentified mammal bones, and 4 unidentified pieces of metal.

Site 18AN340 had been recorded as located near Building NA74 and it was said to have a Colonial-period occupation and possibly a prehistoric occupation. The mapped site location was largely not suitable for testing because it was mostly a strongly sloping hillside and partially a graded and paved parking lot. Archeological survey was conducted adjacent to the parking lot and also a nearby promontory. However, the survey was not able to relocate Site 18AN340. Near the parking lot a path or driveway winds through the woods to a boat landing. The path was found to have shallowly buried shell and asphalt paving, with some associated 19th to 20th century cultural material. The shell deposit and asphalt paving are relatively modern and do not appear to be related to Site 18AN340. The shell deposit and asphalt paving are not considered an archeological site, and no archeological sites were identified in the area investigated.

Although the site is not present at the recorded location, it is possible that it is located outside the tested area, perhaps west or southeast of Building NA74. It is also possible that the site was destroyed through either erosion or construction activity near Building NA74, or that the information given to Tyler Bastian in 1874 was inaccurate and no site was ever present at this location.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002261, Site Files