



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CH672

Site Name: Site 1, Area A

Prehistoric

Other name(s) RCGA Survey Area A Shell Midden

Historic

Brief Description:

Woodland shell midden, Late 17th-Early 18th and Mid-late 19th century artifact scatter

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 11

SCS soil & sediment code WdaB

Latitude 38.5959 Longitude -77.1784

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 2-5%

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) Potomac River

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Minimum distance to water is 191 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Unknown prehistoric context
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context
- ca. 1860 - 1900
- ca. 1900 - 1930
- Post 1930

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

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

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
 - 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 oyster shell

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



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

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

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

Historic Sherd Types		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Earthenware		1				English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	1	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	184	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	23	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	41	Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	18	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	3	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	17	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	12	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	240
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	1	Misc.	30
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1: 50 +/- 30 years BP Reliability Charcoal 95.4

Sample 2: _____ +/- _____ years BP Reliability

Sample 3: _____ +/- _____ years BP Reliability

Sample 4: 90 +/- 30 years BP Reliability Charcoal 95.4

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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Prehistoric

Other name(s) RCGA Survey Area A Shell Midden

Historic

Brief

Description:

Woodland shell midden, Late 17th-Early 18th and Mid-late 19th century artifact scatter

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18CH672, also known as "Site 1, Area A" and "RCGA Survey Area A Shell Midden", is a Woodland shell midden, Late 17th-Early 18th and Mid-late 19th century artifact scatter first identified in 2000. The site is located in a small cluster of woods between two parking areas on the Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC) Indian Head base. The site is comprised of Woodstown Sandy Loam soils.

What is now NSF Indian Head was part of a 5,000-acre land grant called Mattawoman Neck that was granted to Thomas Cornwallis in 1654. This area was later named Cornwallis Neck, after him. Cornwallis conveyed the parcel to Captain Edward Pye in 1688. The Cornwallis Neck property remained in the Pye family for more than 100 years, from 1688 until 1796.

It is known that Pye lived in the Maryland colony and helped establish Charles County's tobacco

ports, but it is not known if Mattawoman Neck/Cornwallis Neck was his primary residence. The Cornwallis Neck property remained in the Pye family from 1688 until 1796. In 1736, Charles Pye sought legal remedy against Indians who were squatting on the Cornwallis Neck property; the court sided with Pye and enforced his land claim.

In 1796, then-owner Charles Pye sold a significant portion of Cornwallis Neck to Dr. James Edelin. Dr. Edelin died in 1813, and, in October 1819, his executors sold the parcel to Richard L. Jenkins. The Jenkins family retained ownership of the property through much of the nineteenth century. In 1879, the property was sold to Francis Shannabrook and Sarah E. Boyle. The two retained ownership of the now 473-acre property known as the "Old Jenkins Farm" for a decade. In October 1889, Shannabrook and Boyle sold the parcel to Benjamin Cooley. In May 1890, Cooley sold the property to the United States government.

The Naval Station was established at Indian Head in 1890, when 659 acres were purchased on Cornwallis Neck. The facility was initially a proving ground. First purchased were two roughly rectangular tracts, one of which was 473 acres on the Potomac River, and the other 186 acres, that were part of the Mount Pleasant Farm and Fishery. One year after its establishment, the U.S. Navy purchased an additional 22 acres east of the Proving Ground tract. Much of the land on Cornwallis Neck during this period had remained unimproved and continued to be farmed. The area was of interest to the U.S. Navy because it included a ravine known as "the Valley," which was well-suited to serve as a background for target practice. After marshes were drained and the land cleared, a wharf was built on the river next to the Valley to unload materials. The Valley became the initial location for all ammunition testing. Guns were mounted on the south side of the Valley and shot at steel armor plates on the opposite side, which were being tested as naval ship materials. Guns were also tested in range firing over the Potomac River.

In 1898, the Indian Head facility expanded to include powder production. In the mid-1890s, the U.S. Navy had developed a new, smokeless powder at the Naval Torpedo Station in Newport, Rhode Island. The government attempted to encourage private production of the new smokeless powder, but this failed, and the decision was made in 1898 to produce the powder at a U.S. Navy facility. A site was chosen at Indian Head southeast of the proving ground in an S-shaped valley along Mattawoman Creek. Twenty-four buildings formed the construction line, called the Single Base Line. The first smokeless powder was produced at the plant on June 28, 1900, and by 1902 enough powder had been produced to replace the brown powder in all new U.S. Navy vessels and 30 older ships.

NSF Indian Head expanded on several occasions during the period from 1900 to 1920 as powder production increased. Railroads were an integral part of the initial construction of the Proving Ground in 1891 and the Powder Factory in 1898–1899. The first tracks, built in the early 1890s, consisted of a few lines at the Proving Ground used to convey materials between different structures. The railroad system dramatically expanded with the completion of the Powder Factory in 1900. The railroad expanded further during World War I. A new line was built in 1919 to connect tracks on the base to the Indian Head-White Plains railroad.

Over the years, the base was expanded and reconfigured. It continued to be a major site for the testing of naval ordnance until 1919, when those operations were moved to a new facility at Dahlgren, Virginia. Since then, NSF Indian Head has fulfilled a variety of ordnance research and development missions. Although development and construction has occurred base-wide, a series of aerial photographs from 1978 and somewhat later show the wooded nature of the project areas.

Site 18CH672 was first identified during a Phase I field survey by Goodwin and Associates in 2000. Goodwin staff excavated shovel test pits (STPs) at 15-meter (m) (49.2-foot [ft]) intervals and placed closer tests at 7.4-m (24.28-ft) intervals to search for artifacts and site boundaries. A shell midden was uncovered and was approximately 30 centimeters (cm) (11.8 inches) thick. The artifact assemblage consisted of 131 pieces of oyster shell, and one early- to middle-stage quartz biface was recovered. The biface was recovered within one of the oyster shells. The original interpretation of this site was as, "a single use or limited use activity area associated with shellfish processing". Soils at the site were of the Elkton Series, and the shell midden was identified within Stratum I and Stratum II. The size of the midden was 15 by 15 m (49.2 by 49.2 ft), and it was suggested that it might have been associated with nearby Site 18CH673, which was a multi-component prehistoric and historic period site along Strauss Road.

That site was defined, in part, based on the find of Late Woodland Period Potomac Creek ceramic sherds. A supplemental Phase I survey was completed in 2012, with an additional five STPs excavated. Of the five, only one yielded prehistoric artifacts, which were two halves of oyster shell from the shell midden deposit. The site was identified at the time as an intact prehistoric shell midden, and additional work was recommended. The site size was determined to be 20 m (65.6 ft) in length by 20 m (65.6 ft) wide. Artifacts collected suggested a prehistoric site, possibly dating to the Woodland Period.

In 2020, ten STPs and 15 test units were excavated at Site 18CH672. STPs were excavated to fill in the original shovel test grid used during the Phase I survey that identified the site and subsequent closer interval delineation testing, and to establish a more accurate site boundary on the east side of the site. Test unit locations were chosen based on results from the Phase I surveys and delineation, to investigate the oyster shell midden feature that had been found in those excavations, and to investigate the extent of the site. This resulted in a unit more similar to a trench and provided stratigraphic information over a longer area. This unit was excavated to investigate the stratigraphy of the original Feature 1, an oyster shell midden.

Feature 1 was an oyster shell midden that was first identified during the Phase I excavation in 2000. The Phase I excavation recovered one early-middle stage quartz biface within the midden. It appears that the top of the midden was sheared off, likely during the 1920s or thereabouts, based on the historic period artifacts that were found within the midden. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered further down, in Horizon E. The feature is somewhat of an enigma in that it was created both during prehistoric times and possibly during the historic period. Alternatively, it could have been created during the prehistoric occupation of the site, and later the historic artifacts were mixed in, at the time when the top of the midden was displaced. The oyster analysis likely indicates that it was created during prehistoric times, in that the shells appear to be harvested by hand and were collected close to shore, rather than farther out, and with tongs and rakes, as Europeans would have used. In the 2020 excavations, the shell midden was uncovered in test units 3 and 7, with 398 individual shells and shell fragments collected to be analyzed and discarded. All shell was analyzed by Dr. Marie-Lorraine Pipes. A morphometric analysis was conducted. Soil samples



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Prehistoric

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Historic

Brief

Description:

Woodland shell midden, Late 17th-Early 18th and Mid-late 19th century artifact scatter

Unknown

were not collected, as the focus of the analysis was on the density of shells in the feature.

Of the 398 shells and shell fragments, 396 were oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) shells, and a small number were land snails or ribbed Atlantic mussels (*Modiolus demissus*). The analysis identified a minimum number of individuals (MNI) of 206; however, the count likely should be higher, as the assumption is usually that each shell represents formerly paired shells. Overall, the oysters recovered in Feature 1 were harvested from beds located in the intertidal zone, with a high frequency of the sand oysters confirming that the beds were near the shoreline, although a small number appear to have been harvested further offshore, from deeper water. Most of the oysters were healthy, to indicate tolerable salinity levels for the oysters to thrive, and the high number of spats also provides evidence that the oyster beds were in a healthy environment.

A total of 645 artifacts were recovered from excavations at Site 18CH672. The majority of the artifact assemblage is represented by prehistoric artifacts, with a total of 503. In addition, there were 66 historic, 53 modern, and 23 artifacts from an unknown period recovered from the site.

The prehistoric assemblage consisted largely of lithic materials, with a total of 248 artifacts. Debitage, including whole flakes, flake fragments, fire-cracked rock, and shatter account for 213 of the total number of lithics. The frequency of material types shows us that quartz was the most accessible stone in the region, although quartzite was available in smaller amounts as well, as was chert, and to a lesser extent, shale, jasper, and granite. The abundance of debitage and stone tools found at the site make it clear that the site was used for tool manufacture repeatedly. In addition to the plentiful amounts of debitage recovered from the site, 35 stone tools were also collected. The most abundant stone tool was the groundstone, with 17 artifacts recovered from the site; this suggests a domestic occupation, whether it was seasonal or year-long. Other tools collected from the site include five hammerstones, one hammerstone fragment, one uniface, two bifaces, three cores, and three core fragments. Seventeen of these stone tools were composed of quartz, 16 of quartzite, one of granite, one slate, 12 chert, six shale, and one jasper. Thirty-four of the 35 stone tools were recovered from the test units excavated on the site.

Eighteen prehistoric ceramic sherds were recovered during the excavation, 12 of which were grittempered and 6 of which were sand-tempered. Additionally, there was one instance of cinder collected from the site. In addition to the lithic materials recovered from the site, 236 oyster shell fragments were collected throughout the site.

Six hundred and one (601) artifacts were recovered from the test units. Forty-four artifacts were recovered during the STP excavations. The majority of these are lithic debitage from Stratum II. No diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were recovered. Every test unit on this site yielded artifacts, although some had a much higher artifact density than others. The greatest number of prehistoric artifacts was recovered from Test Unit 2, with a total count of 110. This included 21 flakes, 17 pieces of FCR, 1 flake fragment, 64 oyster shell fragments, and seven pieces of shatter. This was followed by Test Unit 3, which contained a total of 54 prehistoric artifacts, followed by Test Unit 5, with 22 prehistoric artifacts. The unit with the lowest artifact density was Test Unit 4 (N=13), followed by Test Unit 12 (N=16) and Test Unit 9 (N=32). Test Unit 1 contained 32 prehistoric artifacts. Test Unit 3 contained the highest number of lithic tools: 10 groundstone tools, all collected from Stratum I. Test Unit 4 contained the second highest number of lithic tools, yielding three hammerstones and two groundstone tools; these artifacts were collected from Strata II and III.

The prehistoric artifacts from Site 18CH672 do not suggest a specific time period of occupation. Rather, the oyster shell midden excavated on this site did point to a specific season of habitation. Analyses completed with samples from this shell midden tell us that the site was likely occupied during the winter months, as a short-term camp site. The analysis also reveals that the majority of the shells sampled were collected close to the shores of the Potomac River, with one or two containing mud that suggests they were collected farther away from the shore, and at a much greater depth. Results of the oyster analysis indicated that the oysters were either boiled or steamed before being eaten. Table 6-26 illustrates that while the midden might show some signs of disturbance, the site as a whole is largely stratigraphically intact.

There were additionally 66 historic artifacts recovered from the Phase II excavations at 18CH672. Seventeen of these consisted of glass, including 11 vessel and 6 window; 18 instances of coal; 12 metal objects, including 1 buckle fragment, 1 hubcap insert, 1 nut, 2 wire nails, 3 unidentified nails, and 4 unidentified metal objects; 3 ceramic sherds; and 4 mammalian bone fragments. Among the historic artifacts recovered from the site, two ceramic sherds offer diagnostic dates: one a sherd of ironstone, and the other North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware. North Devon gravel tempered ware was manufactured from ca. 1600 and into the nineteenth century. It became available in the Chesapeake Bay region beginning ca. 1650, although it did not become common until the end of the seventeenth century. It is a coarse earthenware with a pink or reddish to orange colored paste, sometimes with a gray core caused by the reduced oxygen during the firing process. These wares were domestic utilitarian wares, often used for cooking, or for pitchers or tankards. These items were imported from North Devon region in England. There were an additional 7 charcoal fragments collected; a sample of these was taken and found to be historic. These point to an occupation somewhere in the early- to mid-nineteenth century.

Two charcoal samples from excavations at Site 18CH672 were sent to Beta Analytic for analysis using the conventional radiocarbon age (BP) method. The conventional radiocarbon ages were corrected for total isotopic fractionation effects, and the high-probability density (HPD) range method was used to determine the most likely date range. One sample was from Test Unit 2 and the other was from Test Unit 11. Both were from Horizon II, Level 2. Both analyses resulted in historic period dates. The analysis from the Test Unit 2 charcoal sample yielded a date of 50 +/- 30 BP. The date from Test Unit 11 was 90 +/- 30 BP. In both cases, the dates are from the historic period and match with the historic period artifacts recovered, from the earlier part of the twentieth century.

The Phase II excavations at Site 18CH672 included site and site boundary relocation, and STP and test unit excavations at Site 18CH672. Site 18CH672 is a prehistoric and historic period site, with ceramic sherds to indicate it was occupied at least during the Woodland Period. Prehistoric artifacts included stone tools, flakes and flake fragments, shatter, cores; prehistoric ceramics; groundstone and hammerstones; and oyster shell. Modern and historic period artifacts were also recovered. One feature (Feature 1), an oyster midden which had both prehistoric and historic period artifacts, with intact prehistoric levels below the historic period finds, was re-identified in the Phase II study, and a faunal analysis was completed on the shells recovered. Two radiocarbon dates from charcoal found in two test units were dated to the recent historic period.

All artifacts combined provide evidence for the repeated manufacture of stone tools; use of ceramic bowls or pots, and food preparation at the site. The site, including the oyster midden, retains stratigraphic integrity at the lower horizons where the prehistoric artifacts were recovered. The site is recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP based on artifact findings.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005757, 95003661, 97000333, 18CH672 SF