



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18DO30

Site Name: Sandy Hill

Prehistoric

Other name(s): Salisbury

Historic

Brief Description:

Early Woodland (Adena) base camp & burials and Late Woodland ossuary

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 4

SCS soil & sediment code GaC

Latitude 38.5823

Longitude -76.0948

Physiographic province Eastern Shore Coastal P

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 6-10%

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
- 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) Choptank River

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

Late archaic

Late woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

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

Other context

ossuaries, burials

Historic

Urban/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

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		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	20
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		Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<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	278	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	262	Modified faunal	20
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	3
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	26	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	20	Uncommon Obj.	412
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features	
Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ossuary	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Lithic Material		Fer quartzite		Sil sandstone	
Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	slate, hematite,	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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: +/- 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 - 1969 Field Visit

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Sandy Hill Site (18DO30) is a multicomponent prehistoric site with an Early Woodland Adena occupation with burials and a Late Woodland ossuary. The site is located on the bank of the Choptank River in Dorchester County. It is situated on the remnant of a former bluff capped with dunes above the river. It has been disturbed by natural erosion processes, by the construction of bulk heads at various times, and by the construction of houses for two subdivisions.

Original excavations in the area of the Sandy Hill Site were conducted in 1888 by Elmer R. Reynolds and in 1892 by Dr. Henry C. Mercer. Reynolds, then a charter member of the Anthropological Society of Washington, reported that he exhumed some 300 skeletal remains from a 'communal' ossuary at Sandy Hill. The bones were found at about 4.87 m (16') below the surface in the face of a cliff. No artifacts are reported from Reynolds' excavation. Therefore, it is unclear if his burials represent the Adena occupation or a later component.

In 1892, Mercer observed human skeletal remains on the beach at the base of a cliff, and obvious stratigraphy in the eroding cliff above. Remains were washing out of an ossuary directly beneath a black layer. Dr. Mercer examined the site and found that below a 7.63 m (25') thick sterile sand dune was a 15-30 cm (6" to 1') thick layer of burned earth, charcoal, and cultural debris, probably representing a long-standing occupation layer. It is this layer that Mercer suggested represented the 'village'. Mercer identified the extent of the black stratum to be about 0.5 km (1/3 mile) along the bay and extending inland under the dunes about 274-365 m (300-400 yards). According to his report, he followed the 'black stratum' about 274 m (300 yards) up the estuary where he encountered the human bones. At that spot, Mercer excavated two ossuaries, one atop the other, by digging out a 4.5 m² (15' X 15') trench. These are sometimes collectively referred to as the 'Nanticoke ossuary'. Below the black stratum was a 6.09 m (20') thick layer of yellow sand, into which the ossuaries had been dug. Below this was a 0.6-0.9 m (2-3') thick layer of black clay, over a 1.83 m (6') thick layer of yellow clay. The Choptank River level was about 3.05 m (10') below the top of this last layer, and on the beach were jasper pebbles, human skeletal remains, and many artifacts, all obviously eroded from the cliff face.

The lower ossuary measured approximately 6.1 X 7.6 m (20' X 25') and was 45-60 cm (1.5-2') thick. Mercer divided the bone from this ossuary into 3 layers: the bottom layer where the bones were in small fragments, blackened and bedded in masses of charcoal and ashes, the middle layer where the skulls and bones, though somewhat charred, were intact, and the upper layer where the bones showed no trace of direct fire. The upper ossuary was separated from the lower ossuary by a 45 cm (1.5') thick layer of sand. The upper ossuary measured approximately 2.1 X 0.6 m (7' X 2') and was 20 cm (8") thick. It was estimated at the time that some 100 individuals were buried in the ossuaries and that the nature of the burials represented two single event episodes. No artifacts were recovered from the burials. Although it has been thought that Mercer located the Adena period occupation at the site, T. Latimer Ford (1954) suggested that nothing in Mercer's report indicated that the Adena component had been reached during the 1892 excavations. Instead, Mercer's ossuaries represent a Late Woodland period component that is located near the Adena site. Nanticoke occupied the land from ca. AD 300 until AD 1722 at which time they sold it. It is likely that this period of occupation is represented by Mercer's finds. Although no artifacts were directly related to the burials, some material was recovered from the site. There is no quantitative inventory of Mercer's finds and the totals here are minimum counts. He recovered 20 'arrowheads', 20 hammerstones, 20 crushed shell and quartzite tempered ceramics possibly related to the Townsend series, 20 burnt oyster shell fragments (listed as 'modified faunal' in the table above), and 20 charcoal pieces.

In the 1930's (or the late 1920's, ca. 1927, according to Ralph W. Jackson's description of the site in *The Archeologist* 6(3), 1954 issue), the Adena material was discovered when workmen constructing a seawall took some of the items they found during construction into Cambridge. The artifacts came to the attention of R. Jackson, A. Jones, R. Travers, C. Truex, and W. Yates. These men began salvage operations at the site, sometimes working at night, to remove as much of the material as possible that had been exposed several meters below the black stratum. The artifacts were distributed among the salvagers. In 1976, T. Latimer Ford reported on discussions he had with the salvagers and a number of points regarding the digging in the 1930's came to light. First, the deposits were about 38 cm (15") deep, at an average of 1.2-1.5 m (4-5') below the top of Mercer's black stratum. Second, the Adena deposits were located near to, but not below, the ossuary reported by Mercer. Third, the Adena deposits contained cremated and uncremated bones, all of which were discarded. Fourth, the uncremated remains were poorly preserved and crumbled when removed. Fifth, all but 11 of the broken artifacts were discarded. Sixth, no written records were kept of the excavation except for 1 record of Jackson's of the total number of items recovered from 'grave 1' (1 stone tube with pebble, 1 large blade, 2 medium-sized blades, 1 small point, and 3 two-hole gorgets). Lastly, the surrounding soil matrix was stained yellow-red and orange-red, probably as the result of the presence of red ochre over the burials (neither Reynolds nor Mercer reported the presence of ochre).

In 1947, the dunes were exploited commercially as sand mines. During that time, F. Williamson and C. Slagle recovered as much material as they could. They kept all the artifacts regardless of condition. There were red ochre deposits on many of the artifacts which were not removed. Samples of red ochre stained sand were also collected. Several articulated burials were found along with numerous grave goods. Each of the skeletons was covered with red ochre and they were lying in flexed positions on their sides. In 1953 J. Alden Mason reported that at that time 8 burials had been excavated at about 1.5 m (5') below the "old humus line". Typical grave goods included stone tubes, blades, projectile points, gorgets, hematite, and copper items.

In 1952, more burials were found during commercial removal of Sandy Hill for construction. Ralph W. Jackson conducted excavations under adverse conditions (mostly done at night by lantern light). He paid little attention to the skeletal remains, but concentrated on getting out the "grave goods." The items he found were similar and in about the same numeric proportion to the items collected years before. He excavated approximately 25 to 30 graves at the site and described them as being articulated burial with many grave goods. There were at least 5 rows of burials, arranged generally north-south. The burials were close together, often only 0.6-0.9 m (2-3') apart. Over the chest was an area of red ochre, sometimes extremely hard, as though it was tempered. This area was 45-58 cm (18-24") in diameter and 5-7.6 cm (2-3") thick. Artifacts were haphazardly placed within ochre area, as though it had all been stirred together before placement.

The tentative radiocarbon date reported by Jackson (1954) for the Sandy Hill site was AD 400 to 750, but considering the adverse conditions under which this site was excavated, a good deal of material contamination is indicated. Furthermore, Jackson provided no details as to the nature of the C14 samples.

In January 1956, H. H. Hutchinson visited the site and some of the collectors. At that time he noted that Mr. Jackson had amassed an impressive collection of artifacts from the site during his 1952 'investigation'. Mr. Hutchinson listed those finds on an Archaeological Society of Maryland Site Survey Form. The inventory included 1 sherd, 48 gorgets, 21 knives, 23 quartz blades, 3 paint cups (1 ceramic and 2 stone), 3 stone mortars, 2 hematite squares, 1 polished stone cone, 6 stone tubes, 1 stone palate, 52 arrowheads (about 1/2 triangular and 1/2 stemmed or notched), 1 stone pipe, 2 shark teeth, and nearly 200 rolled copper beads.



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Unknown

In 1958 T. Latimer Ford reported on the material in various collections that he was able to access. The artifacts were examined, photographed, and recorded (also reported by M. L. Dunn, Jr. in *The Archeologist* 18(2), 1966). Eighty-six large blades (an average of 6-7" in length) and 54 flat-based spear points of quartz were found. The majority of the 86 blades were fashioned of Flint Ridge, Ohio chalcedony. Some 172 gorgets of various shapes and number of drilled holes were removed, many of which were of banded slate. Thirty blocked-end tubular pipes were found and 1 Copena reptile effigy pipe, 5 pendants, 1 birdstone, 2 boatstones, 12 green steatite paint cups, one of copper and one of pottery, 14 small slate pestles to go with them, 1 catlinite cone, 12 variously shaped pyramids, several hematite squares, 3 sharks teeth, 3 hammerstones, and 150 copper beads round out the artifacts recovered. Ford (1958) reported that 4% of these items were fire burned, 9% were stained with red ochre, and 7% were "killed" or intentionally broken. These percentages would probably be higher if an unknown number of artifacts, those broken or damaged, had not been discarded by various excavators or if a number of artifacts had not been lost during construction. Seventy-nine miscellaneous small points were found, most likely the triangular points characteristic of the Late Woodland period. This profuse number of later artifacts can be easily explained by the close proximity of the Adena site to the Nanticoke ossuary excavated by Mercer in 1892. This indicates occupations of both the late Early Woodland (Adena) and Late Woodland periods within the Sandy Hill site area.

In 1959, a slide was taken by Norman Brice of Annapolis, of bulkhead construction at the site. It was noted on 2/8/71, when a copy of the original photo was made, that a brick house now stands on the spot. A more recent visit to the site by a Maryland Historical Trust archeologist confirms that the house still sits atop the site.

At some point in 1969, a brief field visit was made to Sandy Hill by personnel with the Maryland Geological Survey (later absorbed by MHT). A small surface collection was made and is housed at the MAC Lab facilities in St. Leonard, MD.

In 1976, T. Latimer Ford again visited the salvagers and collectors who had material from the Sandy Hill Site. Based on his research, he has provided the most comprehensive inventory of the artifact assemblages that could be gained. Only one collector did not grant access to his collection. Ford cataloged a total of 602 artifacts that were collected from the 1930's through the 1950's. This includes the artifacts noted in the text above from the Jackson collection (although there is a slight discrepancy in the reported number of copper beads and the 1 sherd is absent). These totals, combined with the artifacts recovered in 1892 by Mercer, are the totals given in the table above.

A total of 258 chipped stone artifacts were recorded. There were 113 blades and knives of the Adena style. The predominant material was flint from Flint Ridge, Ohio and from West Virginia. This was followed in decreasing frequency by chalcedony from an unknown source, flint from Harrison County, Indiana, and jasper from eastern Pennsylvania. 31 % of the blades and knives were intentionally broken, 21% showed evidence of having been burned, 14% had adhering ochre, 43% showed evidence for utilization, and 36% appear to have been resharpened. Blades and knives varied in base and stem shapes and displayed narrow to broad leaf shapes, leaf- to triangular-shapes, leaf- to lanceolate-shapes, and broad triangular shapes. Ford assigned each item to 1 of 11 morphological categories. There were 8 artifacts categorized as 'cache blades'. These were crudely worked, thick, leaf-shaped preforms with straight bases. They were all made of dark tan jasper with black inclusions. Average measurements were 108 mm long X 63 mm wide X 10 mm thick. The raw material source was most likely the river's edge near the site. There were 55 milky quartz blades displaying a lanceolate shape with straight to semi-straight bases and a convex cross-section. Average measurements were 104 mm long X 35 mm wide X 10 mm thick. There were 82 projectile points in the various collections. They showed a wide chronological variance starting with local Late Archaic types made of jasper, chert, rhyolite, quartzite, and quartz and 24 points show evidence of having been burned.

A total of 262 groundstone items were identified. There were 30 tubular pipes. Of these, 21 were made of Indiana limestone, 6 were made of Ohio fireclay, and 2 were made of steatite. There is a flared example with 11 notches on both projections that was made of a schist similar to Serpentine. Eleven of the tubes appear to have been intentionally broken, 3 were burnt, and 4 were coated with red ochre. Average dimensions of the 27 complete tubes are 149 mm long X 28.8 mm at the outside diameter of the distal end X 27.8 mm at the outside diameter of the center X 27.9 mm at the outside diameter of the proximal end. One tube is decorated with incised lines. There was a reptile effigy pipe in the assemblage. The pipe is of the Copena type and was made of green steatite and was highly polished. The pipe appears to have been intentionally broken as evidenced by a hole punched in the top of the stem at the intersection with the bowl. The pipe was coated with ochre but not burned. A total of 165 gorgets were recorded. They were made of highly polished Ohio shales, greenish Huronian shale, banded slate, Pennsylvania slate, sandstone, and hematite. There are no holes in 20 of the gorgets, and 1 of these is decorated with a series of small notches; 40 gorgets are 1-hole, 83 gorgets are 2-hole, 19 gorgets are 3-hole, and 3 gorgets are 4-hole. Many of the gorgets appear to have been intentionally broken and were coated with red ochre. Eight stone pendants were identified. These are different from the gorgets in size and in having their hole toward one end. There were 4 bar stone (palate) examples. These were distinguished from the gorgets by their greater thickness. Only 1 birdstone item was recorded. There were 13 stone paint cups. All of them were made of highly polished green steatite except for one cup that was made of hematite. One cup was found filled with solidified red ochre, 3 do not appear to have finished interiors, 2 were broken, and 7 were covered with red ochre. All of the cups were conical in shape with a circular opening, the edge of which was ground flat. There were 14 pestles, 3 were ground from pebbles and the rest from slate. Three atlatl weights were recorded. There were 12 geometric shapes (5 pyramidal-shaped made of hematite, shale and siderite, 6 semi-rounded with flat bottoms made of hematite, shale and siderite, and 1 perfect hemisphere with a flat base made of a bright red material similar to catlinite). There were 5 small pieces of hematite possibly used for making red ochre paint. There were also 6 unspecified ground stone objects in the collection. All groundstone objects were listed in both the 'ground stone' and the 'uncommon objects' categories in the table above (except for the 6 unspecified objects which were not listed as uncommon).

There were 3 stone objects categorized as 'other lithics'. These were all medium-sized hammerstones that had evidence of use wear.

The only ceramic object recorded was a pottery paint cup. It was crudely made of clay apparently without any tempering material. The inside was heavily coated with red ochre. This was listed in both the 'other fired clay' and the 'uncommon objects' categories in the table above.

A total of 151 copper objects were recorded. There was 1 paint cup made from a copper sheet. It had a uniform thickness and was only slightly corroded. The remaining 150 objects were copper beads. The outside diameter of the beads ranged from 5-25 mm. There are a number beads presented on a string in one collection that reportedly were found in one location at the site. These were all listed as 'uncommon objects' in the table above.

The only faunal objects collected were 3 shark teeth. Two of the examples are fire-burned and 1 is coated in red ochre.

Four pieces of ochre were also recorded. The examples vary from golf ball-sized to fist-sized and are rounded in shape. These were listed in the 'uncommon objects' category in the table above.



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Unknown

The Sandy Hill Site (18DO30) is the oldest known of the Adena sites on the Eastern Shore. It was excavated under highly adverse conditions and thus much of the information has been lost. This is highly unfortunate due to the large amount of Sandy Hill artifacts recovered and still in local collections. Despite the difficulty in the excavation of the Sandy Hill Site, the materials found and the knowledge of this location has provided valuable information as to Adena movements. Furthermore, the presence of the Late Woodland ossuary provides important information on the character of burials at that time. Although a significant archeological resource, the site has been largely lost due to natural erosional process and modern development.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

Site Files, 00000532, 00007531, AA8-2, ESAF12, ARCLOG6-3, ESAF17, ARCLOG18-2