



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA1

Site Name: D Field

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Shell Heap #5 (Marye), Sandy Point (Reynolds)

Historic

Brief Description:

Middle-Late Woodland shell midden, 18th c. artifact concentration, prehistoric burials, historic burials

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 6

SCS soil & sediment code Lo,Ud,NnB,Mp

Latitude 39.3542

Longitude -76.2710

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-10%

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Chesapeake Bay

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

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

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

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

burial

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

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"/>	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"/>
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"/>
Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	
Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<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			
Flaked stone	43	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	4
Fire-cracked rock	52	Unmod faunal	10
Other lithics (all)	13	Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	70	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"/>
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Burial(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

Dated features present at site

Midden feature with assoc. Conewago point, Mockley and Potomac Creek ceramics

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	5	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	1	Activity item(s)	1
Architectural	26	Human remain(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	14	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	56	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1: 2310 +/- 80 years BP Reliability Sample 2: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 3: +/- years BP Reliability

Beta-884401: Shell sample recovered from an intact portion of the midden (TU 1, level 3); assoc. artifacts include Conewago point and lithics

Low

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 Harford County Education Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The D Field Site (18HA1) consists of remnants of a large Middle to Late Woodland period shell midden, prehistoric and historic human burials, and an 18th – 20th century artifact scatter. The site is located at the Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG) in Harford County on the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay. Aberdeen Proving Ground is a U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM) installation in the U.S. Army Materiel Command. The site is situated on a low bluff on the western shore of Bush River, extending inland for approximately 90-100 meters and is comprised of 4 distinct loci. The site has suffered from several disturbances: natural erosion processes which have created a vertical bluff edge that is receding inland, plowing activities that have disturbed the upper portions of the midden, and disturbance due to bombardment by munitions testing. With the exception of 4 tightly controlled loci along the bluff edge, bombardment has rendered virtually the entire site untestable.

Several early prehistoric sites, including two Paleo-Indian sites are present within APG, which are all located along shorelines. Native American occupation continued into the Late Woodland and Contact periods until the first European settlement at Spesutie Island in 1652 where Nathaniel Utie established a trading post. A 1652 treaty with the Susquehannocks encouraged the expansion of settlement in the area and the first land grants were patented in 1658. By the early 1700s, the Susquehannocks had left the region. From the mid-1700s to the early 1900s, large portions of the property within APG were in cultivation and other areas were used for recreational activities such as hunting and fishing.

The military acquired the land in 1917 establishing APG and the Edgewood Arsenal (a chemical production facility). Aberdeen Proving Ground and the Edgewood Arsenal were joined administratively in 1971 forming the modern APG, a major Army installation. By 1992, about 2,000 buildings covering over 321 acres of floor space and over 16,000 personnel were located at the installation. The installation continues to grow under the Base Closure and Realignment Act as other activities are relocated to APG. Not surprisingly, over the last 90 years environmental impacts have greatly affected the archeological potential of the installation's land holding. Extant structures remain at APG, dating from the 18th and 19th centuries, World Wars I and II, and up to 1950 (the historical building cut-off date).

Site 18HA1 was first identified during a survey of the area in the 1930s as a series of 3 large shell middens. One midden was located just south of Briery Point, the second midden was located further south where the shoreline begins to curve eastward, and the third midden was located still further south, just north/northwest of Sandy Point. The middens were described as extensive shell heaps that had depths up to 50.8 cm (20").

The site was then brought to the attention of the state archeologists at the Maryland Geological Survey in 1970 by an avocational archeologist who was a member of the Archeological Society of Maryland. Three general loci were identified at that time: Area A encompassed the entire shoreline from Briery Point to just northwest of Sandy Point, Area B was defined as a shell heap on high ground near the center of Area A, and Area C consisted of a late 17th century trash deposit located in the northern section of Area A, inland roughly 145 m from the shoreline and downslope/south of a gravel road.

In 1975, the avocational archeologist and students from a local high school conducted the first investigations at the site, which at that time was referred to as the 'D Field' site. The study area was 27.4 m (30 yards) long, situated along the shoreline, and extending inland for 27.4 m. It was located in the approximate middle of the overall site, or in the general vicinity of Area B. A non-systematic pedestrian survey was conducted along the shoreline in the study area and three 1.524x1.524 m (5'x5') test units (TUs A-C) were excavated on the bluff. No other information regarding the field methods is available. Based on the findings, the site was determined to be a Middle Woodland shell midden with a Late Woodland component and 2 historic components located on the surface of the midden. A hearth feature (Feature 1) was encountered at about 20 cmbs in TU A. It was described as an extensive hearth lined with large fire-cracked rocks.

As the Late Woodland and historic components were situated in the upper portion of the larger Middle Woodland midden, the artifacts were separated by two strata, at 0-10 cm (0-4") and 10-20 cm (4-8"), except for TU B which had a third stratum from 20-30.48 cm (8-12"). A total of 167 prehistoric artifacts were collected during the surface reconnaissance and test unit excavations. Surface finds of artifacts that had eroded out of the midden onto the beach (n=44) included 1 rhyolite flake, 3 shell-tempered Mockley sherds, and about 40 unidentified sherds belonging to the same pot that was estimated to have originated been about 43 cm (17") in diameter. In the test units, the upper level contained 51 prehistoric items including 11 pieces of debitage (5 quartz, 4 rhyolite, 1 siltstone, 1 flint), 1 flake tool/scrapper ("teshoa"), 7 other lithic items (1 hammerstone, 6 pieces of broken quartz, possibly cores or chunks but this is not clear), 21 fire-cracked rock fragments, and 11 ceramic sherds (8 Potomac Creek and 3 unidentified shell-tempered). The second strata contained 59 artifacts including 13 pieces of debitage (2 quartz, 9 rhyolite, 1 siltstone, 1 flint), 1 quartz knife or preform, 1 siltstone flake tool ("teshoa"), 1 utilized flake, 1 quartz point tip, 4 other lithic items (1 grinding stone, 3 pieces of broken quartz, possibly cores or chunks but this is not clear), 18 fire-cracked rock fragments, and 12 ceramic sherds (10 unidentified shell-tempered, 2 unidentified grit-tempered). One burnt oyster shell and a sample of large oyster shell fragments, and 2 animal bone fragments were also collected from stratum 2. These were recorded as 1 modified faunal and 7 unmodified faunal in the table above. Charcoal fragments were also retrieved from this stratum. The lowest level encountered in TU B contained 13 artifacts: 1 piece of rhyolite debitage, 2 other lithic items (pieces of broken quartz), and 4 ceramic sherds (2 unidentified grit-tempered, one suggested to be Middle Woodland and 1 Late Woodland, and 2 unidentified shell-tempered). Two turtle shell pieces and 2 small animal bones, 1 of which was burnt, were also identified in the lowest stratum along with pieces of burnt oyster shell. These were recorded as 3 modified and 3 unmodified faunal objects in the table above.

In addition to the prehistoric materials, a total of 84 historic artifacts were also retained. The majority of these (78.5% or n=66) were recovered from the top stratum, 19.1% or n=16 were recovered from stratum 2 and 2.4% or n=2 were retrieved from TU B, Stratum 3. There was 1 activity item (a piece of chain link), 21 architectural items (19 brick fragments, 1 wrought nail, and 1 cut nail), 6 kitchen-related items (1 glass bottle base, 5 sherds of red earthenware), and 56 arms-related items (41 lead balls/shrapnel from artillery shells and 15 steel artillery shell fragments). The diagnostic artifacts date generally from the period of the late 18th to the 19th century. The artillery fragments reflected post-1917 activity at the installation.

In the early 1990s, Federal cultural resources mandates led the installation commander at APG to assign the Directorate of Safety, Health and Environment (DSHE) the task of preparing a cultural resources management plan (CRMP) to define the process for managing cultural resources located on the property. The goals of the installation preservation program were to 1) identify, evaluate, nominate, manage, and update the inventory of historic properties, 2) comply with NHPA, NEPA, all Federal laws, and Army regulations in managing those historic properties, 3) integrate cultural resources management with other installation environment, property, and natural resource planning, and 4) preserve and protect cultural resources within the APG's mission.



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Unknown

In order to facilitate the CRMP, archeological testing was conducted in two stages at the installation between 1992 and 1993. One of the main objectives of the archeological investigations initiated in 1992 was to develop an archeological sensitivity model for APG that would be designed to 1) identify and document areas that possess a high probability for containing prehistoric and historic sites, and 2) identify areas that have a low probability for containing cultural resources and areas that have been previously disturbed. This first stage of field testing of the model involved the Phase I survey of 8 testing areas: Sites 1-4 were located in the Edgewood Area and Sites 5-8 were located in the Aberdeen Area. Stage two archeological and architectural evaluations were conducted at several terrestrial sites at APG, and an underwater survey was done in a high probability area of the Bush River. As a result of the two stages of fieldwork, approximately 295 terrestrial acres were tested, 240 underwater acres were subjected to a remote sensing survey, and 1,069 buildings constructed prior to 1951 were identified and all but 393 were evaluated for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (175 possessed significance for listing and 501 did not possess significance). The results of the archeological survey and field investigations are contained in Volume II of the Aberdeen Proving Ground Cultural Resource Management Plan series (Volumes I-IV) and the results of the architectural evaluations are contained in Volume III.

In July 1995, Phase II archeological testing was undertaken at Site 18HA1. According to the Aberdeen Proving Ground Cultural Resource Management Plan discussed above, Sites 18HA1, 18HA19, 18HA77, and 18HA246 underwent Phase II evaluations. Following those evaluations, only Site 18HA19 was submitted for National Register eligibility review. The results from the archeological testing on the 4 sites were presented in a separate volume from the APG Cultural Resource Management Plan called 'Phase I of the Prehistoric Lifeways Project'. Although the report title states that Phase I investigations were done, the original report refers to the 'Phase II investigation' at the sites and the later APG Cultural Resource Management Plan indicated that these were considered Phase II evaluations. Given this, these 4 sites are treated here as having been subjected to Phase II testing. The archeological evaluations of the sites were part of the APG's ongoing process of identification and evaluation of cultural resources under its jurisdiction. The CRMP provided the framework for the ongoing assessments and as part of the process the army installation sponsored the Prehistoric Lifeways Project. The Lifeways Project was focused on gathering data regarding Native American subsistence and settlement patterns in the area of the installation before and during the time of European contact and settlement. The research design for the Prehistoric Lifeways Project hypothesized that shell midden sites would be found in association with non-midden occupational sites. The abovementioned 4 sites were chosen for the Lifeways Project because they were known to be shell midden sites, which have the potential to provide data on prehistoric subsistence strategies and settlement patterns.

Of the 4 testable loci that comprise the total site area at 18HA1, only the southeastern locus was available for examination during the Lifeways Project. This locus is known as the Sandy Point Midden and was situated approximately 400 m south of the 1975 investigations. A magnetometer sweep was conducted over the site area prior to subsurface testing. Two 1x1 m test units were placed according to the results of the unexploded ordnance sweep. Two additional areas were cleared but due to their proximity to the edge of the bluff they were not tested. Test Unit 1, the most southerly of the units, located a deep plowzone layer (Stratum I) above a second and older plowzone layer. An intact layer of the shell midden was observed in Stratum III at 35 cm below datum reaching a depth of 42 cmbd. A portion of the midden was also visible below Stratum I, in Test Unit 2. The portion that remained appeared to have been missed by historic plowing.

Radiocarbon testing was done on a sample of oyster shell obtained from the intact midden in TU 1 (presumably from Stratum III). When the original analysis was done in 1995, the available calibration program indicated a date range from 155 BC-AD 230, which along with the ceramic evidence retrieved in 1975 and the single diagnostic point, led the excavator's to interpret the site as an early Middle Woodland occupation. However, with modern (2010) calibration programs, a date range from 593-172 BC was produced (2 sigma, using the INTCAL09 program). This date range trends more towards the middle of the Early Woodland period. Radiocarbon dating on oyster shell is notoriously problematic and the ceramic and lithic evidence are a more reliable source for dating the site.

A total of 26 prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the Phase II evaluation. There were 10 pieces of debitage (4 quartz, 1 sandstone, 4 quartzite, 1 chert), 1 utilized quartz flake, 1 jasper Conewago point which dates from the Late Archaic to the Middle Woodland period, 1 other lithic object (a quartzite hammerstone), and 13 fire-cracked rock fragments. All but 1 of the fire-cracked rock fragments were found at the interface between the A horizon and the sterile B horizon in both test units. A profile of the bluff south of Test Unit 1 did not show any evidence of the midden indicating that the test unit was close to the southern boundary of the site as it falls near the bluff. The only historic period artifacts recovered from the test units were 5 brick fragments (recorded as architectural items in the table above). Metal shrapnel and rubber were noted in the upper stratum but were not counted or collected due to their modern origin.

In 1972 and 1975, human remains were encountered eroding out of the cliff on the bank of the Bush River along the shoreline at site 18HA1. A brief handwritten note located in the Site File was the only record of the finds available at the Maryland Historical Trust for several years. Then, in 1996 personnel from the Mandatory Center of Expertise for the Curation and Management of Archaeological Collections (MCX-CMAC), a department of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, were tasked with the job of inventorying and identifying the remains in accordance with the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Once it had been determined that human remains had been found on the grounds of APG, the collections were located along with the excavator's field notes and an examination of the contents was undertaken. All animal remains in the collection were also checked for disassociated human remains. No measurements or photographs were taken of the bones during the inventory process and no destructive analyses were performed. A detailed description of the remains was conducted that included elements present, the completeness of those elements, the side of the body on which the element belonged, the number of fragments of each element, the approximate age and sex of the individual, and the minimum number of individuals (MNI) where applicable. A description of any associated funerary objects or artifacts recovered from the burial fill were also described. Finally, any discrepancies between the data gathered from the physical inspection of the collections and the data collected from site forms, reports, or associated documentation was reconciled when possible. The excavator's notes were an important source for determining the location and orientation of the burials as no formal report had ever been written on the finds.

Results of the physical inspection of the collections indicated that site 18HA1 contained 4 burials, with a MNI of 6 individuals. Two collections were listed as 'Burial No. 1' by the original excavator; one burial was found in 1972 and the other burial was found in 1975. Burial No. 1, encountered during excavations in 1972, was discovered in the wall of a nearly vertical cliff at about 60.96 cm (2') below the then current ground surface. The remains were below a 30.48 cm (1') deep shell midden. The soil surrounding the bones was described as lacking in shell but was defined as rich topsoil that contained many fragments of charcoal, which were interpreted to represent the remains from a hearth cleaning. There was no evidence that the bones had been subjected to fire. The incomplete remains of one adult and one juvenile were identified in Burial No. 1 [1972]. Based on the burial position (bundle burial), midden constituents, and lack of historic artifacts in the area, it was determined that the remains were dated to the prehistoric period. The excavator suggested that artifact types encountered in the burial fill indicated a date in the Late Woodland period. This would imply that the burial was cut into the Middle Woodland shell midden.

Burial No. 1, encountered during excavations in 1975, was identified as the historic remains of an infant. Notes related to the find indicated that the remains



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were recovered from the area of the midden, but from a different location than the 1972 burial. A coffin fragment, a piece of wood with white paint on one side, was found in association with the burial (recorded as a furniture item in the table above). Burial No.2 [1975] was identified as the historic remains of an infant. Associated finds included a pin stuck to a piece of cloth, probably a shroud pin, and a coffin nail. The pin and cloth are recorded as 1 clothing item and the coffin nail is recorded as 1 furniture item in the table above. Burial No. 3 [1975] contained the remains of 2 individuals, an infant and an adult. The adult was represented by a single tooth that was found in a vial inside one of the boxes that contained the infant remains. The infant burial was dated to the historic period but the age of the adult could not be determined. A fragment of coffin wood and 11 square coffin nails were found in association with the burial. These were recorded as 12 furniture items in the table above. The cultural affiliations of the historic human remains were not determined to be either Euroamerican or Native America. It was suggested that this could be modified upon further research and/or consultation with Native American groups, work that was beyond the scope of MCX-CMAC's study.

The D Field Site (18HA1) consists of remnants of a large Middle Woodland to Late Woodland period shell midden, human burials, and an 18th – 20th century artifact scatter. Based on the available data, it appears that the main period of utilization of the site was during the Middle Woodland period with lesser utilization during the Late Woodland period. Prehistoric burials were recovered from stratum below the shell midden and historic burials were located from other areas of the site. The site has suffered from several disturbances including natural erosion processes, plowing activities that have disturbed the upper portions of the midden, and disturbance due to bombardment by munitions testing. With the exception of 4 loci along the bluff edge, bombardment has rendered virtually the entire site untestable. The majority of archeological testing has been confined to the southern portion of the site. The logistical limits imposed on excavations by the presence of unexploded ordnance have prevented a reasonable attempt to characterize the site. Currently, the investigations have been too limited to determine the site's eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Further archeological evaluations should be focused on the northern site loci. This may have provided enough data for an evaluation; however, given the length and the nature of the disturbances along the entire length of the site, eligibility is not likely.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000796, 00005354, 00007551, Site File