



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18KE17

Site Name: Plummer 1

Prehistoric

Other name(s) KCARP PI-1/1; Fairlee Neck Shell Midden

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Early & Late Woodland short-term procurement camp & shell midden

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 5

SCS soil & sediment code MxB

Latitude 39.2736

Longitude -76.1971

Physiographic province Eastern Shore Coastal P

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-5%

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) Chesapeake Bay

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 7 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

Misc. ceremonial

Village

Rock art

Hamlet

Shell midden

Base camp

STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave

Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound

Fish weir

Cairn

Production area

Burial area

Unknown

Other context

Historic

Urban/Rural?

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

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	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"/>	6	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"/>	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"/>	407
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	13
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Human remain(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	161
Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Oyster shell samples and charcoal samples were collected from midden contexts assoc. w/ Mockley ceramics

Historic Artifacts		
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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: 4450 +/- 80 years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/> Low	Sample 2: 5015 +/- 70 years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/> Low	Sample 3: 1740 +/- 260 years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/> 260
SI-2802: Oyster shell sample retrieved from the top of the midden, associated with Mockley ceramic sherds	SI-1907: Oyster shell sample retrieved from the bottom of the midden, associated with Marcey Creek ceramic sherds	AA-321: Charcoal sample taken from Level C, test pit 1; associated with Mockley ceramic sherds
Sample 4: 4160 +/- 300 years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/> High	Sample 5: 5440 +/- 510 years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/> Low	Sample 6: +/- years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/>
AA-324: Charcoal sample taken from Level C, test pit 4; no associated materials	AA-323: Oyster shell sample taken from Level C, test pit 1; associated with Mockley ceramic sherds	
Sample 7: +/- years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/>	Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/>	Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/>

Additional radiocarbon results available



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Brief

Description:

Early & Late Woodland short-term procurement camp & shell midden

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Plummer I/Fairlee Neck Shell Midden Site (18KE17) is a short-term procurement camp and shell midden with recovered diagnostic material dated from the Late Archaic period through the Late Woodland period. It is located on Fairlee Neck in Kent County. The site lies partially in an agricultural field on a point of land extending out from the east bank of the Chesapeake Bay. The Bay side of the site has an approximate 12 m sheer bank down to the water. Soils in the site area are Mattapex silt loam 0-5% slope. The site measures approximately 90 x 90 meters in size.

The Kent County Archaeological Research Project (KCARP) conducted a systematic regional surface survey, artifact collection, and analysis along the western shore of Kent County. The overall aim of the study was to assess the development of the interrelated changes in the prehistoric environment and resource utilization during the past 7,000-8,000 years along portions of the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay. Of particular interest was the nature and processes involved in the development of the oyster base subsistence system. Specific goals of the survey were to identify previously unidentified cultural resources within the study area and ultimately to determine if any of those resources were eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Funding was in part provided by the Maryland Historical Trust and three seasons of work were conducted in 1972/73, 1974, and 1976. The study area consisted of 191 km² of western Kent County, including 93 km of shoreline. It was bounded on the north by the Sassafras River, on the east by the Morgan and Woodland Creeks, on the south by a divide separating the Chesapeake Bay and the Chester River, and on the west by the Chesapeake Bay. The study period ranged from the establishment of the Bay (and the drowning of the ancestral Susquehanna River) to the contact period (ca. AD 1600).

The project began in 1972 with archival and environmental research. Fieldwork was conducted in late 1972 and 1973. The archeological investigations included pedestrian survey of several land tracts and controlled surface collection. Artifact clusters were collected in units of 30 m square grid systems. Approximately 7 m distance was maintained between fieldwalkers. A site or artifact cluster was defined as any 30 m² collection unit or group of contiguous units in which each contained a minimum of 40 artifacts. All artifacts were retained during the surface collection except for fire-cracked rock, oyster shells, and unmodified raw material (rocks and pebbles). Limited excavation of shovel tests pits was also done. Additionally, shell samples were collected from cliff exposures of 23 coastal archeological sites and 5 marshes for radiocarbon dating, and from a former sub-estuary for dating and pollen analysis. Archeological investigations were renewed in 1974 and again in 1976. The field seasons consisted of a continuation of the systematic regional surface survey, and artifact collection and analysis, with the addition of test unit excavations at a few sites. During test unit excavations undertaken in 1974 and 1976, column soil samples were acquired for future microanalysis. Test units were excavated in arbitrary 20 cm levels within natural stratigraphy. An additional 61 radiocarbon samples were collected from 29 different shell sites during the investigations. Results of the C14 dating led the excavators to conclude that oyster resources (*ostrea virginica*) were being exploited as early as 5,700 years ago in the Chesapeake region (roughly the Middle Archaic period).

A total of 87 land tracts were investigated during the three years of survey. The entire shoreline of Kent County was examined on foot and the shorelines of local rivers were examined from a shallow draft boat. The results of the 1970s surveys were provided in several volumes that consisted of computer printouts of individual clusters of artifacts/sites. Only two categories of stone artifacts were recognized, "worns" (tools) and "unworns" (debitage). Tools were identified on the basis of a functional classification which used wear-related criteria. Categories of tools were conceived as sets of co-occurring functional attributes. Artifact attributes were listed using alpha-numeric codes, and standard tool categories and cultural-historical types were not generally noted. No catalogue forms that summarized the available data were provided. A third catalogue contained artifact density maps. The excavators noted that the artifact numbers listed in the first 2 catalogues do not in all cases equal the artifacts numbered on the density maps; this is a result of deletions or corrections made during the laboratory analysis. As indicated in that catalogue, a fourth volume was in preparation that was to have contained a discussion of the conclusions of the western Kent County land use study (entitled "Kent County Prehistoric Land Use Study"). However, that volume was not available at the Maryland Historical Trust library.

A re-analysis of the prehistoric artifacts recovered during the 1970s surveys and excavations was carried out in 1983 by archeologists from the University of Delaware and funded by a National Park Service Survey and Planning grant from the Maryland Historical Trust. The aim of that re-analysis was to increase the research utility of the collection, which was then on deposit with the Division of Archeology, Maryland Geological Survey. The re-analysis provided more comprehensive descriptions of excavated materials, catalogues of surface collected materials, and in a few cases, listings of types of special interest. Artifacts were recorded as flakes, flake tools, staged bifaces, Late Archaic/Woodland I points, Woodland II points, other points, cores, indeterminate objects, groundstone artifacts and ceramics. Points were not designated to any particular cultural type but to one of the time periods or 'other points' categories as noted above. The re-analysis provided the most updated and more comprehensive data of the entire survey assemblage. It is that data that is given in the table above. No total counts for any of the faunal or floral material or for the ceramic sherds that were recovered from the test unit excavations were provided except in a few rare cases. Therefore, the totals for those objects in the table above should be considered minimum estimates.

Artifacts were surface collected from site 18KE17 during the 1973 survey, at which time it was designated KCARP PL-1/Fairlee Neck Shell Midden. In 1974, two 2 m² test units (Pit 1 and Pit 2) and two 1 m x 2 m (Pit 3 and Pit 4) test units were excavated. As noted on the Site Survey form, very little material of any kind was recovered from the 4 test units.

A total of 406 artifacts were collected from the surface. There were 307 pieces ofdebitage (128 quartz, 8 quartzite, 86 chert, 21 jasper, 12 rhyolite, 31 argillite, 6 sidarite, 15 other materials) and 2 cores (1 quartz, 1 chert). Thirteen flake tools (1 quartz, 9 chert, 2 jasper, 1 other) and 78 staged bifaces (60 quartz, 2 quartzite, 11 chert, 1 rhyolite, 3 argillite, 1 sidarite) were also recovered. Six other lithics were all hammerstones. Two groundstone objects were also recovered (1 argillite axe and 1 axe fragment). A report from 1977, pre-dating the re-analysis, listed 11 projectile points that were identified at the site. These included 1 Levanna (Late Woodland), 1 Accokeek (possibly Middle-Late Archaic), 1 Susquehanna Broadspear and 2 Perkiomen Broadspear (Late Archaic, 1 Bare Island/Lackawaxen (Late Archaic/Early Woodland), 4 unidentified lozenge or teardrop-shaped points (at least 2 are possible Rossville points dated to the Late Archaic/Early Woodland) and 1 unidentified stemmed point. Because specific cultural types were not given in the 1978 tool artifact catalogue or in the 1983 re-analysis, it is presumed that these objects were typed as bifaces in the re-analysis and therefore, the points are included with the 78 staged bifaces listed above. While no specific data related to the recovered ceramic sherds was available in the above mentioned catalogues, the site assemblage was used as a comparative example in another report and total counts were provided. There were 3 unidentified steatite sherds, 3 Marcey Creek sherds, and 6 Mockley sherds.

A further 154 artifacts were recovered from the test unit excavations. There were 8 pieces ofdebitage (4 jasper, 4 other materials). Faunal material (n=140) consisted of 72 animal bone fragments, 48 shell fragments, and 20 snail shells. Floral material included 6 pieces of charcoal. The artifacts from a "vial of



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bone" and a "vial of shell fragments" were counted as a minimum of 2 items per vial here and in the table above.

In 1974, one shell sample was taken from the top of the midden (SI-2802: 4450±80) and one from the bottom of the midden (SI-1907: 5015±70). Artifacts associated with the top of the midden deposit included Mockley sherds and artifacts associated with the bottom of the midden deposit included Marcey Creek sherds. The dates obtained from the samples were at least 2000 years too early for the associated ceramics.

Further excavations were conducted at the site in 1986, largely in order to address the discrepancies between the dated shell samples and the associated artifacts. In addition to survey and subsurface testing, 2 wood charcoal samples and 1 shell sample were taken from the 1974 18KE17 assemblage for radiocarbon dating. The two charcoal samples (AA-321 and AA-324) were recovered from Level C of Pits 1 and 4, a level that was associated with Mockley ceramics. Those samples produced dates of 1740±260 BP and 4160±300 BP. The first, from Pit 1, was a reasonable date for Mockley ceramics. The second date was not an acceptable Mockley date; the sample was taken from Pit 4 which had no associated ceramic finds. At the very least, the date suggested that the earliest deposition of some portion of the midden occurred ca. 3000 BC which is similar to early dates for shell middens that have been reported from the lower Chesapeake Bay region. The variability of the charcoal dates at similar levels of the site indicated that the site contained various episodes of shell and artifact deposition, both within its vertical profile and across its horizontal extent. The shell sample (AA-323) was also retrieved from Level C, Pit 1 and produced a date of 5440±510 BP. This date confirmed that all the dates obtained for the shell were at least 2000-3000 years too early. The results of the radiocarbon dating led researchers to conclude that there are severe problems with Upper Chesapeake shell dates from the Early/Middle Woodland period. Furthermore, these kinds of shell dates should not be used to argue for the existence of Middle Archaic shellfish utilization as some archeologists have.

During the 1986 archeological investigations at the Plummer I/Fairlee Neck Shell Midden Site, a surface survey and mapping program was undertaken to determine the site's boundaries. A final goal of the 1986 study was to determine the site's eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The site's limits were defined by the surface distribution of oyster shells. In addition, a 1 m x 2 m test unit was laid out where the shell deposits were thickest. The unit was placed in a wooded area, near the bluff overlooking the Chesapeake Bay, in the northwestern corner of the site. The profile was so thick and yielded so much shell and flotation material for analysis that no further test units were excavated.

Below the 7 cm deep humus layer, 7 additional 10 cm levels of oyster shell deposits were excavated until orange-tan silty subsoil was reached. Levels 2-4 (Horizon II) appeared to be plow-disturbed shell deposits. Level 5 (Horizon III) and Level 6 (Horizon IV) could be divided into a dark organic soil matrix with densely packed shell and a lighter-colored tan layer of soil matrix with yellow-colored oyster shell. Horizon IV was thought to represent a separate depositional event within the midden which was truncated by plowing and partly mixed with Horizon III in Levels 4 and 5. Levels 7 and 8 (Horizon V) were a dark organic deposit with shell that was similar to Horizon III.

Few artifacts were recovered from the test unit. Fragments of fire-cracked rock (recorded as a minimum estimate of 5) were collected from Levels 2 and 3 and a piece of quartz shatter was found in each of Levels 2, 3, and 4 (recorded as 3 flaked stone). A large number of oyster shells, which were recorded as a minimum estimate of 20 unmodified faunal in the table above, were recovered from the test unit. Shell, rather than soil, comprised the bulk of the matrix. Flotation samples were taken from Horizons III and IV and both heavy and light fractions were processed. The Horizon III sample contained 1 chert flake and fragments of unidentified charcoal. The Horizon VI sample contained 1 Hell Island ceramic sherd (dated to ca. AD 200-1000), 1 argillite flake, 1 fragment of a rodent incisor (probably modern), unidentified charcoal fragments, and charred fragments of hickory, butternut, and acorn or chestnut shells.

A sample of oyster shell left hinges was saved from each test unit level for seasonality analysis. Taken together, it was determined that the shell characteristics indicated that oysters were collected from a shallow mud flat, probably associated with the nearby embayed lagoons. Moving up from the bottom of the midden, the sequence of seasons is fall/winter through spring moving from Level 8 up through Level 6A. Levels 5 and 6B are characterized by a new fall/winter association. It was postulated that a limited amount of time, probably less than 3 years, elapsed during the depositional discontinuity between Levels 6A and 6B.

The Plummer I/Fairlee Neck Shell Midden Site (18KE17) was identified as a short-term resource procurement camp and shell midden with discontinuous periods of occupation from the Late Archaic period through the Late Woodland period. The yield in artifacts from the excavation was small but the yield in shell data on local estuarine environments was large. Also, the preservation of nut shell remains at the site indicates that the probability of the preservation of fragile ecofacts is high. The site has a great potential for providing data on past lifeways and environments along the Chesapeake Bay; however, the excavators recommended that its complex structure, large size, and continual natural erosion requires large-scale archeological study in the future to realize its information potential. Currently, the site is under no threat from development and the only possible destructive factor is natural shoreline erosion.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005907, 00005908, 00005909, 00005910, 00005911, 00005924, 00005925, 00005936, Site Files