



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST1-205

Site Name: _____

Prehistoric

Other name(s) _____

Historic

Brief Description:

Early & Late Archaic and Early & Late Woodland camps, Late 18th-early 19th century probable slave dwelling

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code _____

Latitude 38.1924

Longitude -76.4180

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation _____ m Site slope _____

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

Topography

- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other

Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Mill Creek

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input checked="" 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 549 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

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

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

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
 - slave quarter

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples Soil samples taken N
 Flotation samples taken N Other samples taken _____

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



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST1-205

Site Name: _____

Prehistoric

Other name(s) _____

Historic

Brief Description:

Early & Late Archaic and Early & Late Woodland camps, Late 18th-early 19th century probable slave dwelling

Unknown

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	2	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	1	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		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	11	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	5	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	1	Whiteware	55	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	27	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	4	Rhenish	2
Creamware	32	Pearlware	73			Wt Salt-glazed	15

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	309	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	34	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	7	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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" 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"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	291	Activity item(s)	11
Glass (all)	559	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	2439	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	625
Arms	3	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	1	Misc.	1127
Personal items	1	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

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

Sample 4: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 5: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 6: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 7: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST1-205

Site Name:

Other name(s)

Prehistoric

Historic

Unknown

Brief

Description:

Early & Late Archaic and Early & Late Woodland camps, Late 18th-early 19th century probable slave dwelling

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Historic St. Mary's City Research Laboratory

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18ST1-205 represents a late 18th to early 19th century dwelling, and Early and Late Archaic and Late Woodland camps. The site is located in the Athletic Field area on the campus of St. Mary's College of Maryland, within the bounds of St. Mary's City, a National Historic Landmark and Historic District in Southern Maryland. The total project area encompassed approximately 47 acres. Site 18ST1-205 was located in the southeast portion of the project area designated as 'Mattapaney Field'. Mattapaney Field was bordered to the south by Mattapaney Road, to the west by a cemetery and the College Maintenance facility, and to the east and north by the proposed construction limits and the Athletic Department's need for practice fields. The area is relatively flat with a gentle rise to the north and east. Fisherman's Creek is located about 300 meters north of the site area. Mattapaney Field measured about 182.88 m (600') east-west by 144.78 m (475') north-south. Three sites were identified in the Field. Site 18ST1-205, an irregularly shaped square, was situated in the southeast corner of the field and measured approximately 99 m².

The purpose of the project was to evaluate the significance of any cultural resources that might have been impacted by the construction of new parking lots and by proposed realignments of the existing athletic fields. The goals of the study were (1) to locate and determine the condition of known sites within the project area, (2) to identify all previously unidentified cultural resources, and (3) to assess the potential archeological significance of those resources and their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Prior to the Phase I field work an extensive archival search was conducted. It indicated that since the 17th century, the land encompassed by the total project area was utilized for both domestic and agricultural activity. In the late 1640's, an 800 acre farm called St. John's Freehold encompassed all of the property evaluated during the archeological investigations. The property included the main dwelling and quarters adjacent to the house and the owner had at least 20 servants including a tailor, a leather worker, and possibly a blacksmith. The property was a major tobacco plantation and on the land, Lord Baltimore's cattle and sheep were kept. In 1661, Charles Calvert, the newly arrived governor purchased the property. Calvert expanded the number of structures on the property and delved into agricultural practices as well as let some his land to a leather tanner. In 1723 a house was built to the southeast of the old St. John's house. By the early 1800's the land within the project area was owned by a man known to have owned 39 slaves. During the early 1900's a Slavonic community was formed at St. Mary's City. The National Slavonic Association divided an area that encompasses the archeological survey area and deeded the land to refugees. Between that time and the college's acquisition of the property, only a handful of small structures were built on land within the project area. In the 1960's a portion of the property was acquired by St. Mary's College and converted into athletic fields. By the 1970's the entire survey area was converted from domestic and agricultural use into the campus of St. Mary's College. The Phase I field work consisted of surface collection in 3.048 m (10') squares within 30.48 m (100') blocks. Each 3.048 m square was collected individually. All artifacts with the exception of shell were saved and the shell was counted then redeposited in the collection block. A total of 2,633 blocks were collected in the Mattapaney Field area. The total number of those specifically related to Site 18ST1-205 is not stated in the report and is difficult to determine from the maps. The artifact inventory for Phase I is combined with the totals from the Phase II study.

In areas where potential sites were identified during Phase I, and in areas where the College had proposed future development, a Phase II level investigation was undertaken. First, the site was divided into 3.048 m square units, following the State Grid. The units were numbered starting with #1 in the northwest corner of the site and continued sequentially from west to east and north to south. Then each 3.048 m square was divided into 1.524 m² (5'X5') quadrants that were excavated separately and the soil was screened through 3/8" mesh. All cultural material was collected except for shell, for which volume was recorded, and then the shell was counted and discarded. The project's work scope did not include feature excavation, therefore, in most cases work on a unit was finished after the plowzone was removed and the features were defined and mapped. Due to the considerable development pressure that the College was under and the uncertainty as to the best archeological approach to be taken, Phase II efforts intensified at Site 18ST1-205 with excavation units placed selectively in order to enlarge the sample and better understand specific aspects of the site. Then, because of time and budgetary constraints, and public concern, the decision was made to redesign the parking lot and associated facilities to avoid the cultural resources. At this point, the archeological excavations were halted. The College repositioned the parking lot and buried approximately 50% of the site, and a portion of 18ST1-206, under soil filter cloth and a protective fill layer. The construction of a storm water control pond was relocated between sites 18ST1-205 and 18ST1-206 in an area that yielded very few artifacts. In that location, the topsoil was mechanically stripped off and the Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) archeology staff and field school students monitored the subsoil surface and tested several possible cultural features. Nothing of significance was identified in that location.

During the Phase II investigation at Site 18ST1-205, a total of 133 excavation units were dug. Excavators encountered plowzone in two layers, an upper one which measured approximately 18.29 cm (0.6') deep, and a lower plowzone remnant from previous agricultural use of the field. Plowzone depths varied from 15.24-30.48 cm (0.5'-1') with an average of 20.38 cm (0.8'). It consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy silt loam with occasional gravel. With only one exception, none of the units were dug into subsoil since features were obvious at the base of plowzone. The one unit excavated more deeply was for the purpose of evaluating the underlying geological strata at the site. Of the total units, 39 (29.7%) lacked features of any kind. The other 92 squares contained a variety of subsoil features. At least 42 of these contained features of a likely natural origin such as root mottles or gravel concentrations. In the area of the proposed storm water control pond, there were a number of irregular gravel-filled deposits, and in cross-section were revealed to be natural in origin. Agricultural activities were obvious in at least 31 of the units. Most of these were plow scars, although one line of tracks from a tractor with studded metal wheels was found. Conversation with long term area residents Mark Milburn and David Hammett suggests that steam powered tractors used this type of wheel in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Other non-agrarian features were found in 38 of the squares. The northernmost feature was identified in unit 3755A. It contained one corner of a feature with straight sides and measured over 91.44 cm (3') long and 60.96 cm (2') wide in the exposed area. The fill consisted of a brown loam with charcoal and brick flecks. Another feature was found in square 4113B. The feature had straight sides and square edges with some brick and charcoal in the fill. It measured over 60.96 cm by 45.72 cm.

There was a group of linear trench features, originally suspected to be plow scars, which turned at precise right angles in squares 4018C and 4199D. In total, this trench complex was traced through 11 squares and appeared to form a rectangle. The trench varied in width from 21.3 cm (0.7') at the very bottom to 60.96 cm (2') in some locations. It was the widest along the northern and southern sides, having an average width of 45.72 cm (1.5'). The eastern segment was narrower, with an average width of 20.38-30.48 cm. Its interior edges appeared to be regular and straight but the exterior edges had greater irregularity. In terms of overall size, the trench complex enclosed an area approximately 8.22 m (27') in width and between 19.8-24.38 m (65'-80') in length. Some of the sections of the feature contained darker soil concentrations that appeared to be the bottoms of timbers placed vertically in the trench. Most were round in plan



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST1-205

Site Name: _____

Prehistoric

Other name(s) _____

Historic

Brief

Description:

Early & Late Archaic and Early & Late Woodland camps, Late 18th-early 19th century probable slave dwelling

Unknown

view, but some were irregular, suggesting split timbers. The posts appeared to have been placed on a bed of distinctive brownish-yellow clay. The clay appears to have been brought to the site from an unknown source and spread on the bottom of the trench before the posts were installed. This feature likely represents a palisade-type fence, similar to others found on 17th century sites in St. Mary's County. However, they are rare except in military contexts on 18th or 19th century sites. In order to better understand the nature of the trench, a cross-section was dug through it along the northern wall of square 4199D. This revealed that the postmold features are fairly shallow and that the clay was placed in the trench prior to the posts. The trench is slightly deeper than the post molds. Based on the profile it appears that only the very bottom of the trench remains, at a depth of 29.2 cm below the modern surface, the uppermost portions having been removed through natural and cultural (agricultural) processes.

In the same area as the trench sections, a number of other features were identified. There was a large feature with a dark central area in unit 4107D with charcoal inclusions and measuring more than 1.524 m across. Adjacent to this in unit 4196B, another feature appeared to turn at right angles and contained charcoal and brick in the fill. A complex of features was found in unit 4197A. Most notable of these was a square or rectangular intrusion along the western edge of the excavation. The regular form suggests that it may have been a post hole. A very faint linear feature was located in unit 4195A, possibly a paling ditch trench. Another group of features was uncovered in the southwest corner of the trench enclosure area. Those on the inside of the trench in square 4373 include a post hole and mold in the northwest corner. The post hole measures at least 85.34 cm (2.8') across and the rectangular shaped mold measures 18.29 cm by 20.38 cm. Near the post there is a large, irregularly shaped feature with mixed fill containing charcoal and daub. There is a dark semi-circular intrusion within this feature, also with mixed fill and moderate amounts of large charcoal pieces. It measures 30.48 cm across and may be a postmold.

Seven small, circular features that formed a right angle were located in unit 3044D. These features may relate to the placement of a fence or structure in that location. Several historic artifacts were found in this unit.

There were approximately 33 other features located at the site that were of undetermined nature, possibly either cultural or natural in origin. A few of these features possibly represent postholes or pits of some type, but as they were not fully excavated their function was unclear. A series of linear features were also found that are likely the result of carts, wagons, or other vehicles associated with a 17th century pathway leading from Mattapan Road to the St. John's site (18ST1-23).

A total of 145 soil samples were taken for chemical analysis to determine phosphate, potassium, and soil pH concentrations across the site. Of these, 94 samples were collected from units adjacent to the excavation units and 51 samples were collected from non-tested areas to the east and west. Results of the phosphate analysis revealed concentrations in the area southeast of the trench complex that possibly represents a waste disposal location. Potassium levels were also high in the same general area but slightly to the west. The pH values indicate less acidic soil in the areas south and southeast of the trench complex as well as within the trench complex.

A total of 5,069 historic artifacts were collected during the Phase I and II investigations. There were 11 activity items (5 staples, 2 pieces of barbed wire, 1 spring, 2 plastic toy/game pieces, 1 lead "tire balancing weight"). There were 2,439 architectural items (2,193 handmade brick fragments, 4 mortar fragments, 162 probable daub fragments, 71 wrought nails, 9 cut nails, 4 wire nails, 59 square shaft nails, 4 unidentified nails, 1 Colonial window glass shard, 41 post-colonial window glass shards, 1 white porcelain door knob, and 37 pieces of 20th century building material). There was 1 clothing item (a plastic button). There were 1,429 kitchen-related items (72 blown bottle glass fragments, 425 other bottle fragments (more than half dated to the 19th/20th century), 16 table glass fragments, 2 Rhenish Blue and Gray Stoneware, 12 white salt-glazed stoneware, 4 dipped white salt-glazed stoneware, 5 tin-glazed earthenware, 8 Staffordshire slipware, 3 slip-coated Staffordshire earthenware, 27 Buckley ware, 32 creamware, 1 Brown Astbury-Like ware, 7 "Baker" or S.E. Pennsylvania Ware, 21 Colonial "Red" Earthenware, 1 Manganese Mottled ware, 7 red-pasted slipware, 2 Chinese porcelain, 2 soft-paste porcelain, 73 pearlware, 55 whiteware, 7 unidentified refined earthenware, 15 American brown stoneware, 6 American gray stoneware, 1 Bristol Slip stoneware, 15 animal bones, 610 oyster shell or shell fragments). There were 1,127 miscellaneous items (2 unidentified melted glass pieces, 1 possibly worked piece of sandstone, 5 heat-glazed stones, 859 pieces of charcoal, 196 pieces of coal and coal slag, 47 fragments of unidentified iron, 5 bakelite fragments, 1 rock with a fossil, 4 copper alloy objects, 2 pieces of plastic, 1 piece of aluminum, 2 unidentified pieces of wire, and 2 asphalt fragments). There was 1 personal item (a mirror fragment). There were 29 tobacco items (white clay pipe fragments-4 bowl fragments, likely late 17th/early 18th century, 1 complete 17th century pipe bowl, and 24 pipe stem fragments). There were 3 arms-related items (1 plastic shotgun wad, 2 European flint debitage pieces-probably from the production of gun flints).

Prehistoric artifact counts from the surface collection are listed as general categories in a table within the text. Diagnostic types were pulled from a more detailed list of all artifacts surface collected from the Mattapan Field in the artifact inventory in Appendix XIII and from the text. Northings and eastings were used to determine which artifacts related to site 18ST1-205. In the report, the prehistoric artifacts from the excavated units in the Mattapan Field are discussed together rather than site by site. Therefore, the total number of artifacts recovered from the excavated units is taken from the appendix. This is combined with the number of artifacts surface collected to give the total number of prehistoric artifacts from 18ST1-205. There were a total of 351 prehistoric artifacts collected during the Phase I and II investigations. Eleven projectile points were found (2 quartz Lecroy Early Archaic points, 1 quartzite Holmes/Bare Island Late Archaic point, 1 quartz Holmes/Bare Island point, 1 quartz Brewerton (Late Archaic) point, and 6 indeterminate point types-4 quartz, 1 chert, 1 unknown material). Lithic artifacts included 282 pieces of debitage and 16 unspecified quartz and quartzite tools. One 'other lithic' object was a hammerstone. There were 34 fire-cracked rocks. There were 7 ceramic sherds (4 shell-tempered, 2 with mixed temper, 1 shell and grit tempered) likely dated to the Late Woodland period. By far, quartz was the most abundant material at the site. This was followed by quartzite, with a few examples of chert and 1 piece of ironstone. The predominant lithic resources in the project area are sandstones, and cobble quartz and quartzite.

The excavations at 18ST1-205 revealed that a number of features have survived intact at the site. It is the largest of the three sites identified at the Mattapan Fields and yielded a diversity of later 18th and early 19th century artifacts. Most notable of the features was the unusual palisade trench feature which apparently formed an enclosure. It was suggested by the archeologists that the structure(s) represented by the features may be the remnants of slave quarters that would have been associated with a larger dwelling but there is little other evidence to support that theory. The find of several prehistoric artifacts dated to phases within the Archaic and Woodland periods suggests short-term base camp occupations in the site area. The College modified its plan for the parking lot and the storm water management pond thereby preserving a large portion of the site. Therefore, unless further construction is planned that would impact the site, no further research is recommended for 18ST1-205.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00007682