Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

All information contained within the individual site database and inventory sheets is solely the work of the researchers and authors noted below. The data provided has been culled from the original site reports noted below and in many cases has been lifted directly from them with little or no editing. The database and inventory sheets are meant to serve as a synopsis of the report findings and a finding aid and are not intended to replace or republish the research of the authors noted below.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2012 Flick, A.J.

"…a place now known unto them:" The Search for Zekiah Fort.

Submitted to Besche, Eckel, Hogue, Sullivan, & Steffens

Library ID No: 95002143 Catalog/Shelving ID: CH 173

Research Firm/Institutution:

St. Mary's College of Maryland, Department of Anthropology
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Sites examined:

18CH808

Project Details:

		Project Justification:	Project Objectives:
Phase I	X	This report describes Phase I and Phase II investigations at the site of a 17th century fort and settlement of the Piscataway Indians in Zekiah Swamp, Charles County. The site was not immediately threatened by development or other activities, but locating the site of the main Piscataway settlement from 1680 until ca. 1695 has been of major archeological interest for nearly the last 100 years. The investigations were undertaken with staff and other research support from MHT, but were principally carried out by fieldschool students with St. Mary's College of Maryland.	-Locate and identify archeological resources associated with the Zekiah Fort.
Phase II	X		
Phase III			

Research Potential:

Based on the artifacts recovered to date from the Windy Knolls I site (18CH808), the site is without question of significance to early Maryland and Middle Atlantic history. More importantly, the site appears to be the principal settlement and refuge of the Piscataway following their abandonment of their traditional capital of Moyaone in 1680. The artifacts, landscape, and other material features of the site have the potential to expand our understanding of indigenous life in this important period. It should be considered a significant archeological resource.