

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:

2007 King, J.A., E. Chaney, and Raftery, S.
Archaeological Collections in Maryland.
Submitted to NEH, MHT, SHA, and the ACNATSCI Estuarine Research Center
Library ID No: JPPM-NEH Catalog/Shelving ID: web

Research Firm/Institution:

Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum
10115 Mackall Road
St. Leonard, MD 20685

Sites examined:

18WO23 Others

Project Details:

Project Justification:

This project is a web-based approach to making descriptions of the archeological collections at the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab in St. Leonard, MD available to scholars, museum curators, educators, students, and the interested public. Detailed descriptions of collections and even limited access to original field notes, maps, accession records, and images is afforded via an online database published on the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum's web page.

MAC Accession: 1973.010.001

Project Objectives:

-Introduce the general public to some of the important archeological collections curated at the MAC Lab.

Research Potential:

The Nassawango Creek site (18WO23) is a unique archeological resource. It has the potential to address long-standing questions regarding the Adena occupations on the Delmarva Peninsula and their relation to similar developments in the Midwest Adena "heartland". In addition, the site may provide additional details regarding the Late Woodland Slaughter Creek Phase and it also represents one of the few known Paleoindian occupations of Maryland. Additional research is warranted, however, the extent to which looting has impacted the site is unknown. In addition, given the current political climate surrounding the excavation of human burials, any future excavation will require consultation with local Indian groups/commissions as well as NAGPRA oversight. Perhaps the best option is to make a concerted effort to analyze the site materials and extant records to provide a full and final accounting of the 1973/1974 excavations. Otherwise, the site remains preserved in place on lands held by the Nature Conservancy until such a time as excavation is necessary and practicable.