



MOUND / ESKER This mound is a glacial formation called a kame. The area was used by Native Americans from at least 1000-1650 A.D. The natural sub-glacial stream deposits called an esker may have been used by early inhabitants as a causeway, connecting the Fort Island Mound with higher ground across the ancient wetland.

PALISADE Recent archaeological studies here revealed that the trench around the top of the mound had contained a brush fence or a palisade.

BEECH ISLAND Like Fort Island, Beech Island is a kame formed by glaciers. Since it was accessible to dry land, it was farmed by early settlers.

KETTLE FORMATION A kettle is a hole formed by a melted block of glacial ice here containing about five feet of accumulated peat.

WET WOODLANDS Ash, Oak, Elm and Sugar Maples are thriving here in the peat soil.

OLD AGRICULTURAL FIELD Years of agricultural use of this upland area depleted the soil so that the current vegetation consists of wild grasses, scattered shrubs and wild roses. Construction of I-77 destroyed a large part of this field.

MARSH The marsh is home to tall grasses and other herbaceous plants which grow in shallow water. Many birds inhabit the area.

WET MEADOW The wet meadow is subject to seasonal flooding which provides a habitat for colorful wild flowers. Schocalog Run was drained by the Works Progress Administration in 1936.

I went to the woods because I wished to live deliberately, to front only the essential facts of life, and see if I could not learn what it had to teach, and not, when I came to die, discover that I had not lived.
 Thoreau WALDEN

