
In 1992, archeologists from the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research conducted Phase II investigations at site 18TA212 (Locus A).

The most recent archeological investigations at 18TA212, Locus B, were conducted from late 1999 to early 2000. The work was partially funded by a non-capital grant from the Maryland Historical Trust.

The Paw Paw Cove Site (18TA212) represents a rare Paleo-Indian occupation (Loci A and B) and a fairly significant Early Archaic to Late Woodland period occupation (Locus C) on the Delmarva Peninsula. The presence of Early Archaic occupation at Locus B suggests that the location was utilized for a longer period of time than Locus A, and possibly contemporaneously with Locus C. While the effects of natural erosional processes and agricultural activity have affected the condition of the site, the erosion rates on the west side of Tilghman Island are much less extreme than in other parts of the Delmarva Peninsula. In 2009, the site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register boundary covers only the southern portion of 18TA212b and the northern portion of 18TA212c. Locus 18ST212a was compromised and no longer considered a viable resource.