



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CE16

Site Name: Octoraro Farm

Prehistoric

Other name(s): Cresthull's CE#2

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late Archaic base camps; Late Woodland short-term camp

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 16

SCS soil & sediment code Cu

Latitude 39.6522

Longitude -76.1673

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 12 m

Site slope 0-2%

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) Octoraro Creek

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 92 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

Late archaic

Late woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

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?

Domestic

- Homestead
- Farmstead
- Mansion
- Plantation
- Row/townhome
- Cellar
- Privy

Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith
- Furnace/forge
- Other

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

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types			
	Koens-Crispin	<input type="text"/>	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Prehistoric Sherd Types

<input type="checkbox"/>	Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Historic Sherd Types

<input type="checkbox"/>	Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	1	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Creamware	1	Pearlware	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	1	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
								Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
								Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Flaked stone	2414	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ground stone	3	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Stone bowls		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire-cracked rock	1194	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other lithics (all)	32	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ceramics (all)	31	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rimsherds		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other fired clay	1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Prehistoric Features

<input type="checkbox"/>	Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Lithic Material

<input type="checkbox"/>	Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
					serpentine, met	

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pottery (all)	43	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Glass (all)	67	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Architectural	39	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Furniture		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Arms		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Clothing	1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Personal items	1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tobacco related	2	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Activity item(s)	1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	24	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Historic Features

<input type="checkbox"/>	Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input 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



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Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic base camps; Late Woodland short-term camp

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab, Northern Chesapeake Chapter of the Archae

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Octoraro Farm site (18CE16) is a multicomponent site with multiple Late Archaic period base camps and a Late Woodland period short-term resource procurement camp. It is located west of Rowlandsville in Cecil County. The site occupies a flat, ca. 25 acre fallow agricultural field bordered on the north by a woodline and Octoraro Creek. Soils at the site are Comus silt loam. Although prehistoric materials occur across virtually all of the 25-acre field and surrounding woodlines, the core of the site measures approximately 400 m long by 80 m wide.

The most well-known prehistoric site located in close proximity to 18CE16 is the Conowingo Site (18CE14), which is located nearby. Excavations at the Conowingo site revealed continuous, but probably seasonal, occupation of the terrace from the Late Archaic period through the Late Woodland period. Unlike the Octoraro Farm site which has been relatively ignored by professional and avocational archeologists and collectors, the Conowingo site was extensively disturbed by human and natural erosion activities during the early part of the 20th century.

Cecil County was established in 1674, and for the most part, the area was utilized for agricultural purposes, although one of the earliest (probably 18th century) iron mining, furnace, and foundry sites in the United States was located there. The Susquehanna Canal and the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad were both constructed in the 19th century. Portions of the canal have been identified on the west side of the Octoraro Farm site and the railroad is located just to the east of the site. In 1926, the Conowingo Dam, located north of the site, was built. Flooding inundated the site area in 1936 and again in 1972, the latter destroying several structures in the area and the railroad lines. Evidence for a 20th century tarring operation, as reported by local informants but not otherwise documented, could be seen in the form of blocks of tar or asphalt on the surface of the north end of the field. Ruins of the 20th century Carr House foundations are located partially within the field, about midway along the east edge of the field.

In late 1970, personnel from the Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology visited the site. Members of the Harford Chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland (ASM) had been conducting archeological investigations at the site. The ASM designation for the site at that time was either CE 2 (as noted on the Site Form) or CE3 (as noted in the text of MHT #CE 51). The site was then given the state designation 18CE16. Several Bare Island-like points, bannerstones, and sherds of Pope's Creek pottery were reportedly collected from the site. Photos located in the Site File for 18CE16 show 67 pieces of debitage and points that were surface collected from 18CE16 presumably ca. 1970. Approximately 18 points were included in that collection, the date ranges of which indicated a Late Archaic occupation with no earlier and little or no later material. No final report on the 1970 excavations was available at the Maryland Historical Trust (except a very brief Site Form in the site file) and hence, no final totals for that collected assemblage were provided. Therefore, an estimate of 67 flaked stone objects, 5 Pope's Creek ceramic sherds, and 2 groundstone items (bannerstones) were recorded in the table above.

Cecil County's Division of Parks and Recreation, with land provided by the Philadelphia Power Company and funding from the State of Maryland's Program Open Space, proposed construction of a multi-use park at the Octoraro Farm site. Development of the site would involve grading of the surfaces, pole and fence installation, and parking lot construction. Per the requirements of a state-funded project, archeological investigations were undertaken at the Octoraro Farm site in 2002. Although prehistoric resources are of great interest in the investigations of Octoraro Farm, especially given the widespread destruction of similar landforms (Holocene terraces) along the Lower Susquehanna River, historic period resources were also considered in order to fulfill preservation responsibilities. Goals of the research were to identify transportation features known to have been constructed during the 18th and 19th centuries, identify domestic, commercial, and industrial sites that were related to the area's agricultural and transportation communities from the 17th to the 20th centuries, identify prehistoric sites from the Archaic through the Contact periods, and to determine the potential impact of park construction on the identified resources located within the project area.

Fieldwork consisted of surface reconnaissance in the field and surrounding woods. Survey in the woods was intended to identify surficial evidence of historic features that will not be directly affected by park development, but might be endangered by the higher visibility and traffic occasioned by a park. Five shovel test pits (STPs) were dug in the wooded area between the north edge of the field and Octoraro Creek along an east-west (parallel with the creek) line. The remains of the Archer Site (18CE348), a Late Archaic and small 19th to 20th century domestic site, were identified in the woods north of the field. On the west side of the field, the prism of the 19th century Susquehanna Canal (site 18CE349) was located. A late 19th and early 20th century site called the Thomas Jeffery site (18CE347) was located in the wood line between the field and the Susquehanna Canal. As these sites are not part of site 18CE16, and were not really a part of the Phase I scope, they will not be further discussed in the context of the Octoraro Farm site.

Subsurface testing in the field consisted of digging 220 STPs at 20 meter intervals across the field. All soils were screened and all artifacts were retained except for asphalt, coal, and brick which were weighed and discarded, although a few samples of brick were retained. A total of 3.58 kg (126.3 oz) of asphalt, 0.19 kg (6.7 oz) of coal, and 0.77 kg (2.7 oz) of brick were recorded. The majority of the artifacts found at the site were recovered from the plowzone; a total of 38 artifacts, chipped stone debris and fire-cracked rock (FCR) fragments, were recovered from sub-plowzone contexts. An analysis of the distributions of lithic debris and FCR led the excavators to hypothesize that the concentrations may occupy a levee paralleling a relict stream channel of Octoraro Creek. It was further suggested that this concentration represents a series of Late Archaic occupations. To the east, and slightly overlapping the north end, of the concentration of lithics and FCR, a scatter of prehistoric pottery was observed. While too fragmented for positive identification, the structure of the ceramics suggested a Late Woodland date of manufacture. Two discrete components of the lithic assemblage were noted at the site as a result of the Phase I testing: a riverine-oriented Late Archaic base camp at which a number of activities occurred, and a smaller, or less frequently occupied Late Woodland component of uncertain function that contained a concentration of prehistoric ceramics. No cultural features were located and observation of considerable leaching of organic materials suggested that surviving features would most likely be recognized only on the basis of artifact concentrations and solid charcoal inclusions.

A total of 708 prehistoric artifacts were found during the Phase I testing at the Octoraro Farm site. There were 465 pieces of debitage (400 quartz, 10 rhyolite, 28 quartzite, 10 chert, 10 serpentine, 1 ironstone, 6 unidentified materials), and 11 cores (9 quartz, 2 quartzite). The 13 tools consisted of 6 bifaces (5 quartz, 1 quartzite), 2 utilized quartz flakes, 4 unidentifiable point fragments (3 quartz, 1 unknown material), and 1 Late Archaic Lehigh/Koens-Crispin point. Other lithic items (n=13) consisted of 11 hammerstones (1 quartz, 2 quartzite, 8 unknown materials) and 2 unidentified lithic items. One of the hammerstones was also possibly used as a grinding stone. In all, 178 fire-cracked rock fragments were retrieved. The 24 recovered ceramic sherds included 13 sand-tempered, 5 quartz-tempered, and 6 unidentifiable fragments.

Historic artifacts were scattered across the whole field, with a low-density scatter of temporally non-diagnostic objects occurring around the 20th century Carr house foundation. The historic artifact assemblage (n=118) was comprised of 1 activity item (a skeet fragment), 31 architectural items (2 brick fragments, 2



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Brief

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Unknown

wrought nails, 1 cut and 1 wire nail, 20 unidentified nails, 3 pieces of window glass, 1 ceramic pipe, and 1 clothing item (textile rivet). There were also 78 kitchen-related items (15 bottle glass fragments, 30 pieces of unidentified vessel glass, 31 ceramic sherds - 1 Queensware/creamware earthenware, 13 unidentified earthenware, 1 pearlware, 1 porcelain, 14 whiteware, 1 yellowware), 7 miscellaneous items (3 unidentified glass fragments, 3 pieces of plastic, 1 rubber grommet), 1 personal item (a 1950 penny), and 1 tobacco item (a kaolin pipe stem fragment). Two animal bone fragments, 1 of which was burnt, were also included in the artifact inventory but it was unclear if these were related to the historic or the prehistoric component; therefore, they were not included in the table above.

Based on the findings of the Phase I testing, and the high probability of the destruction of the Late Archaic and Late Woodland components of the site as a result of park construction, additional testing was recommended at site 18CE16. In the late winter and early spring of 2007, archeologists returned to Octoraro Farm to conduct a Phase II site examination. This included further investigation of 18CE16 to determine the potential adverse effects on the site from park construction and an evaluation of the Thomas Jeffrey and Susquehanna Canal sites which were going to be adversely affected by drain construction. Wooded areas were not tested: only the proposed drains were going to disturb the woodland and the location of the shorter of the two drains was tested during the Phase I survey. The northern and longer of the two proposed drains followed a drainage that ran through the Jeffrey site and would cut through a portion of the Susquehanna Canal. The drainage was not suitable for testing.

A total of 161 STPs (81 in the North Locus and 80 in the South Locus) were dug at 10 m intervals in order to relocate the concentrations of materials and to more precisely define their limits. Each artifact concentration was then tested in blocks of 1.524 m² (3'x3') test units; 1 unit was placed in the center of an artifact concentration with 4 additional units distributed at 9.9 m (32.5') intervals in each of the 4 directions from the central unit. One or more additional units were placed in moderate density areas to check against the reliability of the close interval STP results. Each unit was excavated in two natural strata: Stratum 1 was a uniformly 10YR 3/3 Ap horizon, and Stratum 2 was a uniform 10YR 4/4 silt loam, though it tended towards sandy or clayey silt loams with depth. All excavated soils were screened through ¼" mesh. A shovel test followed by augering were done in the center of several units once artifact counts greatly diminished or when soil conditions precluded further unit excavation. All materials were retained except for late 19th and 20th objects which were inventoried and discarded; these artifacts were included in the artifact inventory (Appendices A and B) listed in the site report and are therefore included in the totals in the table above.

During shovel testing in the North Locus, two artifact concentrations were identified, North A (tested with units T10-15) and North B (tested with units T3-5, T7, T9), as well as a moderate density area (North C) which was tested with unit T8, and a low-density area (tested with unit T6) which was located in the North B area. During shovel testing in the South Locus, a high concentration (South A) area was identified and tested with units T1, T18, and T19, a second concentration (South B) was identified and tested with units T20-21, an area of low density (South C) was identified and tested with T2, and 2 units (T16 and T17) were tested in outlying areas where shovel tests indicated the presence of limited material and/or intact deposits. In both loci, the units yielded mixed historic and prehistoric materials in the plowzone (Stratum 1) horizon. Several units revealed intact cultural deposits in the upper one or two levels below the plowzone horizon (Strata 2.1 and 2.2). In particular, North Locus A and South Locus A appeared to have extensive intact sub-plowzone deposits. Consistencies in the nature of the artifact assemblage from the 2 loci suggested that they were occupied during the same time period and represented the same range of activities.

The combined shovel test and excavation units identified two areas of intact Late Archaic deposits, each about 20 m (65') in diameter, on the left bank of the hypothesized relict stream bed. Those deposits consisted of some worn and broken tools, lithic debitage representing the full range of lithic reduction of local pebbles and some re-sharpening of tools of non-local stone, and FCR that may represent food production and preparation, as well as preparation of large pebbles for tool production. The Woodland period materials were sparse and scattered, confined to the plowzone, and likely represented an ephemeral occupation unrelated to the apparent relict stream with which the Late Archaic deposits were associated. The distribution of FCR and flaked stone may or may not be closely correlated because the number and sizes of the units were too small to make such a determination. Moreover, some of the finer-grained material classified as FCR may have been related to the acquisition of usable lithic raw material and not to food procurement, processing, and preparation.

A total of 2,897 prehistoric artifacts were listed in the Phase II artifact inventory. There were 1,805 pieces of debitage (1,739 quartz, 1 rhyolite, 16 quartzite, 14 chert, 1 sandstone, 1 jasper, 2 serpentine, 2 ironstone, 1 steatite, 28 unidentified materials), and 9 cores (7 quartz, 2 quartzite). The 44 tools consisted of 16 bifaces and biface fragments, 6 utilized quartz flakes, and 22 points and point fragments were recovered: 9 Bare Island points, 1 triangular point, 2 side-notched and 2 stemmed point fragments, and 8 unidentified point fragments. Other lithic items (n=19) consisted of 4 hammerstones (2 quartz, 2 quartzite), 9 cracked cobbles, 1 unidentified lithic item, and 5 unidentified slate objects. One possible groundstone object was described as an atlatl weight or netsinker. There were 1,016 pieces of FCR in the assemblage. The 2 recovered ceramic sherds were 1 quartz-tempered and cord-marked sherd and 1 sand-tempered sherd. The 1 other fired clay object found was an indeterminate, quartz-tempered fragment, thought possibly to be daub.

Historic artifacts were scattered across the whole field and recovered from the plowzone. The historic artifact assemblage (n=55) was comprised of 8 architectural items (3 brick fragments, 1 wrought nail, 2 unidentified nails, 2 pieces of window glass), 29 kitchen-related items (14 bottle glass fragments, 3 pieces of unidentified vessel glass, 9 redware sherds and 3 pearlware sherds), 17 miscellaneous items (coal pieces), and 1 tobacco item (a kaolin pipe bowl fragment).

The Octoraro Farm site (18CE16) is a multicomponent site with multiple Late Archaic period base camps and a Late Woodland period short-term resource procurement camp. Given their locations and relatively shallow depths, neither of the two intact Late Archaic deposits can be avoided during park construction. Both retain information on Late Archaic riverine adaptations along the Susquehanna River, as well as on material choices and lithic reduction strategies. Therefore, archeologists conducting the Phase II research recommended that a Phase III data recovery investigation be conducted at the site. However, due to the site's moderate loss of integrity, the complete lack of definitive cultural features, and the presence of other Late Archaic sites in the region that have yielded more intact deposits, Maryland Historical Trust personnel did not concur with this recommendation. After carefully reviewing the draft report, they determined that site 18CE16 has very little potential to yield any additional information, and that a Phase III data recovery would be unable to address any substantive research questions beyond those that have been addressed by the thorough Phase II study that has already taken place. Site 18CE16 did not meet the criteria for eligibility in the National Register of Historic Places, and further investigation of this site is not warranted. In June 2009, final bids for construction of the Conowingo Park were accepted.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97001667, 97003105, Site Files