



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CE399

Site Name: Evans House

Prehistoric

Other name(s) CE-77; Fair Hill

Historic

Brief Description: 18th century standing stone miller's house

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 16

SCS soil & sediment code MaD

Latitude 39.6700 Longitude -75.8249

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site  Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 5-10%

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) Big Elk Creek

- | Saltwater                                |  | Freshwater                                       |                                |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/>           | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/>        | Spring <input type="checkbox"/>                  |                                |

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- |  |   |  |   |   |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| Paleoindian site <input type="checkbox"/>            | Woodland site <input type="checkbox"/>  | Contact period site <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1820 - 1860 <input type="checkbox"/>          | Y |
| Archaic site <input type="checkbox"/>                | MD Adena <input type="checkbox"/>       | ca. 1630 - 1675 <input type="checkbox"/>     | ca. 1860 - 1900 <input type="checkbox"/>          | Y |
| Early archaic <input type="checkbox"/>               | Early woodland <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1675 - 1720 <input type="checkbox"/>     | ca. 1900 - 1930 <input type="checkbox"/>          | Y |
| Middle archaic <input type="checkbox"/>              | Mid. woodland <input type="checkbox"/>  | ca. 1720 - 1780 <input type="checkbox"/>     | Post 1930 <input type="checkbox"/>                | Y |
| Late archaic <input type="checkbox"/>                | Late woodland <input type="checkbox"/>  | ca. 1780 - 1820 <input type="checkbox"/>     | Unknown historic context <input type="checkbox"/> |   |
| Unknown prehistoric context <input type="checkbox"/> |   | Unknown context <input type="checkbox"/>     |   |   |

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Native American <input type="checkbox"/>           | Asian American <input type="checkbox"/> |
| African American <input type="checkbox"/>          | Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>        |
| Anglo-American <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Other <input type="checkbox"/>          |
| Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/>                  |   |

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

### Prehistoric

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Multi-component <input type="checkbox"/>  | Misc. ceremonial <input type="checkbox"/>   |
| Village <input type="checkbox"/>          | Rock art <input type="checkbox"/>           |
| Hamlet <input type="checkbox"/>           | Shell midden <input type="checkbox"/>       |
| Base camp <input type="checkbox"/>        | STU/lithic scatter <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Rockshelter/cave <input type="checkbox"/> | Quarry/extraction <input type="checkbox"/>  |
| Earthen mound <input type="checkbox"/>    | Fish weir <input type="checkbox"/>          |
| Cairn <input type="checkbox"/>            | Production area <input type="checkbox"/>    |
| Burial area <input type="checkbox"/>      | Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| Other context <input type="checkbox"/>    |   |

### Historic

Urban/Rural? 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

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



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18th century standing stone miller's house

## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	0
Clovis	<input type="text"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="text"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="text"/>	Susquehanna	<input type="text"/>
Palmer	<input type="text"/>	Vernon	<input type="text"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="text"/>	Piscataway	<input type="text"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="text"/>	Calvert	<input type="text"/>
Le Croy	<input type="text"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="text"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="text"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="text"/>
Guilford	<input type="text"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="text"/>
Brewerton	<input type="text"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="text"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="text"/>	Levanna	<input type="text"/>

### Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="text"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="text"/>	Shepard	<input type="text"/>	0	Keyser	<input type="text"/>	0
Dames Qtr	<input type="text"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="text"/>	Townsend	<input type="text"/>	0	Yeocomico	<input type="text"/>	0
Selden Island	<input type="text"/>	Watson	<input type="text"/>	Minguannan	<input type="text"/>	0	Monongahela	<input type="text"/>	0
Accokeek	<input type="text"/>	Mockley	<input type="text"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="text"/>	0	Susquehannock	<input type="text"/>	0
Wolfe Neck	<input type="text"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="text"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="text"/>	0			
Vinette	<input type="text"/>	Page	<input type="text"/>	Moyaone	<input type="text"/>	0			
				Potomac Crk	<input type="text"/>	0			

### Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	0	Staffordshire	0	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="text"/>	Jackfield	<input type="text"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="text"/>	English Brown	<input type="text"/>
Borderware	<input type="text"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="text"/>	Whiteware	<input type="text"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="text"/>
Buckley	<input type="text"/>	North Devon	<input type="text"/>	Porcelain	<input type="text"/>	Nottingham	<input type="text"/>
Creamware	<input type="text"/>	Pearlware	<input type="text"/>			Rhenish	<input type="text"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="text"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	0
Flaked stone	<input type="text"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="text"/>
Ground stone	<input type="text"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="text"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="text"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="text"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="text"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="text"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="text"/>	Floral material	<input type="text"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="text"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="text"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="text"/>	Other	<input type="text"/>

### Prehistoric Features

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

### Lithic Material

Fer quartzite	<input type="text"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="text"/>
Jasper	<input type="text"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="text"/>
Chert	<input type="text"/>	Ironstone	<input type="text"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="text"/>	Argilite	<input type="text"/>
Quartz	<input type="text"/>	Steatite	<input type="text"/>
Quartzite	<input type="text"/>	Sandstone	<input type="text"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	0	
Pottery (all)	<input type="text"/>	11	Activity item(s)	<input type="text"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="text"/>	0	Human remain(s)	<input type="text"/>
Architectural	<input type="text"/>	21	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="text"/>	0	Misc. kitchen	<input type="text"/>
Arms	<input type="text"/>	0	Floral material	<input type="text"/>
Clothing	<input type="text"/>	0	Misc.	<input type="text"/>
Personal items	<input type="text"/>	0	Other	<input type="text"/>

### Historic Features

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

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:	<input type="text"/>	+/-	<input type="text"/>	years BP	Reliability	Sample 2:	<input type="text"/>	+/-	<input type="text"/>	years BP	Reliability	Sample 3:	<input type="text"/>	+/-	<input type="text"/>	years BP	Reliability
Sample 4:	<input type="text"/>	+/-	<input type="text"/>	years BP	Reliability	Sample 5:	<input type="text"/>	+/-	<input type="text"/>	years BP	Reliability	Sample 6:	<input type="text"/>	+/-	<input type="text"/>	years BP	Reliability
Sample 7:	<input type="text"/>	0 +/-	<input type="text"/>	years BP	Reliability	Sample 8:	<input type="text"/>	+/-	<input type="text"/>	years BP	Reliability	Sample 9:	<input type="text"/>	+/-	<input type="text"/>	years BP	Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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Historic

Brief Description: 18th century standing stone miller's house

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Property owners (?)

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18CE399, also known as the Evans House site and associated with the Evans House (CE-77), occupies an upland flat above the west bank of Big Elk Creek, just north of its confluence with Gramies Run, near Cherry Hill in Cecil County, Maryland. Moderate to moderately steep slopes characterize the house lot. Manor loam is the principal soil, although it has been heavily modified by dwelling construction and erosion occasioned by intensive use of the front (south) yard. The remains of a hydroelectric dam and the bridge deck that carried Russell Road across Big Elk Creek lie 220 ft south of the Evans House.

Cecil County was settled by Europeans in the late 17th century, the county having been erected from Baltimore and Kent counties in 1674. All of the land in Cecil County, and throughout Maryland, belonged to the Calvert family, the lords Baltimore. By 1767, there were 23 manors, encompassing 190,000 acres, erected throughout the colony. By the mid-18th century, much of Cecil County was patented or reserved as manor lands. Unpatented manor lands and other tracts belonging to British Loyalists who had fled Maryland were confiscated by the newly formed State and sold, first under the supervision of three land commissioners (1781-1783), then by the Intendant of the Revenue.

Conflicts over land titles and boundaries notwithstanding, the people of Colonial and Early Republic Cecil County devoted themselves to agriculture and commerce, although one of the earliest iron mining, furnace, and foundry sites in the United States, Principio Iron furnace, lies within the county. Upcountry products such as timber, and probably pearl ash and potash, were rafted down the Susquehanna River to Port Deposit (founded 1720s) for shipment abroad. The river posed something of a barrier to early overland travelers, particularly during the late Colonial and Federal/Early Republic periods, with ferries providing the only practical means of crossing. Canal construction proposed in the late 18th century, but unrealized until the early 19th century, improved river traffic.

Despite extensive agricultural development, commerce, and a bit of industry, the population of Cecil County grew slowly. Not surprisingly, its growth slowed during the War with Great Britain (1812-1815), when its coastal settlements were threatened. Cecil County's population remained relatively stable from 1870 until World War II. After the war, the population increased significantly, likely as a result of improved transportation through interstate highway development (sp., I-95) and bridge construction (the Millard Tydings Bridge above Havre de Grace).

Precisely when the Evans House was built remains uncertain. The Evans family acquired land on the east side of the creek in 1810. Francis G. Parke, Sr. acquired the subject parcel in 1851. In partnership with Thomas S. Smith and possibly with his son Francis G. Park, Jr., he established the Parke & Smith Rolling Mill. The mill no doubt capitalized on the extensive and long-lived iron industry in northeastern Maryland and south-central Pennsylvania, producing sheet iron that likely was used in everything from nails to boilers for steam engines. The house likely served as the house of the owner or of the mill's superintendent.

The Rolling Mill appears on the Martenet map of 1858, but not on the far less detailed Lake, Griffing and Stevenson map of 1877. The Evans House does not appear on the 1953 USGS topographic map, but that likely was an oversight. The bridge and hydroelectric dam were intact in the late 1970s, but the Russell Road bridge over Big Elk Creek appears to have disappeared earlier, there being no trace of it on an unreproduced aerial photograph of 1953.

The partners mortgaged the property in 1867 and the business had ceased by the 1890s, and likely well before then. The larger parcel of which the subject parcel is a portion came into the hands of the Byers and Kille families in the 20th century who occupied the house. The house and land are now part of Fair Hill Natural Resources Management Area.

In 2015, resident curators Dawn Guevara and Kenevy Colindres, in consultation with landscape architect Jules Bruck, proposed re-grading of the unpaved area immediately around the Evans House (CE-77) to alleviate drainage toward and into the house. The site is located on state land and, therefore, is subject to state historic preservation law and subject to review in accordance with the Maryland Historical Trust Act. The survey area is cut into a hill; therefore, deposits predating dwelling construction likely have been destroyed and deposits associated with the dwelling may be buried under colluvium and, possibly, alluvium from the nearby creek. Scouring from floodwater also may have degraded archaeological deposits. The goals are to determine whether deposits associated with the occupation of the house survive and to develop a preliminary assessment of their potential to contribute to the National Register status of the dwelling. The fieldwork was done under the auspices of a permit issued by the State Historic Preservation Office.

The area is suitable for shovel testing at 25-ft intervals, each of the projected 20 units to measure between 14 and 16 inches in diameter and to extend into non-cultural sediments, the soils screened through ¼-in hardware mesh. Shovel testing occurred on October 7, 2015, the field crew establishing 19 shovel tests on four transects that ran parallel to the long axis of the house. Only 15 could be excavated, the ground of the remaining four proving impenetrable. The surface was irregular and hard surfaces (the cut behind the house, driveway) could not be tested. Surface features were few, consisting of two concrete vaults (likely a well on the west side and a septic tank on the east side of the house), a culvert with surrounding crushed stone, and the driveway. South of the house, approximately 220 ft distant, is the dam and bridge. The surface was unsuitable for surface collection.

Profiles varied, the crew encountering an Ao horizon in five units and an A/C horizon (including possible utility line trench fill) in three units. The unplowed A horizon encountered in ten of the units ranged between 0.55 ft and 0.85 ft below grade, and varied from dark brown to dark yellowish brown (10YR3/3 to 10YR4/4) gravelly clay loam to sandy clay loam. The Bt horizon ranged in color from dark yellowish brown to yellowish brown (10YR4/4 to 10YR5/4) clay loam to gravelly clay loam, the latter texture dominating.

Shovel testing yielded 82 cultural items. Coal (n=37, 127.6 g) comprises 45% of the assemblage by count. Five chunks of bog iron, apparently unmodified, were not weighed. A rectangular piece of strap iron, about 0.4 inches thick and 2.3 by 2.6 inches in width and length, may be a segment of carriage tire. The domestic component of the assemblage is small, consisting of three Pearlware sherds, one whiteware, a lead-glazed redware cup rim, a flowerpot fragment, and five glass vessel fragments, at least four of which are 20th/21st-century machine-made. The eight bone fragments appear to be parts of the same heavily gnawed and weathered cow radius. Architectural materials are few, consisting of 20 pieces of largely indistinguishable nails, small pieces of brick, and window glass.

Shovel testing identified two components associated with the Evans House: a deposit of domestic trash (ceramic and glass vessel sherds dating from the early 19th century) and coal ash (probably post-1840), and a deposit of architectural debris likely associated with recent restoration work. The former is in the



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Brief  
Description:

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Unknown

northwest corner of the survey area, approximately 50 ft from the northwest corner of the dwelling. It may have research value and it lies outside of the area of proposed re-grading. The architectural refuse clusters within 15 ft to 35 ft of the southeast corner of the dwelling. It may be disturbed by the proposed re-grading, but lacks historical significance.

It was determined that the proposed re-grading around the Evans House will have no adverse effects on historically significant archaeological deposits. It was recommended that proposed work proceed, but earthmoving and the operation of earthmoving machinery should be confined to within 40 ft of the walls of the dwelling. The site has not had any other work conducted on it.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95003494, Site File