

Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

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REPORT INFORMATION:

1994 Siegel, P.E. and J.S. Stevens
Phase II Archeological Evaluation of the Evitts Creek I Site (Site 18AG186), Allegeny County, Maryland.
Submitted to the Maryland State Highway Administration
Library ID No: 00000097 Catalog/Shelving ID: AG 40

Research Firm/Institution:
John Milner Associates, Inc.
5250 Cherokee Avenue
Alexandria, VA 22312

Sites examined:

18AG186

NRHP Eligible: N

[Justification](#)

Project Details:

	Project Justification:	Project Objectives:
Phase I		
Phase II <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	In February of 1990, the Maryland Geological Survey, Division of Archeology performed a Phase I survey at the request of the Maryland State Highway Administration in several possible relocation corridors for US 220 in Allegany County, MD. Six archeological sites, an artifact scatter, and an isolated find were identified. The Evitts Creek I site (18AG186) is one of two archeological sites that were recommended for Phase II testing as a result of the SHA project.	-Define the vertical and horizontal extent of the sites. -Determine the integrity of the sites. -Interpret cultural affiliations, chronological span, and, if possible, site function of the sites. -Determine the significance of the sites within a local and regional framework. -Assess the significance of the sites in terms of National Register criteria (35 CRF 60.0). -Extract soil and charcoal samples from subsurface features for ancillary studies.
Phase III		

MAC Accession: 1995.005

Research Potential:

The archeological deposits at Site 18AG186 occur primarily within the plowzone, and the density of cultural material within the plowzone is extremely sparse. Given the potential for the formation of spurious artifact clusters from plowing, the active erosional setting of the site, the limited presence of subplowzone artifacts, and the absence of features, it is unlikely that additional research at Site 18AG186 would yield significant information regarding culture history or intrasite spatial organization. Continued excavation of the site would most likely result in redundant information, and would not add to our understanding of prehistory in the region.