

# Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

All information contained within the individual site database and inventory sheets is solely the work of the researchers and authors noted below. The data provided has been culled from the original site reports noted below and in many cases has been lifted directly from them with little or no editing. The database and inventory sheets are meant to serve as a synopsis of the report findings and a finding aid and are not intended to replace or republish the research of the authors noted below.

## REPORT INFORMATION:

1981 Thomas, R.A, M.J. Schiek, and K.J. Basalik  
Archaeological Site Testing and Survey, Oella Sanitary Sewer Project, Baltimore County,  
Maryland.  
Submitted to Kidde Consultants, Inc.

## Research Firm/Institution:

Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc.  
P.O. Box 676  
Newark, DE 19711

Library ID No: 00005429 Catalog/Shelving ID: BA 25B

## Sites examined:

18BA196

NRHP Listed:

## Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Project Justification:</b> During a historic overview of the Oella area conducted in 1980 by personnel from the Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning, it was determined that the proposed construction of sewer and water lines to be conducted during the Oella Sewer Project would potentially impact cultural resources in the site area. Therefore, in February 1981 a Phase I/II archeological investigation of the sewer right-of-way was undertaken.
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III		

<b>Project Objectives:</b> -Identify cultural resources located within the sewer line right-of-way  -Determine the effect of the proposed construction on the cultural resources located within the right-of-way
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## Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18BA196.

## REPORT INFORMATION:

1982 Thomas, R.A. and J.M. Kratzner  
Archaeological Data Recovery at the Granite Factory, Oella, Maryland.  
Submitted to W. F. Wilson & Sons, Inc.

## Research Firm/Institution:

Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc.  
P.O. Box 676  
Newark, DE 19711

Library ID No: 97001977 Catalog/Shelving ID: BA 169

## Sites examined:

18BA196

NRHP Listed:

## Project Details:

Phase I		<b>Project Justification:</b> A Phase III data recovery program was initiated at Site 18BA196 in the summer of 1982. Phase III testing and recovery was recommended following the discovery of several features related to the 19th century mill complex and it was determined that the proposed construction of sewer lines within the site area could not be avoided.
Phase II		
Phase III	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

<b>Project Objectives:</b> -Excavate those areas of the site that were within the sewer ROW  -Extend the study area in the event that 19th century foundations/features were found within the parking lot  -Add areas outside of the project bounds to the scope of work when structural features were found to lie outside of the ROW
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MAC Accession: 1992.066

## Research Potential:

The Granite Manufacturing Mill Site (18BA196) is the location of an early 19th century iron works and nail factory (the Ellicott Rolling and Slitting mill complex) that was replaced in the late 19th century with a cotton and textile mill (the Granite mill complex). The 19th century mills were an important part of the industrial development of Baltimore County along the Patapsco River. Archeological investigations resulted in exposing large portions of a raceway, a section of the "nail factory" associated with the ca. 1806 Ellicott complex, and portions of 3 buildings related to the operations of the ca. 1846 cotton/textile mill. Several features associated with the Granite mill site almost certainly remain intact under the present backyards and parking lot located along Oella Avenue. The east wall of the Granite mill building, along with associated artifacts, would likely be found through further excavation. Although the proposed installation of sewer pipes was undertaken at the site, large sections of remnant 19th century features still exist below ground. If further earth-moving activities cannot be avoided in the areas suggested above as likely containing significant cultural resources, then additional data recovery is recommended.