

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:

1980 Payne, T.M.
The Hollingsworth Farm Site, Archaeological Survey Phase II Final Report, Cecil County, Maryland.
Submitted to County Commissioners of Cecil County
Library ID No: 00005714 Catalog/Shelving ID: CE 9B

Research Firm/Institution:

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

Sites examined:

18CE29

Project Details:

	Project Justification:
Phase I	A Phase II testing program was initiated in 1980 ahead of construction of the Cecil County Correctional Facility. The study area was confined to the area of potential effect which encompassed the north central portion of the overall site. At the time of the archeological investigations, the northernmost section of the site had been partially destroyed by construction of a modern sewage treatment facility.
Phase II <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III	

Project Objectives:
-Determine the horizontal and vertical boundaries of the site
-Determine the temporal and cultural affiliations of the site if possible
-Make recommendations for mitigating the effects of construction on the site

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18CE29.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1981 Thomas, R.A. and T.M. Payne
Archaeological Data Recovery at the Hollingsworth Farm Site (18CE29), Cecil County, Maryland.
Submitted to County Commissioners of Cecil County
Library ID No: 00005715 Catalog/Shelving ID: CE 9C

Research Firm/Institution:

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

Sites examined:

18CE29

Project Details:

	Project Justification:
Phase I	The final assessment of the Phase II archeological testing contained recommendations for mitigating the impact of the proposed construction on the site. It was decided that conservation of the resources in place was not feasible. The Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the County Commissioners and the Maryland Historical Trust provided that mitigative activities would consist of soil chemical analysis, subsoil exposure, and archeological excavation of cultural features. In addition, a second controlled surface collection was conducted using the same grid as in the Phase II survey as rainfall and wind erosion had exposed additional material. Phase III data recovery was conducted in the later part of 1980 and early 1981.
Phase II	
Phase III <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Project Objectives:
-Develop a soil profile for the site
-Identify all possible subsurface cultural resources located within the impact zone
-Excavate at least a 25% sample of represented feature types

MAC Accession: 1983.021

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18CE29.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1986 Ward, H.H.
The Prehistoric Sites of Elk Landing: A Reanalysis of the Dilks Collections from 18CE29, 18CE30, and 18CE31.

Research Firm/Institution:

Center for Archaeological Research
University of Delaware, Department of Anthropology

Library ID No: 00005729

Catalog/Shelving ID: CE 22

Sites examined:

18CE29

Project Details:

Project Justification: In 1985, staff from the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research analyzed three assemblages of artifacts from the Hollingsworth Farm site and 2 other nearby sites (18CE30 and 18CE31) that belonged to a local collector. The collections had been carefully recorded, catalogued and provenienced. This research was part of a larger series of projects conducted in 1985 and 1986 that were initiated by the Maryland Historical Trust. The majority of those projects, including the analysis of the Hollingsworth Farm assemblage, were focused on investigations of the patterns of prehistoric lithic procurement and utilization in Cecil County, Maryland.
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Project Objectives: -Determine patterns of prehistoric lithic procurement and utilization as they are observable at the site -Expand the archeological record of the Elk Landing area with the minimum outlay of limited research funds
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Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18CE29.

REPORT INFORMATION:

2002 Pickett, D.W., K. Heinrich, and C. Groben
 Phase I Archaeological Survey and Limited Phase II Testing at Historic Elk Landing, Elkton, Maryland. 1521 Woodcroft Dr.
 Submitted to The Historic Elk Landing Foundation, Inc. Raleigh, NC 27609

Library ID No: 97001884 Catalog/Shelving ID: CE 53

Sites examined:

18CE29

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification: The Historic Elk Landing Foundation signed a 99-year lease with the Town of Elkton for the restoration, management, and operation of Elk Landing as a living history museum. Archeological survey and testing at Historic Elk Landing was commissioned in order to provide data that would aid in interpreting the historic and prehistoric past in a living history format. Work at Historic Elk Landing was conducted in the early spring of 2002. Included within the testing boundaries were portions of sites 18CE29 and 18CE60.
Phase II		
Phase III		

Project Objectives: -Provide data documenting human activity on the land -Identify all cultural resources located within project area
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Research Potential:

The Hollingsworth Farm Site (18CE29) consists of Late Archaic to Late Woodland base camp occupations and a prehistoric burial. The most intensive period of occupation appears to have been between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods with a less significant presence by the Late Woodland/Contact period. The undisturbed portion of the site has been shown to contain evidence that would be pertinent to questions regarding prehistoric subsistence and settlement models. Given the extensive period of occupation at the site, and at Elk Landing more generally, any ground disturbing work should at the very least be monitored by a professional archeologist. Furthermore, it should be kept in mind that archeological testing has only been conducted within a relatively small portion of the site. As site 18CE29 is adjacent to site 18CE60, an 18th-20th century site, the prehistoric artifacts collected from 18CE60 most likely relate to 18CE29 (see the synopsis for 18CE60 for artifact counts).