

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:

1985 Ward, H.H. and J.F. Custer
 Survey of Steatite Quarries of Cecil County, Maryland.

 Submitted to Maryland Historical Trust

 Library ID No: 00005724 Catalog/Shelving ID: CE 17

Research Firm/Institution:

Center for Archaeological Research
 University of Delaware, Department of
 Anthropology
 Newark, DE 19716

Sites examined:

18CE188

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification: This report details a 1985 survey of prehistoric steatite quarries in Cecil County that was being carried out by the staff of the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research. The Crothers Farm Site, along with several other sites, was not directly mentioned in the survey report. However, a Site Survey Form was filled out for 18CE188 and attached to Appendix A. Most likely, a collector presented material from 18CE188 while in the process of presenting finds from one or more of the quarry sites.
Phase II		
Phase III		

Project Objectives: -Systematically collect data on steatite quarry technology in order to allow for a comprehensive description and comparative analysis between quarry sites
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Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18CE188.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1991 Joire, K.M. et al.
 Phase I and II Archeological Investigations of the Proposed Colora/Cecil 220-74 Transmission Line, Cecil County, Maryland.
 Submitted to Conowingo Power Company

 Library ID No: 00005737 Catalog/Shelving ID: CE 30

Research Firm/Institution:

MAAR Associates, Inc.
 9 Liberty Plaza, P.O. Box 655
 Newark, DE 19715

Sites examined:

18CE188 18CE274 18CE275 18CE276 18CE279 18CE280 18CE283

 18CE284 18CE285

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification: Several sites were identified during a Phase I/II transmission line survey conducted in late 1990 and early 1991, which was undertaken on behalf of the Conowingo Power Company of Maryland. When constructed, the transmission line, which was to extend approximately 25.75 km (16 miles) from the Colora Substation near Rising Sun to the Cecil Substation in Elkton, was to consist of single pole structures trending in an east-west orientation across the county.
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III		

Project Objectives: -Locate and identify any cultural resources within the proposed right-of-way (ROW) -Determine site boundaries and site integrity -Evaluate the impact of the proposed construction on those resources -Determine if any of those resources were eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places

Research Potential:

The Crothers Farm Site (18CE188) is a multicomponent site with Archaic period to Woodland period short-term resource procurement camps. The dates of occupation have been determined by the presence of distinctive point types such as Archaic period Kirk corner-notched and Broadspire points, and small triangular points generally attributed to the Woodland period. A fragment of a copper axe was also recovered from the site. Although no prehistoric artifacts were recovered in the process of the transmission line right-of-way investigations, the core of the site may actually be located south of the right-of-way, and west of the most intensively excavated area, on a knoll overlooking a tributary of North East Creek. Therefore, the site may still contain significant data that could contribute to the understanding of prehistoric archeology in the region.

The Waring House Site (18CE274) consists of the non-extant remains of a late 18th to early 19th century farmstead site. Large portions of the property were damaged or destroyed during the construction of the Conowingo substation and subsequent construction of transmission lines. Very little, if any, of the historic farm complex is likely to remain. No further archeological work is recommended for the site.

The Horse Pasture Site (18CE275) represents a small chipping station and/or a specialized procurement camp. Due to the limited amount of material recovered from the subsurface testing, and the lack of temporally diagnostic items, it was determined that the site does not have the potential to yield further significant information. No further archeological work was recommended for the site.

The Barnes Farm Complex Site (18CE276) represents a 19th century farmstead. A 20th century extant dwelling is also located within the site boundaries. It was determined that the 20th century house was not related to the 19th century Barnes Farm Complex and the excavators concluded that no significant deposits or extant structures associated with the farm were located within the proposed transmission line ROW. The main portion of the farm complex appears to be located southwest of the proposed impact area as evidenced by the cartographic data. Identification of a 19th century residence and associated barn ruins was made through pedestrian reconnaissance of the area. Although the proposed construction was not thought to impact any potentially significant portions of the site, the significance of the broader site area remains unknown. Any future ground disturbing activities should be preceded by an assessment of the Barnes Farm Complex remains.

The Long Green Farm I Site (18CE279) appears to represent a small ephemeral specialized procurement camp occupied during the Early Woodland period. The current data indicates that activities at the site were largely restricted to lithic reduction and some manufacture and maintenance of stone tools. The excavators suggested that the research potential of the site has been largely exhausted as a result of the Phase I/II investigations. Any additional archeological study of the site is unlikely to yield additional information which would change the current interpretation.

The Long Green Farm II Site (18CE280) appeared to the excavators to represent a very short term encampment at which a single activity occurred. The activity likely consisted of the manufacture of quartz tools from locally procured river cobble materials. Although containing a relatively undisturbed feature associated with a disturbed and mixed activity area (disturbed from plowing and natural processes like water action), it was determined that the site had no potential for yielding additional significant data.

The Hanna Farm Complex (18CE283) consists of the remains of a mid-19th and early 20th century farmstead. Due to its relatively late age, the excavators and staff from the Maryland Historical Trust determined that no further archeological testing was warranted at the site. The Conowingo Power Company did agree to utilize protective mitigative measures in the area of the farm complex in order to avoid any possible damage to the stone ruin located directly within the right-of-way. During the construction of the power line, selective vegetative clearing was utilized and consisted of only topping off the tall trees with no secondary growth removed by heavy machinery.

The Herron Lane Site (18CE284) was interpreted to represent an Early Archaic specialized procurement site. The historic field scatter was determined not to contribute to the significance of the site. The Conowingo Power Company chose an alternate alignment for this portion of the transmission line and relocated it to the west of the original alignment. Due to these changes in the design plan, site 18CE284 was not impacted by the construction. If earth moving activities are at some point undertaken at the site, then additional archeological testing may help to define the site boundaries and perhaps determine site functionality.

The Laurel Run Site (18CE285) is a multicomponent site with Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Late Woodland base camps. The site appears to be a revisited specialized resource procurement camp that would have invited the exploitation of resources such as fish, bird, turtle, fur-bearing animals in the creek and wetlands, and upland game species. The site is significant for its in situ deposits, horizontally discrete cultural components, and activity areas with good horizontal and vertical integrity. Subsequent to the archeological testing, the Conowingo Power Company rerouted the proposed access road to the opposite side of Laurel Run in order to avoid the site. During construction, the trees were topped off and left in place to avoid any adverse impacts to the site. If in the future earth-moving activities are unavoidable at the site location, then further archeological testing is recommended.
