

# Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

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## REPORT INFORMATION:

2007 Lane, M.F. and E.A. Comer  
Curtis Farmstead Near Jonestown, Howard County, Maryland, A Phase II Archeological Evaluation.  
Submitted to the Bozzuto Group  
Library ID No: 97003051 Catalog/Shelving ID: HO 107

## Research Firm/Institution:

EAC Archaeology  
4303 N. Charles St.  
Baltimore, MD 21218

## Sites examined:

18HO272 18HO273  
NRHP Eligible:  NRHP Eligible:   
[Justification](#) [Justification](#)

## Project Details:

	Project Justification:
Phase I	
Phase II <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	This report describes Phase II testing in the spring of 2006 at two sites identified on the former Curtis Farmstead property near Jonestown in Howard County, MD. A Prince Georges County-based development company had recently acquired two parcels of the former farm property, totaling 58.6 acres of land. The company intended to develop the parcels into a new residential subdivision that would be known as "Shipley's Grant". A joint federal and state permit for building on non-tidal wetlands would be required for the proposed development. Thus, in accordance with the terms of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and the Maryland Historical Trust Act of 1985, archeological assessments of the parcels were required.
Phase III	

Project Objectives:
-Locate any cultural features in the soil below the plowzone at both sites and assess their integrity.
-Determine as precisely as possible the actual boundaries of both sites (given diminution and disappearance of evidence of intense human occupation at their margins).
-Determine how integral features and other archeologically significant finds are distributed within the horizontal extent of each site.

MAC Accession: 2007.031

## Research Potential:

Phase II work at the site largely confirmed that 18HO272 was probably a prehistoric quarry or quarry reduction station of unknown prehistoric age. In addition, however, Phase II work also revealed that most of the recovered materials (primarily quartz debitage exhibiting a high percentage of primary flakes) were confined to the disturbed plowzone level. Phase II efforts also failed to identify any intact cultural features associated with the prehistoric occupation of the area. The site also revealed a historic component that may be associated with habitation of the site during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but the majority of those artifacts had been redeposited by erosion and no clear pattern in their distribution could be identified. For these reasons 18HO272 was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP and no further investigations were carried out before construction of the new housing complex.

Phase II work at the site largely confirmed that 18HO273 was probably a prehistoric quarry or quarry reduction station of unknown prehistoric age. In addition, however, Phase II work also revealed that most of the recovered materials (primarily quartz debitage exhibiting a high percentage of primary flakes) were confined to the disturbed plowzone level. Phase II efforts also failed to identify any intact cultural features associated with the prehistoric occupation of the area. Site 18HO273 was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP and no further investigations were carried out before construction of the new housing complex.