**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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Project Justification</th>
<th>Project Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>Evans, J.</td>
<td>Preliminary Archeological Reconnaissance of Proposed 500 kV Transmission Line, Calvert County, Maryland. Submitted to the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company</td>
<td>In the spring of 1980, a preliminary archeological survey was conducted in preparation for the construction of a proposed 500 kV transmission line from Calvert Cliffs to the Patuxent River shore opposite the PEPCO Chalk Point plant. The purpose of the survey was to provide information on the possible historic and prehistoric cultural resources located along the transmission line right-of-way (ROW). The survey was undertaken in response to a recommendation from the State Archeologist that the corridor be examined.</td>
<td>Locate, identify, and record historic and prehistoric cultural resources in the project area. - Sample upland areas across the county and within the project ROW. - Test an area near Parker Creek that previous studies had identified as a &quot;priority area&quot; for investigation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Hopkins, J.W., M.D. Collier, and B.R. Fischler</td>
<td>Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed BG&amp;E/PEPCO 500kV Transmission Line, Calvert Cliffs to Chalk Point, Calvert and Prince George's Counties, Maryland. Submitted to BG&amp;E and PEPCO</td>
<td>This report provides supporting documentation for work required as a condition of the &quot;Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity&quot; for the proposed Calvert Cliffs to Chalk Point 500 kV Transmission Line. The project entailed construction of a linear utility transmission line along 18.3 miles through southern Maryland. Under Section 54A of the Maryland Public Service Commission Law historic sites must be considered in issuing a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity for construction of a transmission line. In addition, compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA may be required as a pre-condition for receiving a US Army Corps of Engineers wetlands permit.</td>
<td>Locate any prehistoric or historic archeological sites that would be affected by the proposed project. - Review previous work and develop predictive models for the expected locations of prehistoric sites in the area. - Review historic maps to identify potential historic resources/structural remains.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV61.

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV62.
Phase II Archeological Evaluations of Sites 18CV61 and 18CV62, Calvert County, Maryland.

Davis, T.W., et. al.
1993

Submitted to the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company

Frederick, MD 21701

This report presents the results of Phase II archeological evaluation of Site 18CV61, and Site 18CV62 in Calvert County, MD. The (then) proposed Calvert Cliffs to Chalk Point 500 kV transmission line was to cross both sites. The construction plans called for the placement of a tower within a small wooded tract contained within the boundary 18CV61 and a proposed access road to the tower would cross a portion of the site. Site 18CV62 was located in a soybean field in the proposed location for another tower and, likewise, a proposed access road would cross the boundaries of the site. Archeological investigations were necessary because the Annotated Code of Maryland required archeological considerations prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Public Convenience, which was needed in order for the project to move forward.

Subsurface impact to the site during construction of the powerline towers was to be limited to areas that were thoroughly examined during Phase II work. Thus, 18CV61 should still retain much of its subsurface integrity and should be treated as a significant archeological resource. The historic component is not significant.

It appears that the prehistoric and historic materials at Site 18CV62 are in secondary context (the results of historic liming/manuring activities). They lack integrity or research potential. No further archeological investigation is warranted at 18CV62 and it should not be considered a significant archeological resource.

Research Potential:

The prehistoric component of Site 18CV61 retains sufficient subsurface integrity to be considered eligible for listing on the National Register. In addition, further study of 18CV61 could generate potentially significant information on the late Early Woodland and the early Middle Woodland cultural horizon in the prehistory of the Western Shore. Suggested research questions could focus on evidence of ethnic change in the archeological record, chronological questions regarding Accokeek/Mockley interface, and more complete data recovery of a stratified artifactual assemblage for the east bank of the Patuxent. Subsurface impact to the site during construction of the powerline towers was to be limited to areas that were thoroughly examined during Phase II work. Thus, 18CV61 should still retain much of its subsurface integrity and should be treated as a significant archeological resource. The historic component is not significant.

It appears that the prehistoric and historic materials at Site 18CV62 are in secondary context (the results of historic liming/manuring activities). They lack integrity or research potential. No further archeological investigation is warranted at 18CV62 and it should not be considered a significant archeological resource.