



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA193

Site Name: Hopewell Farm Complex

Prehistoric

Other name(s) BG & E Perryman Historic Site #1 and Site #2

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description: 19th-20th century farmstead

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 39.4446 Longitude -76.2130

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 6

SCS soil & sediment code

Elevation 0 m Site slope 0

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Ethnobotany profile available  Maritime site

### Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

### Topography

- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other

### Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any)

- | Saltwater                                |  | Freshwater                                       |                                |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/>           | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/>        | Spring <input type="checkbox"/>                  |                                |

Minimum distance to water is 458 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland
- Unknown prehistoric context

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860  Y
- ca. 1630 - 1675  Y
- ca. 1675 - 1720  Y
- ca. 1720 - 1780  Y
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American  Y
- Anglo-American  Y
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

### Prehistoric

- Multi-component
- Village
- Hamlet
- Base camp
- Rockshelter/cave
- Earthen mound
- Cairn
- Burial area
- Misc. ceremonial
- Rock art
- Shell midden
- STU/lithic scatter
- Quarry/extraction
- Fish weir
- Production area
- Unknown
- Other context

- Historic
- Urban/Rural? Rural
- Domestic
- Homestead
- Farmstead
- Mansion
- Plantation
- Row/townhome
- Cellar
- Privy
- Industrial
- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith
- Furnace/forge
- Other
- Transportation
- Canal-related
- Road/railroad
- Wharf/landing
- Maritime-related
- Bridge
- Ford
- Educational
- Commercial
- Trading post
- Store
- Tavern/inn
- Military
- Battlefield
- Fortification
- Encampment
- Townsite
- Religious
- Church/mtg house
- Ch support bldg
- Burial area
- Cemetery
- Sepulchre
- Isolated burial
- Bldg or foundation
- Possible Structure
- Post-in-ground
- Frame-built
- Masonry
- Other structure
- Slave related
- Non-domestic agri
- Recreational
- Midden/dump
- Artifact scatter
- Spring or well
- Unknown
- Other context

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken  Other samples taken

Historic context samples Soil samples taken  N

Flotation samples taken  N Other samples taken



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Sherd Types			
Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Sherd Types		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
<b>Earthenware</b>		22				English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	424	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	52	Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	3	Pearlware	3			Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	3	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	6	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features	
Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>
Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Lithic Material		Fer quartzite		Sil sandstone	
Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	631	Activity item(s)	25
Glass (all)	1150	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	1012	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	2	Misc. kitchen	207
Arms	2	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	4	Misc.	414
Personal items	9	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features		Privy/outhouse		Depression/mound		Unknown	
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	trash	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>						

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 2:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 3:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 4:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 5:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 6:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 7:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 8:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 9:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Baltimore Gas and Electric Company

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Hopewell Farm Complex Site (18HA193) consists of the remains of a 19th-20th century farmstead. It is located on the property of the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company (BG&E) near the town of Perryman in Harford County. It is situated in an agricultural field on level upland terrain. The site is bisected by a local road and is bounded on the north by railroad tracks. The nearest water source is a tributary of the Bush River to the north/northwest. The soil profile at the site consists of a mixed plowzone layer above sterile sandy clay subsoil. Soils at the site are Sassafras loam (2-5% slope) (primarily in the northern site area), Elsinboro loam (0-2% slope), and Delanco silt loam (0-3% slope).

Archeological evidence indicates that prehistoric settlement in the vicinity of the site dates from as far back as the Late Archaic period and into the Contact period. In the early 17th century, the explorer John Smith noted that the Massawomek Indians lived in the area of "Willowbyes flu" (modern day Bush River). During the first half of the 17th century, the Susquehannock Indians made frequent forays into the upper Bay region, eventually displacing the Massawomeks. Beginning in 1658, a series of land patents were filed along the entire eastern shore of Bush River from its northernmost point south to its confluence with the Chesapeake Bay. One of the largest patents recorded was the 1,547 acre tract granted to Capt. John Hall in 1694. Hall's tract, called "Cranberry Hall", extended from the headwaters of Sod Run for approximately 5 km north to Church Creek. By the late 18th century, the Phillips family owned 3,000 acres of land in the site area, apparently including at least the southern portion of Cranberry Hall. That large estate was subdivided starting in the 1830s. At that time, the Phillips estate transferred to William Paca, husband of one of Phillips' daughters and the grandson of Governor William Paca who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In the 1840 census, W. Paca was recorded as owning and operating Hopewell Farm and owning 21 slaves.

The first record of structures on the BG&E property was on a deed dated to 1838. These were the house and a barn located at the northeast corner of the property described as the Cordelia Phillips Archer farm (approximately 166 acres in size). By the 1850s there were 3 farmstead occupations on the property: the Archer Farm which consisted of a single structure; a farm complex owned by William Paca to the northwest with 2 structures shown (Hopewell Farm); and another Paca residence located just southwest of Hopewell Farm. This may have either been inhabited by a member of the Paca family (possibly a structure related to Chilberry Farm), or by a tenant. By 1861, the William Paca farm complex, known by then as "Hopewell", consisted of 7 structures. It was suggested that the linear alignment of 5 of the structures was indicative of the arrangement of slave dwellings characteristic of the time. Census records indicated that a Free Black may have been working for Paca as an overseer. It is not clear that Paca and his family ever lived at Hopewell Farm, but they may have resided at the "Chilberry Farm" complex, which was located in the southwestern portion of the property. At least by 1850, W. Paca had been residing in Queen Anne's County and not in Harford. It was unclear from the available records if Hopewell Farm (and presumably Chilberry Farm) was occupied from ca. 1850 until Paca's death in the early 1860s. The 1861 map showed 3 structures at Chilberry Farm.

Chilberry Farm was sold in 1874 by Paca's heirs to Pascal Hoopes, who leased the property out. In 1877, George Baker purchased Hopewell Farm from Paca's descendants. Sometime between 1877 and 1902 a rural road (Bush River Road) was built that extended southeast from the Hopewell complex to Bush River. This road paralleled the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad that was constructed on the north side of the property in the 1830s. During the late 19th century, the Hopewell Farm expanded to include terrain south of the road. Also in the late 1870s, the Archer farm was purchased by Daniel Quinlan. In 1882, Chilberry Farm reverted back to the Paca family after Hoopes defaulted on his mortgage. In 1885, approximately half of Chilberry Farm was sold to William Boyer. Between 1917 and 1919, the Mitchell family acquired the Archer and Hopewell farms. Also in 1919, the heirs of William Boyer sold 211 acres of his 1,049 acre estate to the Smiths, who then sold it to the Greineisens, who in turn sold it to Bush River Beach, Inc. in 1922. On a map from 1927, 2 clusters of buildings were demarcated on the east bank of Bush River. These were probably cottages built for seasonal recreational use. In 1931, Bush River Beach, Inc. sold 186 acres of land that was eventually purchased by the Domesyns who retained the land until 1947 when they sold the majority of it to the Perry family. Within a year, the Perrys sold the land to members of the Mitchell family. It was in 1966 that BG&E purchased 440 acres from the Mitchells, land that incorporated parts of Chilberry Farm, Hopewell Farm, and the Archer Farm. Additional parcels of Chilberry Farm were bought from members of the Boyer family, and other land was bought from the Domesyn family and the Clarks, who had earlier purchased land from Bush River Beach, Inc. In the 1970s, BG&E started building facilities in the eastern part of the tract and other portions of the property were leased for farming and tenancy.

In 1989, a Phase I/II a survey was undertaken of the entire ca. 700 acre BG&E Perryman site. There was special emphasis on the specific project area of the proposed Perryman Combined Cycle Power Plant in the northern section of the property. The purpose of the Phase I investigation was to compile data on the historical and archeological background of the Perryman site and the surrounding area. Goals were to determine the presence or absence of prehistoric and historic resources in the study area and to determine the potential significance of those resources.

Prior to fieldwork, extensive archival research was conducted in order to assess the potential for archeological sites and to establish a historical framework for any identified sites. Phase I fieldwork consisted of a surface reconnaissance survey. The area of the proposed construction site was surveyed along transects placed at 3.048 m (10 ft) intervals and the remainder of the BG&E tract was examined along transects placed at 15.24 m (50 ft) intervals. Artifacts were collected when it was determined they could provide useful information to the investigation (this statement was not further explained in the report and it is unclear what artifact types were not collected).

Site 18HA193 was identified in the northwestern part of the project area as the Hopewell Farm Complex. The site had two components separated by Old Bush Riverneck Road/Bush River Road. The larger component to the south was designated BG&E Historic Site 1 (herein Site 1). Site 1 was bisected north-south by a farm lane. Prior to the end of the 19th and early 20th century, there were no structures mapped at this location. On a 1902 map, 2 structures were recorded in the area. The smaller, northern component was designated BG&E Historic Site 2 (herein Site 2). At least by the early 1860s, 7 structures were mapped at this location. Only the southern component (Site 1) extended into the proposed construction area.

Although no artifacts were recovered during the surface reconnaissance from Site 1, a total of 342 historic artifacts were collected during the surface reconnaissance from Site 2. In all, 4 activity items were recorded: 1 rubber ball, 1 plastic toy record dated 1972, 1 skeet fragment, and 1 miniature porcelain tea pot fragment. There were 143 architectural items: 135 brick fragments, 3 pieces of window glass, 2 pieces of mortar, 1 asbestos fuse cap, 1 fragment of a stoneware drainpipe, and 1 large iron hinge fragment. Only 2 clothing items were recorded: white glass buttons. A total of 162 kitchen-related items were retained: 33 bottle glass fragments, 1 piece of table glass, 101 ceramic sherds (16 coarse earthenware, 2 pearlware, 13 porcelain, 6 semi-porcelain, 5 unidentified stoneware, 58 whiteware, 1 yellowware), 1 glass Mason jar lid fragment, 24 oyster shell fragments, and 2 pieces of animal bone. The remainder consisted of 31 miscellaneous items: 1 unidentified iron object, 27 pieces of coal, and 3 pieces of slag.



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Prehistoric

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Historic

Brief Description: 19th-20th century farmstead

Unknown

Because of the site's location within the proposed project construction area, and its potential to provide information on pre-Civil War slave culture and farming lifeways for this part of Harford County, 18HA193 was subjected to Phase II testing. The objective of the Phase II investigations was to evaluate the site's integrity and determine its eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. To this end, the research goals were to assess the site boundaries, content, subsurface integrity, and temporal affiliation if possible. Field methods included re-establishing the Phase I grid at the site and the field within the area of interest was mowed and disked. Phase II field investigations consisted of surface collection, subsurface testing, and mapping of the extant structural remains. Controlled surface collection was done within 15.24 m<sup>2</sup> (50 ft) grid units. All excavated soils were screened and all materials were recovered. During the Phase II investigations, a total of 40 STPs and two 1x1 m test units were dug, and a metal detector sweep was conducted at Site 1, and 48 STPs were dug at Site 2. Phase II work concentrated in the southern portion of Site 2; the northern section, which bordered the railway right-of-way was inspected but no materials were collected.

Site 1 was initially identified during the Phase I survey by the presence of concrete block structural ruins (Feature A) in the southern section of the site. The building, dated to the early 20th century (ca. 1900), was the location of a livestock barn. The remains measured 23.77 m (78 ft) long (north-south) by 10.36 m (34 ft) wide. The foundation of a circular silo was evident in the northeastern corner of the barn. Results of the surface collection indicated that there were few artifacts east, west, and south of the barn but that there was a potentially significant deposit north of the barn and up to the road. According to a local informant, the building went into disuse around 1970. Associated wells used to supply water for the animals housed there were located immediately to the north (3 vertical pipes) and to the northeast (a masonry well) of the building. A refuse deposit (Feature B) situated 45.72 m (150 ft) north of the barn in Site 1 contained ca. post-1870 domestic materials. It was postulated that these artifacts were refuse from northern structures located in Site 2 at Hopewell Farm. The location of the deposit is along the farm road between the dwelling and the farm buildings. Assessment of the artifactual remains indicated a sustained period of occupation from ca. 1870 to 1960, a period contemporaneous with the second major episode of occupation at Site 2 (the Baker and Mitchell occupations). A concentration of brick was also encountered in the northern section of Site 1 in an area where a building was mapped in 1902.

A total of 1,576 historic artifacts were recovered from Site 1 during the Phase II investigations. In all, 11 activity items were recorded: 1 porcelain doll arm, 2 skeet fragments, 1 lead weight, 2 iron carriage bolt fragments, 1 iron latch, 1 mechanical part, 2 iron strap fragments, and 1 iron file. There were 387 architectural items: 193 brick fragments, 112 pieces of window glass, 9 pieces of mortar, 12 cut nails, 2 wire nails, 39 unidentified nails, 5 spikes, 1 bolt, 2 iron hooks, 3 lengths of electrical wire, 1 lead washer, 3 metal pipe sections, 2 porcelain insulator pieces, 1 wire terminal, 1 rivet, and 1 miscellaneous masonry hardware item. Only 2 clothing items were recorded: 1 white glass button and 1 pewter button. Two furniture items were recovered: 1 porcelain caster fragment and 1 brass hook. A total of 951 kitchen-related items were retained: 542 bottle glass fragments, 3 pieces of table glass, 11 pieces of milk glass, 287 ceramic sherds (10 coarse earthenware, 28 porcelain, 19 semi-porcelain, 1 unidentified annular ware, 17 unidentified stoneware, 227 whiteware, 6 ironstone), 5 milk glass lid fragments, 3 bottle caps, 1 crown cap, 2 pull tabs, 1 stainless steel teaspoon, 1 iron and enamel cooking pot, 1 human tooth, 73 oyster shell fragments, and 1 piece of animal bone. There were 212 miscellaneous items: 2 fragments of melted glass, 11 unidentified metal objects, 5 copper fragments, 1 brass bell-shaped object, 1 enameled iron cap with holes, 11 pieces of plastic, 2 pieces of slate, 150 pieces of coal, 14 cinder fragments, 6 pieces of asphalt, 3 pieces of charcoal, 3 pieces of slag, 2 cut sandstone fragments, and 1 piece of sandstone. A total of 7 personal items were recorded: 1 mirror fragment, 1 broken plastic comb, 1 porcelain figurine head, an 1869 Indian Head penny, 1 perfume bottle, 1 skeleton key, and 1 copper token with the inscription "B.P.C.B.S. 100". Only 2 tobacco items (1 kaolin pipe stem fragment and 1 bowl fragment) and 2 arms-related items (1 cartridge and 1 shotgun shell fragment) were found. A single fire-cracked rock was also noted. This was likely prehistoric in origin given that several artifact scatters have been identified in the vicinity of the site.

Site 2 appears to have been the location of the living complex, possibly for the farm's slaves, from the beginning of William Paca's ownership. After the Civil War, it was the location of the farm's late 19th century vegetable farming operation. The residence was occupied until BG&E's acquisition of the property and it was demolished in the 1970s. Artifactual material was scattered across the site. The buried foundations of at least 2 pre-Civil War structures were identified at the site. Feature A consisted of a masonry foundation wall that was 60.96-91.44 cm (2-3 ft) thick. The east wall was exposed during the test unit excavations. The construction characteristics for this feature were interpreted to represent the former presence of a substantial 19th century structure. Feature B was also the remains of a 19th century building. It was located west of Feature A and was initially identified as a diffuse scatter of bricks on the ground surface. The remains were buried beneath 16 cm of soil and consisted of a field stone structural floor paved with bricks and mortar. Both features corresponded to structures depicted on the 1861 map.

A total of 1,386 historic artifacts were recovered from Site 2 during the Phase II investigations. In all, 10 activity items were recorded: 1 clay marble painted blue, 2 skeet fragments, 3 pieces of light bulb glass, 2 iron pins, and 2 railroad spikes. There were 482 architectural items: 334 brick fragments, 58 pieces of window glass, 5 pieces of mortar, 22 cut nails, 3 wire nails, 35 unidentified nails, 2 spikes, 1 screw, 5 nut and bolts, 1 iron hook, 10 pieces of tar paper, 1 metal washer, and 5 asbestos tile fragments. The large number of brick fragments found indicated the likely presence of additional buried structures in the vicinity of Site 2. A total of 720 kitchen-related items were retained: 360 bottle glass fragments, 25 pieces of milk glass, 243 ceramic sherds (38 coarse earthenware, 1 Rockingham, 3 creamware, 1 pearlware, 11 porcelain, 5 semi-porcelain, 3 unidentified annular ware, 16 ironstone, 23 unidentified stoneware, 139 whiteware, 1 redware, 2 unidentified ceramics), 1 milk glass lid fragment, 1 metal jar lid, 7 bottle caps, 1 glass bottle top, 9 pull tabs, 55 oyster shell fragments, and 18 pieces of animal bone. There were 171 miscellaneous items: 37 unidentified metal objects, 2 wood fragments, 8 pieces of plastic, 1 antenna cable section, 105 pieces of coal, 9 cinder fragments, 1 piece of tar conglomerate, 3 pieces of charcoal, 1 piece of slag, 1 coral fragment, 2 tin/enamel fragments, and 1 piece of sandstone. A total of 2 personal items were recorded: 1 plastic barrette and 1 broken plastic comb. Only 1 tobacco item (a kaolin pipe bowl fragment) was found. In addition to the historic materials, 8 prehistoric artifacts were also retained. These included 3 pieces of quartz debitage and 5 fire-cracked rock fragments. This was not considered to be a significant component of the site.

The Hopewell Farm Complex Site (18HA193) consists of the remains of a 19th-20th century farmstead. It was determined that only the northern portion of the site (Site 2), which was not within the area of impact, contained early to mid-19th century intact deposits of historical significance. Specifically, research that focused on the early William Paca ownership from ca. 1830 to the early 1860s could provide information concerning Maryland's Black population at the time that slavery was practiced. The site data has the potential to contribute to the following historic context, as defined in the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan: Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870) period. Archeologists from the Maryland Historical Trust concurred with the excavators that the northern Hopewell Farm Complex site was eligible for listing to the National/Maryland Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. The southern site area (Site 1) dated no earlier than the late 19th century and did not require further archeological evaluation. Before the proposed construction activities were to begin, Site 2 was to be fenced off in order to protect that cultural resource. If future ground disturbing activities cannot be avoided in the northern portion of the site (north of Bush River Road) data recovery is recommended.

**External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):**

MARYLAND  
HISTORICAL



TRUST

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0000440