



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA84

Site Name: Boyer Road

Prehistoric

Other name(s) "BG&E Perryman Prehistoric Site B"

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic, Woodland base camp

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 6

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.4260

Longitude -76.2299

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation -6 m

Site slope 0

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Bush River

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is

0 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

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

High terrace

Hilltop/bluff

Rockshelter/cave

Interior flat

Hillslope

Upland flat

Unknown

Ridgetop

Other

Terrace

Low terrace

Ownership

Private

Federal

State of MD

Regional/county/city

Unknown

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

Multi-component

Misc. ceremonial

Village

Rock art

Hamlet

Shell midden

Base camp

STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave

Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound

Fish weir

Cairn

Production area

Burial area

Unknown

Other context

Historic

Urban/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

N

Flotation samples taken

N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA84

Site Name: Boyer Road

Prehistoric

Other name(s) "BG&E Perryman Prehistoric Site B"

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic, Woodland base camp

Unknown

Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types			
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Madison/Potomac	<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"/>
Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>
Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Sherd Types			
Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
		Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Stoneware	
		English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/> 127	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 18	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 12	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 15	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

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



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA84

Site Name: Boyer Road

Prehistoric

Other name(s) "BG&E Perryman Prehistoric Site B"

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic, Woodland base camp

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab, Baltimore Gas & Electric Company

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Boyer Road Site (18HA84) represents a series of Early Archaic to Late Woodland base camps and has a small 18th-19th century artifact scatter component. It is located on the property of the Baltimore Gas & Electric Company (BG&E), southwest of the town of Perryman in Harford County, Maryland. The site is spread across 2 low rises on a terrace above the Bush River. It is situated mainly within a fallow field, however, the western side of the site was reforested in the late 1990s. Soils mapped for the site are mainly Matapeake silt loam (2-5% slope) with some Sassafras loam (2-5% and 5-10% slope) in the southern portion of the site.

Archeological evidence indicates that prehistoric settlement of the site area dates back to the Late Archaic 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. Three prehistoric sites are located within 300 m of Site 18HA84, 2 of which are temporally undiagnostic and 1 that dates from the Late Archaic to the Early Woodland period. Another 2 prehistoric sites are located between 1.5 and 2 km northeast of the site and a third site is located 3.5 km north of the site on the east bank of Bush River. South of the site and on the bank of Bush River, two other sites generally dated from the Late Archaic to the Late Woodland periods are located within 3.5 km of 18HA84. Three additional prehistoric sites (temporally undiagnostic) are situated further south (beyond 3.5 km) and several sites have been identified to the north and west across Bush River, but none have been identified east of the site between Bush River and the Chesapeake Bay.

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. This included the location of Site 18HA84. By the late 18th century, the Phillip 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.

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; and another Paca residence located just southwest of W. Paca's farm. This may have either been inhabited by a member of the Paca family, or by a tenant. Two other structures were also noted on the 1858 map. A structure belonging to D. Gallup was situated immediately south and east of the Archer house and another structure belonging to Mrs. Nelson was located just south of the Archer farm. The relationship to the Archer's is unclear and the structures are not visible on later maps. By 1861, the William Paca farm complex is known as "Hopewell" and 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. The second Paca residence/tenant house visible on the 1858 map was not noted on the 1861 map but the "Chilberry Farm" complex, which was apparently part of the larger Paca estate, was located in the southwestern portion of the property and consisted of 3 structures. The structures were situated just outside the eastern boundary of Site 18HA84. The Archer Farm is depicted on the 1861 map with a single structure.

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 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. Also in the late 1870s, the Archer farm was purchased by Daniel Quinlan. On the later 1878 map, the occupants on the 3 properties were not the same as the above stated owners. 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. This land appears to have been located just north of Site 18HA84. On a map from 1927, 2 clusters of buildings were demarcated on the north side of 18HA84, both close to 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.

The state archeologist from the Maryland Geological Survey (MGS) was informed of the location of the site in the summer of 1971 by a local collector. During a site visit at that time, the site was recorded and a private collection of artifacts were photographed and described. A total of 149 artifacts were accessioned at the Maryland Archeological Conservation laboratory as a result of the 1971 field visit (it is unclear if these were surface collected artifacts or if they were donated by an avocational archeologist/collector). Presumably, the rough site boundaries were determined as a result of analyzing the extent of the finds on the ground. The prehistoric component of the collection (n=47) included 28 points and point fragments, 1 biface/ preform, 1 siltstone drill segment, and 17 prehistoric ceramic sherds. At least one sherd was shell-tempered and possibly represented Late Woodland Townsend ware. The historic component (n=7) included 1 personal item, a 1729 George II coin, and 6 tobacco-related items (4 pipe stem fragments and 2 pipe bowl fragments-one of which had molded decoration).

The MGS archeologist suggested to members of the Harford Chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland that Site 18HA84, along with neighboring site 18HA22, would be good field projects for the group. Work was to be conducted on BG&E property prior to construction of a nuclear power plant that was proposed within the next few years. BG&E and their affiliates were anxious to cooperate in preserving or salvaging any significant archeological remains that may have been endangered by the project. In late 1972/early 1973, testing was undertaken at the site. The goals of the testing were to determine the possible extent of the site's archeological content and to determine if further archeological testing of the site was warranted.

Prior to subsurface testing, surface collection was conducted along the beach areas (Area A-F). Beach Area A was located along the shoreline of Sod Run



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA84

Site Name: Boyer Road

Prehistoric

Other name(s) "BG&E Perryman Prehistoric Site B"

Historic

Brief

Description:

Late Archaic, Woodland base camp

Unknown

and Beach Areas B and C were located along Bush River around the southern and western perimeters of Site 18HA84. No extensive surface reconnaissance was done in the remainder of the site. Field walking was limited to the area along the edge of the bank; this was based on the assumption that the main concentration of material would occur near the bank. Subsurface testing consisted of the excavation of 11 test pits of varying size. Although not stated in the report, the test pits were most likely larger than the average shovel test pit and many were depicted as rectangles or squares on the site map. The locations of the test pits were determined as a result of finding surface artifacts and relative height of the location to the beach. Test pits 1, 2, adjacent pits 4-7, and 8 were placed in the northwestern site area; test pits 10 and 11 were located in the central-western site area; and test pits 3 and 9 were located in the southeastern portion of the site, on the north side of the tree line that separated the field from Sod Run.

A total of 62 prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the 1972/3 survey: 24 from the Beach Areas A-C; 11 from the field/surface; and 17 from the test pits. A total of 33 points/knives and fragments were recovered. Most were made of quartz, but rhyolite, chert, chalcedony, and quartzite were also represented. Points similar to Decatur, Dalton, and Otter Creek (recorded as a minimum of 2 in the table above) were tentatively identified in the assemblage. Several Bare Island points, a fish-tail point, triangular points, and 1 Kirk Stemmed point were also identified in this group of tools. Other tools included 11 scrapers (3 described as 'teshoa'), 12 utilized flakes, and 1 jasper drill. Three large chunks of worked quartz may have been cores. The only other lithic found was a hammerstone collected from the surface. A single prehistoric ceramic sherd was also found. The diagnostic artifacts identified at the site suggested dates of occupation in the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic, and the Woodland period, especially the Late Woodland. It appears that the east site boundary was determined by the extent of test pit 9 in the southeastern corner of the site, and adjacent pits 4-7, and pit 8 in the northwestern corner of the site roughly determined the northern extent of the site. However, the central, eastern, and north-northwestern portions of the site were not well-tested (or tested at all).

In 1989, a Phase I study was undertaken at Site 18HA84 as part of a larger ca. 700 acre survey conducted ahead of the proposed construction of the BG&E Perryman Combined Cycle Power Plant. 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 undertaken. Fieldwork consisted of a surface reconnaissance survey. The project 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.

As Site 18HA84 had been previously recorded, no artifacts were collected from within its 1971 defined boundaries. Prehistoric Site B, as defined during the survey, was determined to be part of 18HA84. Site B was located just south of the southern border of 18HA84 (no specific distances were given in the report). The boundaries of the sites were apparently determined during the surface reconnaissance. If Site B was thought to be an extension to the southern boundary of Site 18HA84 as determined in 1971, then it is unclear why a larger site boundary was not proposed as a result of the 1989 survey, as was done during later testing at the site (below). A total of 4 prehistoric artifacts were collected from Site B: 4 pieces of quartz debitage. As Site B and Site 18HA84 were located outside the construction project area, no further archeological work was recommended there.

In 1998, a third evaluation of Site 18HA84 was undertaken. STPs and a test unit were excavated therefore the work was determined to constitute a Phase I/II study. Work was done within the proposed location of the Perryman Golf Course development area. Proposed development plans for the golf course involved extensive landscape modifications in the area of Site 18HA84. During the 1998 evaluation, the site was divided into 2 sections: Area A was comprised of the main site recorded in 1971 and was located on the larger rise to the north; Area B was on a flat bench just north of the confluence of the Bush River and Sod Run and referred to the portion of the site identified in 1989 as Prehistoric Site B. The location of Area B was placed much closer to the 1971 boundaries during this 1998 work (within 20 m and wrapping in an L-shape around the southeast corner of the 1971 boundary) than it was indicated on maps from the 1989 testing (about 75 m south of 18HA84). Fieldwork consisted of the excavation of 59 shovel test pits (STPs) and of a single 1x1 m test unit, and examination of the bank and shoreline along Bush River below the site.

Testing revealed that Areas A and B had comparable soil profiles. A typical profile consisted of ca. 30 cm of a brown (10YR4/3) silt loam plowzone above ca. 17+ cm of a light yellowish-brown (10YR6/4) silt loam subsoil with thin, discontinuous clayey films. The test unit was placed next to STP 9 in order to investigate an area of slightly higher artifact density in order to test for features and obtain a larger artifact sample.

A total of 42 prehistoric artifacts were collected from Site 18HA84 in 1998. There were 31 pieces of debitage (24 quartz, 2 chert, 4 jasper, 1 rhyolite), 2 quartz core fragments, 2 non-diagnostic quartz biface fragments, 1 other lithic item (a split quartz cobble), and 8 fire-cracked rock fragments. Two possible artifact concentrations were identified, 1 that measured 60x40 m in Area A and 1 that measured 60x60 m in Area B. With only flaking debris and non-diagnostic materials, functional interpretations of the components were limited.

Historic materials were also collected from the site. Architectural items (n=15) included 14 brick fragments and 1 piece of window glass. The 12 kitchen-related items were all ceramic sherds (1 pearlware, 10 whiteware, 1 redware). The presence of pearlware and whiteware, along with the 1729 George II coin recovered from the site in the 1970s suggested that the historic component represented an 18th to 19th century artifact scatter. These materials were possibly related to a demolished historic farmstead that was located nearby but outside of the project area (identified as site 18HA196).

No features were encountered in either Area A or Area B during the subsurface testing. All of the artifacts were confined to the disturbed plowzone across the site. Although the proposed golf course development posed potential impacts to the site, it was determined that 18HA84 did not have the potential to yield any additional information beyond what had been collected.

Some notes regarding the site boundary are in order here. Although the northern boundary of Site 18HA84 has been drawn at the old road/trail, later work in the site area disputes that assumption. During the 1998 evaluation of the Site 18HA84, and second site (18HA189) located just to the north across the road/trail was subjected to Phase I testing. Site 18HA189 was situated on a topographically identical landform along Bush River to Site 18HA84. Shovel tests there revealed only a low density lithic scatter (2 quartz flakes), smaller but not unlike the assemblage collected from 18HA84. Testing at 18HA189 in 1989, when the site was first recorded, recovered 2 flakes and a hammerstone. Following the 1998 excavations, it was determined that Site 18HA189 was the northern extension of 18HA84 which had been bisected from the rest of the site by the road/trail.

The southern extent of the site has not been clearly defined. The earliest site maps indicated the site to be upwards of 455 m in length and extending as far south as Sod Run and up to 225 m wide. During the survey in 1989, the main site area was roughly mapped to be ca. 225x75 m in size (with the long axis parallel to Bush River) and the southern component was mapped at less than 75 m long and wide and separated from the main component by about 70 m. This would make the site about 355 m long by 75 m (maximum) wide. The southern extent was ca. 75 m from Sod Run. In the 1998 report, the maximum



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18HA84

Site Name: Boyer Road

Prehistoric

Other name(s) "BG&E Perryman Prehistoric Site B"

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Archaic, Woodland base camp

Unknown

horizontal extent of the site was stated to be about 200 m by 40 m with the long axis paralleling Bush River. Also, the mouth of Sod Run was located about 25 m south of the southern extent of the site as mapped. Currently, the site is mapped by the Maryland Historical Trust at ca. 315 m long by 100 m wide and ca. 70 m north of Sod Run.

In addition to the southern site boundary discrepancies, the eastern extent of the site is somewhat vague. Site 18HA84 is situated ca. 200 m or less to the west of the vaguely defined boundaries of the Sod Run Site (18HA22), which represents an Archaic to Woodland period short-term base camp(s) and possible quarry site, and an 18th-19th century domestic site. Site 18HA22 extended onto both the east and west banks of Sod Run. During the 1972/3 testing, a tour of the BG&E property was conducted with a former collector and owner of the property. Three specific locations where he collected were designated as I, II, and III. 18HA22-I was partly in a field and partly in a wooded area close to Sod Run where there was a visible outcropping of quartz. This area was adjacent to the right/east side of test pit 9 (excavated as part of the 18HA84 study). 18HA22-II was in a plowed field within the roughly defined boundaries of 18HA22. 18HA22-III, an area from which several prehistoric ceramic sherds were reportedly recovered, was on the east side of 18HA22-II and just outside the boundaries of 18HA22. The location of the 3 areas suggests continuity of use across the larger landscape. Following the 1972/3 archeological testing at Sites 18HA22 and 18HA84 (but probably not as a direct result of that testing) the MGS state archeologist determined that the entire area located on the west side of Sod Run and along Bush River was in fact part of Site 18HA84 (letter in the Site File). This may have been largely a result of the assessment of several avocational archeologist surface collections from the BG&E property that became known to the archeologist. There were at least 3 or 4 known collectors who surface collected from the area over a period of several years. Neither the 1989 Phase I survey nor the 1998 Phase II survey acknowledged the location of Site 18HA22. During the 1989 surface reconnaissance, that area would have been subjected to survey. Because no map showing the testing grid was provided in the final report, the location of artifacts related to the site area could not be determined. During the 1998 Phase II site evaluation, at least the westernmost portion of Site 18HA22 (as currently defined) was within the study area.

The Boyer Road Site (18HA84) consists of a series of Early Archaic to Late Woodland base camps and has a small 18th-19th century artifact scatter component. The prehistoric component collected from the site over several years, by avocational archeologists and via professional excavations, suggested that the site represented a series of intermittent, probably short-term occupations over a long period of time. It was determined during the Phase I/II testing that adjacent site 18HA189 represented the northern extension of Site 18HA84. The historic component likely represented field discard from the demolition of a nearby structure. However, Site 18HA84 (as well as site 18HA189) did not retain the significance of integrity to yield important information that could be used to address research issues on local or regional prehistory or history. No further work was recommended at the site(s). However, according to the state archeologist (ca. 1970s), adjacent site 18HA22 is part of Site 18HA84. Little work (no subsurface testing) has been done in that area. It is recommended that any ground disturbing activities in the vicinity of 18HA22 should be preceded by an archeological evaluation.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000425, 00000440, 00007046