



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AN511

Site Name: Basil D. Hall Residence

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Mid 19th-Mid 20th century house site; Mid-Late 20th century house site

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 8

SCS soil & sediment code 17) SaB2

Latitude 39.0297

Longitude -76.6827

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 30 m

Site slope 2-10%

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) Unnamed tributary of Tows

- | 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 257 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
- 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

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

ruin, house site

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			
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"/>	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"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Sherd Types

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

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<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"/>	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"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input checked="" 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"/>	Misc.	4145
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

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

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18AN511 consists of archeological remains associated with the a mid 19th to mid 20th century house (believed to be the Basil D. Hall residence) near Crofton in Anne Arundel County. The site is situated on a small knoll covered in heavy overgrowth. A stone-lined cellar hole occupies the center of the knoll with an extensive series of poured concrete walkways and slabs surrounding it. A partially open, brick-lined well is also located on the knoll. Soils at the site are primarily Downer loamy sands and Phalanx sandy loams.

Site 18AN511 is situated on land that was sold in 1883 to Theodore and Elizabeth Monroe by a Frances and Lucy Hall. At that time, the property consisted of 174 acres and was referred to as "Lugg's Ox". Frances and Lucy were the heirs of Basil D. Hall who had purchased this tract on October 11th, 1842 from Isaac Hodge and Samuel Hopkins. The relatively high price of the 1883 sale, suggests that a residence was present on the property. Thus, it is believed that Basil D. Hall resided in the house from 1842 until his death in 1875.

An 1860 map illustrates the property and depicts "B.D. Hall" as the owner. It is also illustrated on an 1878 map as the B.D. Hall estate. The deed documenting the 1842 sale by Hopkins and Hodge to Basil Hall is the earliest deed that has been located for the property. The tract was once part of the 780 acre Lugg Ox land patent that was granted to John Duvall, son of Maren Duvall, in 1701.

Basil D. Hall was a prominent citizen in Anne Arundel County, having been born in Frederick County in 1797. Hall married Margaret Davidson and fathered 6 children. He supported a number of educational and religious institutions, serving as vestryman at St. Stephens Protestant Episcopal Church for more than 30 years. His wife died in 1856 and Hall later remarried. He died in 1875 and is buried at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Millersville. His second wife died in 1896.

Theodore and Elizabeth Mondroe (who bought the property in 1883) would sell the property in 1896 to Stewart H. and Lillie M. Turner. It stayed in the Turner family until 1989, when the land was sold to a sand and gravel mining operation.

The site was first identified in 1980, during the course of a Phase I survey of the MD Highway 3 construction corridor. The 1980 study employed both systematic and judgmental strategies in order to survey the project area. Because of the preliminary nature of the survey, the large size of the highway project area, extensive development, and generally poor ground visibility, it was decided that complete survey coverage would be impractical. As a result, a 10% interval transect sample was employed and combined with documentary research, oral interviews, and judgmental and site-specific examinations. The interval transect sampling scheme entailed a 100 meter wide transect across the highway project corridor at each kilometer, resulting in 18 transects. Survey methods included surface examination and shovel testing. Areas adjacent to the transects were, in some cases, also examined. The interval transect sampling yielded negative results, but judgmental sampling and documentary research resulted in the discovery of 2 new prehistoric sites, 6 new historic sites (including 18AN511), and 1 isolated historic find.

The Phase I work in 1980 related to 18AN511 consisted of surface reconnaissance and documentation of the presence of the Belt House foundation through document research. The 1980 site form records, "Site is apparently the remains of the Basil D. Hall residence shown on the 1860 County Map. It appears as "B.D. Hall estate" on the 1878 map. Hall owned the house from 1842 until his death in 1875". No excavation is documented to have taken place at that time and no artifacts were collected.

The site was examined again in August and September of 2003, during the course of a combined Phase I/II project within the MD Route 3 corridor. Surface reconnaissance of the site revealed large areas of disturbance, including push piles, modern trash, and a tire dump. Researchers also noted dumping in the core of the site including metal drums and plastic cleaning solution bottles discarded in the stone-lined cellar hole.

Shovel testing was carried out at 10 m intervals along the western and eastern sides of an intersecting road to MD 3. A total of 62 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated in the immediate vicinity of the Basil D. Hall residence. The testing revealed a few early historic ceramic sherds including pearlware, Victorian majolica, and possible ironstone on the slope south of the Basil Hall site. These likely washed down the slope from the site above. Plastic, modern bottle glass, architectural debris, styrofoam, aluminum, nails, and wire, were dumped along the roadside. A single quartz corner-notched point (possibly early Archaic) was also recovered, but as three glass fragments were recovered from the underlying soil layer, it was judged to be in a disturbed context.

A house foundation was located to the east of the previously recorded site. Twenty-two STPs were excavated The foundation, which consists of 6" thick poured concrete walls, measured 7 x 13 m. Associated artifacts were fairly recent, and most were from the plowzone. Recovered artifacts included window glass, mold-blown and machine-made container glass, plastic, wire nails, and metal. The few dateable ceramics consist of small fragments of whiteware produced beginning in 1820. The artifacts suggest that the structure was occupied sometime in the mid-20th century. It does not appear on the 1905 USGS 15 minute quadrangle map, although the core of the Basil Hall Site is clearly depicted. A rectangular structure, located due east of the Basil Hall Site and labeled "RES" (residence) is shown on the Maryland State Highway Administration plans used during the 1980 survey, suggesting that this building was demolished sometime after 1980.

In total, subsurface testing in the vicinity of 18AN511 produced 316 artifacts including a single prehistoric projectile point (counted as 315 miscellaneous historic objects and 1 prehistoric flaked object in the tables above). Most of the rest of the assemblage was considered to be of recent historic origins. With the exception of the poured concrete foundation, no other features, historic or prehistoric, were encountered.

The site was next examined in November of 2006, when a Phase II testing program was carried out at the site in accordance with provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, which state that federally funded, licensed, or approved undertakings must assess their effects on significant cultural resources. The provisions of these acts were triggered by the application for a Surface Mining permit by the property owners at the time, a sand and gravel mining operation which would later go on to reclaim the property for development.

Phase II work in 2006 entailed clearing of vegetation so that detailed examination and documentation of the extant house ruins could be undertaken, the excavation of additional close-interval STPs, and the excavation of two formal test units. Clearing revealed that the stone-lined cellar hole measured 10.8 by



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4.7 meters (35.5 by 15.5 ft) with a poured-concrete bulkhead entryway on the level area of the knoll. Two poured-concrete slab additions, measuring approximately 6.7 X 1.5 meters (22 X 5 ft) extended from the east of the original stone foundation. Several poured-concrete walkways were also present. An additional poured-concrete slab outbuilding foundation measuring 4.5 by 3.7 meters (15 X 12 feet) was located to the east of the foundation. This outbuilding most likely served as a garage. A partially-open, brick-lined well was located northeast of the foundation. A stone dropped in this well too several seconds to return a sound, indicating that it was quite deep. No measurement was taken.

Initial examination of the surface revealed a large quantity of charcoal, brick, window glass, and roofing-tin concentrated within the eastern portion of the site. The northern area of the site was covered with late 20th century garbage, including numerous discarded tires and large appliances. The northern interior of the cellar hole was also filled with late 20th century trash, predominantly large plastic containers. The original 1980 site form indicates that these bottles had contained cleaning fluid, but the only markings at the time of the 2006 study were those indicating hazardous materials.

Following clearing, a total of 120 STPs were laid out in transect along the north-south orientation of the building foundation. Transects were spaced at 3.05 m (10 ft) intervals and shovel tests were placed at 3.05 m intervals along transects. Of these, 91 were excavated. Heavy surface disturbance and steep slopes prevented full excavation of all STPs. Shovel tests measured approximately 50 cm in diameter and extended into natural subsoil where possible. Excavated soils were screened and all excavation units were recorded on a map of the site and a soil profile of each STP was also recorded.

Following the excavation of STPs, which provided information concerning the extent and integrity of the site, test units were excavated. Both test units were 152 X 91 cm (5 X 3 ft) in size. One was situated in the eastern end of the cellar, the other was placed along the southwest exterior of the cellar hole. Soil in the units was excavated by natural strata or, where strata were deep, in arbitrary 15.24 cm (6 in) layers. These test units also extended into natural subsoil, where possible and all soils were screened through hardware cloth. Both test units were recorded on a site map and each unit was recorded in plan and profile as appropriate. Narrative field notes and photographs were produced to document the results of the field investigation.

Artifacts were recovered from 52 of the 91 STPs excavated, producing an assemblage of some 1,596 artifacts. The assemblage consisted, in large part, of architectural debris. A significant quantity of such debris in the east yard indicates that the structure, which burned in the late 20th century, collapsed and fell in this direction. The majority of the artifact assemblage recovered during shovel testing dated to the 20th century with a predominance of wire nails, clear bottle glass, and whiteware.

The two excavation units produced a similar assemblage (2,234 artifacts) of predominantly architectural debris, likely related to the burning of the structure. Little evidence appears to remain of the 19th century occupation of the site and it is unlikely that further investigation of the site would provide significant information concerning life in the past. As such, the site has been recommended as ineligible for listing on the NRHP. No further archeological investigation at 18AN511 is recommended.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97003041, Site Files