



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR443

Site Name: Across Street from Bldg. 3409

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Historic Location 44

Historic

Brief Description:

late 19th to mid-20th century rural school or frame house site

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 8

SCS soil & sediment code CwD

Latitude 38.8175

Longitude -76.8624

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-5%

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) Charles Branch

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 18 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric 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
- 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

school

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

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: 18PR443

Site Name: Across Street from Bldg. 3409

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Historic Location 44

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

late 19th to mid-20th century rural school or frame house site

## 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"/>	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

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>		Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>		Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>		<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>	3			Nottingham
							Rhenish
							Wt Salt-glazed

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	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	<input type="checkbox"/>	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"/>	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

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related			
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	47	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	19
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	310	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	172	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>	14
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>		Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	19
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>		Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	battery core, plastic wrappers, Styrofoam, coal, cinders

### Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	tree stump removal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input checked="" 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



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR443

Site Name: Across Street from Bldg. 3409

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Historic Location 44

Historic

Brief Description:

late 19th to mid-20th century rural school or frame house site

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18PR443 is an apparent 20th century domestic site at Joint Base Andrews (formerly Andrews Air Force Base or AAFB) in Prince George's County. The site is situated within the northeastern portion of the base on a gently sloping hillside to the north of an unnamed, intermittent drainage. The natural course of this drainage has been altered or improved, as it currently flows through a straight concrete-lined ditch. The site is bounded to the north and east by wooded wetlands, but the site itself has been maintained in modern times as a well-manicured lawn area. A utility line runs east-west through the northern portion of the site. Soils at the site are Matapeake silt loams.

The area that is now Joint Base Andrews was originally a land grant called 'The Chance,' which had been conveyed to the Calvert family. The Chance appears to have been granted in 1712 to Clement Hill, the nephew of Senator Clement Hill, who arrived in the Province with Lord Baltimore in 1634. The property was resold, added onto, and renamed 'The Chance Encrease.' A survey of the property was first recorded in 1719, and by 1723 Chance was recorded as being owned by Clement Hill (born 2/24/1670, died 8/24/1743). Hill had James Stoddert (who had surveyed Annapolis in 1712) survey the 428 acre tract on October 1, 1719. Hill retained ownership, patenting it on May 20th, 1723. Hill originally had come to the province in 1693, and lived with his uncle Clement Hill, who was a sheriff and, as mentioned above, a senator and friend of Charles Calvert, the third Lord Baltimore.

Owner Hill married Ann Darnall (born 1680, died 1749) in September 1696. Ann Darnall was the daughter of Col. Henry Darnall of the Woodyard. Hill lived at the Woodyard until 1696. Through his father-in-law, Hill received a commission as Surveyor General. In 1699, Hill surveyed Compton Bassett (a 748 acre tract lying on the west side of the Patuxent River) for himself. In 1770, he built a dwelling there, which burned in 1771 and was replaced in 1780 by his daughter. That property was called Woodland. At that time the property consisted of 428 acres, including a dwelling.

On May 19th, 1770, Clement Hill's son, John, sold 128 acres of The Chance to John Darcy for £50. In 1798, the improved property included a dwelling (measuring 20 ft by 16 ft), kitchen (16 ft by 12 ft), corn house (12 ft by 10 ft), shop (20 ft by 12 ft), meat house (12 ft by 10 ft), and bark house (12 ft by 12 ft).

John Darcy died in 1818 and the property was divided among his three sons, Edward, Francis, and William. William sold his share to Edward sometime before 1828. In 1828 Edward Darcey owned three slaves and 217 acres. Of the 217 acres, his one-half interest in the Chance was assessed for "part of Chance, 193½ acres with no improvements, at \$290.04". Francis was assessed for "part of Chance, 86 acres, with no improvements". During the 1830s, Edward bought out his brothers and became the sole owner of the property. In 1842, Edward deeded the land to his grandson, William Fry, who sold it to Charles Calvert sometime between 1842 and 1860. At that time the property acquired its current name of Belle Chance. Calvert died in 1868, after the Civil War, and the property was divided among his brothers (he had no offspring).

In 1848, Charles F. Calvert of the Mount Airy Calverts purchased the property, which consisted of 108 acres. In 1877, the property, which was increased to 360 acres as Belle Chance, was devised to Calvert's nieces and nephews. They retained ownership until 1902, when Thomas D and Marion Wilson (she was Calvert's niece) sold 168 acres to Dr. William W. Stewart.

In 1901-02, Dr. William Stewart reconsolidated the larger original property through purchases. Stewart bought 800 acres of land, and in 1910 he and his family moved into the original house. The original 18th century house burned in 1910, and was replaced in 1912 by Stewart with the current house, constructed of fireproof concrete block.

The Stewarts and their neighbors continued to live on the property until 1942, when President Franklin Roosevelt ordered, through the War Department, that the land be condemned for airport construction. The Stewarts and their neighbors left Belle Chance and the vicinity in November 1942, after which construction crews occupied the house. Work at that time and subsequently disturbed large portions of the plantation, and the creation of the present Air Force installation included the construction of runways, taxiways, roads, housing, and administrative and support structures. The airfield was originally known as Fighter Command Station-Camp-Springs-Meadow, and later, as Camp Springs Army Airfield. The first squadron of fighter planes arrived on May 2nd, 1943, and the base was completed on June 30th, 1943. In April 1943, senior Air Force officials occupied the Belle Chance residence, and that is still the arrangement today.

The site was first examined archeologically in 1993, during the course of a Phase I survey by the Argonne National Laboratory of the Andrews Air Force Base and associated Davidsonville Transmitter Station. The site area was examined during the Phase I because it was thought to possibly be the location of a 19th century schoolhouse depicted on an 1894 map. It is located near an area historically known as Jenkins Corner. Phase I testing of this tract consisted of the excavation of seven shovel test pits (STPs) in three transects placed at 4.6 m (15 ft) intervals within a 9.1 X 15.24 m (30 X 50 ft) area. Researchers found that the stratigraphy was disturbed, presumably during the improvement of the intermittent drainage located in the southern portions of the site. Although historic artifacts, including vessel and window glass, nails, and ceramics were recovered, they were found in fill or disturbed contexts.

Four of the 7 Phase I shovel tests produced material. The assemblage included 1 polychrome hand-painted porcelain sherd, 1 colorless molded pattern pressed glass fragment, 1 aqua-tint flared mouth jar, at least 2 pieces of flat glass, and at least 2 nails. The site was identified as requiring additional testing by the SHPO.

Additional research was conducted at 18PR443 from January through April of 1998 as part of a Phase II investigation of Andrews Air Force Base and the associated Davidsonville Transmitter Station. These excavations were conducted to maintain compliance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which requires federal agencies to identify and evaluate any cultural resources on their land that may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and if necessary, nominate eligible resources to the NRHP. The Phase II investigations were the direct result of consultations with the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) about the 1993 Phase I survey which had identified 6 sites at Andrews Airforce Base and another 3 at the base's Davidsonville Transmitter Station in Anne Arundel County.

Phase II work in 1998 at 18PR443 involved probing with a tile probe, coring with a split-spoon soil sampler, augering, and the excavation of both STPs and larger test units. A site datum was established at the corner of a drainage ditch and a grid was establish oriented to the ditch with STPs placed at 4.6 m (15 ft) intervals across the site. A total of 33 STPs were excavated at the site to evaluate stratigraphic integrity, determine site boundaries, recover artifacts, and identify features. Two larger excavation units (one measuring 61 X 122 cm or 2 X 4 ft, and one measuring 46 X 152 cm or 1.5 X 5 ft) were ultimately excavated to explore anomalies identified during the shovel testing.



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR443

Site Name: Across Street from Bldg. 3409

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Historic Location 44

Historic

Brief Description:

late 19th to mid-20th century rural school or frame house site

Unknown

All excavations were conducted using hand methods (shovels and trowels) and excavated soils were screened through hardware cloth. All excavation units and STPs were excavated at least 10 cm into culturally sterile subsoil. Artifacts recovered were bagged in the field by provenience and all relevant information was recorded on standardized field forms. Plan views were prepared as necessary and profiles were drawn for at least one wall of each test unit. Excavations were documented through photography as well.

Based on STP and test unit data, Site 18PR443 measures approximately 18.3 by 22.9 m (60 X 75 ft), and consisted of a fairly dense artifact deposit. Thirty-two of the 33 shovel tests produced artifacts. Based on examination of soil profiles in the various units, the natural A horizon appears to have been reworked. Subsoil was generally encountered between 15 and 23 cm below the surface. With the exception of those artifacts found in Feature 1 (see below), all cultural material recovered came from the shallow surface or A horizon. In many cases, subsoil mottles and significant quantities of gravel were encountered in the A horizon, evidence of recent historic disturbance.

No intact structural remains were identified and scant architectural debris was recovered during the testing. Feature numbers were assigned to two anomalies encountered during the testing. Feature 1 was well-defined, but amorphous in shape and extended into the substratum. The shape of the feature suggested it was a rodent burrow, however, the high artifact density of the feature suggested it might be a midden remnant. Artifacts from the feature fill included a clay marble, container and window glass fragments, pearlware, whiteware, ironstone, bone fragments, and architectural items.

The designation Feature 2 was given to a slight depression in the extreme southeastern edge of the site. The depression and the area immediately adjacent to it were probed with a tile probe, and a split-spoon auger was used to examine the profile. No anomalies were detected with the probe or coring, so no excavations were undertaken in this area beyond the systematic shovel testing. Feature 2 was interpreted as being related to recent tree stump removal.

The Phase II artifact assemblage consisted of 19 activity items (1 clay marble, 1 piece of lamp glass, and hardware), 168 architectural artifacts (20 red brick fragments, 2 redware tile fragments, 70 pieces of window glass, 5 cut nails, 2 wire nails, 69 unidentified nails), 3 clothing items (2 brass buckle fragments and a brass clothing snap), 2 furniture items (possible stove parts), 46 ceramic sherds, 236 pieces of container glass, 14 other kitchen items (8 mammal bones, 1 mammal tooth, 1 bird bone, 1 clam shell, 1 oyster shell, a fork and a spoon), and 19 miscellaneous objects (mostly modern items). Ceramic sherds included 3 pearlware, 5 porcelain, 1 unidentified bisque, 7 ironstone, 27 whiteware, 2 redware, and 1 miscellaneous stoneware sherd.

Based on the testing conducted to date, Site 18PR443 appears to be the remains of a 20th century domestic site. One possible midden feature (Feature 1) was identified during testing in the northern portion of the site. The materials recovered from Feature 1 are of the type that would be expected in a midden associated with an early 20th century domestic site in the Jenkins Corner area. It seems likely that the structure associated with this parcel of land was demolished by the military during the construction of the airfield. Architectural debris was recovered in limited quantity across the site and no intact structural features were identified.

Drainage across the site is poor, making it an unattractive location for a building with a basement. Most likely, the building located at this site was built on piers or pilings, and did not have a basement or root cellar. Close-interval shovel testing accomplished across the site area did not identify any other features such as a well or privies. More archeological testing is unlikely to yield additional information useful in site interpretation.

Site 18PR443 does not meet any of the criteria for NRHP eligibility. Most importantly, the integrity of the site has been compromised. Soils across the site have been reworked during recent historic and modern times. The structure depicted in this location on the 1934 map appears to have been deliberately removed.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00007631, Site Files