



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number:
Site Name:
Prehistoric
 Other name(s)
Historic
Unknown

Brief Description:

Site Location and Environmental Data:
 Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No.
 SCS soil & sediment code
 Latitude Longitude
 Physiographic province
 Terrestrial site Underwater site
 Elevation m Site slope
 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		Ownership	
Floodplain <input type="checkbox"/>	High terrace <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input type="checkbox"/>	
Hilltop/bluff <input type="checkbox"/>	Rockshelter/cave <input type="checkbox"/>	Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Interior flat <input type="checkbox"/>	Hillslope <input type="checkbox"/>	State of MD <input type="checkbox"/>	
Upland flat <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>	Regional/county/city <input type="checkbox"/>	
Ridgetop <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>	
Terrace <input type="checkbox"/>			
Low terrace <input type="checkbox"/>			

Nearest Surface Water
 Name (if any)

Saltwater	Freshwater
Ocean <input type="checkbox"/>	Stream/river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Estuary/tidal river <input 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 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site <input type="checkbox"/>	Woodland site <input type="checkbox"/>	Contact period site <input type="checkbox"/>	ca. 1820 - 1860 <input type="checkbox"/>
Archaic site <input type="checkbox"/>	MD Adena <input type="checkbox"/>	ca. 1630 - 1675 <input type="checkbox"/>	ca. 1860 - 1900 <input type="checkbox"/>
Early archaic <input type="checkbox"/>	Early woodland <input type="checkbox"/>	ca. 1675 - 1720 <input type="checkbox"/>	ca. 1900 - 1930 <input type="checkbox"/>
Middle archaic <input type="checkbox"/>	Mid. woodland <input type="checkbox"/>	ca. 1720 - 1780 <input type="checkbox"/>	Post 1930 <input type="checkbox"/>
Late archaic <input type="checkbox"/>	Late woodland <input type="checkbox"/>	ca. 1780 - 1820 <input type="checkbox"/>	
Unknown prehistoric context <input type="checkbox"/>		Unknown historic context <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Unknown context <input type="checkbox"/>	

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American <input type="checkbox"/>	Asian American <input type="checkbox"/>
African American <input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>
Anglo-American <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>
Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/>	

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric	Historic	Urban/Rural?	Other	Military	Post-in-ground
Multi-component <input type="checkbox"/>	Domestic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="Rural"/>	Furnace/forge <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Village <input type="checkbox"/>	Homestead <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Battlefield <input type="checkbox"/>	Frame-built <input type="checkbox"/>
Hamlet <input type="checkbox"/>	Farmstead <input type="checkbox"/>		Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Fortification <input type="checkbox"/>	Masonry <input type="checkbox"/>
Base camp <input type="checkbox"/>	Mansion <input type="checkbox"/>		Canal-related <input type="checkbox"/>	Encampment <input type="checkbox"/>	Other structure <input type="checkbox"/>
Rockshelter/cave <input type="checkbox"/>	Plantation <input type="checkbox"/>		Road/railroad <input type="checkbox"/>	Townsite <input type="checkbox"/>	Slave related <input type="checkbox"/>
Earthen mound <input type="checkbox"/>	Row/townhome <input type="checkbox"/>		Wharf/landing <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-domestic agri <input type="checkbox"/>
Cairn <input type="checkbox"/>	Cellar <input type="checkbox"/>		Maritime-related <input type="checkbox"/>	Church/mtg house <input type="checkbox"/>	Recreational <input type="checkbox"/>
Burial area <input type="checkbox"/>	Privy <input type="checkbox"/>		Bridge <input type="checkbox"/>	Ch support bldg <input type="checkbox"/>	Midden/dump <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other context <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>		Ford <input type="checkbox"/>	Burial area <input type="checkbox"/>	Artifact scatter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Mining-related <input type="checkbox"/>		Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Cemetery <input type="checkbox"/>	Spring or well <input type="checkbox"/>
	Quarry-related <input type="checkbox"/>		Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Sepulchre <input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>
	Mill <input type="checkbox"/>		Trading post <input type="checkbox"/>	Isolated burial <input type="checkbox"/>	Other context <input type="checkbox"/>
	Black/metalsmith <input type="checkbox"/>		Store <input type="checkbox"/>	Bldg or foundation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
			Tavern/inn <input type="checkbox"/>	Possible Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples	Soil samples taken <input type="text"/>	Historic context samples	Soil samples taken <input type="text" value="N"/>
Flotation samples taken <input type="text"/>	Other samples taken <input type="text"/>	Flotation samples taken <input type="text" value="N"/>	Other samples taken <input type="text"/>



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR444

Site Name: Bldg. 3427, Front Yard

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Historic Location 43

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description: late 19th-20th century 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"/>
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	
Earthenware		35				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	115	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	37	Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	1			Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	8	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	7	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)	228	Activity item(s)	159
Glass (all)	1035	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	1171	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	132
Arms	2	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	13	Misc.	128
Personal items	11	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

plastic, coal, slag, carbon batter cores

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

Other name(s) Historic Location 43

Historic

Brief Description: late 19th-20th century house site

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18PR444 is a late 19th-early 20th century domestic site and prehistoric lithic scatter 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 truncated knoll above an open storage lot. The southern and western portions of the landform slope gently to unnamed intermittent drainage gullies. Vegetation across the site is limited to mown grass. The site is located on Beltsville-Urban land complex soils, land where more than 80% of the surface has been covered with asphalt, concrete, or other construction.

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. During the Phase I the site locale was identified as the possible location of a structure shown on an 1894 map of the area and labeled "A. Pumphrey". A surface midden and archeological deposit were found during the Phase I excavations, however, much of the site appeared to be disturbed through grading of the top of the knoll and construction of a storage area directly north of the site.

The Phase I excavations at Site 18PR444 consisted of 8 shovel test pits (STPs) at 4.57 m (15 ft) intervals along 2 four STP long transect rows. STPs were 30 X 30 cm in extent. Finds consisted of late 19th and early 20th century material, including vessel glass, whiteware sherds, and metal fragments. Five artifact categories were recovered in the surface midden, including Bristol-glazed stoneware, a milk glass lid liner, a light aqua tinted fruit jar, undecorated white ironstone, and light blue tinted vessel glass. No structural evidence of a house was located during the limited shovel testing. The site was identified as requiring additional testing by the SHPO.

Additional research was conducted at 18PR444 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 18PR444 involved trench excavation to evaluate the stratigraphic integrity of the area, determine the site boundaries and size, and to recover artifacts and identify features useful in interpreting the site in terms of activities, function, time span, and historic context. Initial Phase II excavations at the site consisted of five trenches, ranging in size from 1.83 m X 61 cm (6 ft X 2 ft) to 3 m X 46 cm (10 ft X 1.5 ft). Three additional smaller units were excavated to explore features identified during the initial excavations.

All excavations were conducted using hand methods (shovels and trowels) and excavated soils were screened through hardware cloth. All excavation units



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Unknown

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.

The typical soil profile encountered during the Phase II excavations consisted of a very dark gray silty clay loam Ao/A horizon, to a depth of 10.7 cm (0.35 ft) below the surface. This soil was underlain by a mottled and gravelly transition zone to a light brownish yellow/light yellowish brown subsoil. Except for material recovered from features, all of the cultural material recovered during the Phase II was found in the A horizon and the A/B transition. Six soil profile anomalies and/or concentrations of artifacts were identified during the Phase II testing. These were designated Features 1 through 6.

Feature 1 was situated along the western edge of the knoll, just above a weak intermittent drainage. The feature was rounded and basin-shaped (approximately 61 cm in diameter) and interpreted as a historic post hole/mold with fire-cracked rocks used to shim the post. Feature 2 was on the extreme southern edge of the knoll and consisted of a small basin-shaped dark area, extended only slightly into the subsoil. It was interpreted as a possible post remnant as well. Feature 3 was basin-shaped and contained light charcoal flecking, but no artifacts. Its function is unknown. Feature 4 was in the extreme northern portion of the site, the highest portion of the site and on the edge of what remains of the knoll. Immediately to the north, the knoll had been cut and graded to create a level parking and storage area. This feature was a concentration of large brick fragments and whole bricks, disarticulated but extending into the subsoil. It appeared to be the remains of a brick piling, as the bricks were somewhat aligned. There was the faint trace of a possible builder's trench on the north side of the feature. Numerous artifacts were recovered in association with these bricks. Roughly 2.4 m (8 ft) to the south of Feature 4, another post remnant (Feature 5) was encountered. The designation "Feature 6" was given to the western portion of Feature 4 which was identified in a small testing window. Wire and unidentifiable nails, container glass, whiteware, oyster shell, and large mammal bones were discovered in this feature. Probing in the vicinity of these features, both with a split-spoon auger and a tile probe, did not locate additional structural remains.

The Phase II artifact assemblage from 18PR444 consisted of 159 activity items (4 ceramic marbles, 1 porcelain doll part, 8 lamp chimney glass fragments, 1 oil lamp mechanism, and 145 unidentified pieces of hardware), 1,171 pieces of architectural debris (5 pieces of roofing slate, 32 mortar fragments, 75 brick fragments, 736 nails, 292 pieces of window glass, 1 piece of lead window came and 10 fragments of putty, 5 pieces of concrete, 8 linoleum fragments, and 7 pieces of composite sheeting), 13 clothing items (8 buttons, 2 metal clothing snaps, and 3 ferrous buckles), 228 ceramic sherds (1 pearlware, 16 coarse earthenware, 115 whiteware, 37 porcelain, 8 bisque, 35 ironstone, 6 yellowware, 5 redware, and 5 miscellaneous stoneware sherds), 743 pieces of container glass, 122 faunal remains (13 pieces of shell, 107 mammal bones, and 2 bird bones), 10 other kitchen-related artifacts (a threaded salt shaker top, part of a salt box, and a bone knife handle, an aluminum pull tab, a cork stopper, and 5 bottle closures), 11 personal items (including a 1919 penny, 2 pieces of jewelry, 3 beads, and a celluloid hairpin), 3 tobacco-related artifacts (2 kaolin pipe fragments and 1 terra cotta pipe fragment), 2 arms objects (12 gauge shotgun shells), 128 miscellaneous historic and modern objects (18 pieces of charcoal, 13 pieces of fire cracked rock from Feature 1, aluminum foil, battery cores, cinders, slag, and plastic sheeting), and 15 prehistoric artifacts (a quartz biface, 7 biface fragments, and 7 pieces of fire-cracked rock).

Site 18PR444 is a multicomponent site. A light scatter was encountered during the Phase II testing. These items are associated with the prehistoric period. The prehistoric component is best described as a light lithic scatter. No further interpretation of this occupation is possible due to a lack of diagnostic artifacts and the prehistoric component is not considered significant.

With respect to the historic component, Site 18PR444 appears to be a late 19th to early 20th century domestic site. Historic map research suggests that a structure was present at this location in 1894. It seems likely that the building was abandoned concurrent with government condemnation of the property for the construction of the airfield. It appears that the demolition and removal activities associated with the former structure were fairly complete, as architectural debris (other than nails) was limited, and only one possible disarticulated brick footer or piling was encountered.

Additional artifacts recovered include a variety of 19th and 20th century ceramics, container glass, a limited amount of faunal material, personal, and clothing-related items. Five possible post features were also identified. Three probably represent a fence line associated with the historic occupation. The brick pier and nearby post feature probably represent the remains of the Pumphrey house. Probing in the vicinity of these features, both with a split-spoon auger and a tile probe, did not locate additional structural remains.

While some features are apparent at 18PR444 and the artifact density is high, this site appears to lack research potential because most of the site and the knoll on which it sits have been removed by past construction activity. As such, the integrity of the site has been compromised. Additional archeological testing at this site is not likely to yield otherwise unobtainable information important in prehistory or history. As such, no further testing has been recommended for 18PR444.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00007631, Site Files