



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR445

Site Name: Bldg. 3716

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Historic Location 40

Historic

Brief Description: late 19th-20th century parsonage, prehistoric isolate

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 8

SCS soil & sediment code BuB

Latitude 38.8186 Longitude -76.8566

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) unnamed tributary of Cabin

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 229 m

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

isolated flake

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

Homestead

Farmstead

Mansion

Plantation

Row/townhome

Cellar

Privy

Industrial

Mining-related

Quarry-related

Mill

Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

Canal-related

Road/railroad

Wharf/landing

Maritime-related

Bridge

Ford

Educational

Commercial

Trading post

Store

Tavern/inn

Military

Post-in-ground

Battlefield Frame-built

Fortification Masonry

Encampment Other structure

Townsite Slave related

Religious Non-domestic agri

Church/mtg house Recreational

Ch support bldg Midden/dump

Burial area Artifact scatter

Cemetery Spring or well

Sepulchre Unknown

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation Other context

Possible Structure parsonage

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehanna	<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"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Historic Sherd Types		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Earthenware		Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	8	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	6	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		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	1	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"/>
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	29	Activity item(s)	16
Glass (all)	72	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	252	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	2
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	46
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

asphalt, coal, cinders, a piece of leather, plastic, rubber, slag

Historic Features		Privy/outhouse		Depression/mound		Unknown	
Const feature	<input 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"/>	Disturbance from Building 3716.	
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>						

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

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

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

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

Additional radiocarbon results available



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18PR445 consists primarily of a historic/modern debris 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 to the east of a graveyard and chapel. The site is grass-covered. In addition, there are two large oak trees in the center of the site area and two cedar trees at the extreme southern edge of the site. The cedars are spaced in such a way that they probably once framed an entrance or driveway to Building 3716, and Air Force facility that once stood on the parcel. A worn and deeply gullied dirt driveway is located in the east-central portion of the site. 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 his 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 location, adjacent to a base chapel, was the former site of a parsonage. The parsonage is first noted on map sources in 1894 and again in 1910. A structure is still noted adjacent to the extant chapel as late as 1934 on a USGS map. Building 3716, an Air Force facility, was constructed on the site in 1943, but has since been demolished.

Owing to the confined position of the site, Phase I work in 1993 entailed the excavation of only 12 shovel test pits (STPs) at the site. Each STP was roughly 30 X 30 cm in size. Eight of the 12 shovel test pits produced material, including all four STPs off the northeast corner in the back portion of the yard. The most notable artifacts were recovered 10 m out from the large oak tree. Artifacts from this shovel test included a quartzite flake, white tint vessel glass, and a colorless, molded glass stopper (perhaps from a cruet). Additional material recovered from the site included undecorated whiteware, flat glass, redware flower pot sherds, and nail fragments. The presence of several large trees on the former Building 3716 lot was considered a good indication that at least portions of the lot might retain some archeological integrity, and future testing was recommended.

Additional research was conducted at 18PR445 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 18PR445 involved the excavation of both STPs and larger test units. A site datum was established and a grid was oriented to the tree line at the north end of the site using a magnetic compass and tape. A total of 14 STPs were excavated in the northeast portion of the site to evaluate stratigraphic integrity in this area that was thought to be more intact based on Phase I work. Six larger excavation units were excavated across the site in a



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somewhat stratified sampling pattern to cover the site. All of the STPs were a minimum of 40 cm in diameter and test units were 1.524 X 1.524 m (5 X 5 ft) in size.

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.

Phase II testing of the site revealed significant soil disturbance. None of the STPs or test units excavated had an A horizon more than 7.62 cm (.25 ft) thick. In many cases the root mat or A horizon was underlain immediately by a gravel lens with compacted subsoil underneath. The entire site area appears to have been graded. This disturbance is likely associated with improvement of nearby roads and the construction and subsequent demolition of Building 3716. In fact, the only structural remains encountered during the Phase II excavations seem to be associated with Building 3716. Some disarticulated brick rubble, parts of a toilet basin and sewer piping, and some glass fragments were recovered from the central portion of the site in two test units (designated Feature 5). The only other features encountered were gravel lenses and fill disturbance.

Phase II excavations at 18PR445 yielded ceramics, glass fragments, and architectural debris potentially dating to the 19th through 20th century. None of the material appeared to be historically significant. The assemblage consisted of 16 activity items (a pencil, hardware and household objects), 250 pieces of architectural debris (14 brick fragments, 31 pieces of window glass, 3 cut nails, 10 wire nails, 69 unidentifiable nails, a cinder block fragment, 5 pieces of mortar, 3 paint chips, 29 plaster fragments, 3 pieces of window putty, 1 roofing slate, 6 pieces of tar paper, 63 pieces of wood stripping, 18 gypsum board fragments, and 3 sherds of redware sewer tile), 25 ceramic sherds (including 6 pieces of whiteware and 6 sherds of porcelain), 36 pieces of container glass, 2 mammal bones, and 46 miscellaneous objects (asphalt, coal, cinders, plastic, rubber, etc.).

No artifact concentrations were found at 18PR445 during the Phase II, and much of the material is recent. The excavations at the site produced very little in the way of interpretive value. Architectural debris was the most commonly encountered material on the site, and much of this is most likely associated with Building 3716, a demolished military building. No artifacts or features were identified that could be definitively associated with any historic occupation of the tract. Soil profiles across the site suggest that the original surficial soil horizon has been removed. This area is extensively disturbed.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00007631, Site Files