



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR446

Site Name: Bldg. 4261

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Historic Location 55

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

19th century artifact concentration, Early 20th Century frame bungalow

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 11

SCS soil & sediment code GuB

Latitude 38.7840

Longitude -76.8865

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) Paynes Branch

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 305 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

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 P

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900 Y

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930 Y

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930 Y

ca. 1780 - 1820 P

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown Y

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? 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

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		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

Earthenware		Ironstone	Staffordshire	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1		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	<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

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		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	23	Activity item(s)	16
Glass (all)	118	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	104	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	11
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	9
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<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



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18PR446 is a historic artifact scatter dating to the 19th and 20th centuries at Joint Base Andrews (formerly Andrews Air Force Base or AAFB) in Prince George's County. The site is situated on an upland in the southwest portion of the base, on the grounds surrounding Building 4261. The structure sits in the center of the site, and is surrounded by sidewalks, a patio, a driveway, and landscaped areas. To the east of the building is an abandoned septic tank drainfield and west of this is a wooded, sloped area that is disturbed. Vegetation across the site consists primarily of lawns and ornamental shrubs and trees, although the extreme eastern portion of the site is wooded. Site area soils are Sassafras sandy 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. Phase I work consisted of the excavation of 21 shovel test pits (STPs) at 15 m intervals. Shovel tests were approximately 30 X 30 cm in extent. Seventeen artifacts were recovered in those excavations from 8 positive STPs. Artifacts recovered included 14 pieces of vessel glass, a sherd of blue transfer-printed whiteware, and 2 pieces of slab white marble. Most of the artifacts were recovered east and southeast of Building 4261, and a midden or other deposit was identified off the southeast corner of the structure. The site was interpreted as a possible historic farmstead near what was Jenkins Corner, and future testing was recommended.

Additional research was conducted at 18PR446 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.

Close interval systematic shovel testing was used to test Site 18PR446. The goal of the testing was to evaluate the stratigraphic integrity of the area, determine site boundaries and site size, and to recover artifacts and identify features useful in interpreting the site in terms of activities, function, timespan, and historic context. A total of 86 STPs were placed at 4.57 m (15 ft) intervals across the entire site. All excavations were conducted using hand methods (shovels and trowels) and excavated soils were screened through hardware cloth. All STPs were a minimum of 40 cm in diameter and 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. Excavations were documented through photography as well.

Forty of the STPs, including 7 located in disturbed areas (all in the abandoned drainfield), yielded artifacts. Extensive evidence of ground disturbance was encountered, particularly to the east of the house and in areas immediately adjacent to the house. In some portions of the yard, more intact stratigraphy was



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Unknown

present. In areas retaining some integrity, the profile generally consisted of a loamy A horizon approximately 15 cm (.5 ft) thick, underlain by a silty subsoil. In some areas, fill was present over the A horizon. Some evidence of plowing was also apparent across the site. Cultural material appeared to be confirmed to the uppermost soil horizon. Intact stratigraphy was not present across large contiguous portions of the test area, however, suggesting that the potential for intact archeological deposits across the tract is low. No features were identified at the site during the Phase II testing in 1998.

Phase II excavations at Site 18PR446 yielded 19th through 20th century ceramics, glass fragments, and architectural debris. The full Phase II assemblage consisted of 16 activity items (a brass harmonica part, 1 piece of lamp chimney and 14 miscellaneous hardware items), 102 architectural artifacts (32 pieces of window glass, 8 brick fragments, 15 cut nails, 28 wire nails, and 19 unidentified nails), 22 ceramic sherds (1 creamware, 1 pearlware, 6 hard-paste porcelain, 10 whiteware, and 4 ironstone), 72 pieces of container glass, 3 mammal bones, 7 shell fragments (1 clam and 6 oyster), 1 other kitchen-related object (a pair of sugar tongs), and 9 miscellaneous objects (coal, cinders, and plastic).

Site 18PR446 is a historic artifact scatter. Much of the material recovered dates to the 19th and 20th centuries. No features were identified during the testing. No areas of high artifact density were discovered during the excavations. Site 18PR446 retains little stratigraphic integrity. Artifacts recovered during testing cannot be definitively linked with a particular period of occupation, and no features were identified. Additional archeological testing is unlikely to yield otherwise unobtainable information important to history. The site does not meet the criteria for listing on the NRHP. As such, no additional testing is recommended.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00007631, Site Files