



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR447

Site Name: Belle Chance

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Historic Location 24

Historic

Brief Description:

Middle Archaic short-term camp, 18th-20th century plantation, cemetery

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 11

SCS soil & sediment code MpB,GgC

Latitude 38.8194

Longitude -76.8702

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-5%

Ethnobotany profile available  Maritime site

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Hens

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 15 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

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

## 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

### 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 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"/>	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"/> 1	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
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"/> 1	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/> 13			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/> 5

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/> 424	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"/> 1
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/> 24	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Jasper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Steatite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Numerous historic features containing diagnostic artifacts.

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 79	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> 77
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 459	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 953	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> 68
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 178
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<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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Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Site 18PR447 consists of an intact artifact deposit associated with the former Belle Chance Plantation at Joint Base Andrews (formerly Andrews Air Force Base or AAFB) in Prince George's County, specifically the late 18th to early 19th century occupation of Belle Chance by the Darcy family. A minor prehistoric component is also present. The site is situated in the northern portion of the base, on the grounds surrounding the Belle Chance Mansion (MIHP# PG:77-14), an early 20th century Colonial Revival structure used in modern times as a commander's residence. The frame dwelling which was the home of the Darcy family burned in 1910 and was replaced in 1912 by the present structure. Belle Chance is a 2½ storey, hip-roofed concrete dwelling with one storey kitchen and sun porch wings on each end. It stands in a grove of trees and is surrounded by manicured yards with ornamental shrubbery and flowers. The most significant archeological portion of the site is located on a lowland and terrace to the east of a series of man-made ponds directly south of the mansion. The soils in this area consist of Matapeake soils.

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 Phase I excavations included 278 shovel test pits (STPs) excavated at 10 and 15 m intervals (with some 5 m bracketing). Shovel tests were approximately 30 X 30 cm in extent. Sixty-one of the STPs yielded artifacts. A prehistoric component was identified approximately 40 m south of the Belle Chance Mansion, on an upper terrace margin above a man-made pond. The prehistoric artifacts included one Middle Archaic projectile point (a Morrow Mountain II point), as well as quartz (1 biface, 9 flakes, 1 shatter), quartzite (1 chunk, 2 flakes), and chert debitage (2 shatter), with fire-cracked rock (2).

The historic artifacts encountered dated from the 18th through 20th centuries, and included creamware, salt-glazed stoneware sherds, and glass fragments, including one concentration of over 200 window glass fragments. The historic assemblage (377 artifacts total) included at least 220 pieces of flat glass, 1 creamware sherd, 1 white salt-glazed stoneware sherd, 3 white clay pipe stems, hand-painted whitewares (at least 2 sherds), porcelain (at least 2 sherds), and undecorated whitewares (at least 2 sherds). The Phase I investigation identified a 20th century midden feature associated with the Stewart tenure of the property. No additional research of this feature was recommended, but research on other portions of the site was warranted.

Additional research was conducted at 18PR447 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.



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Historic

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Unknown

Phase II testing of the site consisted of a combination of soil probes with a split spoon auger, STPs (82), and test units of varying sizes (18 units totaling 17.5 m<sup>2</sup>). The metric Phase I grid was re-established using a compass (magnetic directions) and tapes. A flag pole served as the datum from which the north-south oriented baseline was generated. All of the probes, STPs, and larger excavation units were placed on this grid and assigned, at the very least, a unique set of coordinates based on position relative to the datum. Southwest corner coordinates were utilized for the test units. For the purposes of this investigation, the Belle Chance grounds were divided into three sections, the area east of the house, Memorial Gardens (to the south), and the terrace.

All excavations were conducted using hand methods (shovel and trowels) and all excavated soils were screened through hardware cloth. Soils were removed in stratigraphic levels although in some cases, arbitrary 10 cm levels were excavated within natural soil horizons. Artifacts recovered were bagged according to provenience and all findings were documented on standardized field forms. STPs averaged 40 cm in diameter. Test units varied in size and included one 50 cm by 1 m unit, three 50 cm by 2 m units, and thirteen 1 X 1 m units. All excavations were closed 10 cm into culturally sterile subsoil and closing depths varied from approximately 20 cm to 75 cm below surface.

Phase I work identified a historic artifact scatter to the east of the Belle Chance Mansion. As part of the Phase II investigation of 18PR447, this area was shovel tested at 5 m intervals to search for artifacts and features associated with the late 18th and early 19th century occupation of the tract. Forty-four STPs were excavated in this area. Again, a light scatter of artifacts was identified. This scatter was confined to a historic plowzone and no features were identified.

Two areas to the south of the standing mansion were also tested. The first of these areas is the Memorial Garden (located to the immediate south of Belle Chance). This area was first probed at 3 m intervals with the split-spoon to evaluate stratigraphy and look for indications of features such as charcoal and mortar lenses. Much of the area contained a gravelly subsoil indicative of natural wetlands. This area did not contain a plowzone. No features were identified during the probing. The area was then shovel tested at 6 m intervals. Twenty-two STPs were excavated in this area. A light scatter of artifacts was identified. Subsequently, two 1 X 1 m excavation units were placed within the Memorial Garden, in an area of high artifact density and intact natural stratigraphy.

Remaining excavations were conducted to the south of the Memorial Gardens on the terrace where the prehistoric component was identified during Phase I work. Sixteen STPs and 16 larger excavation units were placed within this area to define site boundaries and look for artifacts and features associated with both the prehistoric and historic occupations of the tract. Based on profiles examined in the excavation units, the area is not disturbed although there has been a significant amount of erosion. In many cases, the A horizon was less than 10 cm thick and was directly underlain by culturally sterile subsoil. The majority of the terrace presents no evidence of plowing, as a plowzone was only observed in those excavation units placed in the extreme northwestern portion of the terrace and in split-spoon soil probes east of the baseline.

The prehistoric site, as defined by both Phase I and Phase II testing, covers an area measuring roughly 45 m east-west by 30 m north-south. No prehistoric features were encountered in any of the testing conducted in the area. A trend in artifact distribution was noted across the area, with prehistoric artifact density increasing toward the extreme northwestern portion of the site. A unit just on the edge of the terrace, southwest of what appears to be an active natural spring head produced the greatest number of prehistoric artifacts. The Phase II prehistoric assemblage consisted of 14 lithic tools (1 corner-notched Brewerton, 1 Madison point, 3 bifaces, 3 biface fragments, 2 unifaces, 3 utilized/retouched flakes, and a modified spur), 393 pieces of debitage, 22 fire-cracked rocks, 3 small/unidentifiable sherds of pottery, and 7 other objects (1 piece of shell and 6 possibly non-cultural lithic objects).

The diagnostic artifacts recovered during Phase II work suggest both Late Archaic and Late Woodland occupations. Diagnostics encountered during Phase I work suggest a Middle Archaic occupation as well. Debitage recovery suggests the utilization of locally available raw materials (predominantly quartz and quartzite) for stone tool manufacture. The presence of the core and the cortical debitage, as well as the large number of flakes and other lithic debris indicate that tool manufacturing occurred at the site. Primary and secondary reduction took place at this site. The presence of some finished tools, utilized flakes, and a few pieces of pottery suggest a short-term habitation site. No prehistoric features were encountered in any of the excavation units. The distribution of artifacts suggests that most of the prehistoric activity at the site took place in the extreme northwest corner of the site, near the dry springhead. Unfortunately, it appears that a significant portion of the terrace landform has been altered or removed during historic times. The prehistoric component of 18PR447 does not appear to be eligible for listing on the NRHP as it possesses limited integrity, did not yield a significant quantity of diagnostic tools, and is unlikely to contain intact features.

Six features (all historic) were identified during Phase II testing. Five of the features are potentially associated with the 18th century occupation of the tract. All of the features are located to the south of the Belle Chance Mansion. Feature 1 was situated at the extreme southern boundary of the site, just north of a wetland and appeared to be a fencing ditch. Features 2 and 3 appeared to be postholes and molds (one on the northwestern portions of the terrace, the other within the Memorial Gardens. Both were associated with artifacts suggesting late 18th to early 19th century dates. Feature 4 was located in the central portion of the terrace and consisted of a very dark organic soil stain with charcoal flecking and hundreds of nail and window glass fragments. The feature intruded about 10 cm into the subsoil. The only diagnostic artifact recovered was a Westerwald sherd, linking this feature to the 18th century. Feature 5 was located in the north central portion of the terrace and appeared to be a modern planting hole. Feature 6 was situated 5 m north of Feature 4 and appeared to be quite similar in terms of shape and artifact content. Features 4 and 6 may be associated with a historic structure.

The Phase II historic assemblage consisted of 77 activity items (a glass marble and miscellaneous hardware), 733 architectural artifacts (121 brick fragments, 1 piece of wood stripping, 5 possible paint chips, 1 piece of putty, 4 pieces of roofing slate, 185 window glass fragments, 48 wrought nails, 134 cut nails, 6 wire nails, and 228 unidentified nails), 1 clothing item (a button), 71 ceramic sherds (including 1 tin-glazed earthenware, 1 Buckley, 1 Jackfield, 4 creamware, 13 pearlware, 24 redware, 4 white salt-glazed stoneware, 1 Westerwald stoneware, and 4 other stoneware), 54 container glass fragments, 67 faunal remains (21 mammal bones, 2 oyster shell fragments, and 44 possible burned shell fragments), 1 utensil handle, 14 kaolin pipe fragments, 7 arms objects (gun flints), 1 unidentified personal object, and 32 miscellaneous objects (1 piece of lead, 1 piece of metal, cinders, coal, and slag).

Historic artifacts and features discovered during the Phase I and II testing of the grounds surrounding Belle Chance Mansion (i.e. 18PR447) appear to be associated with the 18th and early 19th century occupation of the tract. Historic documentation and archeological deposits evaluated suggest the presence of a domestic site situated to the south of the standing structure in both the Memorial Garden and the terrace to its south. This area does not appear to have ever been plowed and likely retains features associated with earthfast structures.

The historic component of 18PR447 retains integrity. It appears to be associated with late 18th to early 19th century, a period of agrarian intensification in Maryland. Historic documentation suggests that the Darcy family who occupied the site at this time were not tobacco farmers. This is atypical for the area and as such this site has research potential. Additional testing may lend insight to the material culture of non-tobacco farmer in Prince George's County. Spatial relationships may also be examined through additional archeological testing. Because the site retains integrity and has potential to yield otherwise



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unobtainable data, Site 18PR447 was recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00007631, Site Files