



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR448 Site Name: Belle Chance Outlying Structur

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description: 20th century outbuilding ruin

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 11 SCS soil & sediment code GgC,MpB

Latitude 38.8245 Longitude -76.8787

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal Terrestrial site Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 2-10%

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
- knoll

Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) unnamed tributary

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

Multi-component <input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. ceremonial <input type="checkbox"/>
Village <input type="checkbox"/>	Rock art <input type="checkbox"/>
Hamlet <input type="checkbox"/>	Shell midden <input type="checkbox"/>
Base camp <input type="checkbox"/>	STU/lithic scatter <input type="checkbox"/>
Rockshelter/cave <input type="checkbox"/>	Quarry/extraction <input type="checkbox"/>
Earthen mound <input type="checkbox"/>	Fish weir <input type="checkbox"/>
Cairn <input type="checkbox"/>	Production area <input type="checkbox"/>
Burial area <input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown <input type="checkbox"/>
Other context <input type="checkbox"/>	

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

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples	Soil samples taken <input type="checkbox"/>	Historic context samples	Soil samples taken <input type="checkbox"/>
Flotation samples taken <input type="checkbox"/>	Other samples taken <input type="checkbox"/>	Flotation samples taken <input type="checkbox"/>	Other samples taken <input type="checkbox"/>



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: Site Name:

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Brief Description:

Unknown

Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="text"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="text"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="text"/>	Susquehana	<input type="text"/>
Palmer	<input type="text"/>	Vernon	<input type="text"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="text"/>	Piscataway	<input type="text"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="text"/>	Calvert	<input type="text"/>
Le Croy	<input type="text"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="text"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="text"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="text"/>
Guilford	<input type="text"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="text"/>
Brewerton	<input type="text"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="text"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="text"/>	Levanna	<input type="text"/>

Prehistoric Sherd Types			
Marcey Creek	<input type="text"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="text"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="text"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="text"/>
Selden Island	<input type="text"/>	Watson	<input type="text"/>
Accokeek	<input type="text"/>	Mockley	<input type="text"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="text"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="text"/>
Vinette	<input type="text"/>	Page	<input type="text"/>
Shepard	<input type="text"/>	Townsend	<input type="text"/>
Minguannan	<input type="text"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="text"/>
Shenks Ferry	<input type="text"/>	Moyaone	<input type="text"/>
Potomac Crk	<input type="text"/>	Keyser	<input type="text"/>
Yeocomico	<input type="text"/>	Monongahela	<input type="text"/>
Susquehannock	<input type="text"/>		

Historic Sherd Types		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Earthenware		10				English Brown	<input type="text"/>
Astbury	<input type="text"/>	Jackfield	<input type="text"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="text"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="text"/>
Borderware	<input type="text"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="text"/>	Whiteware	3	Nottingham	<input type="text"/>
Buckley	<input type="text"/>	North Devon	<input type="text"/>	Porcelain	3	Rhenish	<input type="text"/>
Creamware	<input type="text"/>	Pearlware	<input type="text"/>			Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="text"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="text"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="text"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="text"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="text"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="text"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="text"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="text"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="text"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="text"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="text"/>	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"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	19	Activity item(s)	122
Glass (all)	344	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	366	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="text"/>	Misc. kitchen	16
Arms	2	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	17	Misc.	16
Personal items	2	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brick pilings, poured concrete troughs and slabs or pads	
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input checked="" 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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Site Number: 18PR448

Site Name: Belle Chance Outlying Structur

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

20th century outbuilding ruin

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18PR448 is the archeological remains of a possible 20th century domestic site at Joint Base Andrews (formerly Andrews Air Force Base or AAFB) in Prince George's County. The site is situated in the northern portion of the installation, on a rise to the north of the Belle Chance Mansion (MIHP# PG:77-14). Soils at the site are Matawan fine 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. The Phase I excavations included the excavation of 12 shovel test pits (STPs) at varying intervals, as well as measurement and documentation of above-ground structural remains. The site consisted of the remains of a small building, including a partially intact rectangular foundation remnant, measuring roughly 4.57 by 7.32 m (15 by 24 ft). A brick heap apparent on the ground surface was interpreted as the remains of a central chimney. All 12 STPs were excavated in the immediate vicinity of the foundation remnant. More specifically, three STP were excavated off of each wall remnant at 2.3 m (2.5 ft), 4.57 m (15 ft), and 9.14 m (30 ft) intervals. Shovel tests were approximately 30 X 30 cm in extent. This investigation yielded a limited number of ceramics (1 whiteware), container glass (9), architectural debris (5 flat glass, 2 brick, 1 mortar, 2 shingle), and oyster shell (1). Historic map research conducted as part of the Phase I study suggests that this structure was standing in 1942, may have been standing in 1927, and was not yet constructed in 1903. Phase II testing was recommended for the site based on its possible association with nearby Belle Chance (18PR447).

Additional research was conducted at 18PR448 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 testing included a walkover and mapping of additional identified structural remains, as well as shovel test and test unit excavations. A grid was established across the site area using magnetic compass readings and measuring tapes. The datum was placed at the far west end of the excavations, at the base of a mature tree. A total of 70 STPs were excavated at 6.1 m (20 ft) intervals across an area measuring roughly 54.9 by 61 m (180 X 200 ft) or 3,344.5 m² (36,000 ft²). In addition, two larger test units were excavated.

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.



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR448

Site Name: Belle Chance Outlying Structure

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

20th century outbuilding ruin

Unknown

Several features were identified during the Phase II investigation. First, the building foundation identified during the Phase I was relocated. Test Unit and shovel test excavations and general clearing of the area with rakes revealed 10 intact brick pilings. The pilings were arranged in a rectangular fashion and based in these pilings, the structure measured roughly 7.62 (25 ft) by 4.57 m (15 ft). The longer of the two axes is roughly oriented north-south. A brick rubble heap is located in the northern interior portion of the structure. Subsurface testing in this area yielded very little in the way of structural debris. As such, it seems that the above-ground portion of this structure was deliberately removed.

A second foundation was identified in the extreme eastern portion of the site. It was very large, with a number of poured cement troughs, piping, and rebar, all of which looked recent. Just to the north of the test unit placed in this area, a bricked-in cistern was identified in the middle of the cement floor. This cistern may have predated the rest of the concrete foundation. However, no 19th century artifacts were recovered there during the excavations.

Other features which were identified were depressions, or bulldozer heaps of debris, which appeared to be modern. All of these features were probed and none had profiles to suggest privies, wells, or other earlier historic structures. It appears that this site may have been a domestic site, possibly with a barn or other outbuilding. None of the finds suggest any association with the historic Belle Chance plantation.

The full Phase II assemblage included 122 activity items (a fishhook, part of a phonograph record, 3 pieces of lamp chimney and 117 pieces of hardware), 356 architectural artifacts (an earthenware tile, 15 brick pieces, 147 tar paper fragments, 37 mortar fragments, 1 concrete fragment, 5 cut nails, 33 wire nails, 35 unidentifiable nails, and 82 pieces of window glass), 17 clothing items (a metal buckle, a brass military button, and 15 leather shoe parts), 18 ceramic sherds (3 porcelain, 2 whiteware, 10 ironstone, 1 bisque, 1 redware, and 1 stoneware), 248 pieces of container glass, 11 faunal remains (1 bovine bone, 2 possum bones, 6 other mammal bones and 2 oyster shell fragments), 4 other miscellaneous kitchen items (2 fragments of a skillet, 1 zinc canning jar lid, and a silver-plated spoon), 2 personal items (a key and part of a plastic comb), 2 arms objects (shotgun shells), and 16 other items (2 pieces of charred wood, cinders, cardboard, coal, and a plastic rim).

Based on the Phase II research, Site 18PR448 appears to be a domestic site dating to the first half of the 20th century. The upper portion of this building appears to have been deliberately removed. In addition, a poured cement building foundation or series of pads and troughs was identified to the northeast. The function of this structure remains unknown. The parcel of land on which this site is located belonged to the Stewart family prior to federal acquisition. Documentary research located no reference to any tenants or caretakers associated with the Stewart family or Belle Chance Mansion. None of the historic, pre-military maps of the vicinity depict any structures in this area. As such, it is remotely possible that both of these building foundations are associated with the military occupation of the tract.

Site 18PR448 does not meet the criteria for NRHP eligibility. The integrity of this site has been compromised by building demolition and reworking of the soils at the site by bulldozers and other means. Additional testing is unlikely to yield useful interpretive information.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00007631