



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18PR498

Site Name: Area P-2D, Site A

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Late Woodland short-term camp, Early 19th century standing brick house and plantation

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 11

SCS soil & sediment code BaB,GgC

Latitude 38.7011

Longitude -76.9714

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 0-10%

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

Ownership

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

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Unnamed tributary of Pisca

- | 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |
- Minimum distance to water is 270 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland
- Unknown prehistoric context

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

- Multi-component
- Village
- Hamlet
- Base camp
- Rockshelter/cave
- Earthen mound
- Cairn
- Burial area
- Misc. ceremonial
- Rock art
- Shell midden
- STU/lithic scatter
- Quarry/extraction
- Fish weir
- Production 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

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"/>	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"/>	1	
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
	8		245		14	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"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" 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)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

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"/>	water pipe trench	<input type="checkbox"/>
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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Brief

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Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18PR498 (also known as Area P-2D, Site A) is the archeological remains associated with the standing remains of an early 19th century plantation house and its outbuildings in rural Prince George's County. The site is situated on an upland flat to the west and south of the historic Edelen House (MIHP# PG84-23-6), on a property known as the "Old Bailey Plantation". The site area was plowed historically, but today is maintained as a grass lawn. A wooded wetland to the north and west of the site drains to Piscataway Creek. Soils at the site are Sassafras and Beltsville sandy loams.

Site 18PR498 is situated between two colonial land patents: Thomas His Chance to the east, and Hazard to the west. The Edelen family owned portions of the original colonial patents, and expanded their land holdings in the area throughout the 18th century. During the early 19th century, Joseph Edelen appears to have acquired the land that includes the site and some surrounding acreage. Joseph died in 1833, and one of his sons, Horace Edelen, inherited 12-15 acres upon his father's death. This land appears to have encompassed the site and by 1834, when Horace was able to obtain the deed, it included a house. The house was probably constructed sometime between when his father acquired the land (ca. 1820) and the deed of 1834.

The 1835 tax assessment lists Horace Edelen as owning a 20 acre parcel with a house and an additional 50 acre parcel. In this same year, Horace Edelen gained an additional 438 acres of land through auction. The land belonged to his brother, Joseph Edelen.

Horace Edelen, a physician and farmer, owned the house and farm until his death in 1882. The 1850 census shows Horace Edelen as head of household, with his wife, four sons, three daughters, and a farm manager living on the farm complex. The children ranged in age from 9 to 18 according to the census. Edelen owned 14 slaves (6 male and 8 female) ranging in age from 1 to 50 years old. The 1850 agricultural census shows that Edelen owned 300 acres of improved land and 200 acres of unimproved land. The total cash value was \$15,000. Crops grown on Edelen's land included hay (25 tons), tobacco (9,000 pounds), Indian corn (1,500 bushels), wheat (600 bushels), and Irish potatoes (100 bushels). Edelen also raised livestock, including pigs (60), sheep (30), milk cows (10), oxen (10), cows (8), horses (7), and mules (3). The total value of the livestock was \$750.

The 1861 county assessment of the Edelen property shows 500 acres of land valued at \$7,500. An 1861 map of Prince George's County shows a house approximately the same location as the house that is located on the property today labeled as the Dr. Horace Edelen house. The 1870 census shows Horace as head of household, with his wife, one daughter, one domestic helper, and one laborer living on the farm complex. The 1870 census indicates Edelen's property was valued at \$18,000. The agricultural census shows that Edelen owned 500 acres of improved land and 100 acres of unimproved land (woodland). Crops included tobacco (9,000 pounds), Indian corn (500 bushels), and rye (50 bushels). Edelen's livestock included oxen, milk cows, horses, and pigs, with total livestock valued at \$1,100. An 1878 map shows the location of a "Dr. Edelin" house that is the same location as the property today. The 1880 agricultural census shows Edelen's land included 90 acres in cultivation, 280 acres in pasture/meadow, and 130 acres of woodland. Crops included tobacco (8,000 pounds), Indian corn (750 bushels), wheat (75 bushels), rye (25 bushels), and one acre of land with 30 apple trees.

Edelin died in 1882 and his property passed to his children. They sold the farm in 1886. At that time, the property included: the 438 acre parcel that Horace acquired through auction and which originally belonged to his brother Joseph Edelen, a 30.75 acre parcel of "Wynn's West Lot", and the 12-15 acre parcel house lot devised to Horace Edelen in 1833. County land records indicate the 12-15 acre house lot also included a family burial plot, listed as being at the "top of Mount Air". From 1886 until 1909, the Edelen property was transferred to a series of short-term owners. Deeds from the 1886 to 1909 period mention the three parcels separately.

In 1909, Phil Tuck bought the property from a John N. Beck. The 1910 county assessment shows Tuck with 483 acres of land valued at \$3,864, and improvements valued at \$1,000. Tuck sold 438 acres of his 483 acre parcel to William B. Morgan in 1913. This is the same parcel that Horace Edelen acquired through auction. It is unclear whether the 12-15 acre parcel was included in this transfer and not mentioned, or if it was not transferred at this time.

Morgan made improvements to this property between 1913 and 1926, and acquired additional adjoining lands in the area. The 1914 USGS map shows a house in approximately the same location as PG84-23-6 today, though it does not show any other structures (such as outbuildings). The 1920-1923 county assessment shows Morgan owned a total of 1,048 acres (306 tillable and 742 wooded acres) with \$2,875 in improvements. In 1926, Morgan sold his property to the Maryland Tobacco Planters Company.

The 1927-1930 county assessment records show the Maryland Tobacco Planters Company with 917 acres (360 tillable and 557 wooded acres), and total improvements valued at \$4,300. In 1930 David Bailey, an investor with the company, acquired 703 acres that included the site and the Edelen house. Bailey made significant alterations to the Edelen House during the late 1930s, including applying a brick veneer to the original frame structure, the addition of two symmetrical two-story brick wings, and the addition of a columned porch. A springhouse, located near the house, was also constructed at this time. The 1928-1932 county assessment showed Bailey with 210 tillable acres and 493 wooded acres at a total of \$4,300 in improvements. In 1931, an additional 214 acres of land were transferred to David Bailey, for a total of 917 acres.

In 1937, the farm was conveyed to David Bailey's sons Wendell, Robert, and David H. Bailey. The 1937-1941 county assessment shows the property as 917 acres with \$15,650 in improvements. Wendell Bailey and his wife Eleanor lived on the property from 1940-1949, and then moved to Washington, DC, returning to the Prince George's County farm property on weekends. Bailey used the land for Tobacco production and cattle raising. According to informant interviews, the Bailey's collected large number of artifacts from the fields on their land. Tenant farmers apparently also occupied the land during this period. Wendell and Eleanor Bailey acquired full ownership of the property in 1963. In 1979 Wendell conveyed partial interest to Joann Buckholz and Carol Bailey Cramer, and in 1989 the property was sold for real estate development.

The site was first identified in July of 1995 during Phase I testing for the (then) proposed Preserve at Piscataway housing and golf-course development. The study was completed in order to assist the developer in meeting their regulatory obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Phase I work in 1995 entailed the excavation of a series of 30 X 30 cm shovel test pits (STPs) spaced at 20 m intervals, along with 4 re-test STPs at 10 m intervals. All excavated soils were screened through hardware cloth.

Phase I work revealed that the site was approximately 60 x 90 m in extent. A total of 10 prehistoric artifacts and 123 historic artifacts were recovered from 16 positive shovel test pits. The prehistoric assemblage consisted of one chert projectile point tip, four unmodified flakes, one piece of block/shatter, and four



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Unknown

pieces of fire-cracked rock. Raw materials included quartz (n=4), silicified sandstone (n=4), chert (n=1), and quartzite (n=1). The historic assemblage consisted of 102 kitchen related artifacts (58 ceramics, 41 bottle glass, two oyster shells, and one bone fragment), 21 architecture related artifacts (including 13 nails, 6 pieces of window glass, 1 ceramic insulator, and 1 brick fragment), and 9 other artifacts including one brass button, one piece of lamp glass, and seven unidentified metal fragments. The diagnostic historic ceramics consisted of 1 buff-bodied earthenware sherd, 1 Jackfield sherd, 3 cream-colored earthenware sherds, 2 pearlware, 27 pieces of whiteware, 12 yellowware, 2 redware, and 1 domestic gray stoneware sherd.

A feature was encountered in one shovel test. A dense artifact concentration appeared in Stratum II of a shovel test south of the house, and was identified as an indication of a possible sheet midden. The historic component of site 18PR498 is most likely associated with the Edelen House site with dates ranging from 1820 to 1920. Based on these findings, Phase II investigations were recommended to determine if the site could be a contributing element to the proposed Piscataway Village Historic District.

Archeologists returned to the site in April of 2003 to conducted Phase II work, again as part of the Preserve at Piscataway development project. The northern portion of the site would be impacted by the construction of a new road.

Phase II field investigations included the manual excavation of 51 STPs and thirteen 1 X 1 meter test units. STPs were excavated at 10 m intervals within the site boundaries in order to identify artifact concentrations for further testing. The test units were excavated to gather a larger sample of artifacts and look for any associated cultural features. Soils were excavated in 10 cm increments within natural soil strata. All field data was recorded on standard field forms and in general field notes. A site map depicting location of STPs, test units, above-ground features, and areas of disturbance was prepared. Photographs of soil layers and general site conditions were taken. All soil from STPs and test unit excavations was screened through hardware cloth for uniform artifact recovery.

A total of 2,803 artifacts were recovered during Phase II work, including 53 prehistoric and 2,820 historic artifacts.

No prehistoric features were identified and only one diagnostic artifact (a Moyaone ceramic sherd) was recovered. The full Phase II prehistoric assemblage consisted of a uniface, a core, a core fragment, 11 flakes, 7 pieces of shatter, 31 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and the Moyaone sherd. Due to the paucity of prehistoric artifacts, especially diagnostic artifacts, and the lack of prehistoric features, it is unlikely that this component of the site can yield data important to Maryland prehistory.

Two historic cultural features were identified: Feature 1 – an historic sheet midden, and Feature 2 – a 20th century water pipe trench. The historic artifact assemblage consisted of 33 activity items (2 battery rods, a porcelain doll part, a porcelain marble fragment, part of a rubber bicycle tire, 15 flowerpot fragments, and 13 lighting objects), 701 architectural artifacts (382 pieces of brick, 1 piece of glazed brick, 1 building stone with mortar, 1 piece of mortar, 6 pieces of plaster, 1 wrought nail, 75 cut nails, 44 wire nails, 52 unidentified nails, 127 pieces of window glass, 8 drain pipe fragments, 2 porcelain insulators, and 1 roofing shingle fragment), 3 clothing items (2 buttons and a piece of bias tape), 1,686 kitchen-related artifacts (1,029 ceramic sherds, 461 bottle glass fragments, 8 glass jar pieces, 9 glass tumbler fragments, 8 table glass fragments, 3 other glass pieces, 2 bottle caps, 2 crown caps, 1 pull tab, a salt shaker lid, 19 clam shells, 94 oyster shells, 2 pig bones, 32 unidentified bones, 9 pieces of charcoal, and 6 seed/nut/pit pieces), 3 arms objects (1 bullet casing and 2 shotgun casings), 3 tobacco pipe fragments, and 391 miscellaneous objects. Among the ceramic sherds were 1 creamware, 4 possible creamware, 209 pearlware, 34 possible pearlware, 385 whiteware, 3 flow-blue whiteware, 10 possible whiteware, 1 Rockingham, 85 yellowware, 18 redware, 2 refined redware, 28 unidentifiable earthenware, 14 porcelain, 2 ironstone, 1 Bristol Gray stoneware, and 84 miscellaneous stoneware sherds. A majority of the artifacts (1,719 objects) were concentrated in the southern portion of the site in association with Feature 1.

Given the proximity of the site to the historic Edelen House (PG84-23-6), it is most likely that the historic artifacts are associated with the 19th and 20th century occupants of the house. The archeological data suggest direct associations with the Edelen and Bailey families and possibly their servants or slaves. Although there was the potential for identifying outbuildings or slave quarters associated with the Edelen House, none were identified in the historic or archeological record. The Feature 1 sheet midden was very likely associated with general refuse disposal from the Edelen House throughout its history.

The Edelen family owned the property from the early 19th century until 1886. Horace Edelen, who was a physician and farmer, owned the land from ca. 1833 until his death in 1882. This period can be associated with the majority of historic artifacts recovered from Site 18PR498. The property changed hands numerous times between 1886 (when Horace Edelen's children sold it) and 1930 when David Bailey, an investor with the Maryland Tobacco Planters Company, acquired the Edelen House and property. The Bailey family held the land until 1989 when it was purchased for development. While both families appear to have been prominent in the Piscataway community, general lack of integrity was observed at the site, presenting problems with the sites ability to address research questions associated with specific occupations. For example, the repeated plowing, roadway construction, and the 1930s renovation/ construction activities have mixed or disturbed the midden feature and artifact contexts. A general paucity of cultural features also limits the data available for research. Therefore, it is unlikely that the site could yield data important to Maryland's history.

Given the integrity and context problems associated with both prehistoric and historic components at 18PR498, the site has been recommended as ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97001822, Site Files