

Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

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REPORT INFORMATION:

1999 Bienenfeld, P. and H. Leininger
A Phase II Archaeological Survey of Andrews Air Force Base, Prince George's County, and Davidsonville Transmitter Station, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
Submitted to Air Mobility Command, USAF, Andrews Air Force Base

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Sites examined:

18AN958	18AN959	18AN961	18PR443	18PR444	18PR445	18PR446
NRHP Eligible: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	Justification	Justification	Justification	Justification	Justification	Justification
18PR447	18PR448					
NRHP Eligible: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/>					
Justification	Justification					

Project Details:

Phase I	<input type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification: This report describes Phase II archeological investigations at Andrews Air Force Base conducted from January through April of 1998. 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 are the direct result of consultations with the Maryland State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) about a 1993 Phase I survey of Andrews AFB which had identified 6 sites at Andrews and another 3 at the base's Davidsonville Transmitter Station in Anne Arundel County.
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Project Objectives: -Identify and evaluate the archeological resources present on Andrews AFB and at the associated Davidsonville Transmitter Station. -If necessary, nominate eligible resources to the NRHP.

MAC Accession: 2005.018

Research Potential:

Although plowing and erosion have affected 18AN958, some features are still intact and patterning is apparent in the distribution of cultural material. This site retains sufficient integrity to hold research potential. It has demonstrated the capacity to yield otherwise unobtainable information important in understanding the past. As such, Site 18AN958 was recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP. Additional research conducted at this site may produce information on site formation processes and internal site patterning. It has the potential to yield carbon dates in context with diagnostic tools, providing comparative data. In addition, many of the sites identified along the Patuxent River have been compromised by more intensive ground disturbing activities than farming, such as sand and gravel mining and construction.

There is some indication of intact Woodland deposits at the base of the plowzone. Intact 18th century features also appear to be present (perhaps representing an outbuilding). Pedological analysis concluded that eolian sand was present atop a better developed soil. There is potential that a buried Early Archaic and possibly Paleo-Indian component is present. Site 18AN959 has been recommended as eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Although Site 18AN961 has been affected by plowing and erosion, some features are still intact and patterning is apparent in the distribution of cultural material. This site retains sufficient integrity to hold research potential. It has demonstrated the capacity to yield otherwise unobtainable information important in understanding the past. The site was recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP. Additional research conducted at this site may produce information on site formation processes and internal site patterning. It has the potential to yield carbon dates in context with diagnostic tools, providing comparative data. In addition, many of the sites identified along the Patuxent River have been compromised by more intensive ground-disturbing activities than farming, such as sand and gravel mining and construction.

Site 18PR443 does not meet any of the criteria for NRHP eligibility. Most importantly, the integrity of the site has been compromised. Soils across the site have been reworked during recent historic and modern times. The structure depicted in this location on the 1934 map appears to have been deliberately removed.

While some features are apparent at 18PR444 and the artifact density is high, this site appears to lack research potential because most of the site and the knoll on which it sits have been removed by past construction activity. As such, the integrity of the site has been compromised. Additional archeological testing at this site is not likely to yield otherwise unobtainable information important in prehistory or history. As such, no further testing has been recommended for 18PR444.

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

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.

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

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.
