



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18FR390

Site Name: Gardiner

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late Archaic lithic scatter, 19th century iron ore pit

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 17

SCS soil & sediment code EcB2

Latitude 39.5669 Longitude -77.4323

Physiographic province Blue Ridge

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 460 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) Unnamed tributary of Little

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 400 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

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 iron ore pit

Transportation

Canal-related

Road/railroad

Wharf/landing

Maritime-related

Bridge

Ford

Educational

Commercial

Trading post

Store

Tavern/inn

Military

Post-in-ground

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

Historic Sherd Types

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Earthenware | | Ironstone | <input type="checkbox"/> | Staffordshire | <input type="checkbox"/> | 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"/> | | | Rhenish | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | | | | | 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

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Fer quartzite | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sil sandstone | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Jasper | <input type="checkbox"/> | Chalcedony | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Chert | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ironstone | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Rhyolite | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Argilite | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Quartz | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Steatite | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Quartzite | <input 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 type="checkbox"/> |
| Furniture | <input type="checkbox"/> | Misc. kitchen | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Arms | <input type="checkbox"/> | Floral material | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Clothing | <input type="checkbox"/> | Misc. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Personal items | <input type="checkbox"/> | 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"/> | Well/cistern | <input type="checkbox"/> | Burial(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Foundation | <input type="checkbox"/> | Trash pit/dump | <input type="checkbox"/> | Railroad bed | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cellar hole/cellar | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sheet midden | <input 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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Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Gun Site (18ST328) is a multicomponent site with Late Archaic-Late Woodland period resource procurement camps, and an 18th-20th century domestic occupation. It is located on pasture land on the Webster Field Annex Patuxent River Naval Air Station (NAS WFA), at the Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Activity (NESEA). This site is located on the south side of St. Inigoes Creek, a tributary of St. Mary's River, in an area known as 'Old Chapel Field'. It is bordered to the north and west by the creek, to the east by a drainage and hedgerow, and to the south by a local road. Based on 1996 survey results, the site measures approximately 144 m north-south by 121 m east-west.

The NESEA facility is located on the large land tract historically known as St. Inigoes Manor, although occupation at the site dates to the prehistoric period. The 2000-acre Manor had served as a plantation and as a mission operated by the Society of Jesus of the Catholic Church (Jesuits) for more than 300 years. The area known as the Old Chapel Field appears to have served as the main activity area of the Manor from as early as ca. 1638 until the mid-18th century. At least 10 archeological sites, dating from as early as the prehistoric period, have been identified in the Old Chapel Field. From ca. 1755 until the Navy's acquisition of the property in 1942, the area known as Priest's Point (located to the southwest) served as the main area of activity.

St. Inigoes Manor was patented in 1634, the same year that the Maryland colony was established, to Richard Gerard. In 1637, Gerard sold his property to Father Thomas Copley of the Society of Jesus. By 1638, the manor had a main residence known as St. Inigoes House, a storehouse, a tobacco barn, and other structures. Throughout the rest of the 17th century, the manor consisted of a semi-autonomous plantation with gardens, orchards, stables, barns, a store, a grist mill, and blacksmith shop, with hundreds of acres of cultivated land producing tobacco and grain. It is maintained that in 1705 the brick Catholic Church located in St. Mary's City was dismantled and the brick was reused to build a new Priest's house at St. Inigoes. Another, possibly third, St. Inigoes Manor house appears to have been built at Priest's Point ca. 1755. That the Old Chapel Field Manor house was dismantled and moved to Priest's Point in the middle of the 18th century is supported by archeological and historical evidence.

Beginning in 1806, new structures were built on the manor property including a brick barn, a weaver's house, a windmill, miller's house, cow and hen houses, workshops, and slave quarters. A destructive raid was carried by the British in 1814; the dwellings were looted, foodstuffs were confiscated, and the chapel was desecrated but the Priest's House and all the other structures were spared from being burned, allowing the mission to recover and continue to prosper. In 1872, a fire gutted the brick Priest's House. The east wing was rebuilt into a smaller dwelling. In 1876, a 4-story "Villa House" was built nearby to house mission students. In 1919, the priest's residence was transferred from St. Inigoes to nearby St. Michael's Hundred. Operations continued on a smaller scale with tenants continuing to occupy various farms located on the property. In 1942, when the US Navy acquired the north 773 acres of manor land, the Villa house and all the Jesuit buildings were removed.

The site was first discovered in 1981 but no formal report of the archeological investigation was ever produced.

In 1996, intensive Phase I archeological investigation were conducted at NAS WFA. The project was undertaken to identify and define archeological sites in areas not previously subjected to systematic Phase I survey and to identify and spatially define archeological resources at NAS WFA, building upon previous investigations. The total project area covered approximately 700 acres. The areas to be tested were ranked as 'high', 'medium', or 'low'. Lands adjacent to St. Mary's River or within 60-120 m of a creek or spring were defined as high potential areas. Those areas were tested at 7.62 m intervals. Medium and low potential areas were tested at 15.24 m intervals. The project area was divided into smaller, arbitrary survey areas designated 1-29, and 5 non-systematically tested areas were designated as fields W, X, Y, Z, and 80M. When a field was too large to be easily recorded it was subdivided and designated by the field number and with 'a', 'b', 'c', etc. All artifacts were collected, no attempt was made to separate the artifacts by stratum within the STPs. 18ST328 was located within Field 8, in the northwest portion of the study area. A total of 129 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated within the site at 7.62 m intervals and 15.24 m intervals.

Soils in the northernmost portion of the site indicated that this had been an area of previous agricultural activity, probably associated with the farming activities of the Trossbach's occupation at the site. The southern portion of the site was disturbed by land modification activities that may have resulted from use of the area for staging during construction of the tarmac. Many of the STPs were disturbed, with no evidence of a plowzone or intact strata. Two overlapping concentrations were identified. The prehistoric component likely represents a series of seasonal camps. No prehistoric period features were found. The overlapping historic component represents a 19th-20th tenant farm. An architectural feature was located in STP N15000/E9125 that consisted of brick rubble and articulated bricks. There was a concentration of coal around the brick feature. It may have been a foundation or a chimney base for the tenant house. The top of the feature was located 41 cm below the surface and the brick feature continued to a depth of 56 cm below the surface, where subsoil was encountered. Artifacts recovered from the feature suggest that it was related to domestic activities.

A total of 14,319 oyster shell fragments were recovered from the site. It was dispersed across the prehistoric and historic components. Therefore, it could not be readily assigned to a particular component.

A total of 71 prehistoric artifacts were recovered in 1996. There were 48 pieces of debitage (32 quartz flakes and shatter, 11 quartzite flakes and shatter, 5 chert flakes). There were 2 tools (1 quartz biface, 1 Late Archaic Holmes or Bare Island point). There were 18 fire-cracked rocks (FCR). There were 3 Townsend series, Late Woodland period ceramic sherds.

A total of 1,425 historic period artifacts were recovered in 1996. This number is different from that stated in the original text (145 more items) because some of the object types were only listed in Appendix D, the artifact inventory, and not in the text. Those objects are included here. There were 4 activity-related items (1 iron ring, 1 iron staple, 1 iron bar with a molded patten, and 2 iron springs/coils). There were 1,098 architectural items (670 brick fragments, 189 mortar pieces, 41 plaster pieces, 38 window glass shards, 8 other flat glass, 68 cut nails, 28 wire nails, 54 unidentified nails, 1 large spike, and 1 stainless steel screw). There were 3 clothing items (2 Prosser buttons (1 porcelain, 1 ceramic), and 1 steel grommet). There were 172 kitchen-related items (29 bottle glass fragments, 15 table glass fragments, 2 Jackfield, 2 soft-paste porcelain, 3 other porcelain, 4 pearlware, 5 Rockingham, 40 whiteware, 3 gray salt-glazed stoneware, 4 ironstone, 7 unidentified lead-glazed coarse earthenware, 1 snail shell, 53 animal bone fragments, and 4 animal tooth fragments). There were 143 miscellaneous items (9 unidentified glass fragments, 27 unidentified iron objects, 60 pieces of coal, 27 charcoal fragments, 9 pieces of asphalt, and 11 pieces of concrete). There were 5 tobacco objects (3 white clay pipe bowl fragments and 2 stem fragments).



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Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

Late Archaic lithic scatter, 19th century iron ore pit

Unknown

In 2003, archeological investigations were conducted in advance of a shoreline protection project at the Naval Air Station. The shoreline project was aimed at controlling erosion and stabilizing the banks of St. Inigoes Creek in the Chapel Cove area of Webster Annex Field. The area of potential effect (APE) is an approximate 180 m length of the St. Inigoes Creek shoreline that extends landward to a maximum distance of 10 m onto adjacent landforms. Site 18ST328 is one of 2 contiguous sites (18ST234 being the other) that are within the project area. The purpose of the evaluation was to determine if any intact cultural features existed within the APE. Large areas of the site were not investigated during the 2003 study because the APE consisted of only a portion of the total area of the site.

A total of 5 shovel tests, 35 cm in diameter, were excavated according to natural stratigraphy and positioned at 10 m intervals along a transect that extended the length of the shoreline. A series of four 1x1 meter test units, located near the bank along the shoreline, were excavated in arbitrary 10 cm levels within natural stratigraphy. All excavated soil was screened through 1/4" mesh and all artifacts were retained except for oyster shell and FCR which were counted and weighed in the field. Samples of the oyster shell and FCR were collected. Soil samples from selected proveniences were screened through fine mesh window screen in order to recover small artifacts that may have been lost through 1/4" screening. Generally three strata were identified at the site: a 20-25 cm thick dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam plowzone overlying a 10-15 cm thick brown (2.5Y 5/3) sandy loam or fine sand loam. The substratum consisted of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt clay loam. Plowzone and erosion in this portion of the project area may have negatively impacted any features that may have existed in the area.

Very little cultural material and no features were identified during the 2003 testing at the site. Test unit 8 produced sherds that were tentatively identified as Pope's Creek associated with the late Early Woodland-early Middle Woodland period. A tentative date of occupation can be assigned to that period. A high oyster shell density was recorded at the site. Based on proximity, 18ST328 is presumably related to site 18ST234, where more definitive Middle Woodland material was found. The historic period artifacts recovered from the site were low in number and likely related to the 19th and 20th century use of the property by the Trossbach family.

A total of 239 prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the 2003 study. There were 148 pieces of debitage (75 quartz, 32 quartzite, 18 chert, 18 jasper, 1 sandstone, and 1 siltstone). Only 2 tools were found (1 biface, and 1 tested chert cobble). The 17 other lithic items are unmodified cobbles. The most common lithic raw material represented is quartz, which was probably collected from the local streambeds and terraces. Other raw materials represented are quartzite, chert, jasper, sandstone, and siltstone. It is somewhat unusual that no rhyolite was recovered as it is fairly common in Middle Woodland assemblages in the region. A total of 9,145 oyster shell s and shell fragments were counted (39 of which were sampled) and 292 pieces of FCR were counted (6 of which were sampled). There were 27 ceramic sherds, including 6 rim sherds (11 Pope's Creek, and 16 unidentifiable). The quartz-tempered ceramics were found in all soil horizons, but no shell-tempered ceramics were identified.

A total of 15 historic artifacts were recovered during the 2003 study. There were 8 architectural items (5 brick fragments, 2 cut nails, and 1 wire nail). There was 1 clothing item (a porcelain 4-hole button). There were 4 kitchen items (4 whiteware sherds). There were 2 miscellaneous items (1 unidentified metal object, and 1 piece of coal).

In 2014, a Phase II survey was conducted in order to provide information for future land management. 18ST328 was tested with 25 excavation units spread across the site. The site contains both a prehistoric occupation and a historic component. The investigations recovered a total of 1,358 artifacts and two features. Additionally, 140 oyster shell and 96 bone fragments, as well as 7.1 g of vegetal samples (primarily charcoal and burned seed fragments) were collected from the site.

The limited number of prehistoric diagnostic lithic artifacts suggests that the site was occupied from the Middle Archaic until the Late Woodland. The five typable projectile points were identified as Morrow Mountain, Rossville, Selby Bay, and Madison types; one quartz arrow point was too fragmentary to type. No prehistoric ceramics were recovered during this testing field project. However, quartz-and-sand-tempered Popes Creek ceramics and shell-tempered Townsend Series ceramics were identified in low abundances during previous investigations. Both fire-cracked rock and lithic debitage material classes were recovered from the site in low quantities. Oyster shell was recovered from across the site, but the main concentration was centered on the northern half of the site between the shore of St. Inigoes Creek and the small drainage that forms the eastern site boundary. Although the oyster shell was recovered from plowzone contexts mixed with both historic and prehistoric materials, the shell has been interpreted as evidence of prehistoric subsistence activities. One prehistoric post mold feature was additionally identified in the northern portion of the site. No attempt was made to obtain a radiocarbon date from the feature. Based on the findings from this testing season and the previous work conducted on the site, the prehistoric component is interpreted as a short-term resource procurement area. The previous initial interpretations of the site suggested that the area had been used intermittently by small groups of people during at least the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods, and the present findings are in general agreement with this statement. However, given the identification of Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain projectile points, this period of occupation should be expanded. Nonetheless, the low density of prehistoric materials and lack of primary activity areas, dwellings, or datable features limits the prehistoric research potential for the site.

The historic component recovered from site 18ST328 included a total of 1,227 artifacts and one feature. Previous survey and archival work at the Webster Field Annex has indicated that site 18ST328 contains the location of the Trossbach residence. The Trossbach family was the last representative of a series of tenant farmers who leased property from the Jesuits at Priests Point. The diagnostic ceramic and glass artifacts recovered from the site indicate a domestic occupation beginning in approximately 1810 and continuing throughout the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century. The most intense occupation of the site appears to have occurred between 1830 and 1870. During this period, the archival record suggests that six families were leasing land on the Jesuit property. However, there is no mention of specifically where these tenant farms would have been located.

Galke and Loney's (2000) survey report for Webster Field Annex recorded an architectural feature consisting of brick rubble and articulated bricks at the location of the Trossbach residence. The 2014 investigations focused 11 excavation units in the general location of the residence. These investigations recorded dense architectural and domestic materials contained within a thick graded fill. The excavations failed to locate the architectural feature that Galke and Loney (2000) reported, and indeed no two articulated bricks were identified. However, a historic post mold feature (Feature 1) was identified approximately 28 ft southwest of the location of the architectural feature that Galke and Loney reported. Additional excavations in the area failed to identify additional architectural features, but the thickness of the graded fill and density of both domestic and architectural artifacts were both greatest in this area. Given the extensive disturbance documented in the immediate vicinity of the residence, it is interpreted that a thorough mechanical removal of the residence was performed when Webster Field Annex was established as a military installation. Furthermore, it is still unclear whether the post mold feature represents a portion of the residence, an outbuilding, or a fencepost. It is unlikely that additional excavations will reveal undisturbed features pertaining to the residence or ancillary buildings that would add to the understanding of the property (i.e., house dimensions, method of construction).



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It is therefore recommended that the historic archaeological component would not be likely to yield additional significant information beyond the rich and extensive archival and oral research that has previously been developed. Based on the findings from the test excavations, it is recommended that site 18ST328 is ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. The prehistoric component was found to lack significant diversity in materials or contextually intact subsurface deposits that would yield information pertaining to the culture history, subsistence, or technology themes. The historic component did yield abundant nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century archaeological materials that pertain to the tenant farmers that leased the property from the Jesuit mission.

However, extensive disturbance occurred on the site and it is argued that further excavations are unlikely to yield additional information pertaining to the history of the area. Nevertheless, the rich historic context that has been developed for the area suggests that site 18ST328 is the location of the last leased tenant farm in a long succession of Jesuit-owned farms. Through archival research and oral histories, it has been established that the later-period materials that have been recovered from the site link the site to the Trossbach family. The archival research conducted as part of this project failed to uncover additional information regarding previous tenants prior to tenancy by the Trossbach family. However, it is apparent from the abundance of materials from the mid nineteenth century that the site additionally served as the location of previous occupants. Because this property can be linked to the final succession of tenant farming that began in the Colonial period and continued until the Webster Field Annex was established, significance under Criterion A could be considered. However, it is evident from the oral histories and aerial photographs that the Trossbach farm was not limited to the site area. Therefore, the recommendation is still that the site is ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP under either Criterion A or D.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):