



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST1-103

Site Name: Brick Chapel

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Project Lead Coffins; Chapel Field; Great Brick Chapel

Historic

Brief Description:

Early-Mid-17th century wooden church and Mid-17th-Late 18th century brick church & cemetery w/3 lead coffins

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 38.1861 Longitude -76.4261  
Elevation m Site slope 0-2%

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater 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 St. M

- | 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 175 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. 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
- 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
  - 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
    - brick Catholic chapel

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples Soil samples taken   
 Flotation samples taken  Other samples taken

Historic context samples Soil samples taken   
 Flotation samples taken  Other samples taken



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Madison/Potomac	<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

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	<b>Stoneware</b>
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>		English Brown
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	Eng Dry-bodied
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Nottingham
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>				Rhenish
							Wt Salt-glazed

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	1163
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	52
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Uncommon Obj.	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	schist	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	721
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1261
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	195950
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	1660
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	103
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	169
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	21
Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>	266
Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
Human remain(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>	14270
Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	4707
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

## Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>	robbers' trench; Forman holes,puncheons	
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" 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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Historic

Brief

Description:

Early-Mid-17th century wooden church and Mid-17th-Late 18th century brick church & cemetery w/3 lead coffins

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Historic St. Mary's City

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Brick Chapel Site (18ST1-103) is located in Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's county, Maryland, in an area of the early settlement known as the Chapel Field. The site encompasses the remnants of an early-mid 17th century wooden church, the foundation of a large chapel dated to ca. 1667-1705, a cemetery, and 2 small 17th-18th century domestic occupation scatters. There is also a prehistoric component/scatter. The Chapel Field is an area of approximately 5.5 acres. The field is on a broad, relatively flat terrace of the St. Mary's River at the highest point on the terrace. The soil in this area is a Sassafras Loam 0-2% slope.

The Brick Chapel building occupies a small ca. 2-acre area within the Chapel Field. The chapel was built in an area previously used as a cemetery and as such, a number of burials were truncated by the construction of the building. There have been a series of archeological investigations at the site. In 1938, work by Dr. Forman revealed that the structure was in the shape of a Latin cross. At that time he determined that the length of the nave and chancel was 16.76 m (55') and that the width across the transepts was 17.37 m (57'). He also determined that the foundation was 0.914 m (3') wide. For the next 45 years, the grounds of the site were used for agriculture.

During renewed archeological investigations in the area in 1983, the brick chapel foundation was rediscovered below the plowzone. Surface collection and subsurface excavations of 42 test units at the east end of the site exposed the foundation. A number of grave shafts were also uncovered.

In 1988, archeologists from Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) conducted investigations in the Chapel Field. This was part of a 3 year research project. There were 4 research goals: (1) to search for evidence of an earlier wooden chapel suspected to be on the site, (2) to excavate the west entrance of the brick chapel of 1667, (3) to test the middens around the "Priest's Residence", and (4) to explore the western edge of the chapel yard for any unknown features or structures. The 1988 survey area was 60.96 m X 30.48 m (200'X100') and a 5% random sample was collected within the area. This resulted in the excavation of forty 1.524 m<sup>2</sup> (5'X5') test units. A further 31 units were excavated by staff and students in order to answer specific questions about features discovered during the random sampling.

A total of 14 test units were excavated at the Brick Chapel along the west end of the brick foundation. In this area, no bricks were found below the plowzone. It appeared that the west end of the foundation had been robbed for usable brick and a robbers' trench was identified at the base of the plowzone. The robbers' trench measured an average of 1.06 m wide and followed the line of the foundation. Probing revealed that there were in situ bricks located about 15 cm below the top of the robbers' trench. A 3 m section of the robbers' trench was excavated over the northwest corner of the foundation and taken down to the level of the bricks. Two other features that were associated with 1938 investigations at the site were also excavated to the level of the foundation.

The east profile of the excavation revealed a significant depression within the foundation, which was not seen on the west side of the excavation area outside the foundation. The soil inside the foundation was not sterile but was instead fill consisting of brick fragments, gravel, bone, and some artifacts. The fill is cut by the robbers' trench and continues for at least 15 cm below the base of the plowzone. A detailed topographic map of the chapel area shows that there is a depression under the entire chancel area but that it does not extend into the transepts or the nave. The depression was interpreted as a possible vault under the chapel that would measure about 7.62 m wide by 9.14 m long (25'X30').

In 1989, a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey was conducted over the Brick Chapel. Results of the GPR survey indicated that the foundation reached a depth of 0.914-1.524 m (3-5') below the ground surface, and that there were many burials present. Excavations of 58 test units revealed more than half of the foundation. No in situ bricks were found but it became apparent that the robbers' trench continued into the area west of the transepts. Several grave shafts were located within the building's foundation.

In 1990 fieldwork was conducted at the Brick Chapel by HSMC. A total of 32 test units were excavated and 33 features were identified within and around the building. The features were mostly architectural, such as postholes, and many of the features identified during the 1938 investigation were re-excavated. Many of the features related to the construction of the chapel but a few pre-dated and a few post-dated the building. A radar anomaly first noticed in 1989 was investigated and was revealed to be a large pit located near the center aisle. Along with the some 35 individual burials, there were 3 lead coffins in the pit. When work was completed in 1990 the Brick Chapel was backfilled. In 1992, a project on the lead coffins ("Project Lead Coffins") was conducted and that part of the site was reopened. Several features including a posthole and a grave were excavated as a result of their having been impacted by the work to access the coffins. Over 4,000 human remains were collected during the 1988-1990 excavations.

Further excavations were conducted by HSMC around the foundation of the Brick Chapel in 1995-6. This additional investigation was necessitated by planned reconstruction of the chapel on the site. A 3 meter wide area needed to be excavated around the foundation. A total of 58 burial features were uncovered during the work. The burials were dated to 3 periods: ca. 1634-1667, ca. 1667-1704, and ca. 1704-1730.

A total of 151,392 historic artifacts, excluding brick fragments recovered from the plowzone, were recovered from the Brick Chapel. The artifacts collected from the burials recovered in 1995-6 are given separately below because they relate more specifically with the cemetery portion of the site, but are included in the totals in the table above which are for the whole site. The assemblage is comprised of artifacts from inside the foundation and from 10 excavation units near but separated from the foundation. In all likelihood, the brick, roof tiles, and the stone floor pavers were removed from the site after the destruction of the chapel and reused elsewhere. There were 20 activity items (minimum estimate, fragments of purple glass probably for ceremonial use). There were 134,785 architectural items (79,650 brick fragments (including common brick, mullion and jamb brick), 45,832 pieces of shell mortar, 17 pieces of hard sand mortar, 5,934 pieces of plaster, 1,546 wrought nails, 41 T-headed nails, 12 L-headed nails, 370 window glass shards, 1 fragment of turned 17th century window lead, 31 fragments of red flat roof tile, and 1,351 pieces of flooring stone-sandstone of a non-local origin). There were 14,488 kitchen-related items (196 ceramic sherds: 5 Flemish, 7 North Devon, 3 Morgan Jones, 5 lead backed tin glaze, 18 black glazed earthenware, 4 manganese mottled, 26 other earthenware, 5 Martincamp, 17 Rhenish brown, 12 English brown stoneware, 1 soft paste porcelain, 5 Staffordshire slipware, 1 white salt-glaze stoneware, 26 Buckley, 1 canary ware, 19 tin glazed, 2 Rhenish blue and grey, 9 buff-bodied earthenware, 3 brown-bodied earthenware, 4 creamware, 12 pearlware, 12 whiteware, 1 yellowware, 2 hard paste porcelain, 1 domestic gray stoneware, 121 fragments of bottle glass, 6 pieces of table glass, and 14,165 faunal remains (including animal bone and oyster shell). There were 1,794 miscellaneous items (107 pieces of coal, 1,221 fragments of 19th and 20th century unidentified metal, 292 unidentified 19th and 20th century items, 32 unidentified 19th and 20th century ceramics, and 142 pieces of 19th and 20th century glass). The miscellaneous items are likely associated with the later use of the site area for agricultural and other activities. There was 1 personal item, a copper alloy religious "St. Mary



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of the Pillar" medal. There were 227 tobacco items (21 terracotta and 206 white clay pipe fragments). Arms-related items include 77 European flints.

A total of 948 prehistoric objects were also collected from the excavations of the Brick Chapel. There were 57 quartz flakes, 1 quartz core, and 8 quartz tools. There were 134 quartzite flakes and 6 quartzite tools. There were 100 chert flakes, 5 rhyolite flakes, 5 jasper flakes, 1 schist flake, 4 chalcedony flakes, 1 piece of argillite debitage, and 1 sandstone tool (possibly a hammerstone). The tools include general biface items and scrapers. There were 8 projectile points: 1 Guilford lancelet, 2 Piscataway, 1 Bare Island, 2 Susquehanna Broadspire, 1 Calvert, and 1 Rossville. All of the points are quartz except for the Piscataway points which were made from chert. There were 41 ceramic sherds: 17 Accokeek, 6 Mockley, 6 Townsend/Yeocomico, 3 Potomac Creek, 1 Riggins, and 8 unidentified sherds. The range of prehistoric artifacts suggests short-term periods of occupation in the area from the Late Archaic period through the Late Woodland period. The artifacts may be related to a hamlet site located just north of 18ST1-133.

A total of 66,522 historic artifacts were collected from the burials during the 1995-6 excavations. Amounts of brick, mortar, daub, charcoal, gunflint, and oyster shell were only quantified for some of the grave fill. Where those items were found but no count was given (only weight in grams), a minimum estimate of 2 was added to the overall total. There were 4 activity items (1 lead cloth seal, 3 fragments of lead casting waste). There were 61,511 architecture-related items (30,196 brick fragments, 27,909 mortar fragments, 1,494 plaster pieces, 236 pieces of daub, 212 flooring stones, 2 tile fragments, 617 window glass shards, 32 pieces of turned window lead, and 557 unidentified nails). Items in the clothing category consisted of 169 copper pins, likely used on shrouds. Coffin parts are considered furniture items in the table above; there were 1,660 coffin nails. There were 152 kitchen-related items (5 bottle glass fragments, 1 Flemish earthenware, 1 red-bodied earthenware, 5 tin glazed earthenware, 1 Merida Micaceous II earthenware, 23 Iberian sherds, 3 proto-Buckley, 1 Buckley ware, 3 English brown stoneware, 3 Rhenish brown, 1 seed, and 104 oyster shell fragments). There were 2,945 miscellaneous items of which 2,939 were charcoal fragments, 5 were pieces of iron, and 1 was a lead or pewter disk with 15 holes, of unknown use. A total of 18 personal items were collected including 1 white glass bead, 1 blown glass black bead, 2 blue glass beads, 1 piece of round copper wire that was probably part of an earring, and 13 whole and broken black glass beads that from their context suggest that the deceased was holding a rosary. Of the 37 tobacco related items, 10 were terracotta pipe stem fragments and 27 were white clay pipe stem fragments. There were 26 arms-related items including 5 pieces of lead shot and 21 pieces of European gunflint (flakes from making gunflint). In addition to the historic artifacts, 268 prehistoric artifacts were also collected. There were 256 pieces of debitage, 11 unidentified ceramic sherds, and 1 fire-cracked rock.

The Early Wooden Chapel is another structure that is part of site 18ST1-103. The building is dated from ca. 1635-1645. Work conducted in 1983 suggested that the Wooden Chapel might have been located in the vicinity of the southwestern corner of the Brick Chapel. One of the goals of the 1988 survey was to locate and define the structure. A total of 12 features associated with the structure were identified in the 1988 test units. The shallow, linear features were interpreted as the remains of a puncheon floor. The features, or molds of the logs used for the flooring, sit just below the plowzone and were likely truncated by plowing. It appears that rather than being the support for the floor, which was more common, the ground laid puncheons were the floor. Three rectangular postholes with small circular post molds were found. The location of the posts relative to the puncheons is inconsistent with a typical post-in-the-ground structure, which the Wooden Chapel was thought to represent. The puncheons did not lineup with the posts, but if the building were a framed structure with its sills laid directly on the ground, then the posts might have served other functions. Much more excavation is needed to determine the dimensions of the structure. Gaps in the puncheons may indicate that these features actually represent 2 structures. On the north and south sides of the structure, narrow features (2.5-5 cm) running parallel to the puncheons were uncovered. The function of these features is not clear although they may represent boards that were set into the ground to keep drafts from blowing under the sills. In four other areas of the Chapel Field, similar kinds of puncheon features were observed. This may indicate that the Wooden Chapel was part of a larger complex of buildings that made up the Jesuit mission. Set in the center of this possible compound is a feature that, with further excavation, may reveal itself to be a well. As was typical for the time, the majority of the burials were located to the east of the chapel with a few to the south.

Based partly on the artifact assemblage, the archeologists posited that the Wooden Chapel is the first chapel. No quantities of the artifacts collected were stated in the 1988 archeological report. Therefore, only minimum estimates of a few artifact categories can be given here. These totals are added to the table above for the total counts (estimated) from the entire site. There were 2 trade glass beads associated with the 1630's and 1640's. There were 2 unglazed French stoneware sherds dated to the mid-17th century. There were 5 terracotta pipe fragments and 5 white clay pipe fragments.

The Priest's House is another component of site 18ST1-103. During the 1988 excavations, the middens around a building identified in 1938 were tested. At that time, a brick lined entrance to the building's cellar was found. The entrance measured approximately 1.524 m wide and at least 1.524 m towards the west. The actual building foundation was not located. The middens around the building revealed that the Priest's House may not be associated to the Wooden Chapel as previously thought, but in fact may post-date the chapel. The artifact assemblage suggests that the house was occupied in the late 17th century and remained in use until after the Brick Chapel was torn down. Again, no quantities of the artifacts collected were stated in the 1988 archeological report. Therefore, only minimum estimates of a few artifact categories can be given here. These totals are added to the table above for the total counts (estimated) from the entire site. Ceramics are noted to be "almost 400" in number; therefore, a minimum estimate of 350 is used here. Almost 60% of those sherds are black-glazed, or Buckley-like. A minimum of 2 white clay tobacco pipe fragments were also collected. The bore diameters further suggest that occupation of the building fits well into the period 1680-1715.

In addition to the cemetery, Brick Chapel, Wooden Chapel, and Priest's House, two small domestic occupations were also identified at the site. One early to mid-17th century concentration of artifacts lies approximately 21 m west of the Brick Chapel. The second concentration, dated to the late 17th/early 18th century, was located about 30 m northwest of the chapel. Many of the artifacts recovered from the Chapel Field likely relate to those occupations.

The structures that comprise site 18ST1-103 can provide valuable information concerning the place of religion in early Maryland society. They demonstrate the unique role that Maryland played in the development of the concept of religious tolerance. The site also plays an important role in understanding the overall structure of early Historic St. Mary's City. The archeological investigations at the Wooden Chapel and the Priest's House continued from 1988 through 1990. While the 1988 report is on file at MHT, MHT has not been able to gain success to the later reports. If they become available at some point, then the results from those investigations will be included in this report. Currently, that information is available at HSMC.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00006449, 00006535, 97001955