



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST16

Site Name: Newtown

Prehistoric

Other name(s) St. Francis Xavier Church, Newtown Manor House

Historic

Brief Description:

Mid-18th century Jesuit manor house, church, and cemetery, early-late 18th century house site, M. & L.W scatter

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code On, WsB

Latitude 38.2577

Longitude -76.6893

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 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) Breton Bay

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 200 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

Y

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Y

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

Y

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780

Y

Post 1930

Y

Late archaic

Late woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Y

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric 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

artifact scatter

### 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

church

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken Y

Flotation samples taken Y

Other samples taken

2019: Faunal; Chemical analysis of makeup; X-ray study (See Masur and Lenik 2023)



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST16

Site Name: Newtown

Prehistoric

Other name(s) St. Francis Xavier Church, Newtown Manor House

Historic

Brief Description:

Mid-18th century Jesuit manor house, church, and cemetery, early-late 18th century house site, M. & L.W scatter

Unknown

## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehanna	<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	1
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	1	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	2	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	17	<b>Stoneware</b>	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	51	English Brown	14
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	440	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	42	North Devon	5	<b>Porcelain</b>	50	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	122	Pearlware	34			Rhenish	19
						Wt Salt-glazed	19

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	17	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)	3	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	902	Activity item(s)	3
Glass (all)	1385	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	2073	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	6	Misc. kitchen	1459
Arms	1	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	4	Misc.	90
Personal items	7	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paling ditch/fence	<input checked="" 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



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST16

Site Name: Newtown

Prehistoric

Other name(s) St. Francis Xavier Church, Newtown Manor House

Historic

Brief Description:

Mid-18th century Jesuit manor house, church, and cemetery, early-late 18th century house site, M. & L.W scatter

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Historic St. Mary's City

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Newtown site (18ST16) consists of a mid-18th century Jesuit manor house, a church, a cemetery and an early-late 18th century house site. It is the site of the St. Francis Xavier Church, built ca. 1766, and Newtown Manor, built ca. 1788. In addition to the 18th century component, there are 19th and 20th century components as well as a small prehistoric presence. The site is a 7.55-acre tract located on Newtown Neck, in Newtowne, St. Mary's County. It is situated between Breton Bay to the east and St. Clements Bay to the west. The property is owned by the Catholic Archdiocese of Washington. The total site area covers approximately 168 X 137 meters.

Archeological investigation was undertaken prior to restoration work on the two 18th century structures extant on the property in order to locate any archeological resources that might be disturbed during restoration activities. The results of the study were utilized in the development of a plan for restoration that lessened the disturbance to the identified cultural resources. Field work was undertaken for a 4 week period during the winter of 1981. In advance of the field work, a background study on the history of the site area was conducted and previous archeological research was reviewed.

Archival research revealed that Newtown Neck was settled shortly after the founding of St. Mary's City in 1634. Sometime between 1638 and 1640 a Jesuit mission was established in the area. In 1640, almost the entirety of Newtown Neck was patented to William Bretton and designated the "Manor of Little Brittain". The site of his dwelling is not known. From 1644-1695, the St. Mary's County Court was located in Newtown Hundred, a local administrative unit that included Newtown Neck, suggesting that there was a sizable population in the area. A school was established at the Jesuit mission in 1653. Bretton transferred 1.5-acres of his property to the Jesuits to serve as the site of a church and cemetery. The first Catholic Church in the area was erected there in 1662. The parish cemetery that is currently located just north of the narrowest point of the Neck may be the site of that original 1.5-acre parcel. The exact location of the 1662 church has not been verified, but may have been located near the cemetery.

In 1668, Bretton sold his 850-acres of land to the Jesuits for the price of 40,000 pounds of tobacco. Following the Protestant Revolution of 1689, Catholicism was officially proscribed in Maryland. The Jesuits maintained control of Newtown Neck and possibly built a second church there ca. 1704 that may have served as a private chapel. The present church was built on the property in 1766, with subsequent additions in 1767 and 1816. The location of the 1704 church is uncertain and it is not clear when the present church was moved from its original location to its present site. Besides the third church, a variety of other structures were built on Newtown Neck between 1766 and 1868. These included a small boat, barns, a blacksmith's shop, a shoemaker's shop, a shop used in the manufacture of salt, a tannery, and a flour mill powered by a windmill. Legend has it that during the Revolutionary War British troops caused extensive damage to the property. In 1788, there were considerable expenditures for carpentry work and the production of 60,000 bricks made there that might have been related to subsequent repairs and/or construction of the present manor house. In 1816, a half-story was added to the manor and a confessionary was added to the rear of the church. In 1868, the official Jesuit residence was moved from Newtown to Leonardtown. From that time, the property has been primarily utilized as a working farm.

The examination of several photographs dating from 1882-1945 show a number of structures were located on the property. St. Francis Xavier Church is shown in 1882 with a small fence along its eastern side separating the church from a plowed field with a small dwelling located within it and adjoining the fence. There are at least 4 barn-like outbuildings behind the church. A 1900 photo shows another barn-like structure to the southeast of the house. A fence extends from the northeast corner of the house to the east and a fence rail appears to extend from behind the house's west gable to the northwest. In a photo from ca. 1945, the small dwelling shown in the 1882 image was no longer present; however, two small frame outbuildings were visible. One was attached to the extant brick chimney ruin located in the yard area in front of the house and the other was located to the southwest of the house. Seven outbuildings were shown on a 1967 plat, six across the drive to the west of the house and the church, and another to the east of the house. The six to the west were demolished in 1970 for construction of a parking area. The seventh structure was a tobacco barn built after 1956. It replaced an earlier barn originally located just to the south of the newer barn. There were three fenced enclosures to the south and east of the house; a chicken yard, a garden with a privy and a meathouse, and a dooryard. In 1962, all the fences and enclosed structures were demolished as part of a campaign to refurbish the property. The small Jesuit graveyard is still located just to the northeast of the church. The individual grave stones were removed and replaced with a communal monument but a map with the locations of the individual graves was completed.

From 1970 to 1974, extensive archeological investigations were undertaken at Newtown. At that time, a structure determined to be the location of the 18th century tannery was excavated. The foundations for the structure were located approximately 15 m (50') northeast of the manor house. The fill of 3 rectangular tanning vats consisted of artifacts postdating 1780, suggesting that the building ceased to be used as a tannery around that time. It is not clear if the building was constructed for use as a tannery or if it was converted for that purpose.

During renewed investigations at the site in 1981, a total of 377 shovel test pits (STPs) were dug systematically and most intensively in the area of greatest potential impact from restoration activities. This included the area surrounding the manor house and extending around and to the north of the church (306 STPs). Outlying areas were less intensively surveyed, with a significant portion of the tract not tested at all. Portions not tested had low potential for containing cultural resources, were already greatly disturbed by prior construction and landscaping, and were not to be affected by proposed restoration activities. Those STPs in the potential area of impact were dug at 3 m intervals while the outlying STPs were dug at 6 m intervals. If natural undisturbed strata was not reached within 0.609 m (2') an auger was used to determine the depth of the disturbance. All excavated soil was screened through ¼" mesh. Amounts of oyster and brick were noted but they were not retained. Total counts were not provided in the report.

Excavation of the STPs revealed evidence for 3 or 4 structures and at least 8 additional features. Two adjacent STPs (N710/W570-580) contained layers of brick rubble and a deep stratum of oyster shell comprising one large feature. The feature appeared to have been last utilized in the 18th and 19th centuries as a domestic refuse pit. Evidence of large brick foundation and a cellar was found in 4 STPs (N700/W510-520 and N690/W520-530). These remains are associated with the structure that was excavated in the 1970's. An articulated brick footing was found in STP N700/W510. This marked the north wall of a substantial structure that was situated between N700/W570 and the extant brick chimney ruin. The large rubble-filled cellar feature partly excavated in the 1970's was encountered in STP N700/W520. STP N690/W520 also had a stratum of rubble, which exceeded 1 m in depth below grade. Probable cellar fill was encountered at STP N690/W530, located within the confines of the brick foundation. At STP N650/W520, located just south of the brick foundation, a 0.53 m layer of rubble was encountered. This was probably associated with the destruction of the nearby building. Several STPs that were excavated in the area just north of the manor house contained articulated brick, brick rubble, a possible rubble-filled cellar hole, and large amount of architectural hardware. Excavations at STPs N510/W550 and N540/W600 revealed modern postholes associated with 20th century fences. Evidence of the meathouse razed in 1962



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST16

Site Name: Newtown

Prehistoric

Other name(s) St. Francis Xavier Church, Newtown Manor House

Historic

Brief

Description:

Mid-18th century Jesuit manor house, church, and cemetery, early-late 18th century house site, M. & L.W scatter

Unknown

was found in STP N590/W500. In the STP excavated at N603/W610, two strata of primarily 18th century domestic debris were encountered. In this area, the remains of a porch that had at one time been attached to the manor house were identified. Two STPs located at N520-530/W560 revealed a feature of unknown derivation that also contained 18th century domestic debris. Two cultural strata at N540/W590 contained quantities of 19th century domestic debris. The STP at N510/W610 revealed a feature of unknown derivation and extent. It contained occasional brick and shell as well as animal bone, cut nails, and green wine bottle glass. Excavation at N500/W700 revealed a tumbled brick and mortar foundation in the area where a barn stood until 1970. No artifacts besides brick and mortar were recovered from the barn.

Ten test units were excavated in order to ascertain the extent and significance of features identified in the shovel tests. Five of the 10 test units involved screening all overlying strata and the underlying features. With the other 5 test units, the topsoil was stripped off in order to reveal architectural remains. In those cases, the topsoil was not screened, and after the architectural details were recorded the topsoil was backfilled. It is not clearly stated in the text which units were not screened and which units were screened.

Test units 1-5 were placed just north of the manor house, in an area with abundant 18th-20th century materials and architectural debris, and articulated brick. Test unit 1 was 1.52 m X 3 m in size and was located between N620-630/W595-600. The topsoil was removed and revealed a layer of loose brick and mortar rubble. In the strata below the rubble, portions of an articulated brick wall footing that marked the west wall of the foundation, and 2 adjoining brick fireplace bases were uncovered. One fireplace faced into the interior of the structure at a 90° angle and the second fireplace was cater-cornered and faced away from the wall at a 45° angle. Test unit 2 was a trench measuring 0.914 m by 4.57 m and ran parallel to test unit 1 at grid coordinates N625-640/W587-590. A 0.58 m (23") wide brick wall footing was uncovered that ran at a 90° angle from the foundation that was exposed in test unit 1. This feature marks the north wall of the foundation. Test unit 3 was 1.524 m<sup>2</sup> and located between N605-610/W595-600. Below several layers of brick rubble, modern fill, and earlier strata of undetermined derivation, two brick footings forming the southwest corner of the structure were located. They were associated with a builder's trench (feature 104L) that ran along the interior of the footings, and a scaffolding hole (posthole and mold, features 104J-K). These 3 features clearly date from the period of the building's construction. The presence of Buckley ware sherds in the feature fill indicated that the filling of the builder's trench must have occurred after 1720. Test unit 4 was 1.52 m X 0.914 m in size and was located between N620-623/W555-560. The east foundation wall of the structure was found at this locus. Additionally, a square-headed fireplace, similar to the one encountered in test unit 1, was exposed adjoining the brick footing. A later 31.75 cm diameter posthole, with a mixture of 18th-20th materials in its fill, intruded into the brick foundation, an apparent builder's trench, and the fireplace. Test unit 5 involved stripping off a 0.914 m by 0.30 m section of topsoil to reveal another brick wall footing. The footing parallels the footing revealed in test unit 2 and marks the south wall of the foundation. Excavation was not continued below topsoil. Recessed slots were identified on the footings in test units 1, 2, and 3. This suggests that a recessed slot would also be found on the footing in test unit 5.

Test units 6-9 were excavated in order to reveal the brick footing of a porch that had been attached to the house's north façade, and to test beneath the south porch in order to determine if an earlier porch had been located there. Shovel testing just north of the extant house uncovered a row of articulated red brick, 20.32 cm wide and 3 courses deep. Only the dimensions of test unit 8 were given in the report.

The topsoil was stripped off test unit 6 and a footing was visible. The footing was resting on a pad of fill that overlaid a feature of unknown extent (106 A-B-C) that has been partially excavated. Beneath the modern porch that is located in the center of the house's north façade, a brick footing identical to that found in test unit 6 was located. It also became obvious that the current porch is a replacement for another porch of a very similar type. The recovery of pantile and yellow brick (17th century items) in 106A suggests that materials were reused from an earlier structure that had been located in the general area. There are no known 17th century structures at Newtown. The topsoil was stripped off a 0.914 m by 1.524 m area at test unit 8. A third footing matching those found in test units 6 and 7 was found. This suggests that at one time a porch extended all along the north façade of the house. Test unit 9 was placed at the south façade in order to determine if a similar porch existed there. Excavations revealed that the south porch was shorter than the north porch and did not extend the entire distance of the south façade.

One additional 1 m<sup>2</sup> (3') test unit (test unit 10) was excavated in the cellar of the manor house adjoining the west interior load bearing wall. Four strata were fairly thin and of relatively recent date (19th and 20th century). The fifth and lowest stratum was virtually sterile orange clay. The resulting interpretation was that there is very little significant cultural material to be found beneath the cellar floor. All of the artifacts were discarded.

The artifact totals provided here and in the table above were collected from the artifact inventory, Appendix A, found in the report. There was no way to break down the artifacts by area within the study zone so they are given as a total for the site. The appendix is divided into 2 sections: artifact counts from test units and counts from STPs. In the first section, glass is defined as either "bottle glass", "glass", or "table glass". "Glass" is cataloged as "unidentified glass" in the description below. In the latter section, glass is divided into "19th-20th c. glass", "18th c. bottle glass", "table glass", and "case bottle" glass. It was assumed here that "19th-20th c. glass" is the same as "glass" and as such, it is also cataloged as "unidentified glass" in the description below. This is probably a combination of later period bottle and table glass. "Buckley-type" and "Buckley-like" earthenware were both counted as "Buckley" in the table above. In the first section of the appendix Rhenish sherds were all Blue&Gray but in the second section of the appendix it was not denoted if the Rhenish sherds were Blue&Gray or Brown; therefore, they are listed under a general "Rhenish" category.

A total of 5,406 historic artifacts were collected from 18ST16. There were 3 activity items (1 cast iron toy baby carriage, 1 iron singletree/harness part, and 1 straight pin). There were 2,073 architectural items (26 fragments of yellow brick, 480 wrought nails, 437 cut nails, 120 wire nails, 240 unidentified nails, 677 shards of window glass (18th and 19th century), 45 pieces of mortar, 15 pieces of plaster, 3 nut/bolt/ screws, 8 pantile fragments, 1 piece of drain pipe, and 21 miscellaneous hardware objects). There were 4 clothing items (1 bone button, 2 pewter shoe buckles, and 1 clothing fastener). There were 6 furniture items (4 brass upholstery tacks, 1 iron curtain ring, and 1 iron wall hanger). There were 3,069 kitchen-related items (392 bottle glass pieces, 5 case bottle fragments, 5 table glass fragments, 306 unidentified glass fragments, 1 brown-glazed earthenware, 1 buff-bodied earthenware, 17 Staffordshire slipware, 51 tin-glazed earthenware, 18 black-glazed earthenware, 42 Buckley ware, 5 North Devon ware, 13 lead-glazed earthenware, 20 other earthenware, 122 creamware, 34 pearlware, 8 Chinese porcelain, 42 other porcelain, 1 Iberian storage jar sherd, 14 English brown stoneware, 26 late (19th c.) stoneware, 2 brown salt-glazed stoneware, 19 white salt-glazed stoneware, 2 black basalt stoneware, 19 Rhenish ware, 440 whiteware, 5 yellow ware, 1 bone utensil handle, 3 glass utensil handles, and 1,455 animal bone fragments). There were 90 miscellaneous objects including 86 "UMO" (this might refer to unidentified metal objects), 1 piece of decorative tin plating, 1 lead or pewter decorative tip, and 2 brass rivets. There were 7 personal objects (1 decorative brass pin, 1 bisque (?doll) head, 1 brass hair pin, 3 bisque figurine parts, and 1 glass bead). There were 153 tobacco items including 108 kaolin pipe stem fragments, 9 kaolin pipe bowl fragments, 1 terra cotta pipe bowl fragment, and 35 other kaolin pipe fragments. The only arms object was a shotgun shell.

A small number of prehistoric materials were also collected from the site. There were 16 quartz and quartzite flakes, 1 Late Woodland period chert Potomac/Madison point, 1 Late Woodland Rappahannock cord-marked sherd (listed as Townsend in the table above), and 2 Middle Woodland Mockley cord-



## Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST16

Site Name: Newtown

Prehistoric 

Other name(s) St. Francis Xavier Church, Newtown Manor House

Historic Brief  
Description:

Mid-18th century Jesuit manor house, church, and cemetery, early-late 18th century house site, M. &amp; L.W scatter

Unknown 

marked sherds. More information would be needed in order to properly assess the extent and significance of the prehistoric resources at the site.

The Newtown site (18ST16) has an occupation that spans the early 18th century to the mid-20th century. The results of archeological investigations has revealed that the substantial brick dwelling that pre-dated the extant Manor house was built after ca. 1720 and was demolished sometime between 1770-1790. Dendochronological analyses conducted on 13 samples of wood from the current house suggest that the wood was cut between 1787 and 1789. This corresponds to records that indicated large-scale buildings activities occurred on the site within that time frame. Artifact distributions at the site indicate that the entire area north of the manor house and between the manor and the church is an archeologically sensitive area. South of the manor, there are several 18th century features but the majority of the artifacts recovered from there date to the later occupation of the manor. Recommendations for treatment of the site include: no excavation of any kind should be taken without reference to the locations of recorded resources, any land moving excavations should be closely monitored by a professional archeologist, and any sub-surface utility lines should be placed in areas away from the north and south sides of the manor. With reference to the church, the cultural resources on the east side of the church should be avoided, and the west side of the structure appears to have the lowest potential for containing significant remains. Utilities, etc. should be placed on the west side of the church but archeological monitoring is still highly recommended.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00006409