



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST328

Site Name: Gun

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Middle Woodland short-term camp; 18th-20th century domestic site

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code MTA

Latitude 38.1475

Longitude -76.4376

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 5 m

Site slope 0-2%

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) St. Inigoes Creek

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

## 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

#### Transportation

Canal-related

Road/railroad

Wharf/landing

Maritime-related

Bridge

Ford

#### Educational

Commercial

Trading post

Store

Tavern/inn

#### Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

#### Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

#### Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

#### Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

#### Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	1
Morrow Mntn	2	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	11	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	3	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	40	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	2	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	141	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	13	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	57			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	321	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	39
Fire-cracked rock	56	Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	17	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	30	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	6	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 type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input 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"/>	siltstone	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	329	Activity item(s)	18
Glass (all)	482	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	17632	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	293
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	4	Misc.	211
Personal items	4	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> coal

### Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input 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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## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at JPPM

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 patter, 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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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).

The Gun Site (18ST328) represents the prehistoric period in the region, and a 19th-20th farm. The area was most probably occupied and reused as a long-term intermittent resource procurement site on a seasonal basis, particularly from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. The historic artifacts appear to be associated with the Trossbach occupation on the land in the 19th and 20th centuries, although a few 18th century items may indicate possible occupation at that time. Site 18ST328 has yielded, and would continue to yield, information important for understanding the prehistory of southern Maryland and the Chesapeake Bay region. It also has the potential to yield information regarding the structure of the 19th-20th century tenant farm. If ground moving activities are required, then further investigation at the site is recommended.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97000288, 97001829, 95002436, SF 18ST328