



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST331

Site Name: Brick

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

prehistoric lithic and shell scatter, Colonial dense brick scatter, possible Early 18th cen. brick-staging area

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code Ot

Latitude 38.1531

Longitude -76.4333

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 4 m

Site slope 0

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

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 213 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

Late archaic

Late woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

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
- 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 possible bric

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 staging area

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 type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
		European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Unknown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<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"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<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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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18ST331 is a dense scatter of brick pieces in an agricultural field near the Chapel Field complex onboard the Webster Field Annex of Naval Air Station Patuxent River in St. Mary's County. The site may be the remains of a brick clamp from the Jesuit period of occupation in the 17th century. A diffuse prehistoric lithic and shell scatter is also present. The site is situated in an hay/forage field on an interior flat south of St. Inigoes Creek. The surrounding landscape is developed as a military airfield. Soils at the site are Othello silt loams.

The site is situated on a tract known historically as St. Inigoes Manor or Priest's Point. That tract has been rural and agricultural for most of its long history. Indian habitation of the general area is well documented both archeologically (46 prehistoric sites on the Webster Field property) and historically. According to John Smith's map, the Piscataway/Conoy village of Monanauk was located nearby on the western side of the St. Mary's River. St. Inigoes neck was likely used seasonally by the Monanauk villagers.

During the historic era, St. Inigoes Manor was managed by the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits) as an agricultural plantation similar to those of its neighbors, to make money for the order. The Jesuits, one of the larger landowners in the earlier years of the Maryland Colony, were quite influential. European habitation at St. Inigoes Manor began in 1634 with Thomas Gerrard, one of the first settlers in the Maryland Colony. It is not known how much land clearing and planting he conducted in his one year of residence. But starting in 1637, with the sale of the land to the Jesuits, the manor became an active plantation. It was reported to be some of the finest agricultural land in the colony. Early crops included tobacco and grain. The early organization of the landscape probably involved a cluster of solidly built structures on Priests Point with the main residence located off St. Inigoes Branch. A fort was erected at Fort Point possibly as early as 1637, and soldiers from the fort fought the neighboring Indians in the late 1640s.

There were probably more impermanent houses for tenant farmers, which were dispersed across the estate. Tenant farms were present at St. Inigoes Manor by 1639, although little is known about them prior to circa 1870. An account book from 1765 indicates that there were 9 tenants (probably 9 tenant families) at St. Inigoes at that time. The tenant farmers provided additional income to the Jesuits and also provided a ready source of short-term labor when needed.

The Jesuits depended on three types of farm labor over the history of St. Inigoes: indentured servants, slave labor, and free wage labor. For much of the 17th century the Jesuits relied on indentured servants, as was typical for Maryland and Virginia at that time. Some of the servants at St. Inigoes lived in communal "gang houses", and one such house is mentioned as burning in 1651. Slaves began replacing indentured servants in the late 17th century, and St. Inigoes had an inventory of 15 slaves in 1717, including 9 working in the fields and 3 serving the manor house. The number of slaves at St. Inigoes grew to 20 slaves in 1765, and 34 in 1768. However, by 1836 the Jesuits had sold their slave holdings. It is not clear where the slaves were housed at St. Inigoes and if they were housed in group quarters.

A map of the area in 1823/1824 shows no structures in the general site area, nor do maps of the St. Mary's River in 1859 and 1861. However, these are general maps that would probably not show tenant residences or farm buildings. A plan of the plantation made by Jesuit Brother Moberly after he left the area in 1820 does show a brick barn present in the general vicinity of the site. The barn is also shown on a 1912 USGS map and on an aerial photograph from the 1930s.

With the rural intensification of the late 17th and early 18th centuries, St. Inigoes Manor changes along with the times, with the Jesuits probably prospering from the plantation. Around 1750, the Jesuits erected a substantial manor house on the property, based on Georgian architectural principles. The St. Inigoes Manor House burned in 1872 and its remnants were incorporated into a somewhat more modest dwelling of vernacular design. The Jesuits built a four-storey, frame-built dormitory on the property in 1876 known as "Villa House". By that time the Jesuits had evidently begun to employ the Priest's Point estate as a novitiate and/or center for priests on contemplative retreat. In 1919, the priests' residence was transferred to St. Michael's. Tenant farmers continued to work the fields and the Jesuits continued to run the land as a retreat center until 1942. With the construction of the airfield in 1942-1943, the site area remained an undeveloped portion of the manor. For most of the Navy period of ownership, the area has been in agricultural use.

The site was first identified during a 1981 St. Mary's City archeological field school, run in conjunction with the Southern Maryland Regional Preservation Center (now a part of the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum). The survey was carried out over 19 agricultural fields at Webster Field. The fields were surveyed through a controlled surface collection and in a few cases subsurface testing. Site 18ST331 was surface collected in transects 5 meters apart, organized into 20 m squares. The field was, at that time, newly planted, surface exposure was 100%, and the soil was well washed and moist. The site consisted of a scatter of oyster shell, fire-cracked rock, and debitage, along with a dense concentration of brick. A single, non-diagnostic point was also found. Historic ceramics were found dating to both the 18th century (Buckley earthenware) and the 19th (American gray stoneware). The western part of the site was dominated by brick, with thousands of fragments in some collection blocks. Since no mortar was found, this area was believed to be a brick clamp associated with the Jesuit settlement at Chapel Field. Or, it might have been a storage area where brick was kept while the brick chapel from St. Mary's City was being moved and then reassembled at St. Inigoes. Site 18ST331 is adjacent to Site 18ST330, a large site thought to represent the Jesuit house and chapel at St. Inigoes that produced many colonial artifacts. The dense brick concentration measured about 50 meters across.

No additional work at the site is documented until the spring of 2012 when a Phase II examination was carried out at 5 sites on Webster Field Annex property. The overall purpose of the investigations was to determine if the 5 sites meet the criteria for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). There were no immediate plans to develop these sites, but these areas may be impacted by future construction and such evaluations would assist the US Navy in meeting their obligations under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

When Phase II testing began, it was difficult to tie the available 1981 mapping of the site to the 2012 landscape. The field boundaries had changed since the 1981 surface collection. The Phase II testing, therefore, began with shovel testing to better define the site's location and boundaries. Shovel tests were initially dug on a grid at 15.24 m (50 ft) intervals. Other shovel tests were then dug at 7.62 m (25 ft) intervals in-between the first set to further refine the data. In all, 56 shovel tests were dug. The shovel tests were measured to make sure that all were about 38 cm (1.25 ft) in diameter, to standardize the amount of soil screened for calculating the density of brick. Except for two small, badly rusted nails and a few pieces of prehistoric debitage, all the artifacts found at the site were brick fragments, and all the artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. The brick was counted and weighed on a field scale, then discarded. The distribution of brick defined a tight area measuring roughly 45.7 X 30.5 m (150 X 100 ft). The shovel testing seems to have worked very well at defining the location and boundaries of the site.



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Unknown

A single 91 X 91 cm (3 X 3 ft) test unit was dug in the center of the concentration, and the larger pieces from this unit were retained as a sample. No sizable pieces of brick were found during the test excavation. The largest pieces recovered were no more than about 32.8 cm³ (2 in³). A few larger pieces were noted on the surface, and these were also collected as a sample. Only one piece of brick was found that preserved any of its original dimensions. This fragment, most of one end of a brick, was found on the surface. No evidence of burning was noted during the testing, either charcoal or burned earth, nor was there any other evidence of a brick clamp floor. The soil consisted of plowzone over subsoil.

Little can be said about Site 18ST331, other than that it is a scatter of brick with a slim possibility of being a colonial brick clamp. The small number of brick fragments recovered were even too small to estimate the size of the finished bricks. Based on these finding, the site would appear to have little to no research potential. It should not be considered a significant archeological resource.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95001934