



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST353

Site Name: Parron

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Middle Archaic & Late Woodland scatter; Contact and 17th or 18th & 19th century artifact scatter

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code MuA

Latitude 38.1286

Longitude -76.4472

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 3 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. Marys River

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input 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 8 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Unknown prehistoric context
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown 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

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

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"/> 1 |
| Le Croy | <input type="checkbox"/> | Selby Bay | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Morrow Mntn | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | 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"/> 1 | | |

Historic Sherd Types

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Earthenware | | Ironstone | <input type="checkbox"/> | Staffordshire | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Stoneware |
| Astbury | <input type="checkbox"/> | Jackfield | <input type="checkbox"/> | Tin Glazed | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | English Brown |
| Borderware | <input type="checkbox"/> | Mn Mottled | <input type="checkbox"/> | Whiteware | <input type="checkbox"/> | Eng Dry-bodied |
| Buckley | <input type="checkbox"/> | North Devon | <input type="checkbox"/> | Porcelain | <input type="checkbox"/> | 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 | | Other fired clay | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Flaked stone | <input type="checkbox"/> 13 | 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"/> 2 | Oyster shell | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other lithics (all) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Floral material | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ceramics (all) | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | 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

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Jasper | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Chalcedony | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sil sandstone | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Chert | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ironstone | <input type="checkbox"/> | European flint | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Rhyolite | <input type="checkbox"/> | Argilite | <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Quartz | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Steatite | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Quartzite | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Sandstone | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

Dated features present at site

| Historic Artifacts | | Tobacco related | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Pottery (all) | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 | Activity item(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Glass (all) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Human remain(s) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Architectural | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | 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

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| 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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Brief Description:

Middle Archaic & Late Woodland scatter; Contact and 17th or 18th & 19th century artifact scatter

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Parron site (18ST353) is a thin scatter of prehistoric and historic artifacts in the plowzone of a former agricultural field onboard the Webster Field Annex of Naval Air Station Patuxent River in St. Mary's County. The site is situated on an interior flat on the eastern shore of the St. Mary's River, south of St. Ingoes Creek. The surrounding landscape is developed as a military airfield. Soils at the site are Mattapex fine sandy loams.

The site is situated on a tract known historically as St. Ingoes 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. Ingoes neck was likely used seasonally by the Monanauk villagers.

During the historic era, St. Ingoes 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. Ingoes 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. Ingoes 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. Ingoes 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. Ingoes 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. Ingoes: 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. Ingoes 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. Ingoes 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. Ingoes 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. Ingoes 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. Ingoes 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. Ingoes 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, which at the time was a planted cornfield, was surface collected in transects 5 meters apart, organized into 20 m squares. The field was, at that time, in new corn and surface exposure was 95%. The surface finds were mainly prehistoric, with about a dozen historic artifacts of mixed date. Two separate artifact concentrations were noted. In the eastern part of the site (away from the river) there was a concentration of fire-cracked rock and debitage probably representing short-term camping during the Archaic period. To the west (adjacent to the river) was more debitage, a Middle Archaic Morrow Mountain point, a Late Woodland potsherd (Potomac Creek ware), and a terra cotta pipe stem. The historic material consisted largely of brick, along with four 19th century potsherds and two dating to the 18th century (Staffordshire slipware and tin-glazed earthenware). Overall, the site measured about 80 X 80 meters.

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.

Based on the Phase I recognition of two artifact concentrations (see above), 91 X 91 cm (3 X 3 ft) test units were placed in both areas. Ten units were dug in total. Few artifacts were recovered, all of them from the plowzone. The only historic artifacts found were two small pieces of coarse red earthenware from a single unit. Prehistoric material consisted of 8 pieces of quartz and quartzite debitage, a quartz point tip, a single small sherd, and a jasper point resembling the Calvert type.

A geomorphologist's report on the Webster Field Annex identified two buried A-horizons, 61 and 152 cm (2 and 5 ft) below the modern ground surface. The loess burying the upper buried horizon was probably deposited during the Younger Dryas period (12,800 to 11,500 years ago), after the first entry of humans to the region. All of the test units were dug down to this buried A-horizon to sample the buried surface. No artifacts were recovered from the buried A-horizon. Two of the 10 units were placed adjacent to each other, creating a 91 X 183 cm (3 X 6 ft) unit that was dug to a depth of 152 cm (5 ft) to reach the lower buried A-horizon.

MARYLAND
HISTORICAL



TRUST

Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

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Site Name:

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

**Brief
Description:**

Middle Archaic & Late Woodland scatter; Contact and 17th or 18th & 19th century artifact scatter

Unknown

Since Site 18ST353 consists only of a very thin scatter of artifacts from plowzone contexts, it appears to lack integrity and is not eligible for listing on the NRHP. It has very little information potential and the site should not be considered a significant archeological resource.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95001934