



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST637

Site Name: Lang

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late Archaic and Woodland artifact scatter; 18th century artifact scatter

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.1268

Longitude -76.4312

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 0 m

Site slope 0-2%

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) St. Marys River

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

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

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

N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

N

Flotation samples taken N

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"/>	
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>
Minguanan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	15
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
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"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>
Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Lithic Material	
Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Steatite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sandstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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

Late Archaic and Woodland artifact scatter; 18th century artifact scatter

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Lang Site (18ST637) is a Late Archaic and Woodland artifact scatter on the southern edge of the Webster Field Annex of Naval Air Station Patuxent River in St. Mary's County. An 18th century artifact scatter is also present. The site straddles an agricultural field and wooded area on the east bank of the St. Mary's River. Some portions of the site are also inundated by tidal marshlands. 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. 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 in 1994 based on information from artifact collectors. Among the finds reportedly collected from the site were a fragment of steatite bowl, a Holmes point, a Susquehanna Broadsphear, and unspecified 18th century material. The site was shovel tested in 1996, much of it at 7.62 m (25 ft) intervals. This survey produced scattered artifacts, without any clear concentrations. These included 6 sherds of prehistoric pottery tempered with crushed quartz and sand, quartz and quartzite debitage, and 3 chert flakes. One feature was also identified in a shovel test pit in the southwest portion of the site, roughly 15 meters from the shoreline. The feature consisted of a charcoal and ash layer that was interpreted as a possible hearth or pit. The feature fill contained one fragment of fire-cracked rock. The original site form completed in 1994 stated that historic artifacts dating to the 18th-20th centuries had been found at the site, but none were found during the 1996 STP survey. The site was found to measure roughly 90 X 200 meters, but prehistoric materials have reportedly been collected from the shoreline of the river for more than 300 meters, extending off the Webster Field Annex property.

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.

The Phase II investigation of Site 18ST637 consisted of the excavation of six 91 X 91 cm (3 X 3 ft) test units. The units were placed according to the results of the shovel testing carried out in 1996. That shovel testing showed that artifacts were concentrated in the southern portion of the site, near the confluence of a small marshy gut and the St. Mary's River. Five of the test units were placed toward the southeastern corner of the field, and the 6th was placed closer to a cluster of standing buildings, where a few artifacts were found during the shovel testing.

The stratigraphy of the site consists of a plowzone about 21-27 cm thick over subsoil. The plowzone was excavated as one natural strata, while one arbitrary 9 cm thick level of subsoil was excavated in each unit. Prehistoric artifacts were found in relatively low frequencies during the Phase II testing, and the distributions generally conformed to the 1996 STP survey findings. A total of 11 prehistoric artifacts were recovered, all from plowed soils. The Phase II assemblage included 1 endscraper, 7 flakes, a fragment of groundstone, a fire-cracked rock, and one prehistoric sherd. Two historic artifacts were recovered: a creamware sherd and a piece of brick.



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Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

**Brief
Description:**

Late Archaic and Woodland artifact scatter; 18th century artifact scatter

Unknown

The portions of 18ST637 that fall within the boundaries of the Webster Field Annex appear to be a thin scatter of prehistoric artifacts, confined to the plowzone. No subsurface features were identified at the site. The integrity of the site is therefore low. Taken together with the low artifact densities at the site, these portions of the site would appear to have very limited research potential and should not be considered significant.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95001934