



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST688

Site Name: Brick-Makers

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

historic brick clamp

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.1464

Longitude -76.4347

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 26 m

Site slope

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) freshwater spring, St Inigoe

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | |

Minimum distance to water is 26 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

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1860 - 1900
- ca. 1900 - 1930
- Post 1930

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other

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
 - 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

Flotation samples taken Other samples taken

Historic context samples Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken 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"/>
	1		1			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

Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<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

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input checked="" 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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Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

historic brick clamp

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at JPPM

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Brick-Makers Site (18ST688) consists of the remains of a temporary brick clamp assigned to the broad time period AD 1700-1900. It is located in the western portion of the Webster Field Annex Patuxent River Naval Air Station (NAS WFA), at the Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Activity (NESEA). This site is located in a grassy field, on the south side of St. Inigoes Creek, a tributary of St. Mary's River, in an area known as 'Priest's Point'. The total site area measures 76 m long by 53 m wide.

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. From ca. 1755 until the Navy's acquisition of the property in 1942, the area known as Priest's Point 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 a blacksmith shop, with hundreds of acres of cultivated land producing tobacco and grain. It is maintained that in 1705 the 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 documentary/historical evidence.

Beginning in 1806, new structures were built on the manor property including a brick barn, a weaver's house, a windmill, a 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 remainder of the original 2000 acres not bought by the Navy or lost to erosion remains in the possession of the Jesuits.

In 1996, intensive Phase I archeological investigation were undertaken 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.

Site 18ST688 was located in the southeastern portion of Field 9b. Approximately 48 STPs were excavated within the site, 28 at 7.62 m intervals and 20 at 1.524 m intervals across a burned area in order to ascertain its dimensions. The feature, which was identified as a brick clamp, appeared to be semi-circular in shape and measured approximately 9 m by 9 m. The soil above the feature was a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty loam topsoil that was 21 cm thick. The second stratum was a black (10YR2/1) sand and ash layer that was 12 cm deep. The third stratum was a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) sandy clay that was 12 cm deep and overlaid the olive brown (2.5YR5/4) clay silt subsoil. No other features associated with brick making (such as clay pits, storage yards, drying beds, etc.) were located during the survey.

The artifacts found in association with the clamp were 12,099 brick fragments (13,359.2 g) and 790 cinder fragments (298.2 g) (activity items), 2 wrought nails (architectural items), and 10 chicken bone fragments (miscellaneous kitchen items). The brick fragments and the cinder are cataloged under 'activity' in the table above. It is unclear how much if any of the brick and cinder were retained so they are counted here in order to provide a more complete picture of the overall size of the feature. Much of the brick had at least some remnants of glazing, some of which occurred on broken interior surfaces. Brick rubble and unintentionally glazed objects are often indicators of brick manufacturing activity. Although no diagnostic artifacts were collected from the site, its proximity to three 18th century brick structures indicated that the clamp may also belong to that period.

In 1998, a Phase II investigation of the site was conducted ahead of proposed construction of a new V-6 Hanger Facility at NAS WFA. The goals of the study were to clearly define the clamp feature and to evaluate the site in terms of its potential for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Testing was strictly confined to a 1-acre area (4,064 m²) around the brick feature. Nine 1.524 m² test units were excavated at the site. Three test units (1-3) were established based on grid bearings estimated from the planview map of the Phase I survey in order to relocate the clamp. Excavation of those units did not reveal the feature. The site was subsequently located through augering the field and locating the brick and charcoal concentrations identified during the Phase I survey and 6 units were excavated in that area (test unit 4-9). The units were dug according to the natural and cultural stratigraphy and all soils were screened thorough ¼" mesh. All cultural and faunal artifacts were retained but brick material was quantified and a representative sample was collected.

No evidence of the clamp structure was identified in test units 1-3 but a cultural feature (Feature 2) of unknown function was located in test unit 3. The feature was conical in shape with a flat bottom and no artifacts were recovered from its fill. Test units 4-9 revealed the clamp feature (Feature 3). Deep plowscars were found in test units 5, 6, and 8 and extensive disturbances were noted for test units 7 and 9.

A total of 322 historic period artifacts were collected during the Phase II study. There were a total of 264 activity items (141 brick fragments (99 glazed), 1 whole brick, 122 fused sand spalls). The brick and fused sand spalls are listed in the 'activity' category in the table above because they represent the workings at the brick clamp/kiln. There were 16 architectural items (2 mortar fragments, 2 window glass shard, 4 flat glass shard, 4 cut nails, 3 unidentified nails, and 1 galvanized wire fragment). There were 32 kitchen-related items (7 bottle glass fragments, 9 refined white earthenware, 1 pearlware, 1 creamware, 3 brown glazed red earthenware, and 11 oyster shell fragments). There were 10 miscellaneous objects all (unidentified iron objects).



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number:

Site Name:

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

**Brief
Description:**

Unknown

Three prehistoric artifacts (2 quartz flakes and 1 chert flake) were found in a disturbed context in the plowzone. They were treated as a single isolated find.

The Brick-Makers Site (18ST688) consists of the remains of a temporary brick clamp assigned to the broad time period AD 1700-1900. All that remains of the feature is the badly impacted sub-floor. The light scatter of 18th, 19th, and 20th century artifacts were found in the plowzone above the clamp. The site appears to have been heavily impacted upon disuse (dismantling of the arches, benches, etc.) and by later agricultural activities. Information that would have been important regarding early brick making technology in Maryland is not believed to be present in this particular clamp feature. Any additional work would unlikely reveal new information.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):