



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST541

Site Name: Spence

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

early 18th century farmstead site, prehistoric lithic scatter

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.1344

Longitude -76.4349

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 3 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) Unnamed tributary of St. M

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 69 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

## 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
- 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

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

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		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		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/> 10	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/> 23	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
						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"/> 34	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"/> 8	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" 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"/> 125	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 20	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 369	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> 84
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
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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## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at JPPM

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Spence Site (18ST541) consists of an early 18th century (ca. 1700-1725) tenant farmstead and a prehistoric lithic scatter. This site is located in the "Antenna Field", aboard the Webster Field Annex, Patuxent River Naval Air Station (NAS WFA), at the Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Activity (NESEA), in St. Inigoes, Maryland. The field is part of St. Inigoes Neck: a large peninsula bounded by St. Inigoes Creek to the north, the St. Mary's River on the west, the Potomac River on the south, and Smith Creek to the east. It is a relatively level field with a ravine bisecting the area on an east-west axis. It lies southeast of a pond which drains into the St. Mary's River to the west. The main soils are poorly drained Othello fine sandy loams. In 1979, most of the trees that covered the field were cut down and the land was plowed for cultivation. However, poor drainage caused the field to be left fallow.

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 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.

There is no documentary evidence related specifically to the Antenna Field portion of St. Inigoes. However, a late 17th century site (18ST386) is also known to exist in the field. Furthermore, the 17th century St. Inigoes Fort is thought to be located nearby, at Fort Point.

A Phase I/II investigation was conducted at the site in 1985 ahead of proposed construction of new utility lines at the southern end of NAS WFA, in an area known as the Antenna Field. An arbitrary datum point was established at the south end of the field and a 30.48 m (100') grid was set up. The site was divided into 4 areas (Areas 1-4). 18ST541 was designated by Areas 3 and 4. Surface collection of 3.048 m<sup>2</sup> (10'x10') squares within the 30.48 m blocks was employed in Area 3. Eleven 1.524 m<sup>2</sup> (5'x5') test units were excavated in Area 4 where a concentration of shell and colonial artifacts was noted on the surface. Five of the units were screened through 3/8" mesh, and the remaining 6 were not screened. No subsurface features were located in any of the test units. The strata in several test units consisted of a thin level of brown silty loam mixed with shell, brick fragments, and colonial artifacts, averaging 15.24 cm in thickness. This level, removed as plowzone, overlay yellow silty clay subsoil. All artifacts except for modern debris were retained with the exception of brick, which was quantified in the field then discarded. It was determined that the proposed utility construction would have had little impact on the site.

The 'Spence collection' of artifacts were recorded in detail then returned to the owner. Over 1,500 artifacts were collected from the field by the then current tenants (the Spence's). Unfortunately, there is no provenience for the artifacts and, although the 2 sites identified in the field represent different periods in time (the 17th and 18th centuries), many of the artifact types were produced over that range of time. Therefore, none can be securely assigned to site 18ST541.

The historic period artifact total for 18ST541 was listed in a table within the original report with the exception of shell and bone, which were taken from the artifact catalog in Appendix II. Artifacts from the units in Area 4 were clearly identified in the appendix. However, the northings/eastings for the surface collection units had to be estimated in order to determine how much shell and bone derived from Area 3 (N450-560/E400-650 were used).

A total of 1,236 historic period artifacts were retained in 1985. There was 1 activity item (an iron snaffle bit/ horse bit). There were 363 architectural items (139 brick fragments, 112 daub fragments, 89 wrought nails, 22 unidentified nails, and 1 piece of mortar). There were 829 kitchen-related items (19 bottle glass fragments, 1 piece of table glass, 11 Staffordshire slipware, 10 Manganesse Mottled, 3 Iron glazed earthenware, 13 lead glazed earthenware, 1 chalky pasted earthenware, 1 local earthenware, 6 unidentified earthenware, 1 English Brown, 2 Rhenish Blue & Gray, 4 stoneware, 23 Buckley, 2 burnt animal bone (minimum estimate), 1 pewter spoon fragment, and 1 iron knife blade fragment). Shell was concentrated in areas closely associated with historic period artifacts. A minimum estimate of 680 oyster shell fragments was collected. There were 2 miscellaneous items (an unidentified iron object and an unidentified brass object). There were 88 tobacco items (44 white clay pipe stem fragments and 44 white clay pipe bowl fragments). There were 3 arms-related objects (pieces of European flint, probably from gunflint production).

In the original text, the prehistoric artifacts are not distinguished by site (two sites were surveyed). Therefore, the following artifact listing was taken from Appendix II, the artifact catalog in the report. Artifacts from the units in Area 4 were clearly identified in the appendix. However, the northings/eastings for the surface collection units had to be estimated in order to determine which artifacts derived from Area 3 (N450-560/E400-650 were used). The counts for the prehistoric artifacts from 18ST541 should be considered minimum estimates.

A total of 41 prehistoric artifacts were collected in 1985. There were 25 pieces of debitage (9 quartz, 11 quartzite, 2 rhyolite, 3 chert). There were 4 tools (1 modified quartz flake, 1 unidentified chert point fragment with serrated edges, 1 quartzite preform, and 1 Holmes point dating to the Late Archaic period). There were 8 "possible" fire-cracked rocks (FCR). There were 4 shell-tempered, unidentified ceramic sherds.



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Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

early 18th century farmstead site, prehistoric lithic scatter

Unknown

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 18ST541 was located in the central portion of Field 16b. The site boundaries were delineated by 12 positive STPs, excavated at either 7.62 m intervals or 1.524 m intervals (not stated in the original report). The site size was increased from that previously recorded to include an area where it was thought intact deposits might be encountered. The site measured approximately 22.8 m north-south and 65.5 m east-west. The site contained both a prehistoric lithic scatter and the 18th century component; therefore, it was not possible to conclusively determine to which component the 177 oyster shell fragments belonged.

The 5 prehistoric period artifacts included 4 quartz flakes, and 1 quartzite FCR.

The 11 historic period artifacts included 6 architectural items (5 brick fragments and 1 wrought nail), 1 kitchen item (a Buckley-like sherd), 3 miscellaneous objects (unidentifiable iron fragments), and 1 tobacco item (a white clay pipe stem fragment).

It was determined that the Spence Site (18ST541) is a potentially significant early 18th century tenant farm. The remaining undisturbed portions of the site should be protected from future impacts. Enough of the site is still intact to make additional investigations worthwhile. Additional Phase II study is recommended if earth moving activities cannot be avoided.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00006435, 97000288