ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE "ANTENNA FIELD"

ST. INIGOES, MARYLAND

By

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ABSTRACT

The Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Activity (NESEA), St. Inigoes, Maryland, is upgrading its present utility system through the construction of expanded and new utility lines (MILCON P-713). New drain lines are to be constructed through an area known as the "Antenna Field," which contains two colonial domestic archaeological sites. A preconstruction survey of that field has been undertaken by the Southern Maryland Regional Center to assess possible impact on these and any other archaeological remains discovered there.

Two types of survey strategy were utilized. The majority of the Antenna Field (approximately two acres) was plowed and artifacts were surface collected in 10-by-10-foot units. The northernmost portion of the field was not suitable for plowing, but contained artifacts visible on the ground's surface and was therefore tested using 5-by-5-foot test excavation squares. In addition, a large collection of artifacts in the possession of a NESEA employee was analyzed as part of the present project.

As a result of the survey, the two known colonial sites were dated and more precise boundaries were identified. One of these sites (18 ST 386) is a probable tenant occupation dating to the second half of the 17th century and represents the earliest historical archaeological remains so far discovered on the NESEA property. The second site is an early 18th-century tenant occupation (18 ST 541), a third concentration of artifacts also dates to the early 18th century and is probably associated with 18 ST 541. No other significant cocentrations of prehistoric or historic artifacts were observed, and none of the identified sites lie in the path of proposed construction.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Activity (NESEA), located in St. Inigoes, Maryland (Figure 1), has planned an upgrading of its utilities system requiring the construction of extensive new utility lines (MILCON P-713). A preconstruction survey to assess possible impact on archaeological resources has already been conducted in two separate areas at the facility -the Old Chapel Field and Langley Hollow (Pogue and Leeper 1984). The present project concerns that area known as the "Antenna Field" (Figure 2), which contains two colonial domestic sites (18 ST 386 and 18 ST 541) (Pogue 1985). The purpose of this survey has been to determine the location and temporal association of these two sites and the extent of any other as yet unknown occupation, prehistoric and historic. The impact of construction on discovered archaeological resources in this field was evaluated and found to be nonexistent to minimal. Recommendations for site protection are suggested in the conclusion of this report.

The Antenna Field project is the sixth systematic archaeological investigation undertaken at NESEA since 1980. Consequently, this report will incorporate and build upon previous research which served as a fundamental source of information on archaeological resources at the facility. In addition, the Antenna Field has been extensively collected by an employee at NESEA. This collection was studied as a part of the present project and those findings are also contained in this report.

The archaeological survey of the Antenna Field was undertaken by the Southern Maryland Regional Center, conducted under the direction of Regional Archaeologist Dennis J. Pogue.

Project Area: The Antenna Field

The Antenna Field, so-called by the Navy because of three large antennas located there, is situated approximately 1000 feet east and inland of Fort Point on the St. Mary's River (Figures 2 and 3). This 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. St. Inigoes Neck, which is contained in the Coastal Lowland Environmental Zone, is fairly level, low-lying land with a mean sea level never above 20 feet (Smolek n.d.). The Antenna Field is also relatively level with a ravine bisecting the area on an east-west axis. The ravine empties into a saltwater pond with access to the St. Mary's River, located in the far northwestern end of the field.

The majority of soils found within St. Inigoes Neck are generally poorly drained Othello soils, although some areas along the watercourses are well-drained. Slightly inland from the St. Mary's River, the Antenna Field contains very poorly drained Othello fine sandy loam soils that, in fact, hampered plowing during the survey (see below). This soil is not good for tobacco crops, which require good soil aeration except in times of drought. Drainage capacity is the main concern (Gibson 1978: 36).

Because of drainage problems, the Antenna Field has remained relatively unused by the Navy. As noted, three large antennas are located there, two in the northwestern portion, the other near the center, of this field (Figure 3). Until recently, trees covered most of the area, but they were removed about 1979 (Woodburn, personal communication, 1985). The field was then plowed for cultivation but drainage problems were encountered and the field was left fallow. The present cleared field is surrounded by a second-growth cover of hardwoods and pines. At the north end of the field, a large pile of earth (approximately 15 feet in height) with a thick vegetative covering was observed within a small clearing in the woods. Although no artifacts were observed at this time either in the area or on the pile of fill, a local

II. PREHISTORIC AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric Period

Archaeological evidence for the presence of man has been recovered in Southern Maryland dating 12 to 14,000 years ago, during what is called the Paleo-Indian period. At NESEA, the earliest known occupation dates to the Early Archaic period, about 10,000 years ago. Aboriginal occupation continued throughout the Archaic and Woodland (3000-400 years ago) periods until European contact, and numerous prehistoric sites have been identified at NESEA. None of these sites, however, have been identified in the Antenna Field vicinity (Smolek n.d.). The low-lying, generally wet soils of the Antenna Field may not have been preferred occupation sites during the prehistoric period. Table 1 presents an overview of prehistoric cultural development in the Maryland region.

Historic Period

St. Inigoes Neck was patented in 1634 by Richard Gerard, one of the original investors in the Lord Baltimore's New World venture. In 1637, Gerard, disenchanted with life in early Maryland, sold his property to Father Thomas Copley, acting as an agent of the Society of Jesus. Gerard then returned to England (Beitzell 1976: 8). During the 17th century, the Jesuits were one of the largest landowners in the colony and politically very influential. The first English Catholic mission in the New World was established by the Society of Jesus at St. Inigoes Manor, and functioned as the headquarters of the Jesuit mission effort in Maryland. Father Copley's purchase included Gerard's 2000 acres on St.Inigoes Neck and an additional 1000 acres on St. George's island, located across the St. Mary's River from St. Inigoes Manor. As a result of this purchase, Copley was entitled to fairly powerful privileges as lord of the manor, including the right to hold court.

The Jesuits were probably well established on St. Inigoes Manor by 1638, the date a home farm had been established and was reported to be producing large crops of tobacco and grain. This farm included the manor house, an orchard, garden, stables, barns, store, chicken houses, gristmill, and blacksmith shops, as well as hundreds of acres of cultivated tobacco and grain fields. A 'plantation' farm to provide employment for the growing number of servants was also in existence by this time (Beitzell 1976: 20). Tenant farms were present by 1639, although little is known about these occupants before c. 1870. During this early period, the Maryland colony was essentially a wilderness, with the only other European settlement at the tiny village of St. Mary's and Henry Fleet's plantation at West St. Mary's Manor. The early success of the Jesuit effort earned them a reputation as organized and aggressive agriculturalists (Beitzell 1976: 19-20).

In addition to the Jesuits settlement at St. Inigoes Manor, a wooden fort was constructed on the manor at Fort Point, possibly as early as 1637. The fort was clearly in full operation by 1642. St. Inigoes fort was strategically located near the mouth of the St. Mary's River, and provided a good view of the Potomac River. This fort had a much better defensive position than the earlier (c. 1635) fort at St. Mary's City, and is reported to have been large enough to contain the local population for up to a year in the event of attack. The St. Inigoes Fort remained in operation as late as 1650, the date of the last documentary reference to the edifice (Smolek et al. 1983: 10-13).

During the 1640's and 50's, the colony suffered political and religious instability, largely due to the outbreak of the English Civil War in England. The continuing raids of Richard Ingle, a privateer claiming authority from Cromwell, forced full use of the fort at St. Inigoes and the manor appears to have increased in importance. The Assembly met briefly within

the fort, and Governor Leonard Calvert spent considerable time there throughout 1645 (Smolek et al. 1983: 10-11). Following the restoration of Charles II in 1660, Lord Baltimore's authority was reaffirmed and, although minor religious conflict persisted, tobacco became the major concern of most colonists.

Eventually, religious conflict again grew as well as antagonism toward the Calvert family. Following the ascension of William and Mary to the throne in 1688 and the resulting 1689 "revolution" of government in Maryland, Catholic proprietary control of the colony was broken. A 1704 "Act to Prevent the Growth of Popery" prevented the public practice of Catholicism, and the chapel at St. Mary's City was closed, and dismantled and the bricks were removed to St. Inigoes Manor. During this period, however, St. Inigoes Manor appears to have been only minimally impacted by these changes. A second manor house was constructed c. 1705, and the site of this structure has been located in the old Chapel Field (18 ST 330). Test excavations at the c. 1705 manor site confirmed the local tradition that bricks from the St. Mary's Chapel were reused in the construction of the priest's residence. Archaeological evidence suggests this structure was occupied until c. 1755, when yet a third manor house was built on Priest's Point (Pogue and Leeper 1984).

The outbreak of the Revolutionary War and, later, the War of 1812, brought constant raiding by enemy forces to St. Inigoes Manor and the nearby countryside as well, with considerable destruction of property and livestock. After both wars, the residents at St. Inigoes rebuilt their farms and, in times of peace, St. Inigoes Manor prospered. By the mid-19th century, large crops were being produced at St. Inigoes, and the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 only slightly affected operations.

The manor house at Priest's Point had survived three major American conflicts; it was an accidental fire that destroyed the structure in 1872. The surviving east wing was later rebuilt into a smaller priests' residence. In 1876, a four-story Villa house was built nearby to house students (Beitzell 1976: 220).

In 1919, the priests' residence was transferred from St. Inigoes to nearby St. Michael's in Ridge. Manor operations continued on a much smaller scale, with tenants remaining on various farms located on the property. In 1942, the United States Navy acquired the north 773 acres of the manor to use as an auxiliary landing field for the Patuxent River Naval Air Station. The rebuilt manor house was modified slightly to serve as an officer's quarters, but eventually fell into disuse. The Villa House and other Jesuit buildings were razed for development by the Navy. The remainder of the original 2000 acres not sold to the Navy or lost through erosion remains in the possession of the Jesuits (Beitzell 1976: 244).

The Antenna Field

No documentary evidence so far has been found concerning the Antenna Field vicinity. Most historical references to this general area of St. Inigoes Manor refer to the c. 1637 St. Inigoes Fort at Fort Point. During the fall of 1982, the Southern Maryland Regional Center conducted a Phase I archaeological survey at Fort Point under the direction of Michael A. Smolek (Smolek et al. 1983). At this time, a local collector brought an artifact collection, including some recovered from the Antenna Field, to the attention of the archaeologists. As a result, a very preliminary survey of the nearby Antenna Field was made. A late 17th/early 18th-century probable tenant site (18 ST 386) was identified. Diagnostic artifacts recovered during that preliminary survey indicated a second half of the 17th-century occupation date (Appendix I). As no documentation exists concerning specific site locations at the Antenna Field, this early survey provided the basis for the present investigation.

The Antenna Field acquired its name c. 1982 when three large antennas were placed there. In recent years, the Antenna Field consisted of a second-growth tree cover, similar to that bordering the antennas north and east edges of the present field. This forest cover was removed about 1979 using heavy equipment and the field was plowed for agricultural purposes. Because of the poor drainage capacity of the soils, however, the Antenna Field was judged unadvisable for crops and was only plowed once or twice more (Woodburn, personal communication, 1985).

The proposed utility line will run parallel to Villa Road and adjacent to the Antenna Field (Figure 3). The drain line will extend west just beyond Building 105 before turning approximately 65° north, and run through the Antenna Field where it will eventually empty into the saltwater pond.

CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY OF MARYLAND

Cultural Period	Approximate Date	Settlement & Subsistence	Characteristic Artifact
Late Woodland	A.D. 800 to A.D. 1600	more sedentary settlement along the major river systems culminating in fortified villages; subsistence based on hunting and gathering including anadromous fish & shellfish; introduction of horticulture	Ceramics: 1) crushed shell-tempered, fabric impressed, incised rim decoration, conoidal vessels and 2) thin hard. crushed quartz, chord-marked, conoidal vessels (Peck 1976) Projectile Points: small quartz triangle points
Middle Woodland	300 B.C. to A.D. 800	sedentary settlement along the Bay and major coastal rivers. Strong dependence on oyster; limited hunting & gathering; anadromous fish (seasonal food resourse)	Ceramics: 1) crushed quartz and 2) small percentage of crushed shell tempering, cord-marked or nat-impressed, conoidal vessels (Peck 1976) Projectile Points: medium sized, thin, broad-bladed, side-notched or broad, straight-stemmed rhyolite points
Early Woodland	1,000 B.C. to 300 B.C.	settlement along major river systems; increased dependence on oyster along with hunting & gathering; anadromous fish (seasonal food resource)	Ceramics: 1) steatite tampered, plain or cord-marked, flat-bottomed or conoidal vessels; 2) grit or sand tempered, cord-marked or not-impressed, conoidal vessels (Peck 1976) Projectile Points; small triangular blade, straight-stemmed, cryptocrystaline & quartz (persistence of some Late Archaic point forms)
Late Archaic (Transitional)	3,000 B.C. to 1,000 B.C.	shift from a semi-nomadic subsistance pattern to a more sedentary existence; begin to exploit coastal riverine resources: anadromous fish and oysters	Susquehanna Broadspear Tradition: soapstone bowls & medium sized, broad-bladed, rhyolite & quartz projectile points and quartzite fishtail points
Middle Archaic	6,000 B.C. to 3,000 B.C.	semi-nomadic existence within a defined territory, hunting & gathering keyed to seasonal abundance of flora and fauna	Projectile Points: 1) broad triangular blade with a small square stem & a shallow notched base (Stanly Stemmed): 2) long narrow or a small triangular blade with a long narrow or short pointed stem (Morrow Mountain I & II); 3) long, slender, but thick blade with straight rounded or concave base (Guilford) (Coe 1964: 35-43) quartz & quartzite in common use
Early Archaic	8,000 B.C to 6,000 B.C.	semi-nomadic existence within a defined territory, hunting & gathering keyed to seasonal abundance of flora & fauna	Projectile Points: 1) small, thin bifurcated point with serrated edges (Lecroy); 2) a large triangular blade with a straight base, corner-notched, and serrated edges (also have a side-notched form) (Kirk); 3) small, corner-notched blade with a straight, ground base & pronounced serrations (Coe 1964: 67-69) crypto-crystalline & rhyolite in common use
Paleo-Indian	10,000 B.C. to 8,000 B.C.	semi-nomadic existence within a defined territory, emphasis on hunting over gathering, large grassland adapted fauna; dependent on local sources of cryptocrystalline stone	Projectile Point: narrow, fluted, lanceolate points of medium to large size with ground, concave bases (Ritchie 1961: 21) cryptocrystalline in common use

TABLE 1. PREHISTORIC CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY OF MARYLAND

III. FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Survey Strategy and Methods

The survey strategy used in the Antenna Field consisted of a controlled surface collection of plowed areas with limited subsurface testing in an area which could not be surface collected. This strategy was used to delineate the boundaries of the two known colonial period sites in the field and to locate any additional archaeological resources. Controlled surface collection has been found quite cost-effective, yielding the maximum amount of information with the least amount of damage to archaeological resources (Plate 1). It also allows a larger area to be investigated, useful for providing alternate construction routes in the event of potential site impact. In addition to the field investigations, a large collection of artifacts from the Antenna Field in the possession of a local collector was analyzed, and the results are reported herein.

An arbitrary datum point (N100/E500) was established at the south end of the field using a transit and appropriate surveying equipment (Figure 4). From this point, a baseline was extended north, and a series of perpendicular grid lines was set in with points at intervals of 100 feet. This grid provided the horizontal control for all subsequent surveying and testing.

The ideal procedure for conducting a controlled surface collection includes plowing and disking the area under investigation, followed by rainfall heavy enough to expose artifacts on the field's surface. This procedure was used on most of the Antenna Field, using standard farm equipment. Three areas of the Antenna Field, however, could not be plowed. These include the foundation locations of the large antennas in the northwest corner and center of the field, the large ravine bisecting the field, and an area in the northeast part of the field believed to be unadvisable for plowing by the farmer under contract to NESEA (Figure 4). The areas containing the antennas and the ravine were visually inspected but left untested, due to their relatively small size and the probability that these areas would not be affected by utility line construction.

The northeast end of the field contained a concentration of shell and colonial artifacts visible on the unplowed surface. This concentration was of sufficient density to warrant limited subsurface testing, and 11 5-by-5-foot units were selected and excavated to subsoil to determine the extent of archaeological remains. Of these 11 test units, five were carefully dry-screened through 3/8-inch mesh. The remaining six squares were excavated, but not screened, with soil returned to the appropriate square. Surprisingly, no subsurface features were encountered in these units.

PLATE 1. SURFACE COLLECTING THE ANTENNA FIELD

Within the plowed areas, each 100-foot block was gridded into 10-by-10-foot squares by pulling tapes. Each 10-by-10-foot square was systematically collected by visual inspection of the plowed surface (Plate 1). All artifacts were saved with the exception of obviously modern materials (i.e., cigarette butts, nonreturnable bottles, etc.). Brick and shell were quantified by number and then discarded. Standard field recording techniques were used and preliminary plotting of artifacts was accomplished in the field.

All recovered artifacts were washed, cataloged, and labeled and, along with field and laboratory records, are stored at the Southern Maryland Regional Center located at the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum in St. Leonard, Maryland. The Spence collection artifacts were recorded in detail and returned to the collector.

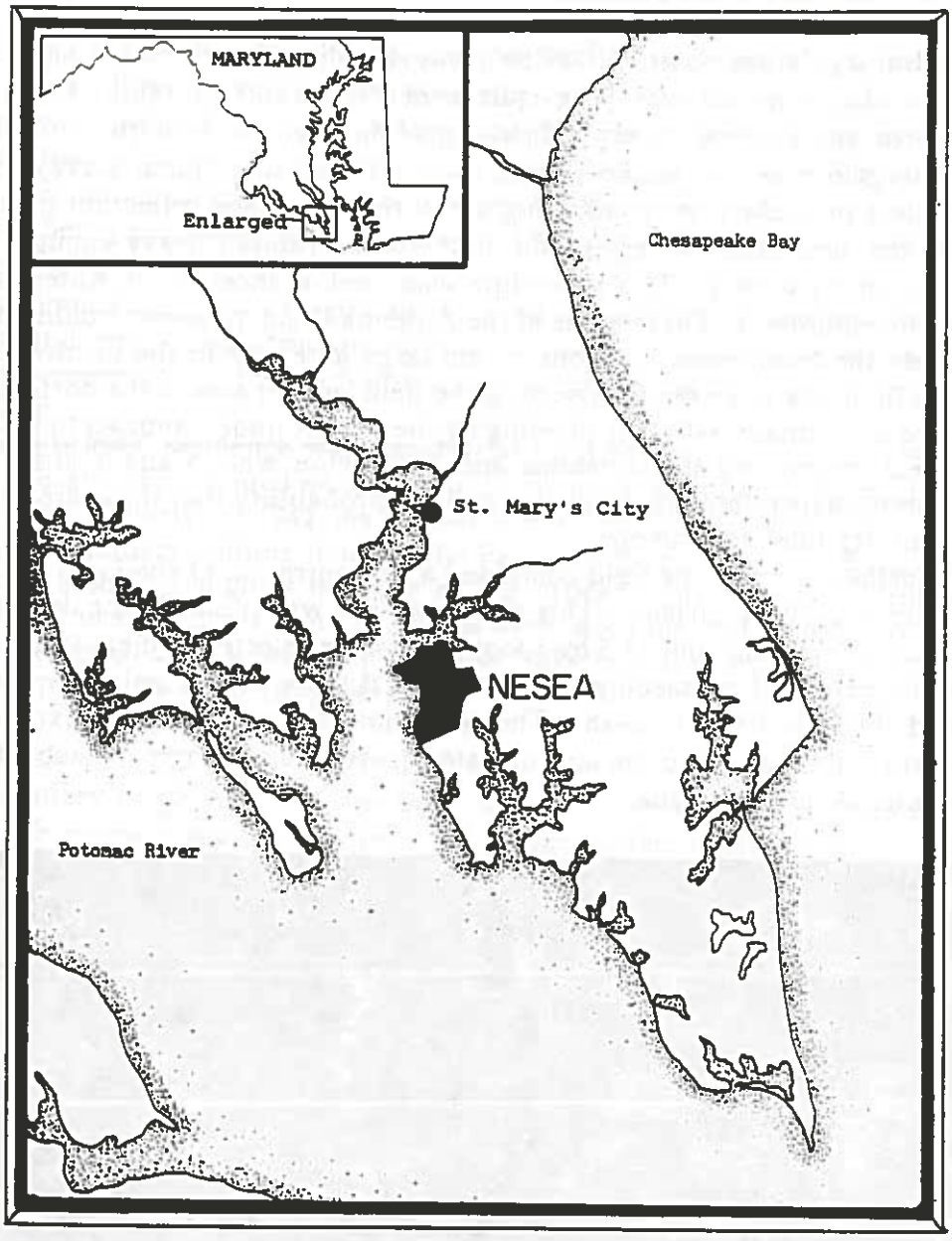
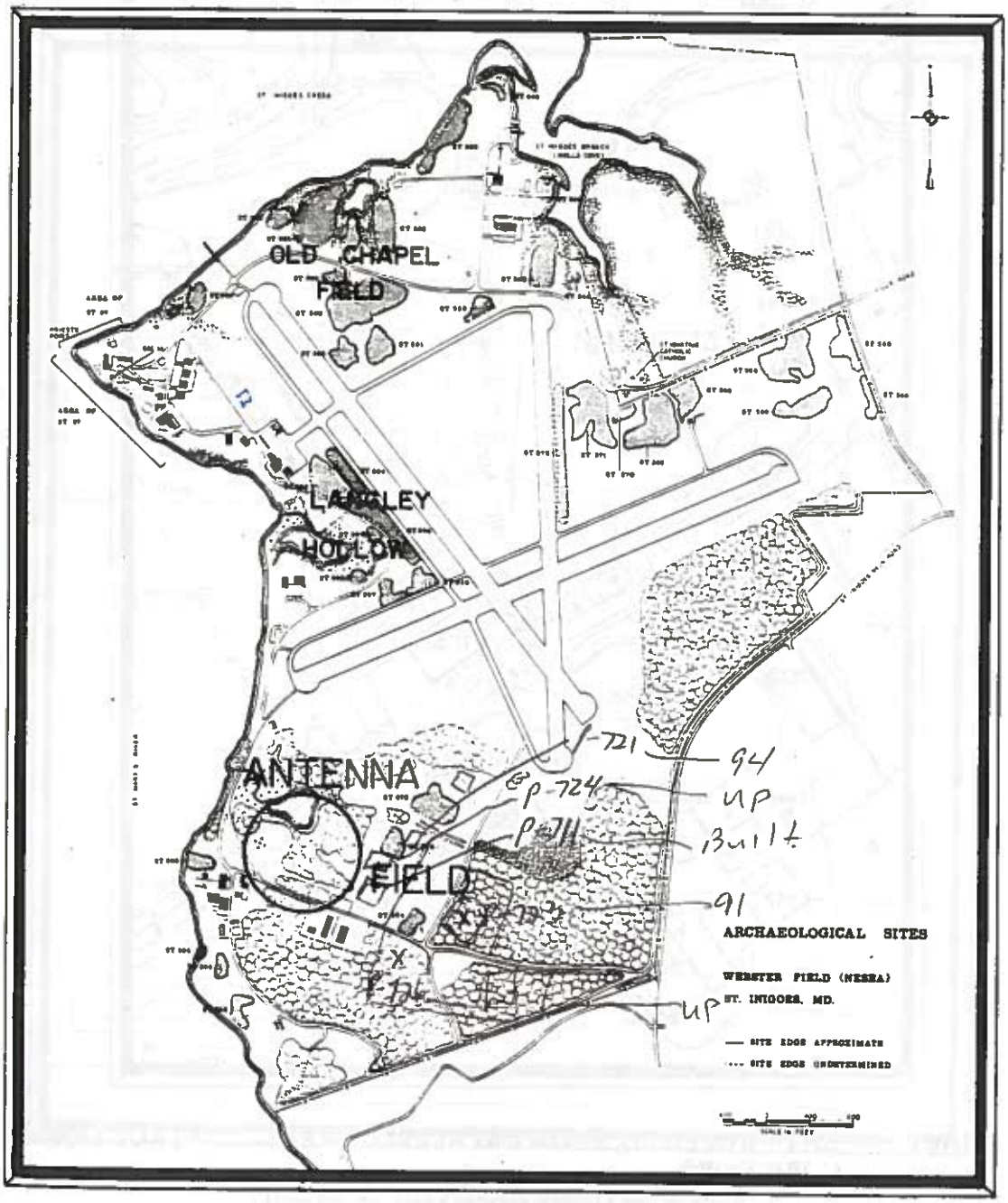


FIGURE 1. PROJECT LOCATION

Findings

As a result of the archaeological field survey conducted in the Antenna Field, site 18 ST 386 has been further delineated and more precisely dated. In addition, a second site was located and identified (18 ST 541). Artifacts recovered from both sites indicate colonial period domestic occupation. Site 18 ST 386, located in the west end of the field, was probably occupied c. 1660-1690. This site is the earliest archaeological evidence of historic occupation to be identified at NESEA, although historical documentation indicates extensive early 17th-century activity in the vicinity. The second site (18 ST 541) identified as a result of this survey is situated in the northeast end of the Antenna Field and dates to the early 18th century (c. 1700-1725). This site consists of two concentrations of colonial artifacts within a larger scatter of material. Because of the proximity of these two clusters and the similarity of recovered materials, they were judged as part of the same site.



In addition to the identification of the two colonial period sites, an isolated but highly significant colonial artifact was recovered as well as a number of aboriginal and 19th/early 20th-century artifacts. The colonial sites and other significant archaeological materials recovered from the Antenna Field are discussed in more detail below.

Neither site was found to be located in the area designated for the proposed utility line construction and construction should have minimal impact on archaeological resources in the field. The drainage pipeline will be placed neatly between the two sites (Figure 4), where surface collection has indicated a low density of artifacts. Further recommendations for site preservation are provided in the conclusion.

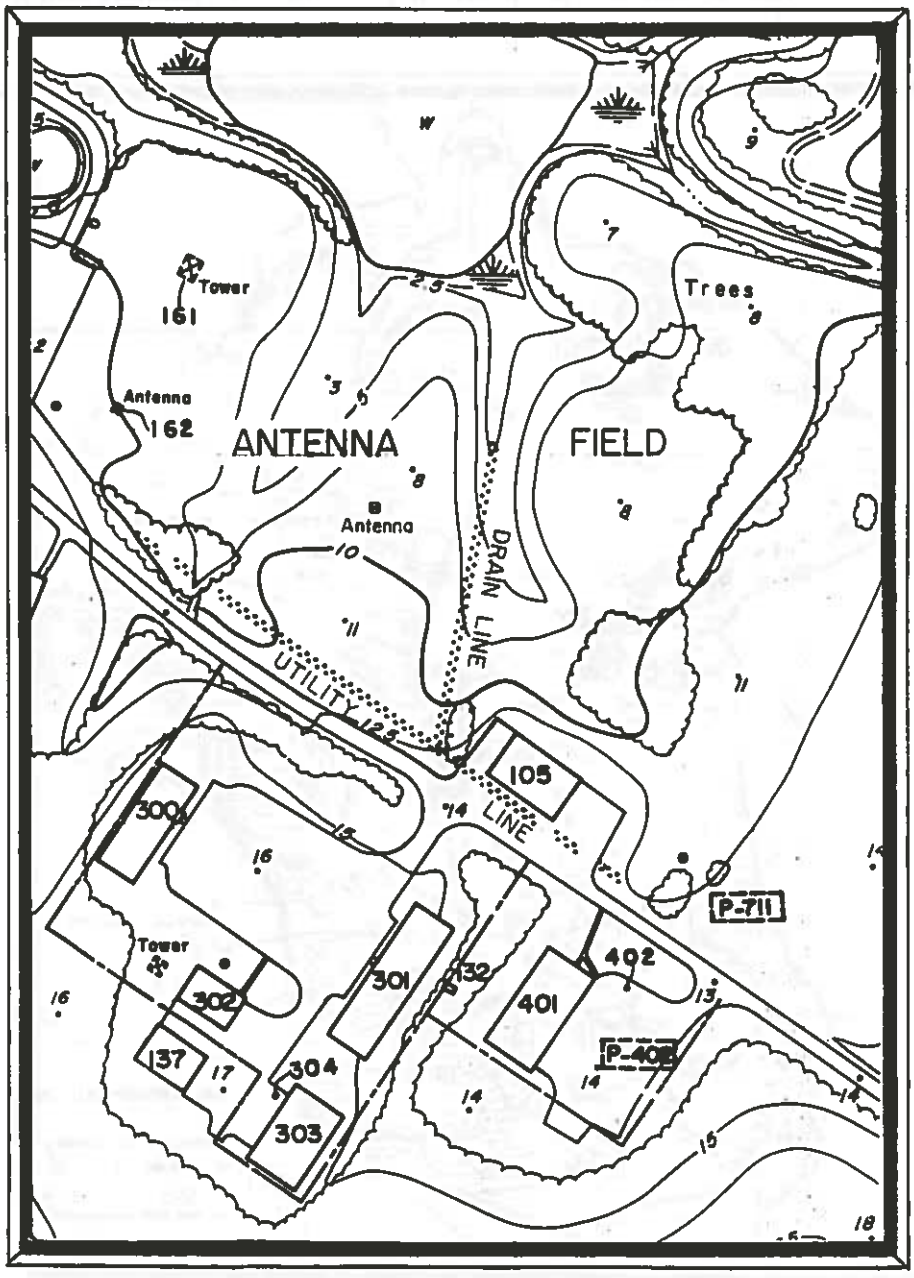


FIGURE 3. ANTENNA FIELD, SHOWING APPROXIMATE CONSTRUCTION CORRIDORS

Colonial Occupation

Large quantities of colonial architectural and domestic materials were recovered during the Antenna Field survey. Nearly all of these artifacts occurred in areas designated as either site 18 ST 386 or 18 ST 541, and are discussed as such below. One isolated colonial find of significance, two etched white clay pipe stems, occurred outside these areas of concentration, and are also discussed below.

18 ST 386:

Archaeological site 18 ST 386 was identified based on the distribution and concentration of colonial artifacts in an area of approximately 200 square feet (Area 1). This site is located in the western end of the Antenna Field and has been intruded by construction of one of the antennas (Figure 3, 5-7). The northern and western edges of the site could not be plowed, and boundaries have been ascertained based on visual inspection of the unplowed surface. These findings are in agreement with the earlier 1982 preliminary survey (Appendix I).

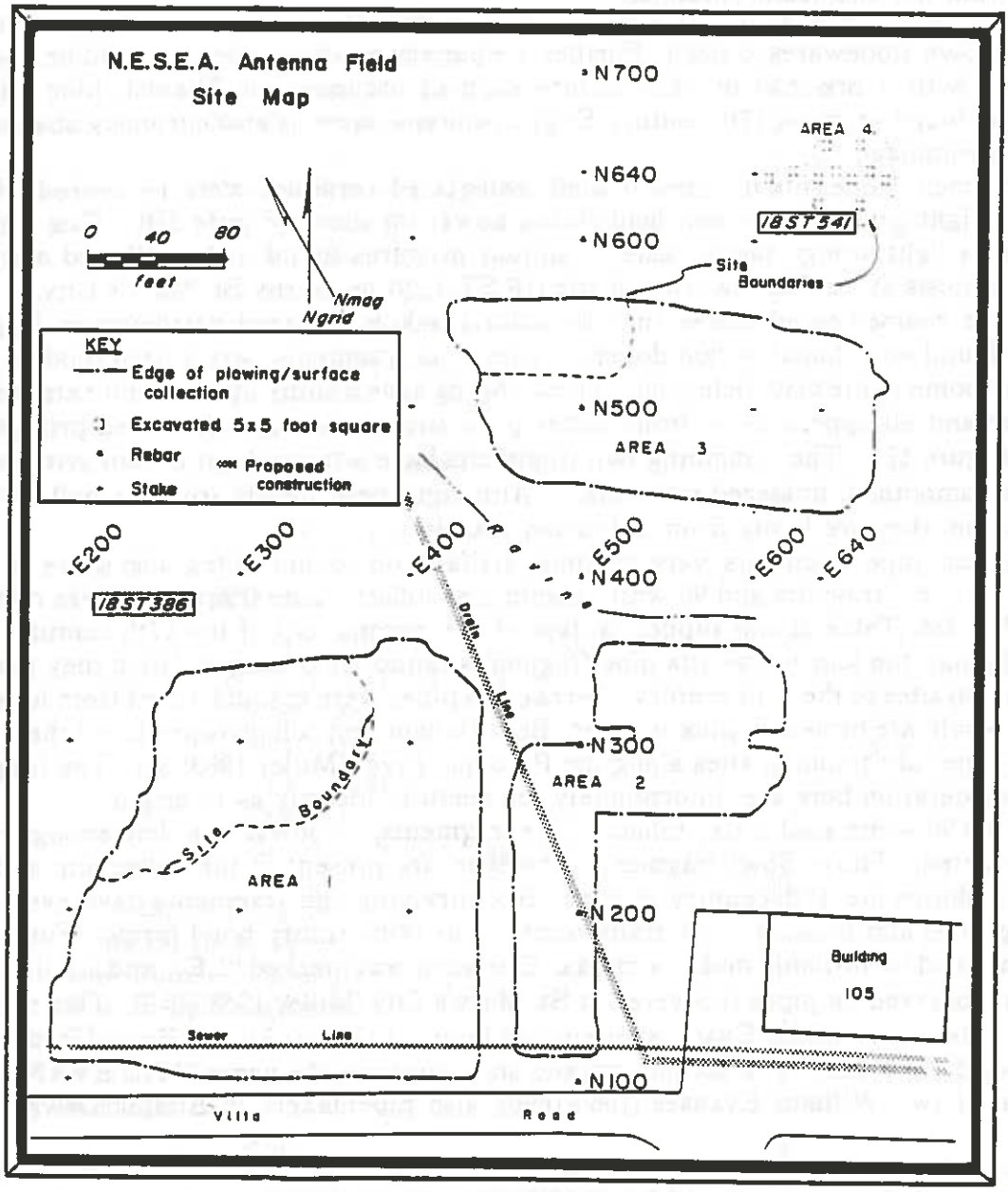


FIGURE 4. ANTENNA FIELD SITE MAP

Diagnostic artifacts recovered from 18 ST 386 indicate an occupation date range of c. 1660-1690, based predominantly on datable ceramic and tobacco pipe fragments. The site is most likely the archaeological remains of a domestic tenant occupation on St. Inigoes Manor as previously suggested (Smolek et al. 1983).

Thirty-two colonial ceramic fragments were surface collected from 18 ST 386 and are listed in Table 2. Datable colonial ceramics include two rim sherds of a North Devon Sgraffito dish (Figure 5A), two 17th-century Staffordshire slipware plate fragments, one Rhenish brown stoneware fragment, and one Manganese Mottled earthenware fragment. In addition, three earthenware fragments were recovered with a fairly soft, low-fired paste containing ochre inclusions. This type of body is characteristic of locally produced Chesapeake wares, possibly attributable to Morgan Jones, a potter working in this area c. 1660-1680. At other colonial period sites in this region, these earthenwares occur almost exclusively in contexts dating to the second half of the 17th century (Miller 1983: 90,99) and serve to confirm the dates derived from the diagnostic ceramics.

Dating evidence is also provided by the absence of certain ceramics, most notably English brown stonewares (c.1690). Further, no pottery was found which could be positively associated with a pre-1650 or 18th-century date of occupation. Rhenish blue and gray stoneware, found on most 17th-century English colonial sites, is also curiously absent in the ceramic assemblage.

Fourteen unidentified coarse-bodied lead-glazed ceramics were recovered. One of these is a light green and brown lead-glazed bowl rim sherd (Figure 5B). This fragment, which has a light orange sandy paste, is similar to wares found in late 17- and early 18th-century contests at the van Sweringen site (18 ST 1-19) in nearby St. Mary's City.

Other coarse-bodied wares include eight black lead-glazed earthenware fragments typically found on colonial period domestic sites. Six fragments have a hard reddish-purple paste with some white clay inclusions. These sherds have a shiny interior and exterior black lead glaze and all appear to be from butter pots, straight-sided vessels used primarily for storage (Figure 5D). The remaining two fragments have a red to light brown grit-tempered paste with smoothed, unglazed exteriors. Although these sherds are too small for vessel identification, they are likely from utilitarian vessels.

Tobacco pipe fragments, very common artifacts on colonial sites, also serve as dating evidence. Four terra-cotta and 90 white kaolin clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from 18 ST 386 (Table 2) and support a date of the second half of the 17th century.

Although the four terra-cotta pipe fragments cannot be precisely dated, they generally occur only on sites of the 17th century. Terra-cotta pipes were manufactured from local clays and, as a result, are brownish pink in color. Both Indians and colonists produced these pipes, and both types are found at sites along the Potomac River (Miller 1983: 83). The fragments under consideration here are unfortunately too small to identify as to origin.

Of the 90 white kaolin clay tobacco pipe fragments, no bowls complete enough to date were recovered. Thirty bowl fragments, however, are present in the collection, and identifiable attributes are 17th-century in date. Six surviving rim fragments have evidence of rouletting (five) and incising (one), traits common to 17th-century bowl forms. Futher, two stems contained identifiable maker's marks. One stem was marked "LE," and similar marks have been observed on pipes recovered at St. Mary's City (Miller 1983: 76-7). This mark has been attributed to Llewellin Evans, a pipemaker known to be working in Bristol from 1661 to 1680 (Oswald 1975: 152). The second marked stem contains the name "WIL EVANS," probably one of two William Evanses (1660-1696), also pipemakers in Bristol (Oswald 1975: 152-3).

White clay tobacco pipe stems are also useful tools for dating colonial sites. As tobacco decreased in cost throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, tobacco pipe stems lengthened and stem bore holes necessarily grew smaller. Fifty-six of the pipe stem fragments were measurable and their relative frequency is presented in Table 2. When these findings are

compared with those of known dates, the distribution of bore diameters from 18 ST 386 suggests a rough date of c. 1650-1680 (Harrington 1954). This sample size is admittedly small and, therefore, the results must be used with caution and primarily as supporting evidence. This information can, however, be interpreted as supporting a second half of the 17th-century date.

Other domestic refuse is represented by four bottle glass sherds, fourteen bone fragments, a heavily corroded iron buckle fragment and a piece of corroded iron strap.

Colonial brick, window glass and nail fragments were also found associated with 18 ST 386, indicating that some kind of domestic structure stood there. Low quantities of brick fragments suggest that this structure was probably a frame building, although only 10 nails were recovered. The use of brick was probably restricted to a chimney.

Ceramics			
	Tin-glazed Earthenware	2	
	Staffordshire Slipware	2	
	Manganese Mottled Ware	1	
	North Devon Sgraffito	2	
	Rhenish Brown Stoneware	1	
	Chalky Pasted Earthenware	1	
	Buckley-like Earthenware	1	
	Black Glazed Earthenware, hard purple paste	5	
	Black Glazed Earthenware, gritty red paste	1	
	Locally Manufactured Earthenware	3	
	Unidentified Lead Glazed Earthenware	10	
	Unglazed Earthenware	3	
Tobacco Pipes			
	Terra Cotta Clay Pipe Fragments	4	
	White Clay Pipe Fragments:		
	9/64" stem	2	(3.6%)
	8/64" stem	17	(30.4%)
	7/64" stem	28	(50.0%)
	6/64" stem	9	(16.1%) (N = 56)
	Unmeasureable fragments	34	
	Total	90	
Case Bottle Fragment		1	
Wine Bottle Fragment		3	
Iron Buckle Fragment		1	
Iron Strap Fragment		1	
Brick		70	
Window Glass		6	
Wrought Nail		6	
Unidentified Nail		4	
Bone		14	

TABLE 2. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM 18 ST 386

Distribution of colonial domestic and architectural materials and shell were produced to identify as precisely as possible site boundaries. In addition, these maps indicate areas of most intense refuse dumping and the probable location of subsurface remains. This information, presented in Figures 6, 7, and 8, will serve to focus any additional archaeological investigation at this site.

The distribution of brick, nails, and window glass (Figure 6) indicates that these materials are heavily concentrated within the site boundaries. Within these boundaries, an even higher concentration was observed in the approximate center of the site (N260-310/E280-360), and this cluster may represent the surface remains of a domestic structure.

The distribution of domestic materials (Figure 7) is more heavily concentrated north, east and southeast of the cluster of architectural artifacts. Further, shell, which appears to be heavily distributed throughout the entire lower field (Figure 8), is especially concentrated north of the architectural concentration, co-occurring with a cluster of domestic artifacts. This area may well be the location of refuse from a kitchen/hall. The remaining clusters of domestic materials are also likely refuse dumping areas, possibly from contexts other than a hall/kitchen.

In summary, 18 ST 386 is a c. 1660-1690 colonial domestic site, approximately 200 feet square in the western edge of the Antenna Field (Area 1). The site was likely a small tenant farmer occupation and not the site of the 17th-century priests' residence and manor house. The poor drainage capabilities and soil quality of the land would not have been preferred for settlement, and the artifact assemblage, though small in size, contained no artifacts to suggest a wealthy household. Architectural evidence recovered from the field's surface indicated the structure was most likely a post-supported frame building with at least one chimney partly constructed of brick. This type of dwelling was typical in the 17th-century Chesapeake and housed Marylanders of all social levels (Carson et al. 1981).

Site 18 ST 386 is the earliest archaeological evidence of colonial occupation at NESEA and the only 17th-century site yet identified. The site is highly significant as a potential source of information about tenant life in colonial Maryland as very few 17th-century tenant sites have been investigated in Maryland to date. Because tenant farmers of this period rarely left more than an often skewed sample of vital statistics, most information about their daily lives will probably derive from archaeological investigation. Fortunately, the present proposed construction project will not adversely impact 18 ST 386, and the site should be vigorously protected in the future.

18 ST 541:

A second colonial period domestic site (18 ST 541) was also identified during the Antenna Field archaeological survey. This site was recently brought to the attention of the Regional Archaeologist by an employee at NESEA who had collected the site. Artifacts recovered from 18 ST 541 indicate that it is a first quarter of the 18th-century domestic occupation site. This early 18th-century site is located in the northeastern portion of the Antenna Field, slightly north of the ravine (Figures 4; 9-11). Two concentrations of early 18th-century domestic and architectural artifacts and oyster shell were observed during the field survey, in Areas 3 and 4. The first concentration was identified through surface collection of the plowed portion of the field (Area 3) and is most apparent from the E470 to E560 line, with the N500 line forming the approximate southern boundary (Figure 9-10, and 11). The northern boundary, defined on the basis of shell distribution, is formed approximately by the N620 line (Figure 11).

The second area of concentration occurred in the unplowed portion of the field (Area 4), and boundaries are defined primarily by a heavy concentration of oyster shell (Figure 11). Eleven 5-by-5-foot test units were excavated to subsoil in the approximate center of this concentration (Figure 4), and five of these units were screened through 3/8-inch mesh for artifact

recovery. The strata in these test units consisted of a thin level of brown silty loam mixed with shell, brick bits, and colonial artifacts, averaging 0.5 foot in thickness. This level, removed as plowzone, overlay yellow silty clay subsoil. Although a relatively high density of artifacts was recovered from the screened test units (Table 3), no subsurface colonial features were encountered in any square, a rather surprising finding considering the artifact concentration.

A large quantity of historic artifacts was recovered during the testing of 18 ST 541, including both domestic and architectural materials (Table 3, Plate 2). Diagnostic materials support a domestic occupation of the first quarter of the 18th century. The artifact assemblage indicates a tenant of poor to middling status.

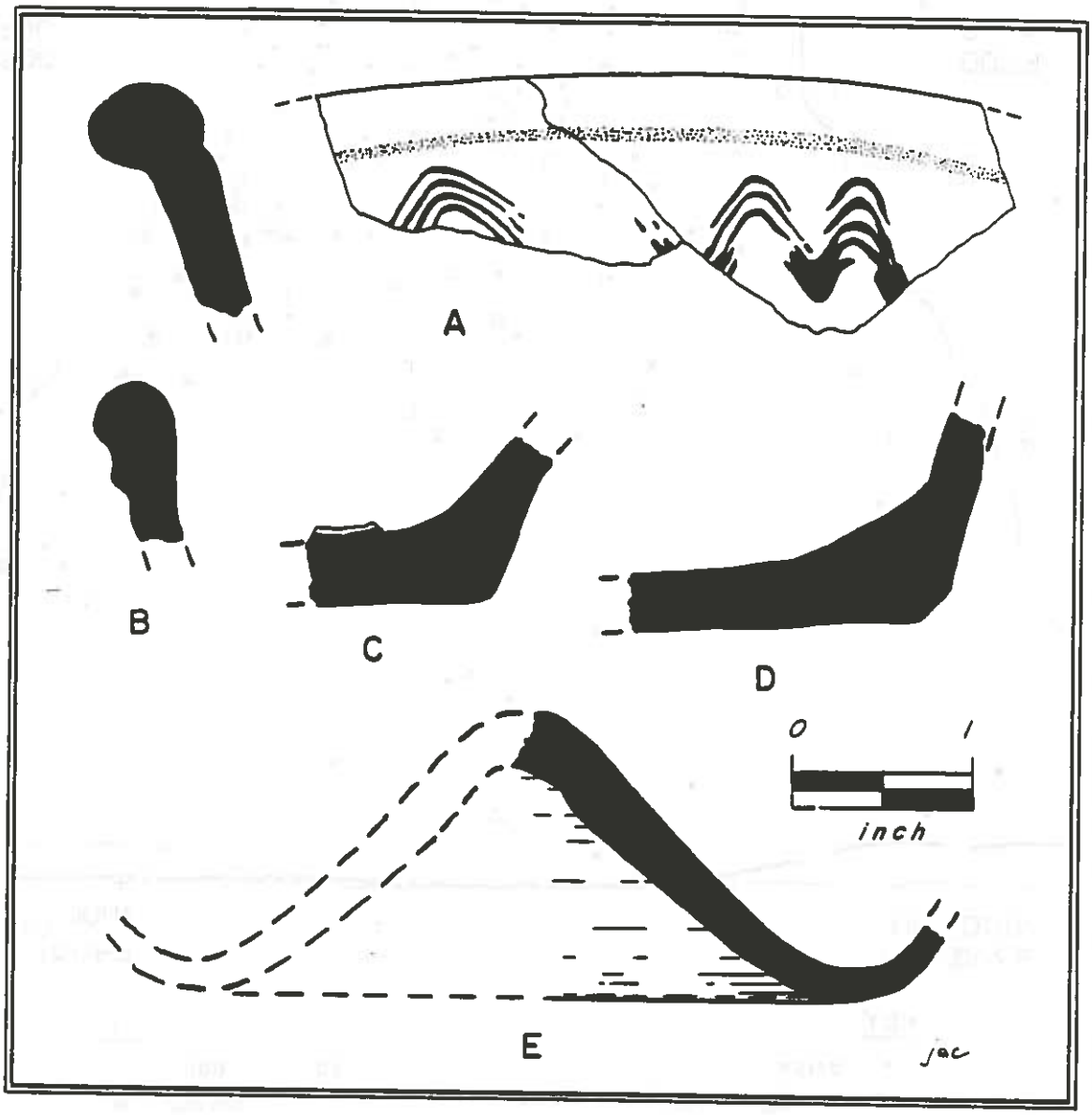


FIGURE 5. CERAMIC AND GLASS ARTIFACTS FROM 18ST 386 AND 18 ST 541

(A) North Devon Sgraffito dish rim sherds (18 ST 386);
(B) Green and brown lead-glazed earthenware bowl rim sherd (18 ST 386);
(C) Mottled brown lead-glazed earthenware milk pan base sherd (18 ST 541);
(D) Black lead-glazed earthenware butter pot base sherd (18 ST 386);
Dark green round wine bottle base (18 ST 541).

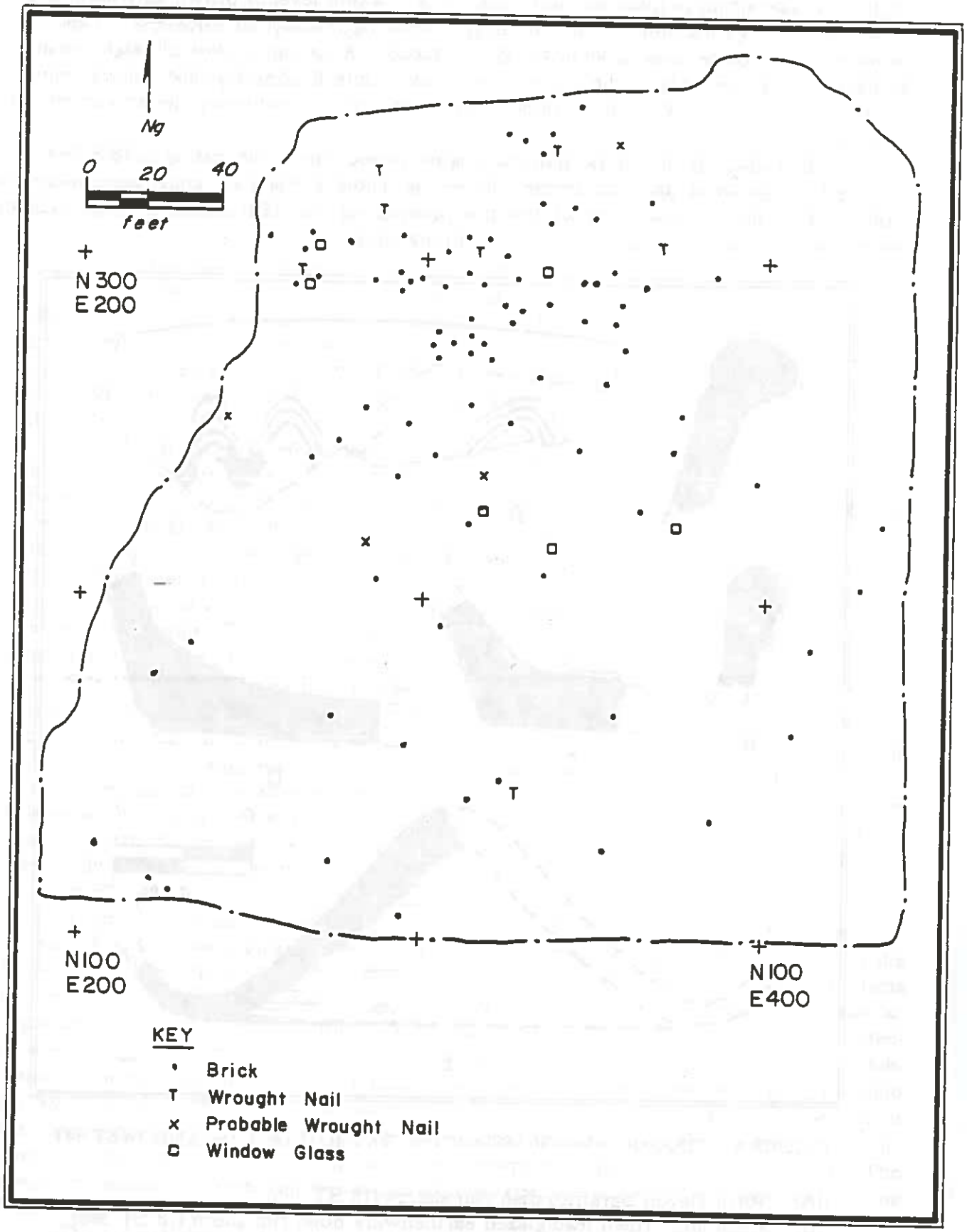


FIGURE 6. DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS, AREA 1 (18 ST 386)

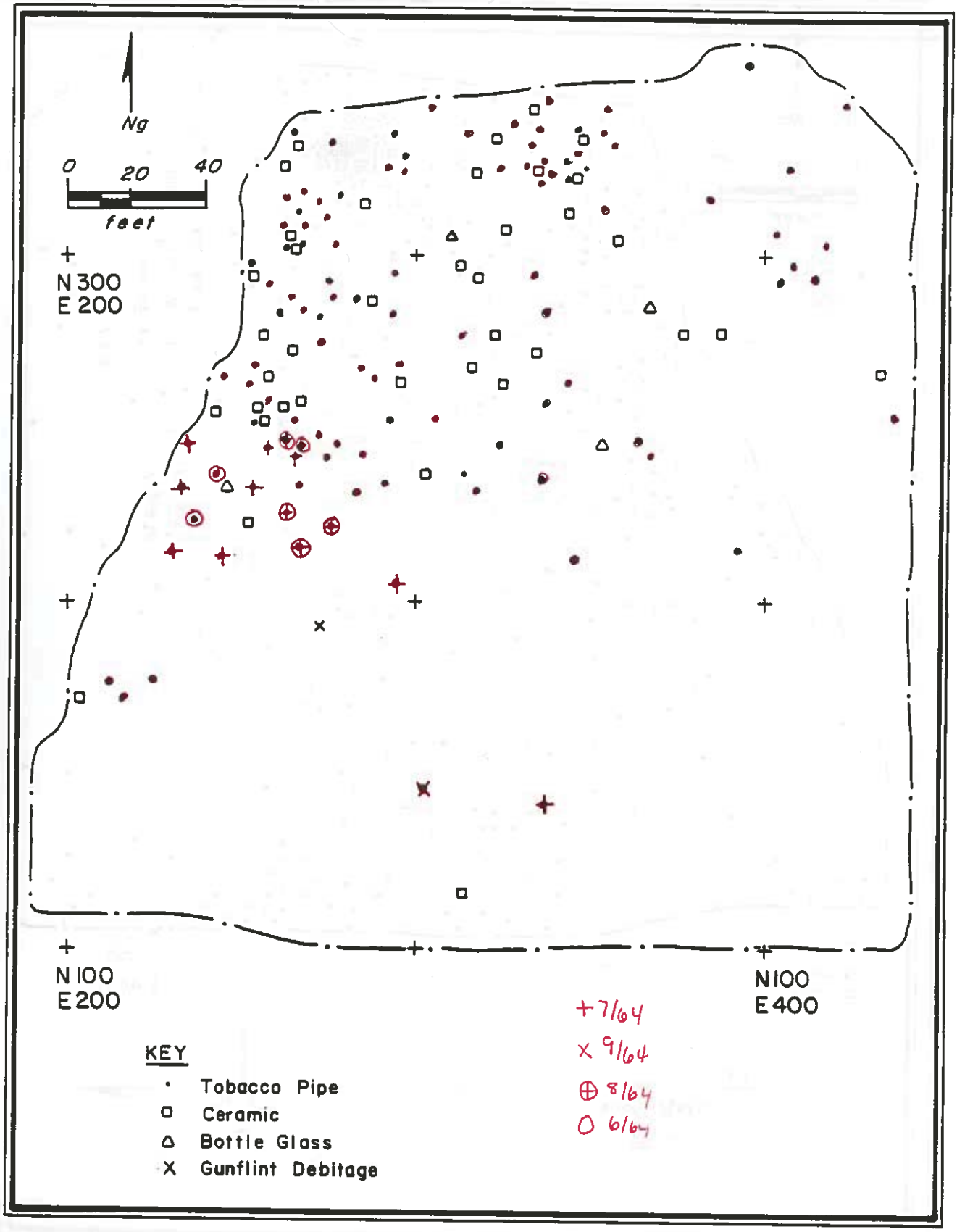


FIGURE 7. DISTRIBUTION OF DOMESTIC MATERIALS, AREA 1 (18 ST 386)

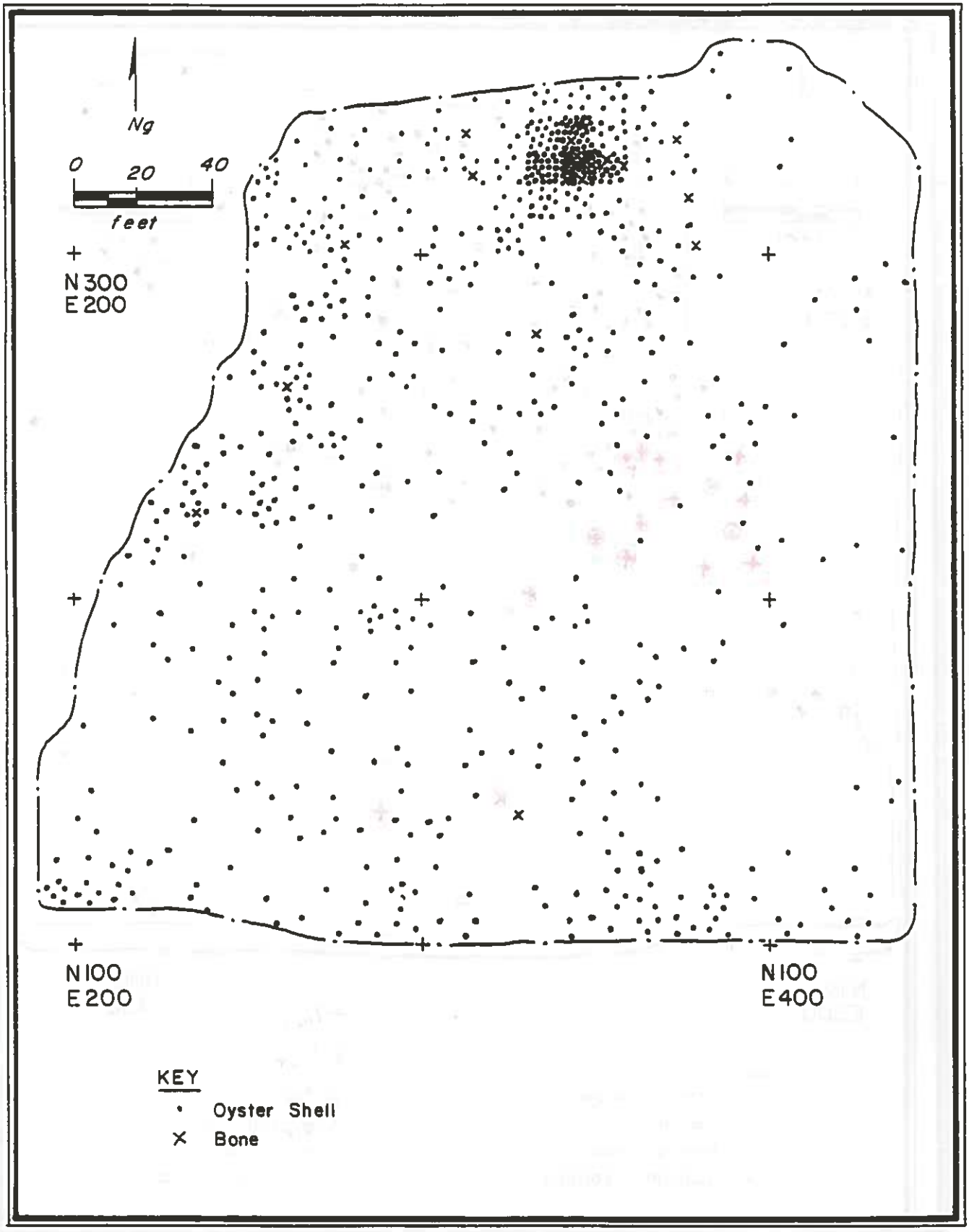


FIGURE 8. DISTRIBUTION OF OYSTER SHELL AND BONE, AREA 1 (18 ST 386)

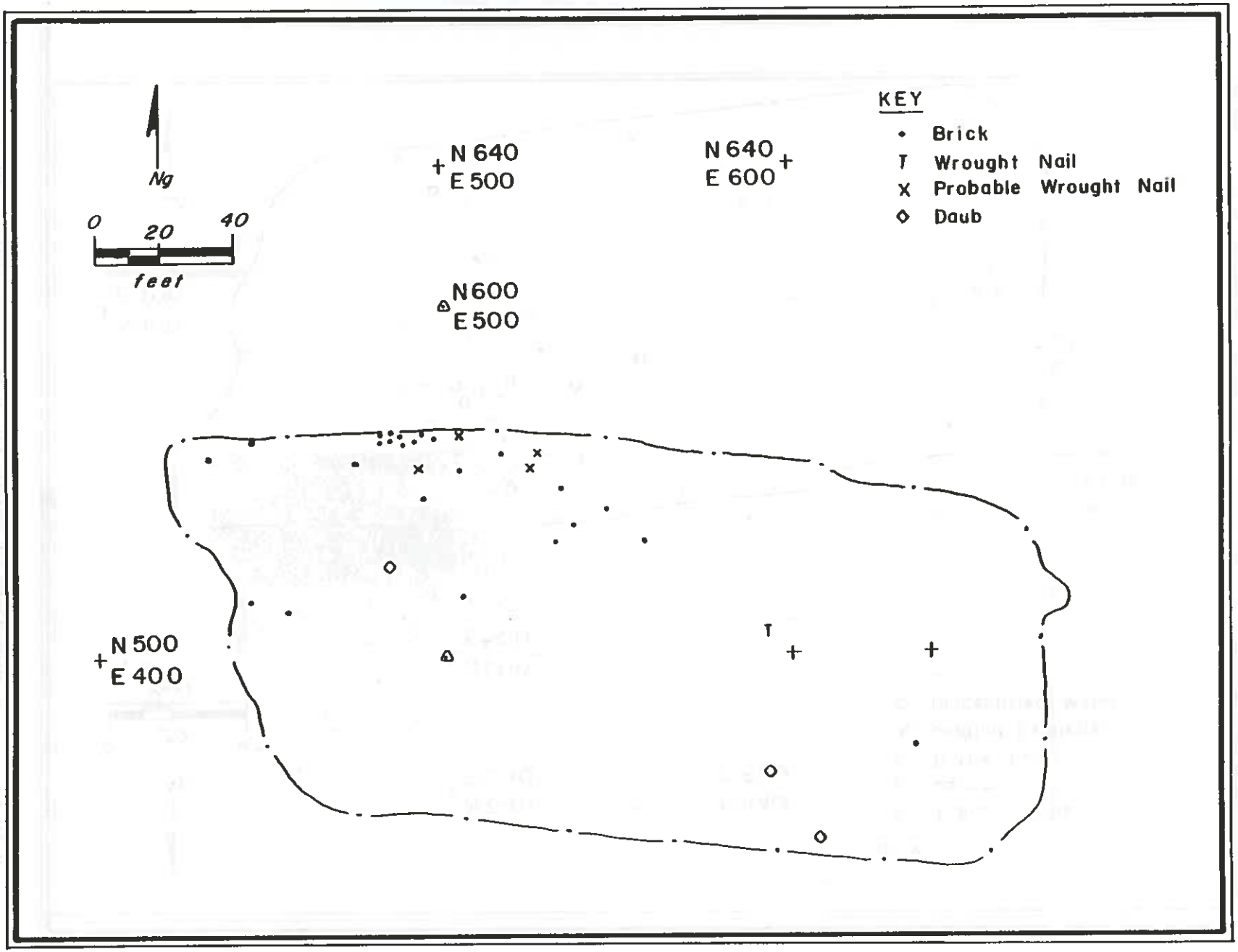


FIGURE 9. DISTRIBUTION OF ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS, AREA 3 18 ST 541)

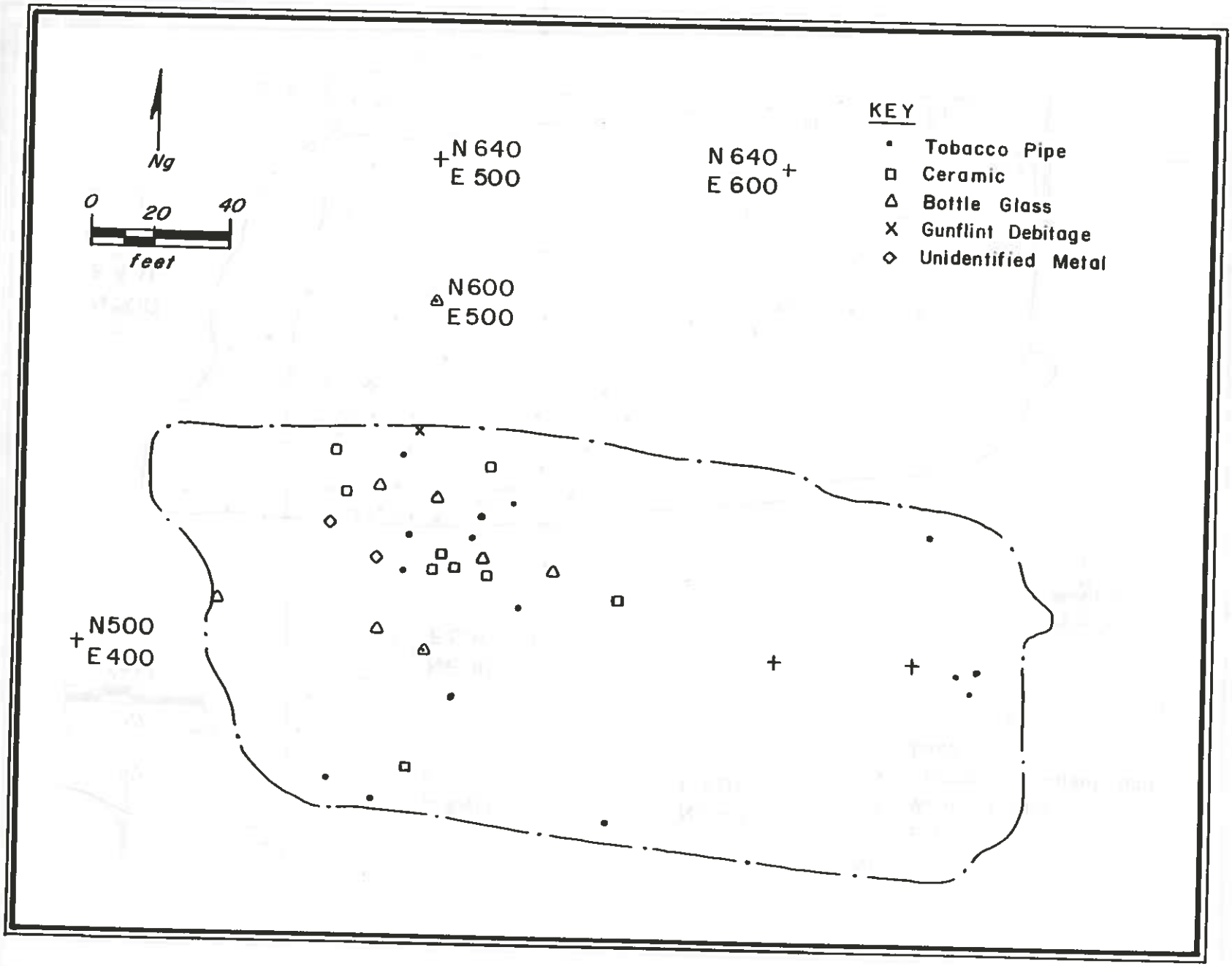


FIGURE 10. DISTRIBUTION OF DOMESTIC MATERIALS, AREA 3 (18 ST 541)

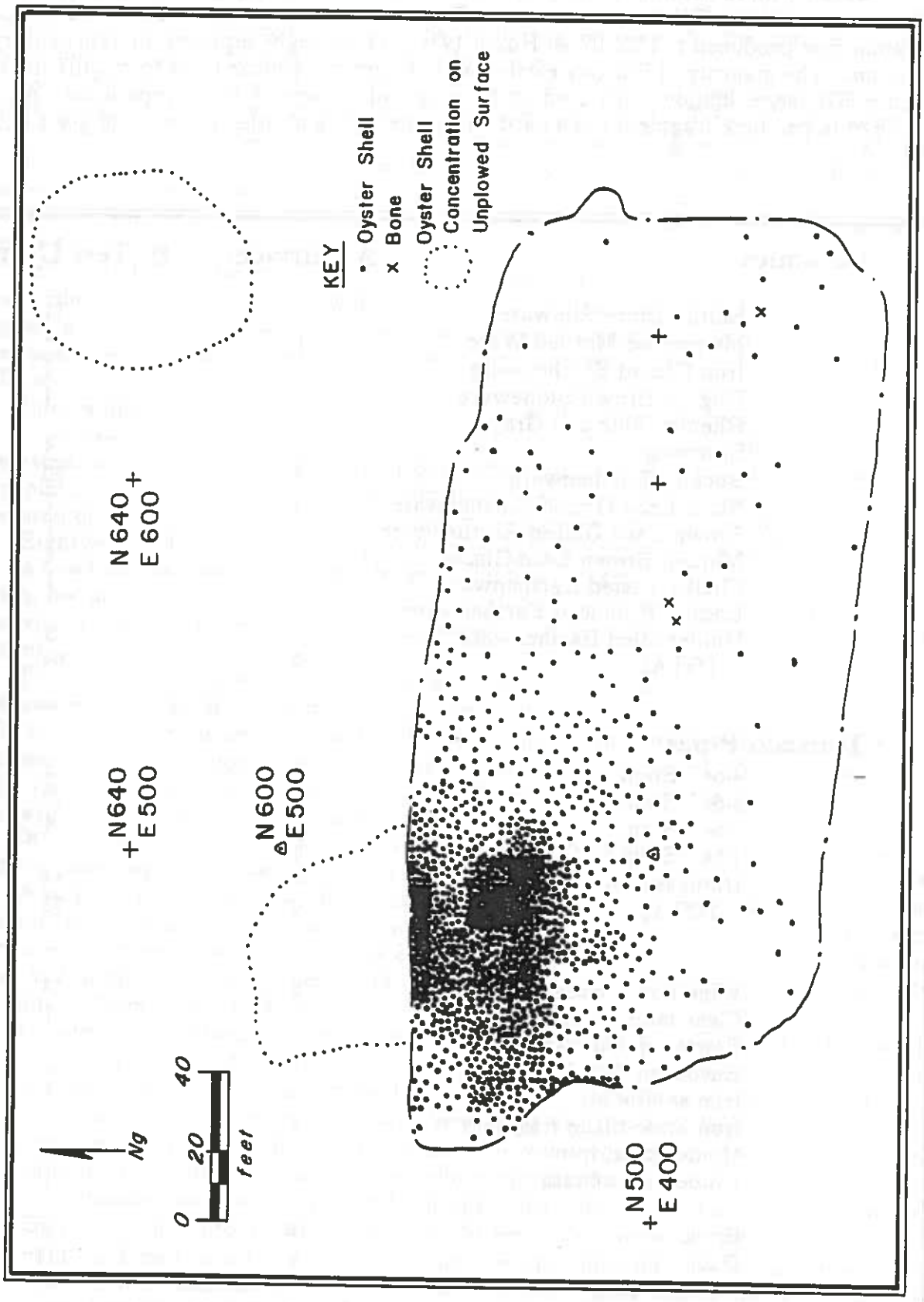


FIGURE 11. DISTRIBUTION OF OYSTER SHELL, AREAS 3 AND 4 (18 ST 541)

Seventy-three ceramic fragments were recovered from the site and are typical early 18th-century wares. The large quantity of Buckley pottery, a black lead-glazed utilitarian ceramic first produced c. 1720 (Noel Hume 1974: 133) strongly supports an 18th-century occupation. The majority of Buckley earthenware fragments appear to be from milk pans (see Figure 5D), large, shallow pans used in dairying and household food preparation. Another single milk pan base fragment has a hard buff paste with a mottled brown lead glaze (Figure 5C).

Ceramics	A (Surface)	B (Test Units)
Staffordshire Slipware		11
Manganese Mottled Ware	1	9
Iron Glazed Earthenware		3
English Brown Stoneware		1
Rhenish Blue and Gray Stoneware		4
Buckley Earthenware	3	20
Black Lead Glazed Earthenware	4	7
Brown Lead Glazed Earthenware		1
Mottled Brown Lead-Glazed		1
Chalky Pasted Earthenware		1
Locally Produced Earthenware	1	
Unidentified Earthenware		6
TOTAL	9	64
Tobacco Pipes		
4/64" Stem	1	2
5/64" Stem	3	29
6/64" Stem		4
7/64" Stem	1	
Unmeasurable Fragment	4	44
TOTAL	9	78
Wine bottle glass	5	14
Clear table glass		1
Pewter spoon fragment		1
European flint fragment	1	2
Iron snaffle bit		1
Iron knife blade fragment	1	
Unidentified iron	2	3
Unidentified brass		1
Brick	19	120
Daub	1	111
Wrought Nail		89
Unidentified Nail	4	18
Mortar		1

TABLE 3. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM AREAS 3 AND 4 (18 ST 54)

This sherd is identical in form, paste, and glaze to a milk pan found at the John Hicks site in St. Mary's City, occupied begin- ning c. 1720. Both fragments exhibit the same flaw on the vessel's interior glaze, probably a result of kiln firing.

Archaeological sites are also dated by the absence of certain diagnostic artifacts. No positively identified 17th-century wares were recovered from 18 ST 541. The presence of Staffordshire Slipware, Manganese Mottled earthenware and English brown and Rhenish blue and gray stonewares cannot be considered as evidence of 17th-century occupation, since these wares continued to be produced well into the 18th century. Further, ware types typical of the second quarter of the 18th century, particularly white salt-glazed stoneware, were not recovered.

In addition to datable ceramic types, a number of unidentified coarse wares were found. Black lead-glazed earthenwares are present on most late 17th/18th-century sites. Fragments from 18 ST 541 have a typically hard reddish-purple paste, and most derive from butter pots, used primarily for storage. Other coarse wares are listed in Table 3 and Appendix II, and were poorly preserved.

Interestingly, not a single sherd of tin-glazed earthenware was recovered from 18 ST 541. Tin-glazed earthenwares are considerably more fragile than other earthen and stonewares, but are frequently recovered from plowed contexts. Tin-glazed forms usually include plates, saucers, basins and punch bowls. These tablewares may have been supplemented or replaced by forms in other materials, possibly wood or pewter.

Eighty-eight white clay tobacco pipe fragments were found during the survey of 18 ST 541: 44 bowl and 44 stem fragments. None of the bowl fragments are complete enough to identify, nor are any of the stems marked or decorated. The absence of rouletting or incising on surviving rim fragments, however, suggests an 18th-century date as most tobacco pipe bowls of the 18th century were plain.

The measurable pipe bores are small and point to an 18th-century date. Forty stem fragments were measurable, and more than three-fourths (32) had bore diameters of 5/64 inch (Table 3). The curve formed by this distribution of bore diameters is steep, and suggests a fairly short-term occupation - possibly as late and as constricted as c. 1715-1725 (Harrington 1954). This would account for the presence of Buckley wares and the high proportion of stems with bore diameters of 5/64 inch.

Other domestic artifacts include 19 round bottle glass sherds, including one nearly complete base fragment of late 17th/early 18th-century form (Figure 5E) (Noel Hume 1974: 63-4). A single fragment of clear table glass was also found, as well as three European flint fragments and a small portion of an iron snaffle bit (Plate 2B). Also recovered was a pewter spoon bowl fragment with a rat tail (Plate 2A). Although rat tails are present on spoons of the second half of the 17th-century, pewter rat-tail spoons are most common at sites of the early 18th century (Noel Hume 1974: 183).

Architectural artifacts include brick, daub and wrought nails (Table 3). The small quantity of brick recovered (139 fragments) suggests that it was used only as a minor part in the construction of the dwelling, probably the chimney. The large amount of daub (112 fragments) indicates the chimney may have been built of brick and daub, a fairly typical form of chimney construction in the 17th century. No window glass was recovered. Test excavations failed to uncover any subsurface architectural features.

Two separate concentrations of artifacts and oyster shell (Areas 3 and 4) were found at site 18 ST 541 at an approximate distance of 150 feet. Considerably fewer artifacts were recovered from Area 3 than 4 (Table 3). Only nine ceramic, nine tobacco pipe and five bottle glass fragments were associated with Area 3, and the majority of total artifacts was derived from 4. This difference is due in large part to the methods of recovery - surface collection and plowzone excavation - used at 18 ST 541. The few ceramics recovered from Area 3 are almost identical to comparable types recovered from Area 4 in both paste and glaze, and although the sample of tobacco pipes from both areas is precariously small, bore diameters

are generally similar. The proximity of the two concentrations and general similarity of the artifact assemblages strongly suggest these two areas are associated.

Comparing and interpreting artifact assemblages recovered under different conditions must necessarily be attempted with some caution. The Area 3 assemblage contains primarily coarse utilitarian earthenwares, tobacco pipe fragments and some bottle glass. Area 4 contains a large proportion of coarse wares, pipes, and bottle glass, but it also contains a significantly large proportion of fine-bodied earthen and stone tablewares as well as a pewter spoon (Table 3). This evidence, cautiously accepted, suggests that while food preparation and storage likely occurred at both areas, food consumption occurred mainly at Area 4. Area 4 may represent the location of the dwelling, and Area 3 a detached kitchen or milk house.

Archaeological evidence from 18 ST 541 indicates the site is a domestic occupation dating sometime during the first quarter of the 18th century, possibly c. 1715-1725. Two concentrations of artifacts indicate that two structures may have stood at the site. These structures were probably frame, since brick is present only in small amounts. Testing in Area 4 in an attempt to locate a structure failed to reveal any subsurface remains, although quantities of brick, daub, and nails were present in the plowzone. The possibility exists that the excavation units may have missed any structural remains, including fence lines and other nonarchitectural features. Another explanation is that the structure at Area 4 may have been a simple box-framed dwelling with sills placed directly on the ground. Such a building technique was a part of architectural tradition in the colonial Chesapeake (Carson et al. 1981: 144), and would leave very little trace in the ground. Similar low visibility structures have been identified in the Chesapeake region. For example, at Notley Hall (18 ST 75) in northern St. Mary's County, a substantial residence dating c. 1720-1775 was excavated and found to have had ground-laid sills (Pogue 1981: 31). At Wolstenholme Town, Virginia, early 17th-century structures were excavated which incorporated both hole-set posts and trench-laid sills (Carson et al. 1981: 193). These dwellings would have been less rot resistant than post- or block-supported frame dwellings, and this may account for the short-term occupation of the site.

Isolated Finds:

During the survey of the Antenna Field, an unusual and significant colonial find was recovered which was apparently not associated with either 18 ST 386 or 118 ST 541. These are two white kaolin clay pipe stem fragments which both exhibit etched inscriptions. The most informative stem is etched "JOHN LEWIS" with an accompanying date of "1666" (Plates 3 and 4). The second stem contains the initials "D. R.," in slightly neater handwork, each letter followed by a period. Both stems, along with a third, unmarked stem, were recovered from the same grid unit (Square 4965) along the eastern edge of the field (Figure 10). All three stems have bore diameters of 5/64 inch.

These artifacts and their archaeological context are very unusual. The three pipe stems are located at least 100 feet east and approximately 110 feet south of the concentrations of early 18th-century materials associated with 18 ST 541 and even farther from 18 ST 386. No other colonial domestic or architectural artifacts were recovered in this area except in very minor amounts (Figures 9 and 10), and not in enough quantity to indicate occupation. Both the etched pipes and the plain stem have bore diameters of only 5/64 inch. Stem diameters of that size are relatively rare on sites of the 17th century, particularly those of the third quarter, although one of the stems bears the date "1666." For example, no pipe stems with this size diameter were recovered from 18 ST 386 (Table 2), although the sample size from that site is admittedly quite small. Excavations at the Village Center in St. Mary's City, occupied from 1634 until c. 1710, yielded 2122 stem fragments of which only 44 (2.1%) had bore diameters of 5/64 inch (Miller 1983: 75).

Documentary research to identify John Lewis led to the discovery of two John Lewises in Maryland by 1666. A John Lewis arrived in St. Mary's County in 1664 from Bristol, England, where he was reported to have been a merchant. Little is known about this John Lewis other than he died in 1671 (Perog. Court, Test. Proc. 5, 116).

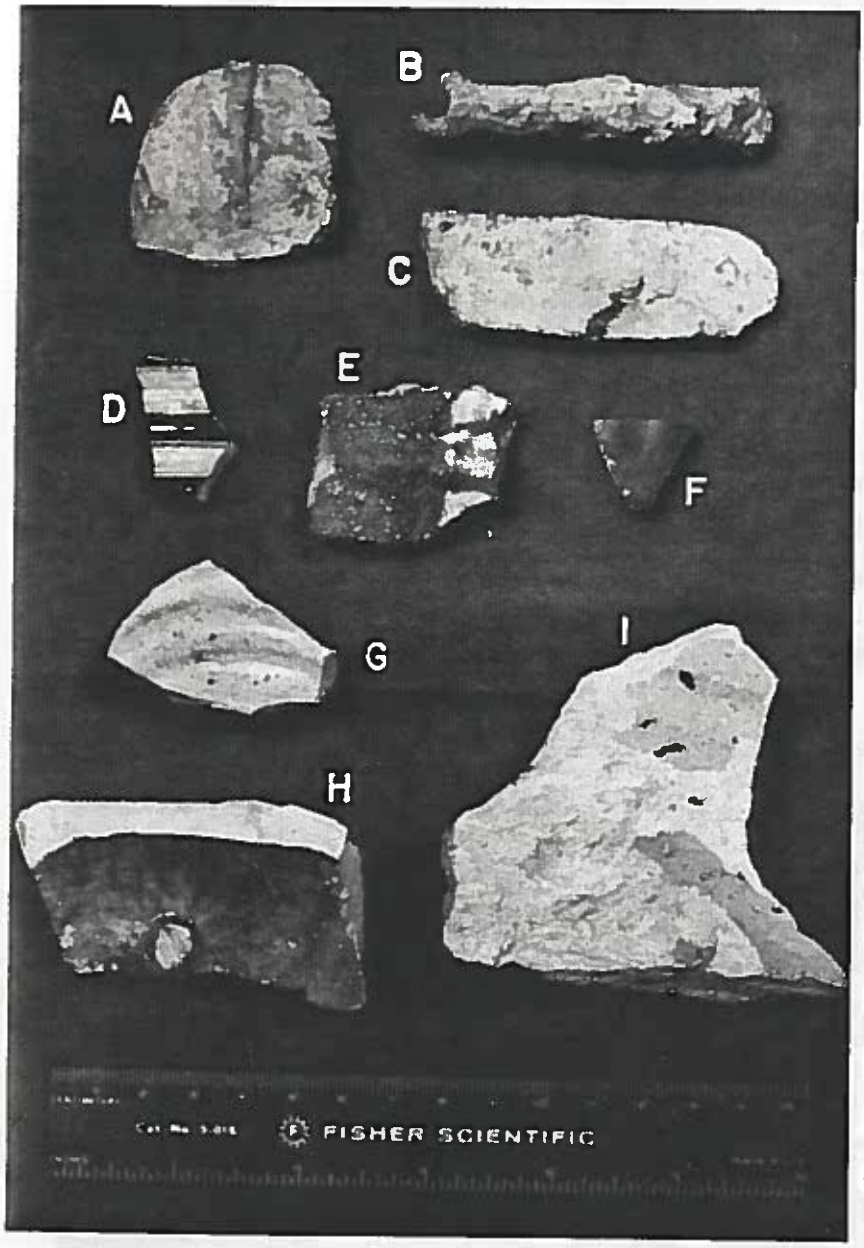


PLATE 2. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM 18 ST 541

(A) Pewter spoon bowl fragment with rattail handle attached;
(B) Iron snaffle bit fragment;
(C) Iron knife blade fragment;
(D) Cobalt-decorated Rhenish stoneware mug sherd;
(E) Black lead-glazed earthenware fragment;
(F) Manganese mottled earthenware fragment;
(G) Staffordshire slipware drinking pot base fragment;
(H) Mottled brown lead-glazed earthenware milk pan base fragrment (see Figure 5C);
(I) Buckley earthenware milk pan base fragment.

A second John Lewis was identified as a planter and householder on nearby St. George's, also owned by the Jesuits. Lewis and his wife, Katherine, immigrated to Maryland from England in 1662 or 1663, and his rights of land were claimed in 1663 (Land Office Patents, Liber 5, f. 367). He died in 1677, and when his estate was probated, his belongings included some livestock, pewter tableware, iron cookware and, of especial interest, two books, one of which was "very old" (Inv. and Acct., Liber 4, f. 583).

Based on this information, then, the historically documented John Lewis in this area in 1666 was probably literate and able to write. Further, he was living on property also owned by the Jesuits, directly across the river from St. Inigoes Manor. In the 17th century, transportation was almost completely water-oriented, and John Lewis could have had ample reason and opportunity to journey to St. Inigoes Manor. His presence in the Antenna Field vicinity may be linked to the occupants of 18 ST 386, occupied c. 1660-1690.

The small size of the pipe stem bores, rare on sites of the 17th century, may indicate that a later colonial occupant etched the pipe stems. If John Lewis had been a tenant of the Jesuits, one of his children could have remained on the manor as a tenant and etched his father's name. This is one of many possibilities, but the date of 1666 remains a mystery, as does "D.R.."

Finally, the possibility does exist that these two stems could be the result of some modern day hoax. The lack of associated artifacts, the stem bore diameter problem, and the unusual nature of the find admittedly caused some initial suspicion. However, when the stems were shown, unwashed, to archaeologists from both St. Mary's City Commission and the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, all were agreed that the outward appearance of the stems strongly supported their authenticity. Further, such a "hoax" would indicate a sophisticated knowledge of the historical background of St. Inigoes Manor. The etched stems are, therefore, not judged to be fakes.

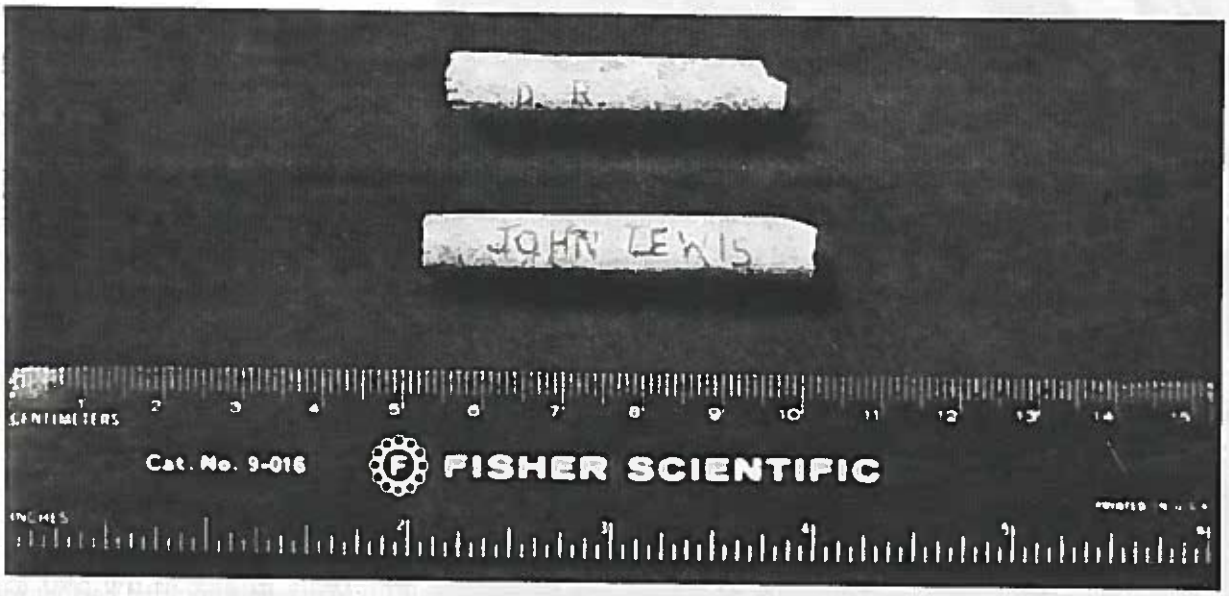


PLATE 3. ISOLATED CLAY PIPE STEMS, MARKED "JOHN LEWIS" AND "D.R."

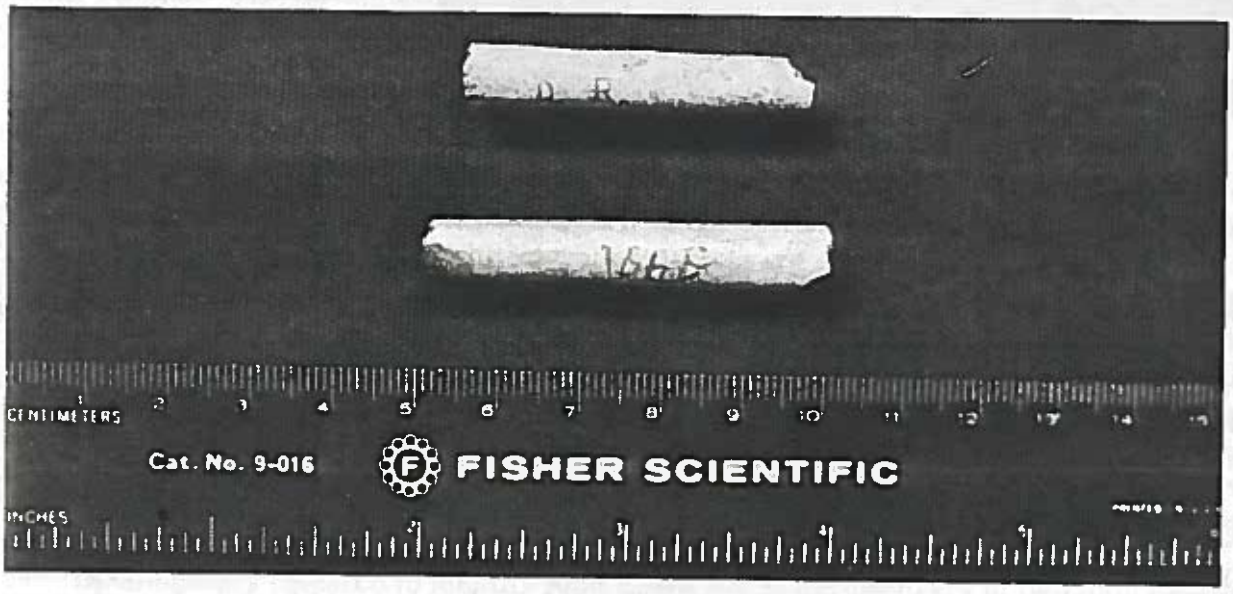


PLATE 4. ISOLATED CLAY PIPE STEMS, MARKED "1666" (REVERSE OF "JOHN LEWIS") AND "D.R."

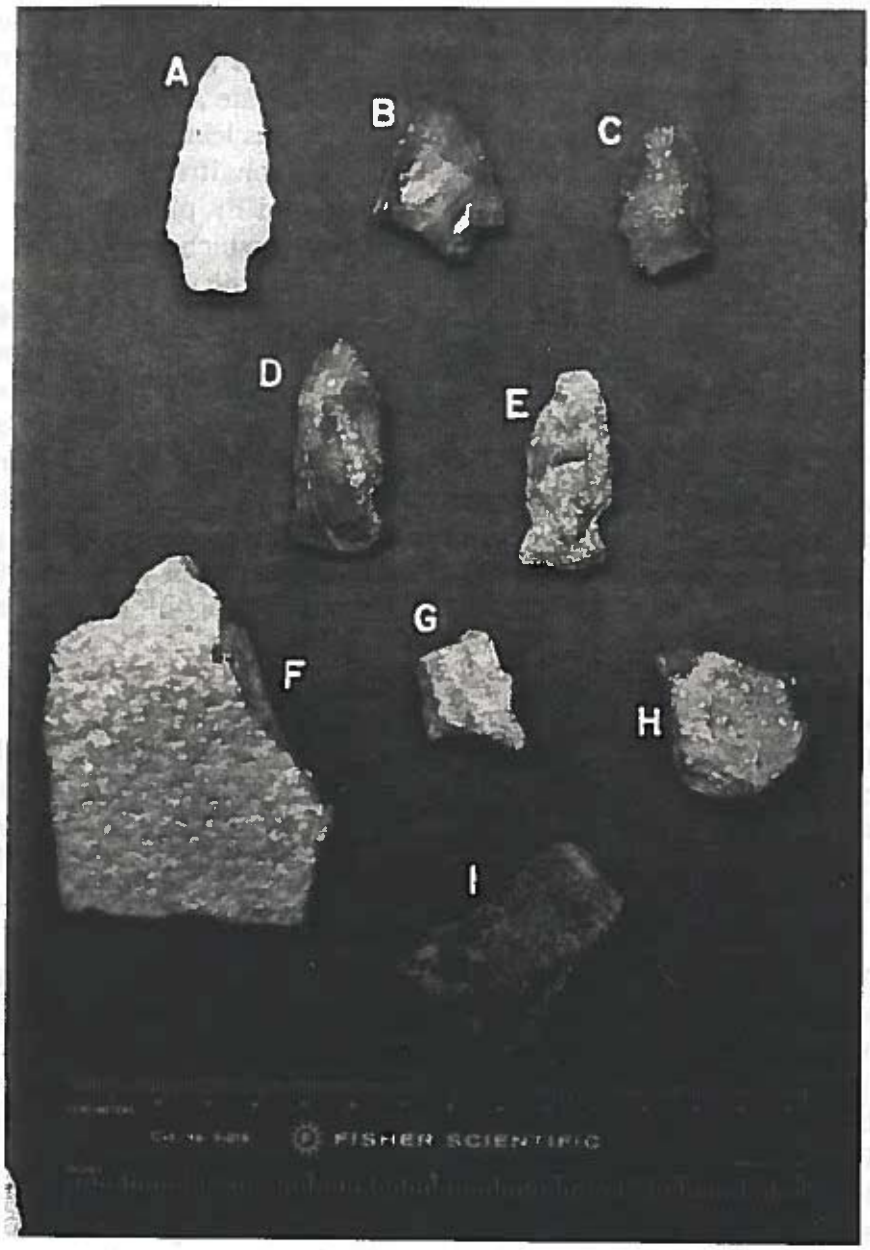


PLATE 5. PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS FROM THE ANTENNA FIELD

(A) Quartz stemmed projectile point, Holmes type (2200-1900 B.C.);
(B) Rhyolite stemmed projectile point, possibly Morrow Mountain I (5000-4200 B.C.);
(C) Broken quartzite biface;
(D-E) Rhyolite side-notched Selby Bay-type projectile points (200-800 A.D.);
(F) Popes Creek net-impressed pottery sherd (300 B.C.-A.D. 200);
(G-I) Accokeek pottery sherds (750-300 B.C.).

Prehistoric Occupation

A number of prehistoric artifacts were also recovered during the Antenna Field survey. These include seven tiny, unidentified shell-tempered pottery fragments, and 89 aboriginal litchics and one mortar (Table 4). Approximately two-thirds of the lithics are primary (61) or reworked (4) flakes, mostly of quartz and quartzite (55), although a small number of chert (6) and rhyolite (4) pieces were also identified. Other lithics include 16 fire-cracked rocks, a quartzite biface, one quartzite and one chert perform, and three worked cobbles. These artifacts indicate aboriginal activity in the Antenna Field; however, they could date to any period of prehistoric occupation and provide little additional information.

Diagnostic aboriginal lithics include only two projectile points, one white quartz stemmed point and one rhyolite stemmed point. The quartz point appears to be of the Holmes type, assigned by Steponaitis (1980: 50-1, 85-7) to the Late Archaic III (2200-1900 B.C.) period (Plate 5A). Assignation of the second point (Plate 5B) is less positive, but it may be a Morrow Mountain I, Middle Archaic II, 5000-4200 B.C. (Steponaitis 1980: 48, 76-7). In addition, one complete rectangular mortar, only slightly scarred by plowing, was recovered. Taken together with the Woodland pottery recovered, all of which is too small for positive identification, and the relative scarcity of prehistoric artifacts, the area appears to have been occasionally reoccupied over a long period instead of intensively or continuously occupied.

The prehistoric materials were plotted to determine any significant clustering which might indicate a site. Shell was heavily distributed across the plowed and unplowed surfaces of the Antenna Field. Concentrations, however, were clearly associated with colonial sites 18 ST 386 and 18 ST 541 (Figures 7, 8, 10, and 14). Of the prehistoric artifacts, 17 were recovered from the test squares excavated at 18 ST 541 and are not included on the distribution maps (Table 4). The distribution of aboriginal artifacts is fairly even across the field (Figures 12, 13, and 14), although a slight concentration is apparent in the upper plowed field (Figure 13). This concentration, however, does not appear of a density to warrant further testing.

19th/20th-Century Occupation

Post-colonial artifacts account for a small proportion of the total artifact assemblage recovered from the Antenna Field. Only 22 artifacts were identified, of which 16 are ceramics. Half (eight) of the 19th/early-20th-century ceramics are plain whiteware. Seven sherds of 19th-century stoneware were also identified. Six fragments are gray salt-glazed stoneware, of which two exhibit blue cobalt decoration typical of this ware. The seventh stoneware fragment has an Albany-type slipped interior with a Bristol-type glazed exterior. Finally, one small fragment of semi-porcelain was recovered.

Glass fragments include lavender bottle glass, flat green glass, and a small piece of curvilinear milk glass. In addition, a single fragment of 19th-century window glass was found. Other artifacts include a brass rivet with a rubber gasket and a fragment of positively identified modern brick.

Although these artifacts are a minor component of the Antenna Field collection, they do occur primarily in the south end of the lower field (Area 1) parallel to Villa Road (N100-200/E210-440) (Figure 3). This cluster may form the edge of a 19th/20th-century occupation south of the surveyed area and across from Villa Road. During the field survey, a large pile of 19th/20th-century brick rubble was observed in the picnic area between Villa Road and the extant Bendix buildings. This rubble was reported by one NESEA employee to have been brought here sometime after 1943, and may not be related to the slight concentration of modern materials apparent in the Antenna Field. A structure is known to have stood at nearby Fort Point in the 19th century until the mid-20th century (Smolek et al. 1983), and these artifacts may be related to this farm.

The density of artifacts of this period, however, is nonetheless slight, and probably does not represent architectural remains since very few modern bricks, and cut or wire nails were recovered. Although the bed for the drain pipe will be excavated in this area, parallel to Villa Road, the density of artifacts is of minor significance, particularly since numberous other sites of a similar time period are known in southern Maryland.

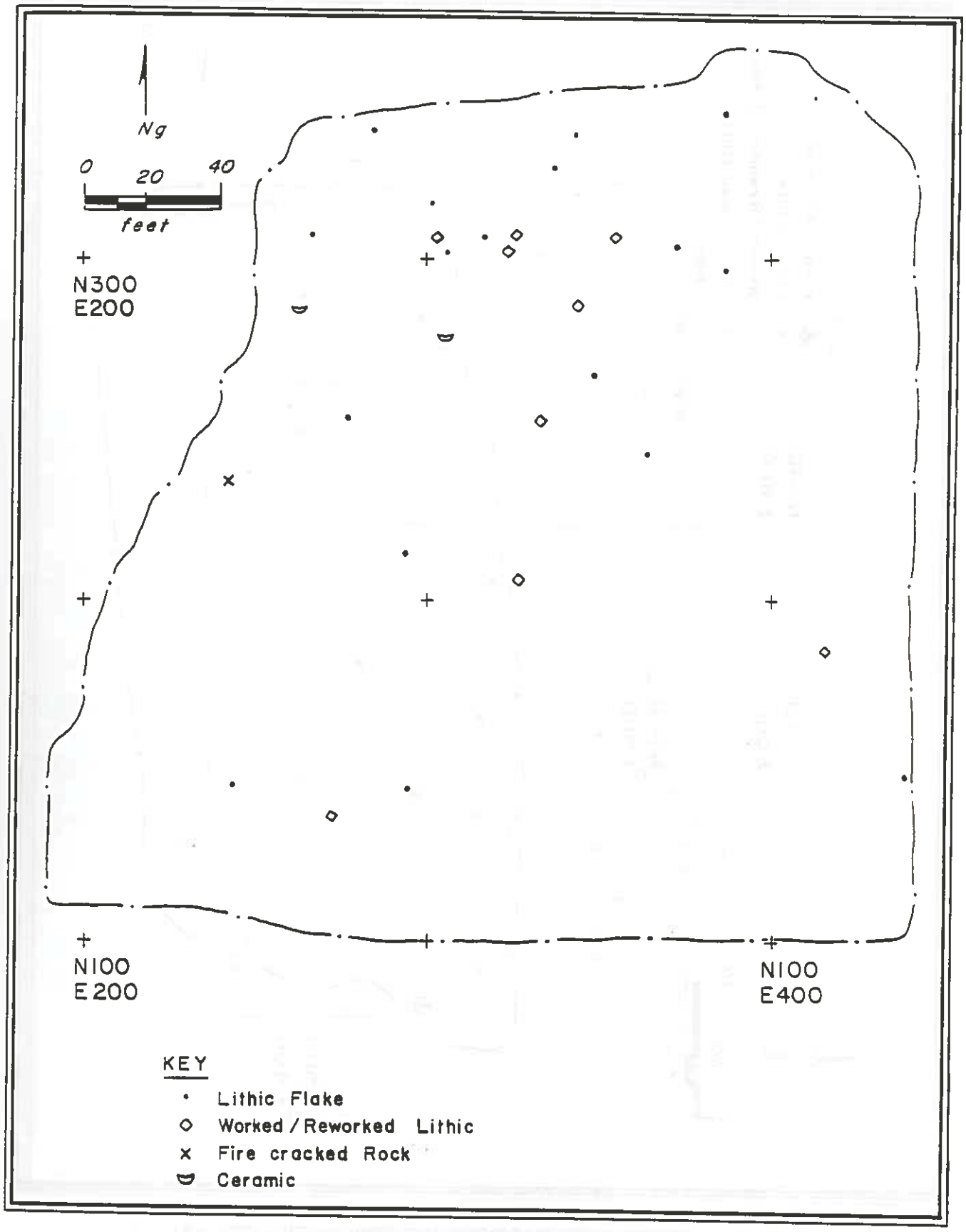


FIGURE 12. DISTRIBUTION OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS, AREA 1

FIGURE 13. DISTRIBUTION OF PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS, AREA 3

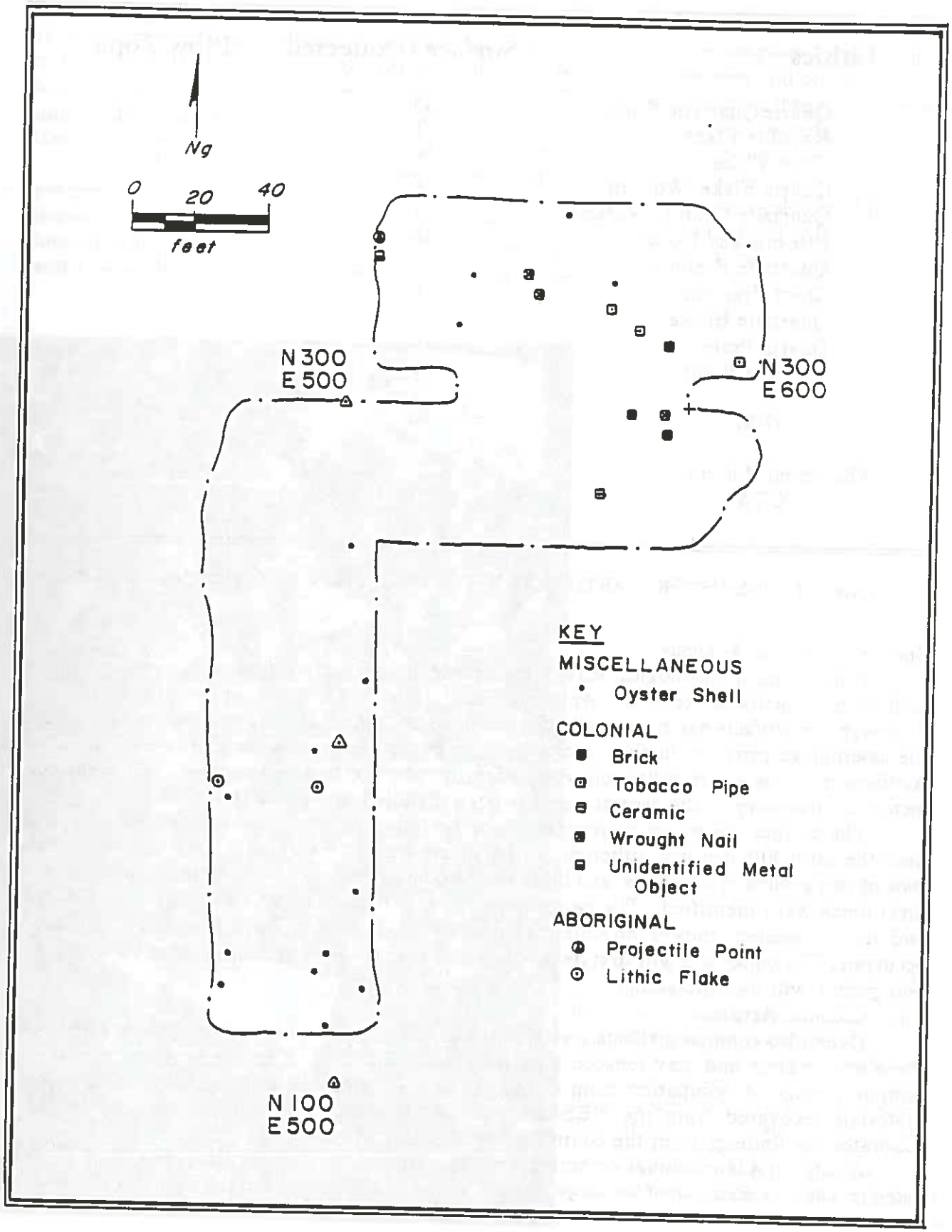


FIGURE 14. DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL ARTIFACTS, AREA 2

Lithics	Surface Collected	Plow Zone
Quartz/Quartzite Flake	43	8
Rhyolite Flake	4	
Chert Flake	5	1
Quartz Flake, Worked	4	
Quartzite Cobble, Worked	3	
Fire-cracked Rock	16	
Quartzite Preform		1
Chert Preform	1	
Quartzite Biface	1	
Quartz Point	1	
Rhyolite Point	1	
Mortar	1	
TOTAL	80	10
Aboriginal Pottery	3	4
TOTAL	83	14

TABLE 4. PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM THE ANTENNA FIELD

Spence Collection Analysis

Prior to the archaeological survey, the archaeologists were fortunate to have access to a collection of artifacts from the Antenna Field, collected by an employee at NESEA. Although the artifacts had been randomly collected and lack specific provenience, analysis of the assemblage provides further information on occupation in the Antenna Field vicinity. Artifacts from the entire collection were carefully recorded in detail and returned to the collector; an inventory of the assemblage has been included in Appendix II.

The Spence collection represents a long period of deposition, from prehistoric times until the early 20th century, although most artifacts are colonial in date. The collection consists of two groups of materials, and both groups contain only domestic artifacts; no architectural items were identified. The two groups represent artifacts collected from the western and the northeastern ends of the Antenna Field, although some mixing of materials may have occurred. The collection will first be discussed as a whole and then differences between the two groups will be addressed.

Colonial Artifacts:

Over 1000 colonial artifacts are included in the Spence collection, and the majority of these are ceramic and clay tobacco pipe fragments (Table 5). Datable artifacts indicate a temporal range of occupation from c. 1660 to c. 1740, and represent some of the earliest materials recovered from the NESEA grounds to date. This information largely corroborates the findings from the controlled archaeological survey.

A total of 428 coloniual ceramics were identified in the collection (Plate 6), and are listed in Table 5. Because of the large number of ceramics included in the Spence collection, and the presence of numerous identifiable forms, the assemblage is discussed in further detail below.

Thirty-four tin-glazed ceramic fragments are present in the Spence collection. Eight of these fragments have a yellowish lead glaze backing, typically used on tin-glazed vessels until c. 1670 (Noel Hume 1977: 1). Identified forms include two plates/dishes and one galley pot base fragments, the bottom of which is lead-glazed. One of the plate/dish fragments has an unidentified painted polychrome decoration of blue and manganese. Two sherds of unidentified form are blue and white decorated, and the remaining five are plain white.

Twenty-four completely tin-glazed fragments and two tiny bisque sherds are also present in the collection. The majority of these (23) are plain, with no evidence of painted decoration. A single fragment of unknown form has an unidentified blue decoration. Forms include fragments from an undecorated fluted dish (Plate 6H), and at least two plate/dishes and a possible basin, each represented by a single sherd.

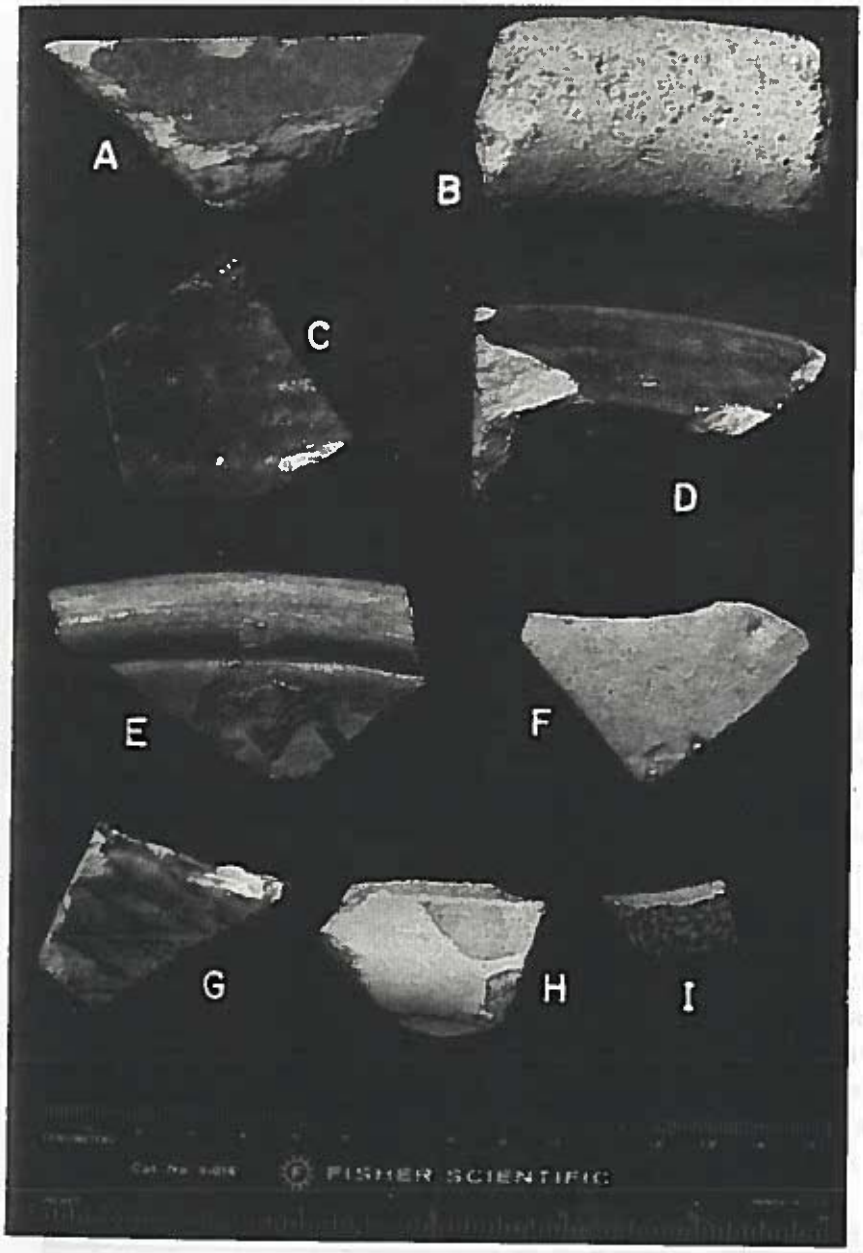


PLATE 6. REPRESENTATIVE CERAMICS FROM THE SPENCE COLLECTION

(A) Coarse-bodied brown lead-glazed earthenware sherd;
(B) North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware milk pan rim sherd;
(C) Black lead-glazed coarse earthenware butter pot sherd;
(D) Buckley earthenware milk rim sherd;
(E) North Devon Sgraffito ware plare/dish rim sherd;
(F) Merida Micaceous earthenware;
(G) Staffordshire slipware plate/dish sherd;
(H) Plain tin-glazed earthenware fluted dish sherd;
(I) Rhenish brown stoneware fragment;

Ware Type	Coll. A	Coll. B	Total	A %	B
Lead Backed Tin-glazed Earthenware	6		6	1.40	1.57
Tin-glazed Earthenware	23	5	28	6.54	7.31
Staffordshire Slipware	6	10	16	3.73	4.18
Mottled Manganese Ware		3	3	.70	0.78
Iron-glazed Earthenware	2		2	.47	0.52
White Salt-glazed Stoneware	2		2	.47	0.52
Unidentified Slipware	1		1	.23	0.26
North Devon Sgraffito Ware	10	1	11	2.57	2.87
Rhenish Brown Stoneware	4		4	.93	1.04
Merida Micaceous Ware	14		14	3.27	3.66
North Devon Gravel-tempered Ware	23	4	27	6.31	7.05
Buckley Earthernware					
Orange Pasted	43	19	62	14.49	16.19
Purple Pasted	21	10	31	7.24	8.09
Buckley-like Earthenware					
Orange Pasted	64		64	14.95	16.71
Morgan Jones/Local Wares	13	6	19	4.44	4.96
Chalky-Pasted Ware	9		9	2.10	2.35
Black Lead-Glazed Earthen-Ware, Buff Paste	4		4	.93	1.04
Red Sandy Ware	6	1	7	1.64	1.83
Mottled Brown Earthenware, Buckley-type Paste	19	2	21	4.91	5.48
Mottled Brown Earthenware, Gray Paste	1		1	.23	0.26
Brown Lead-Glazed Wares					
Orange Paste	23	1	24	5.61	6.27
Red Paste	2		2	.47	0.52
Green Lead-Glazed Wares					
Orange Paste	17		17	3.97	4.44
Gray Paste	2		2	.47	0.52
Yellow Green Lead-Glazed Ware, Buff Paste		1	1	.23	0.26
Unglazed Earthenwares	2	3	5	1.17	1.31
TOTAL	362	66	428		

Sixteen fragments of Staffordshire slipware, three of Manganese Mottled earthernware, and two of iron-glazed earthenware form part of the random surface collection from the Antenna Field. The Staffordshire slipware fragments all have a typical buff body with yellow lead glaze. Seven fragments exhibit brown combed or trailed decoration. The majority of fragments are too small for vessel identification; however, a single sherd from a drinking pot was identified (Plate 6G).

Manganese Mottled earthenware, manufactured in the late 17th and 18th centuries (Kelly and Greaves 1974: 3), is represented by only three sherds in the Spence collection. All sherds have a thin, buff-colored paste with a mottled brown lead glaze. Only one fragment, a handle from a mug or jug, could be identified as to form.

Iron-glazed wares also have a thin, buff-colored paste with a shiny black lead glaze on the interior and exterior. This pottery was manufactured in Staffordshire in the early 18th century, and vessel forms are usually cups and drinking pots (Greaves 1976). The two sherds included in the Spence collection are too small for vessel identification. Sherds of this type were also recovered during the testing of 18 ST 541.

Only six salt-glazed stoneware fragments are present in the Spence collection, accounting for slightly more than 1% of the total ceramic assemblage. Four of these sherds are Rhenish Brown stoneware, with brown salt-glazed exteriors and unglazed interiors (Plate 6I). These stonewares were manufactured in the Rhineland and exported to the colonies through England. Vessel forms are usually large, bulbous jugs with narrow necks and a single handle and were used for liquid storage (Noel Hume 1958).

Two sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware were also recovered. Wares of this type have a white interior and exterior salt glaze and were usually produced in tableware forms. Manufactured in England, this pottery is useful for dating since they were not produced until c. 1740 (Noel Hume 1969: 115). The two small sherds from the Antenna Field collection could not be identified as to vessel form.

Twenty-eight ceramic fragments present in the random surface collection were identified as originating in the North Devonshire region of England. These include 11 Sgraffito and 27 Gravel-Tempered sherds. The North Devon Sgraffito fragments all exhibit an interior yellowish lead glaze applied over a white slip, and one sherd has evidence of the incised decoration typical of this ware (Plate 6E) (Watkins 1960). Ten Sgraffito fragments have a hard orange paste with a gray core, and the exteriors of these sherds are unglazed. A minimum of two plates/dishes are represented in this group.

One bowl rim fragment of North Devon Sgraffito ware (Figure 15I) has been slipped and lead-glazed on both the interior and the exterior. Although no incising is evident on the surviving fragment, an indented line appears just below the rim. The yellow lead glaze is somewhat brown mottled. The fairly compact, orange paste also contains a large amount of gravel not present in the other Sgraffito sherds.

North Devon Gravel-Tempered wares are typically associated with sites of the second half of the 17th century (Miller 1983: 90). The 27 fragments included in the Spence collection are identical to those described by Watkins (1960). Vessel forms recovered from the Antenna Field consist only of milk pans (Plate 6B), although butter pots were also manufactured in this ware. No North Devon Gravel-Tempered sherds were recovered during the controlled surface collection of the field. Their absence is likely a bias of the sample size.

Ninty-three ceramics were positively identified as Buckley earthenwares (Plate 6D). These fragments all exhibit the characteristic red to purple paste with white to yellow striations typical of pottery produced in the Flintshire district (Noel Hume 1969: 132-3). The fragments are black lead-glazed. Both milk pans and butter pots are represented in the collection.

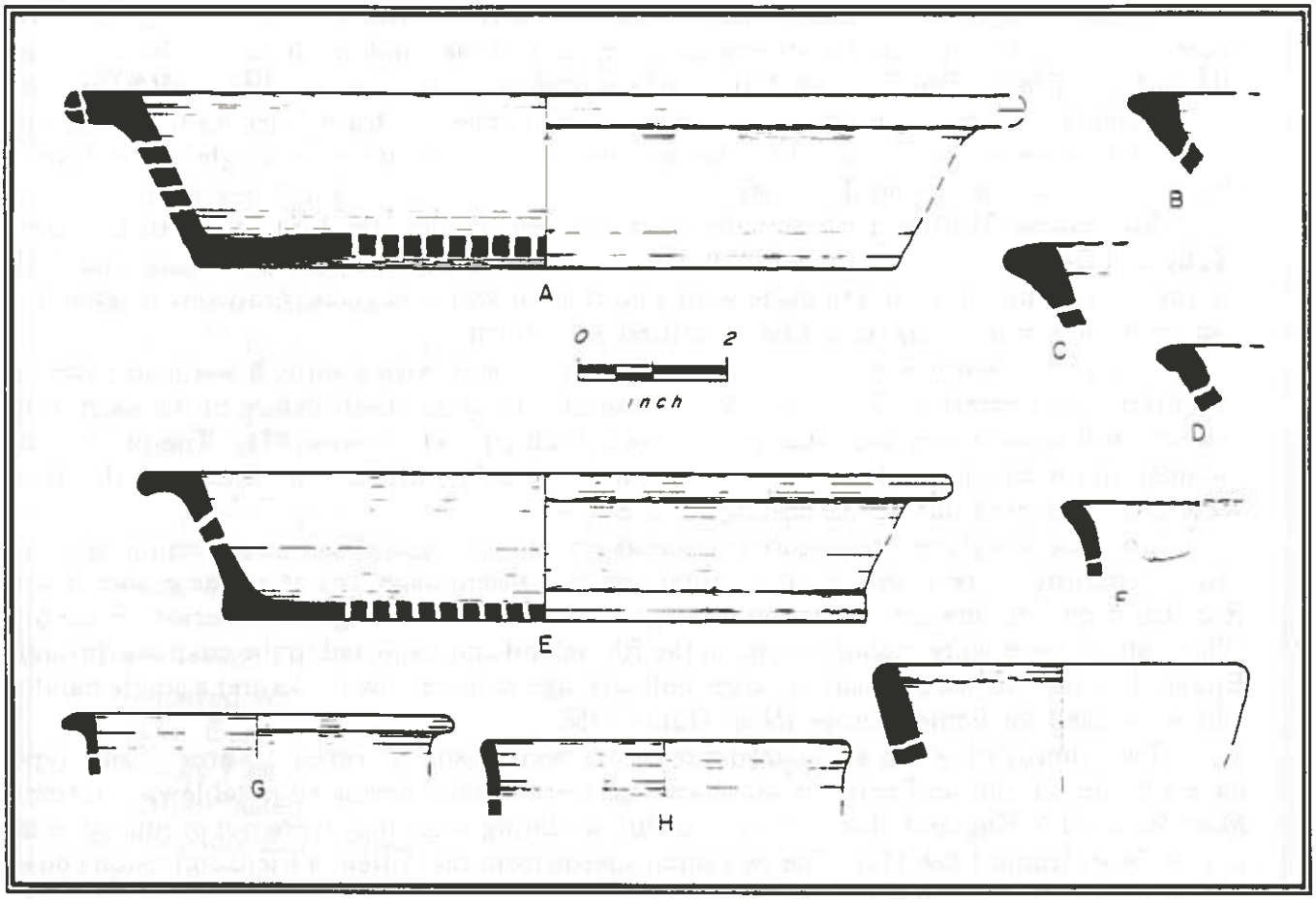


FIGURE 15. CERAMICS FROM THE SPENCE COLLECTION

(A) Mottled brown lead-glazed earthenware milk pan;
(B) Brown lead-glazed earthenware milk pan rim fragment;
(C) Mottled brown lead-glazed earthenware milk pan rim fragment (diameter: 10″);
(D) Possible Morgan Jones/local earthenware rim fragment (diameter: approx. 10″);
(E) Brown lead-glazed earthenware milk pan;
(F) Possible Mortgan Jones/local earthenware bowl rim fragment (diameter: approx. 8″);
(G) Green lead-glazed earthenware bowl rim fragment;
(H) Black lead-glazed earthenware bowl rim fragment;
(I) North Devon Sgraffito ware bowl rim fragment.

A total of 109 black lead-glazed earthernware sherds, similar to the Flintshire products, are included in the Spence collection. These ceramics are typically lead glazed with hard, red-to-purple pastes, but lack the white clay bands characteristic of the Buckley wares (Plate 6C). So-called "Buckley-like" black lead-glazed earthenwares similar to these have been identified in 17th- and early 18th-century contexts in nearby St. Mary's City and in early 18th-century contexts at the Clifts Plantation site in Westmoreland County, Virginia (Miller 1983: 91). Identified vessel forms from the Antenna Field include milk pans, butter pots, and some bowls (Figure 15H).

A number of pottery fragments present in the Spence collection are probably of local colonial manufacture. Nineteen ceramic sherds with soft, low-fired orange pastes containing small amounts of ochre are similar to wares produced by Morgan Jones, a local potter working in the lower Potomac region from 1661 to c. 1680 (Kelso and Chappell 1974). All of these fragments are worn, but are likely local products not positively attributable to Morgan Jones. Vessel forms appear to be a milk pan and bowl (Figure 15D, F).

Two types of brown lead-glazed wares are represented in the random surface collection. Similar types have not been reported for St. Mary's City, suggesting these ceramics are post-1710 in date. Twenty-four fragments have a compact, orange paste, even in color and with some air pockets. The interior brown lead glaze is fairly even with no mottling; the exterior is smooth but unglazed. Vessel forms appear to be milk pans, with a distinctive everted rim that rolls under slightly (Plate 6A, Figure 15E).

Twenty-one fragments of a mottled brown lead-glazed type are also present. The paste is light orange with heavy bands of white clay, suggesting this ware originated in Flintshire and is related to the Buckley wares. The exterior is also smoothed and unglazed. Rim and base fragments are from milk pans, and the distinctive rim is slightly flared (Figure 15C).

A single fragment of mottled brown lead-glazed earthenware is similar to the mottled brown wares described above in both form and type, except the paste is a gray color. This difference may represent variation in firing temperature.

Nine fragments of chalky-pasted ware, named for a characteristic chalky, low-fired paste, are included in the assemblage. These wares have a very soft, orange body with a brown lead glaze that flakes easily. The condition of the sherds made vessel identification impossible. Little is known about the origin of this ware type, which has been identified in pre-1680 contexts in St. Mary's City (Miller 1983: 91) and at the Mattapany-Sewall site (18 ST 390) dating c. 1665-1700.

Seven fragments from vessels with reddish, sandy pastes and a red to brown lead glaze have been identified in the Spence collection. Similar sherds have been found in small quantities in contexts of the third quarter of the 17th-century in St. Mary's City (Miller 1983: 92).

A number of unidentified coarse-bodied lead-glazed pottery fragments are included in the ceramic assemblage. These include one buff-pasted, black lead-glazed earthenware, two gray-pasted green lead-glazed earthenwares, and one buff-pasted, yellow-green lead-glazed earthenware. In addition, 17 green lead-glazed fragments with pastes of varing hues of red-to-orange were identified (Figure 15G). Finally, a single unindentified slipware fragment with a coarse, orange paste is present in the collection. This fragment may be similar to unidentified slipwares recovered from the Smith's Townlands in St. Mary's City.

Nineteen unglazed earthenware fragments are present in the Spence collection. These include 14 fragments of Merida Micaceous ware - thin, orange-bodied sherds identified by flecks of mica in the paste. Vessel forms are typically jars. This pottery is of Spanish origin, and occurs on English colonial sites in the c. 1640 to 1670 period (Miller 1983: 93). Five unidentified unglazed sherds are also included in the collection.

The earliest diagnostic ceramics include lead-backed tin-glazed earthenwares and Merida Micaceous wares, accounting for almost 5% of the total ceramics. Lead-backed tin-glazed wares were manufactured in England until c. 1670, and Merida Micaceous wares are believed to occur on English colonial sites occupied prior to c. 1670. The absence of other diagnostic early 17th-century ceramics (especially Surrey earthenware, Dutch Coarse Ware, and North Italian Red Slipware) suggests a beginning occupation date in this area of c. 1660 (Miller 1983: 87-8; 92).

The datable ceramics indicate that domestic occupation continued throughout the late 17th-century (Morgan Jones/local pottery, North Devon Gravel-tempered and Sgraffito wares, Rhenish brown stoneware, and Staffordshire slipwares) and 18th-century until c. 1725 (Buckley earthenwares). The notable absence of English brown stoneware, however, sug-

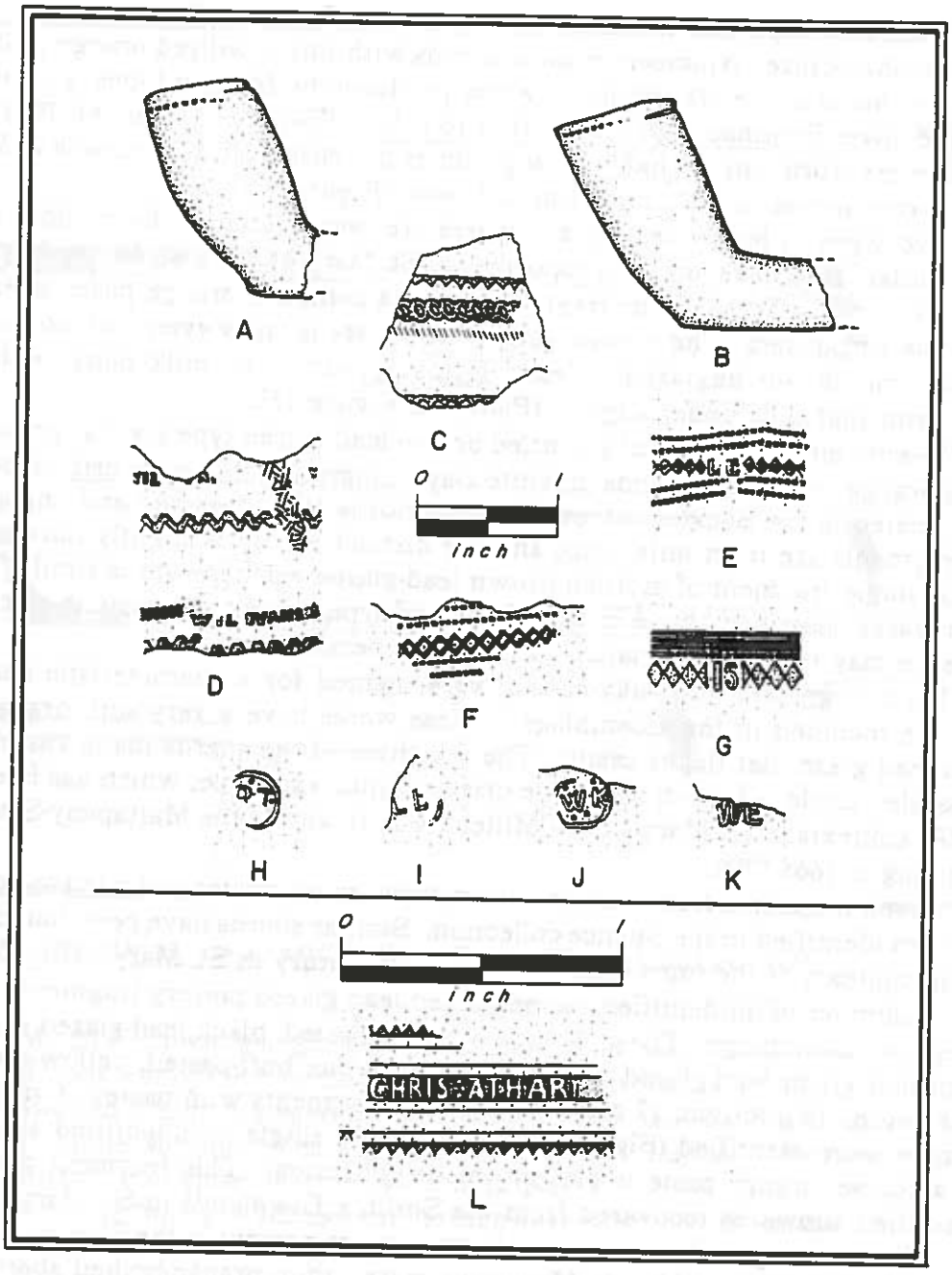


FIGURE 16. PIPES AND PIPE MARKS FROM THE SPENCE COLLECTION

(A) Pipe bowl with rouletted rim, probably English (7 /64" bore);
(B) Pipe bowl with rouletted rim, probably English (8/64" bore);
(C) Pipe stem rouletted decoration - connected circles, probably Dutch (8/64" bore);
(D) Pipe stem ruletting and "WIL EVANS", Bristol pipemaker, c. 1661-96 (8/64" bore);
(E) Pipe stem rouletting and "LE" Bristol pipemaker, c. 1661-80 (2-7/64", 1-8/64" bore);
(F) Pipe stem rouletted "diamond" decoration, probably Bristol (7/64" bore);
(G) Pipe stem rouletting and "IS", Bristol pipemaker, c. 1668-99 (7/64" bore);
(H) Pipe bowl mark, "RT", Bristol pipemaker, c. 1660-1720;
(I) Pipe bowl mark, "LE", Bristol pipemaker, c. 1661-80;
(J) Pipe bowl mark, "WK", probably English, c. 1657-1700;
(K) Pipe bowl mark, "WE", Bristol pipemaker, c. 1661-96;
(L) Pipe stem rouletting and "CHRIS : ATHAR-", unknown (6/64" bore).

gests a break in this occupation. The presence of white salt-glazed stoneware in the collection may indicate a slightly later occupation (c. 1740) in the Antenna Field than suggested by the findings of the controlled surface collection. However, this ware accounts for less than one-half percent of the total assemblage and does not strongly support post-1725 occupation. The absence of any Rhenish blue and gray stonewares is unusual; sherds of this type were recovered in small amounts during the archaeological survey.

Although the collection was divided into groups, depending on general location of find, considerable overlap exists between the two assemblages. The first collection of artifacts (A), believed to derive from the western end of the field and associated with site 18 ST 386, contains ceramics dating from c. 1660 until c. 1725. Although Collection B does not contain the earliest wares present at the site, North Devon and Morgan Jones/local wares are present. The controlled surface collection and testing of the Antenna Field has eliminated much of the bias associated with a random surface collection by assigning a specific provenience to each artifact. As a result, evidence for a considerably better definition of colonial occupation activity in the Antenna Field vicinity was recovered.

A total of 632 white clay tobacco pipe fragments are included in the Spence collection, and all but one are believed to derive from the western edge of the field in the vicinity of 18 ST 386. Locally made terra cotta pipes are represented by four fragments. One bowl fragment has evidence of an incised but unidentified design, a feature indicating Indian manufacture.

Of the 631 white clay tobacco pipes of European manufacture included in Collection A, there are 28 marked bowl and stem fragments, of which nine are positively identified. Eight bowl rim fragments and one stem are rouletted, a treatment common on tobacco pipes of the 17th century. Nine pipes contained marks which could be identified as to maker, and all were produced in Bristol, England (Figure 16D-K). Identified marks range in date from c. 1650 to 1720, and all are in the 1660-1689 range (Figure 17). These include two stem and one bowl fragments attributed to one of the William Evanses (1660-1696) (Figure 16D, K), a stem associated with one of the Robert Tippetts (1660-1720) (Figure 16H), four stems attributed to Llewellin Evans (1661-1680) (Figure 16E, I), and one stem of John Sinderling (1668-1699) (Figure 16G). A tenth bowl fragment is marked "WK," possibily William Kinton (c. 1657-1700) or William King (late 17th century) (Figure 16J) (Oswald 1975: 155).

Two pipe bowls recovered are complete enough to suggest a late 17th-century date. The first example (Figure 16A) has a slightly forward leaning bowl with a slightly round midsection. A flat, unmarked heel is present on the base and the rim is rouletted. The second pipe bowl (Figure 16B) is nearly straight-sided at a slight forward leaning angle. The rim of the bowl is rouletted, and the pipe is heelless. This unmarked bowl is similar in form to a pipe bowl recovered in St. Mary's City and marked "LE," attiributed to Llewellin Evans (c. 1661-1680) (Miller 1983: 76-7).

Other patterns include a dot and diamond pattern with rouletting (3), sometimes called a "Bristol pattern" (Figure 16F). Pipes with this design have been found on sites of the second half of the 17th century at St. Mary's City (Miller 1983: 76-7) and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland (Alexander 1979: 59). A stem was also found with an almost complete but unidentified name: "CHRIS:ATHAR-" (Figure 16L). The stem probably derives from a pipe manufactured by one Christopher Atharton, apparently unknown in Bristol since his name is not found listed amoung pipemakers there. Atharton may have been Dutch. Similar marked pipes have been found in undated contexts at both the St. John's (Keeler n.d.) and at the van Sweringen sites (King n.d.) in St. Mary's City.

Two possible Dutch marks have been identified. These stems have contiguous open circles bordered by incising and a style typical of Dutch decoration (Figure 16C) (Walker and Wells 1979: 34, Fig. 2).

Bore diameters of 629 stem fragments were measured in 64ths of an inch using graduated drill bits, and their distribution is presented in Figure 18. Comparison of the distribution with that produced by Harrington (1954) indicates an approximate date range of c. 1650-1680. A mean occupation date of 1663 was calculated using the statistical equation developed by Binford (1962). The statistical date appears low when compared to other data, but is useful as supporting evidence for a second half of the 17th-century occupation.

A small number of other domestic artifacts are also included in the random surface collection. These are two buckles, three wine bottle fragments, and two buttons.

The two buckles are both brass double buckles, with a central bar dividing the frame into two parts (Figure 19A-B, Plate 7A). An iron tang, now gone, was likely looped over the bar. Both buckles are fairly flat, and probably date to the second half of the 17th century. They were probably used as belt buckles, since shoe buckles rarely occur on American sites prior to c. 1700 (Noel Hume 1969: 84-6).

A hollow brass button is also present in the collection (Figure 19C, Plate 7C). This button has a floral type decoration on its face, typical of buttons of the late 17th/early 18th century. The shank is a soldered brass wire. The two tiny holes on the reverse allowed gas to escape during manufacture (Noel Hume 1969: 89-90). A small, unidentified pewter button was also present (Plate 7E).

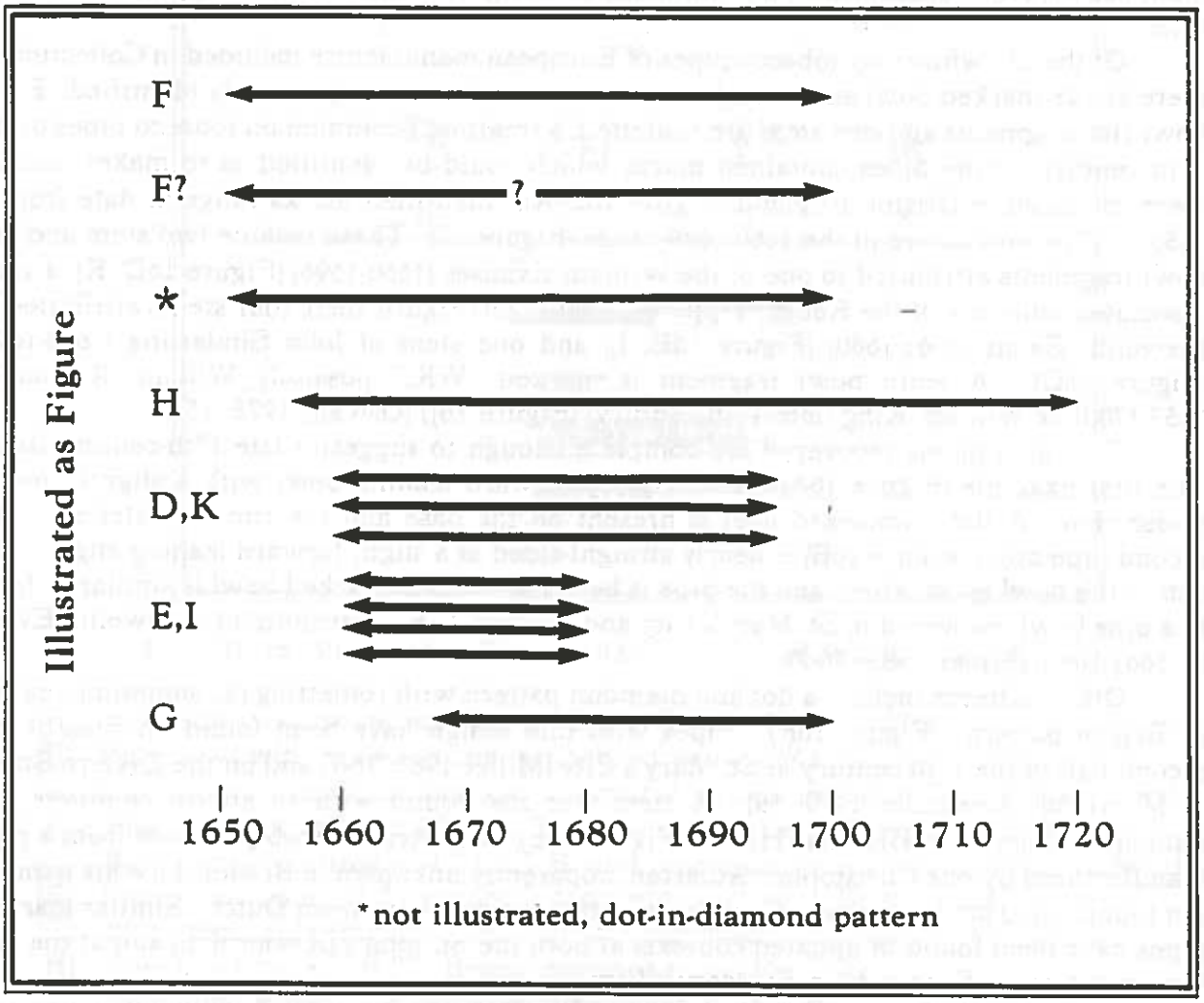


FIGURE 17. TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION OF PIPE MARKS FROM THE SPENCE COLLECTION

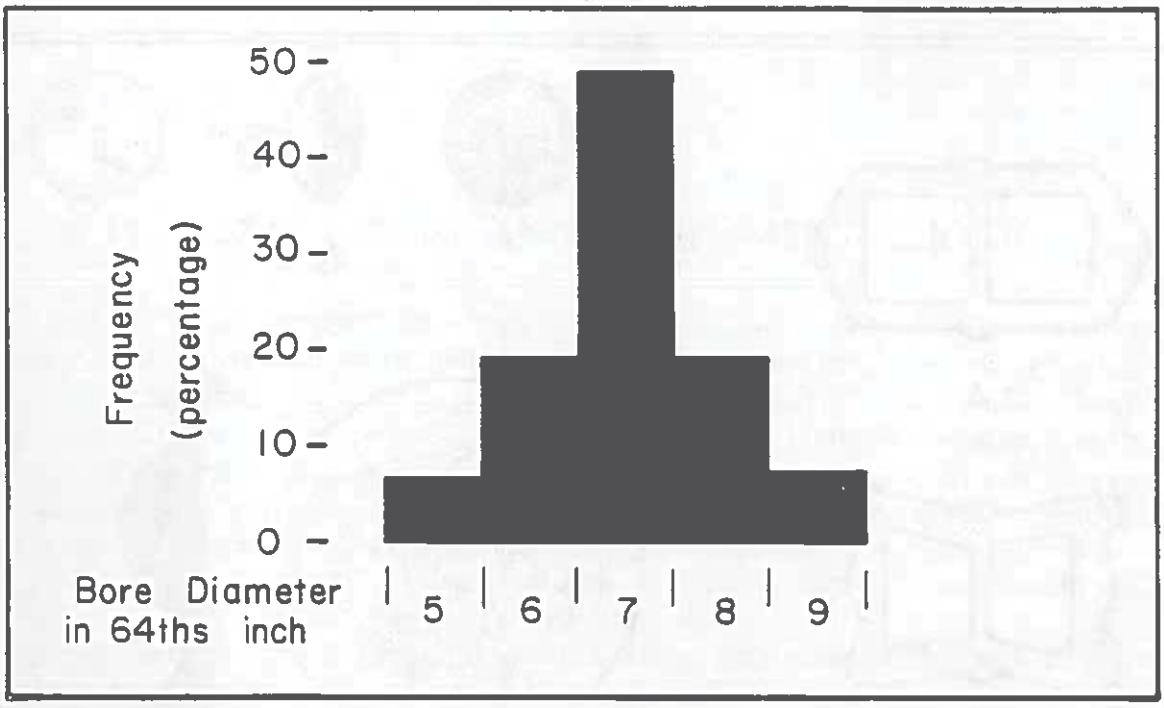


FIGURE 18. HISTOGRAM OF PIPE BORE DIAMETER PERCENTAGES FROM THE SPENCE COLLECITON

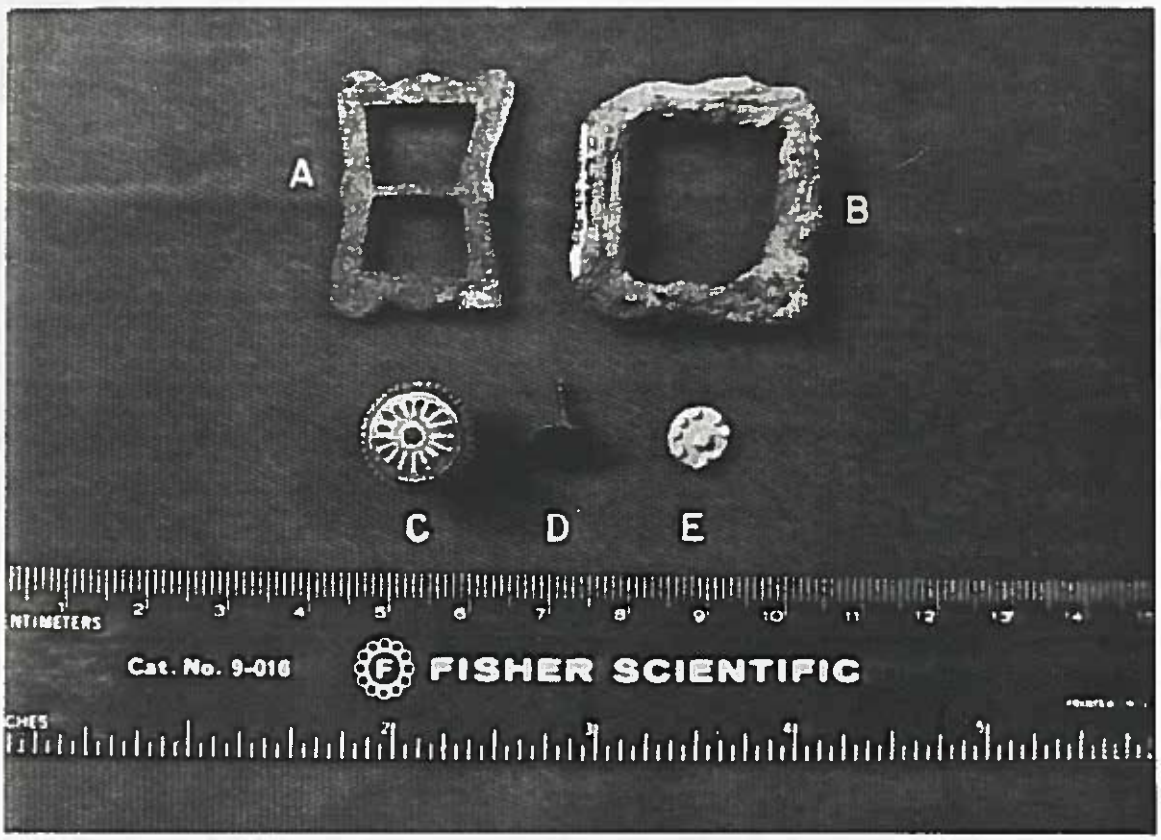


PLATE 7. METAL ARTIFACTS FROM THE SPENCE COLLECTION

(A) Brass double buckle;
(B) Iron harness buckle;
(C) Hollow brass button;
(D) Brass furniture tack;
(E) Cast pewter button raised dot decoration.

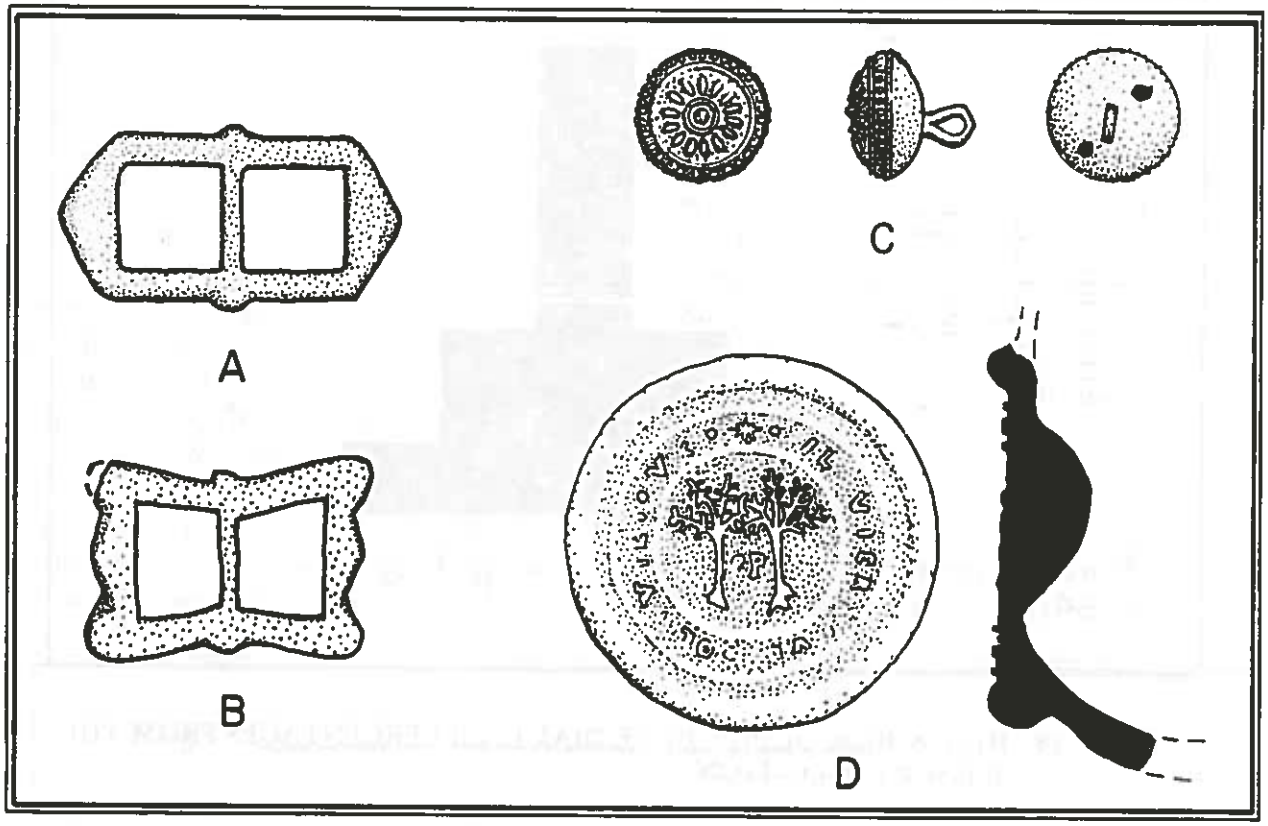


FIGURE 19. ARTIFACTS FROM THE SPENCE COLLECTION

(A-B) Brass double buckles;
(C) Hollow brass button with floral decoration;
(D) Glass wine bottle seal.

Three green bottle glass fragments were found, and two are plain colonial bottle fragments of undiagnostic form. The third is a nearly complete wine bottle seal with an elaborate molded decoration (Figure 19D). This decoration consists of two trees flanking two letters, possibly "PP" or "P." More letters probably a phrase in Latin, encircle the trees. This phrase is not decipherable because of the worn condition of the seal. Wine bottle seals were first used to identify bottles in the mid-17th century. The earliest seals were made for gentlemen or for use by taverns, and may not indicate ownership but contents (Noel Hume 1969:61)

Prehistoric Artifacts:

Ten prehistoric artifacts are present in the collection. These include five lithics and five fragments of aboriginal pottery. Three sherds of Accokeek pottery (Plate 5 H-I) and two of Popes Creek Net Impressed were found (Plate 5F). Lithics include two undiagnostic quartz flakes, one quartz projectile point tip, and two possible Selby Bay-type side-notched rhyolite points (Plate 5D-E).

19th/Early 20th-Century Artifacts:

Artifacts of this period include 31 ceramic fragments, including 13 whiteware fragments, one Nottingham refined stoneware, 11 fragments of 19th-century gray salt-glazed stoneware, three black lead-glazed earthenwares of the 19th century, and three unidentified 19th century stonewares. One whiteware piece has a blue shell edge.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological survey of the Antenna Field was conducted prior to the construction of proposed utility lines in order to identify potentially sensitive areas containing prehistoric and/or historic remains. As a result of the survey, two significant colonial sites have been further defined. The earlier site, 18 ST 386, was occupied c. 1660-1690, and represents the earliest archaeological remains discovered at the NESEA facility to date. The second site, 18 ST 541, is slightly later dating c. 1700-1725. Both sites are probably tenant planter house sites and represent a stratum of society about which very little is known archaeologically both in southern Maryland and in the Chesapeake region. These sites should be considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Construction of utility lines in the Antenna Field as now planned should, happily, have little impact on either site. The proposed line will parallel Villa Road from the southeast, and just west of Building 105, turn north approximately 65° and run through the Antenna Field, emptying into the ravine. No problems are anticipated which would affect 18 ST 541, located on the eastern side of the ravine several hundred feet from the proposed construction is also located well beyond the designated limits of 18 ST 386.

However, areas of sensitivity have been shaded in Figure 4. although construction will not occur directly in these areas, it is strongly recommended that heavy equipment and other activities be kept away from these areas. Archaeological resources often occur at depths of less than one foot, and testing has confirmed this in the Antenna Field. Construction activities, therefore, may inadvertantly cause extensive damage to existing remains.

Although the distribution of artifacts indicates minimal if any habitation in the area of the drain line, an archaeologist should be consulted in the event that any subsurface features are encountered. These features will be recorded in as much detail as possible, preserving any information.

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APPENDIX I

ANTENNA FIELD SITE FORMS

APPENDIX I.
Antenna Field Site Forms

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

Name of site: Fort Point Site — Number: 18 ST 386

Other designations: — — County: St. Mary's

Type of site: field scatter — Cultural affiliation: historic, late 17th c.-18th c.

How to reach site: Take Route 5 south to St. Inigoes. Take a right on Villa Rd. and continue to the main gate at NESEA. Follow the main road on NESEA around the runways, past Priest's Point/ St. Inigoes Manor & the main office complex. The site is located in the antennae field south of the runways on the left side of the road.

Landmarks to aid in finding site: The site is located approx. 200' S-SW of the pond, between the pond and the road, near the antennae.

Position of site with respect to surrounding terrain — Elevation: 0-20'

The site is in a field which slopes gradually towards the pond.

UTM Zone 18 Easting 374230 Northing 4221920

(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ; right edge)

Map used (name, producer, scale, date): USGS, 7.5' series, St. Mary's City quad, 1943

Owner/tenant of site, address and attitude toward investigation:

Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Activity (U.S. Navy), St. Inigoes, MD. Attitude: Good

Description of site (size, depth, soil, features, test pits):

The site consists of a light scatter of historic (possibly late 17th c., and definitely 18th c.) domestic artifacts, with occasional oyster shell. The scatter is approx. 200' sqaure.

Survey conditions: Exposure: 50% Ash: Moisture:

Soil type: Mattapex fine sandy loam, 0-2% slopes (Mt A)

Present use and condition of site, erosion: fallow field

Reports or evidence of disturbance by excavation, construction or "pothunting":

The site has possibly been disturbed by construction of roads.

Nature, direction and distance of natural water supply (fresh or salt): Approx. 600' from St. Mary's River (salt), Potomac River drainage

Natural fauna and flora: Coastal lowland flora and fauna

Specimens collected (specify kinds and quantities of artifacts and materials):

2 sherds North Devon gravel-tempered earthenware
14 pieces white clay pipestems
1 piece white clay pipe bowl
5 sherds Buckley-type black glazed coarse earthenware
2 sherds manganese mottled Staffordshire/Buckley-type earthenware
1 sherd Staffordshire/Buckley-type earthenware with ginger lead gla.
6 sherds uniden. coarse red earthenware; 3 unglazed, 1 green glazed, 2 brown glazed.
1 sherd poss. Morgan Jones coarse re earthenware
1 sherd underfired gray/tan salt-gl. zed stoneware
1 corroded iron pintle
9 corroded iron nail frags; 1 def. wrought
1 frag. green wine bottle glass, pitte
1 frag. very thin green window glass
1 brick frag.
1 white quartz Holmes-type projectil point
1 rhyolite Brewerton-type projectile point
1 frag. gray chert

Specimens observed, owner, address:

Al Spence (NESEA)
same as above

Specimens reported, owner, address:

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Other records (notes, photos, maps, bibliography):

Report by Smolek, Pepper and Lawrence, SMRPC.
Report, King and Pogue (1985).

Recommendations for further investigations:

Informant: Al Spence — Address:

Site visited by: Michael A. Smolek — Date:

Recorded by: Glyn Furgurson (Michael A. Smolek) — Address: Southern Maryland Regional Preservation Center, St. Mary's City, Md. — Date: 19 November 1982

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

Send completed form to: State Archeologist, Maryland Geological Survey
The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 21218

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

Name of site Spence Site Number 18 St 541

Other designation: -- County St. Mary's

Type of site Domestic, field scatter Cultural affiliation Historic, early 18th century (c. 1700-1725)

How to reach site
Route 5 south from St. Mary's City to St. Inigoes; right on Villa Rd. to the main gate at NESEA; follow road around runways, past Priest's Pt. and the main office complex; site located in Antenna Field north of Bldg. 105 near pond.

Landmarks to aid in finding site
In corner of cleared area, north of Bldg. 105, southeast of pond.

Position of site with respect to surrounding terrain
see above

UTM Zone: 18 Easting: 374,300 Northing: 4,221,920

(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ; right edge)

Map used (name, producer, scale, date) St. Mary's City Quad, USGS 7.5' (1943)

Owner/tenant of site, address and attitude toward investigation
Naval Electronics Systems Engineering Activity (U.S. Navy)

Description of site (size, depth, soil, features, test pits)
Site is defined by a moderately heavy scatter of historic artifacts, approx. 200' in dia. and concentration of oyster shell approx. 100' in dia. approx. 150' apart. Surface collection and excavation of 11 5x5' test units -- no subsurface features revealed.

Present use and condition of site, erosion Antenna Field -- cleared grass field

Reports or evidence of disturbance by excavation, construction or "pothunting"
Plowed, also cleared and bulldozed by Navy -- has stripped off some plowzone.

Nature, direction and distance of natural water supply (fresh or salt) Tidal pond approx. 200' NW

Natural fauna and flora --

Specimens collected (specify kinds and quantities of artifacts and materials)
Staffordshire slipware and manganese mottled wares, English brn. SW, Rhenish B&G SW, Buckley EW, local LGEW, tobacco pipes, wine bottle glass, table glass, pewter spoon frag., flint, iron bit, brick, daub, wrought nails, mortar

Specimens observed, owner, address
Al Spence, NESEA employee
(included above)

Specimens reported, owner, address
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Other records (notes, photos, maps, bibliography)
Field notes; report, King and Pogue, Archaeological Investigations at the Antenna Field (1985.

Recommendations for further investigations
none

Informant Al Spence Address NESEA Date

Site visited by D. Pogue, J. King, J. O'Connor, G. Pogue Date May 1985

Recorded by D. Pogue Address J. Patterson Park & Museum Date Nov. 1985
S.R. 2, Box 50A
St. Leonard, MD 20685

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of sites and artifacts)

Send completed form to: State Archeologist, Maryland Geological Survey
The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 21218

APPENDIX II

CATALOG OF ARTIFACTS
RECOVERED FROM THE ANTENNA FIELD

APPENDIX II.

Catalog of Artifacts Recovered from the Antenna Field

I. Artifacts Recovered from Plow Zone, 18 ST 541.

A. Square 6363B (N630-640/E630-640)

2 Staffordshire slipware; 1 Manganese Mottled ware; 3 white clay pipe bowl fragments; 1 unmeasurable pipe stem; 2 wine bottle glass fragments; 12 brick, 9 daub, 10 wrought nails, 4 unidentified nails; 2 iron sheet fragments; 1 gray quartzite flake, 1 yellow quartzite flake.

B. Square 6365B (N630-640/E630-640)

2 Buckley earthenware, 2 black lead glazed earthenware; 6 white clay pipe bowl fragments (1-5/64", 5 unmeasurable), 1 pipe stem @ 6/64", 1 pipe stem @ 5/64", 2 unmeasurable pipe stems; 1 flat brass sheet fragment; 19 brick, 14 daub, 5 wrought nails, 3 unidentified nails: 1 rhyolite fragment, 1 shell-tempered aboriginal ceramic.

C. Square 6367B (N630-640/E670-680)

2 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware, 1 English brown stoneware, 1 Staffordshire slipware, 3 Manganese Mottled ware, 4 Buckley earthenware, 2 possible Buckley paste fragments. 1 black lead glazed earthenware, 1 Chalky Pasted earthenware, 1 possible iron-glazed ware, 3 unidentified earthenware; 12 white clay pipe bowl fragments (all unmeasurable), 2 pipe stems @ 6/64", 11 pipe stems @ 5/64", 2 pipe stems @ 4/64", 1 unmeasurable pipe stem; 1 wine bottle base with late 17th/early 18th c. kick, 6 bottle glass fragments, 1 pewter spoon fragment; 1 burned bone; 31 brick, 27 daub, 31 wrought nail; 1 possible iron snaffle bit: 3 white quartz flakes.

D. Square 6464A (N640-650/E640-650)

1 18th century type Staffordshire slipware, 3 Staffordshire slipware, 1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware, 3 Buckley earthenware, 2 brown lead glazed earthenware; 4 white clay pipe bowl fragments (all unmeasurable), 1 pipe stem @ 5/64"; 2 bottle glass fragments 1 burned bone; 1 flat iron sheet fragment; 10 bricks, 10 daub, 8 wrought nails, 3 unidentified nails; 1 white quartz flake, 2 pink quartzite flakes, 2 shell-tempered aborginal ceramics.

E. Square 6466A (N640-650/E660-670)

1 Rhenish blue and gray stoneware, 3 Staffordshire slipware, 4 Manganese Mottled ware, 6 Buckley earthenware, 2 black lead glazed earthenware, 1 mottled brown lead glazed earthenware, 2 poss. iron glazed ware, 3 earthenware paste chips; 2 green bottle glass, 1 clear table glass; 11 white clay pipe bowl fragments (all unmeasurable), 1 pipe stem @ 6/64", 10 pipe stems @ 5/64"; 33 brick, 40 daub, 1 mortar, 23 wrought nails, 8 unidentified nails; 1 burned bone, 1 European flint, 1 possible gray flint; 1 quartzite preform, 1 shell-tempered aboriginal ceramic.

F. 6566C (N650-660/E660-670)

1 possible Staffordshire slipware, 1 Manganese Mottled ware, 3 Buckley earthenware, 2 black lead glazed earthenware (1 fire damaged), 1 locally produced earthenware; 4 white clay pipe bowl fragments (all unmeasurable), 5 pipe stems @ 5/64" 1 pipe stem unmeasurable; 1 green glass bottle fragment: 15 brick, 11 daub, 12 wrought nails; 1 chert flake, 2 quartzite flakes.

I. Artifacts Recovered from Surface Collection Units

North	East	Artifacts
N100-110	E230-240	1 shell
	250-260	1 shell
	260-270	1 whiteware plate base frag., 1 shell
	270-280	1 shell
	280-290	2 shell
	290-300	1 brick, 1 shell
N100-120	E190-200	5 shell
	200-210	4 shell
	210-220	1 19th-20th c. stoneware frag., 3 shell
	220-230	1 19th-20th c. gray stoneware w/blue cobalt decoration, 2 brick
	230-240	2 shell
	250-260	1 shell
	270-280	1 shell
	280-290	1 shell
	290-300	5 shell
N120-130	E190-200	1 shell
	200-210	1 brick, 1 shell
	210-220	3 shell
	220-230	2 shell
	240-250	1 shell
	270-280	1 unid. iron strap
	280-290	1 brick, 1 shell
	290-300	1 shell
N130-140	E200-210	2 shell
	230-240	1 shell
	250-260	1 19th c. gray salt glazed stoneware, 1 shell
	260-270	2 shell
	270-280	1 tan quartzite biface, 2 shell
	280-290	1 shell
	290-300	1 shell
N140-150	E240-250	1 white quartz flake, 1 shell
	250-260	2 shell
	260-270	1 shell
	270-280	1 shell
	290-300	1 white quartzite flake, 1 shell
N150-160	E200-210	1 shell
	240-250	1 shell
	270-280	1 chunk rhyolite, 1 shell
	280-290	1 shell
	290-300	1 brick, 1 shell

North	East	Artifacts
N160-170	E200-210	1 shell
	220-230	1 shell
	230-240	1 shell
	240-250	1 shell
	250-260	3 shell
	260-270	1 shell
	270-280	1 brick
N170-180	E200-210	1 chalky pasted, 1 shell
	210-220	2 white clay tobacco pipe bowls
	220-230	1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl, 1 brick
	240-250	2 shell
	250-260	1 shell
	260-270	1 shell
	280-290	1 shell
	290-300	1 shell
N180-190	E210-220	1 19th c. gray salt glazed stoneware
	220-230	2 shell
	230-240	1 shell, 1 brick
	240-250	1 shell
	250-260	1 shell
	270-280	2 shell
	290-300	2 shell
N190-200	E210-220	1 shell
	220-230	1 shell
	240-250	1 flat lavender bottle glass, 1 coal frag., 1 shell
	250-260	3 shell
	260-270	1 red brick, 1 shell
	270-280	1 English flint frag., 1 shell
	280-290	1 modern flat green glass, poss. pharmaceutical, 5 shell
	290-300	3 shell
N100-110	E300-310	1 unid. iron strap, 1 shell
	310-320	2 shell
	330-340	1 whiteware frag.
	340-350	3 shell
	350-360	1 shell
	360-370	1 19th c. American gray salt glazed stoneware w/blue cobalt decoration, 3 shell
	370-380	3 shell
	380-390	3 shell
	390-400	1 American 19th c. gray salt glazed stoneware

North	East	Artifacts
N110-120	E300-310	1 whiteware frag.
	310-320	2 North Devon Sgraffito ware, 1 shell
	330-340	2 shell
	340-350	1 shell
	350-360	3 shell
	360-370	3 shell
	370-380	1 whiteware frag., 1 gray/white quartzite flake, 1 shell
	380-390	5 shell
	390-400	1 shell
N120-130	E300-310	1 shell
	350-360	1 brick, 2 shell
	360-370	3 shell
	370-380	1 shell
	390-400	1 shell
N130-140	E310-320	3 shell
	320-330	1 shell
	340-350	1 shell
	350-360	2 shell
	380-390	1 brick
N140-150	E300-310	1 white clay pipe stem at 7/64"
	310-320	1 brick, 1 shell
	320-330	1 wrought nail, 1 brick
	330-340	1 white clay pipe stem at 9/64", 1 multi-color quartzite flake
	340-350	2 shell
	350-360	1 whiteware, 1 shell
	360-370	2 shell
N150-160	E310-320	2 shell
	320-330	1 shell
	330-340	2 shell
	340-350	1 shell
	350-360	1 shell
N160-170	E310-320	1 shell
	340-350	2 shell
	350-360	1 brick, 2 shell
N170-180	E320-330	2 shell
	330-340	1 shell
	350-360	1 shell
	360-370	3 shell

North	East	Artifacts
N160-170	E200-210	1 shell
	220-230	1 shell
	230-240	1 shell
	240-250	1 shell
	250-260	3 shell
	260-270	1 shell
	270-280	1 brick
N170-180	E200-210	1 chalky pasted, 1 shell
	210-220	2 white clay tobacco pipe bowls
	220-230	1 white clay tobacco pipe bowl, 1 brick
	240-250	2 shell
	250-260	1 shell
	260-270	1 shell
	280-290	1 shell
	290-300	1 shell
N180-190	E210-220	1 19th c. gray salt glazed stoneware
	220-230	2 shell
	230-240	1 shell, 1 brick
	240-250	1 shell
	250-260	1 shell
	270-280	2 shell
	290-300	2 shell
N190-200	E210-220	1 shell
	220-230	1 shell
	240-250	1 flat lavender bottle glass, 1 coal frag., 1 shell
	250-260	3 shell
	260-270	1 red brick, 1 shell
	270-280	1 English flint frag., 1 shell
	280-290	1 modern flat green glass, poss. pharmaceutical, 5 shell
	290-300	3 shell
N100-110	E300-310	1 unid. iron strap, 1 shell
	310-320	2 shell
	330-340	1 whiteware frag.
	340-350	3 shell
	350-360	1 shell
	360-370	1 19th c. American gray salt glazed stoneware w/blue cobalt decoration, 3 shell
	370-380	3 shell
	380-390	3 shell
	390-400	1 American 19th c. gray salt glazed stoneware

North	East	Artifacts
N110-120	E300-310	1 whiteware frag.
	310-320	2 North Devon Sgraffito ware, 1 shell
	330-340	2 shell
	340-350	1 shell
	350-360	3 shell
	360-370	3 shell
	370-380	1 whiteware frag., 1 gray/white quartzite flake, 1 shell
	380-390	5 shell
	390-400	1 shell
N120-130	E300-310	1 shell
	350-360	1 brick, 2 shell
	360-370	3 shell
	370-380	1 shell
	390-400	1 shell
N130-140	E310-320	3 shell
	320-330	1 shell
	340-350	1 shell
	350-360	2 shell
	380-390	1 brick
N140-150	E300-310	1 white clay pipe stem at 7/64"
	310-320	1 brick, 1 shell
	320-330	1 wrought nail, 1 brick
	330-340	1 white clay pipe stem at 9/64", 1 multi-color quartzite flake
	340-350	2 shell
	350-360	1 whiteware, 1 shell
	360-370	2 shell
N150-160	E310-320	2 shell
	320-330	1 shell
	330-340	2 shell
	340-350	1 shell
	350-360	1 shell
N160-170	E310-320	1 shell
	340-350	2 shell
	350-360	1 brick, 2 shell
N170-180	E320-330	2 shell
	330-340	1 shell
	350-360	1 shell
	360-370	3 shell

North	East	Artifacts
N180-190	E310-320	1 shell
	320-330	1 shell
	340-350	1 shell
	360-370	2 shell
	370-380	1 shell
	380-390	2 shell
N190-200	E300-310	1 brick, 1 shell
	310-320	1 shell
	330-340	2 shell
	340-350	3 shell
N100-110	E400-410	3 shell
	420-430	3 shell
N110-120	E400-410	1 19th c. American gray salt glazed stoneware w/blue cobalt decoration
	410-420	2 shell
	420-430	1 shell
	430-440	1 whiteware frag.
	480-490	1 shell
N120-130	E400-410	1 shell
	420-430	1 shell
	460-470	1 shell
	500-510	1 shell
N130-140	E460-470	1 shell
	480-490	2 shell
N140-150	E420-430	1 shell
	430-440	1 white quartzite flake, 2 shell
	490-500	1 19th c. milk white bottle glass frag.
N150-160	E500-510	1 shell
N160-170	E400-410	1 brick
N180-190	E410-420	1 tan quartzite cobble, worked, 1 brick
	460-470	1 clear quartz flake, 1 shell
	490-500	1 poss. flake, rhyolite
N190-200	E400-410	1 shell
	490-500	1 shell

North	East	Artifacts
N200-210	E210-220	1 shell
	230-240	1 shell
	250-260	1 shell
	260-270	1 shell
	270-280	1 shell
	280-290	1 brick, 1 shell
	290-300	1 white clay pipe stem at 7/64"
N210-220	E210-220	1 shell
	220-230	4 shell
	230-240	1 white clay pipe stem at 7/64", 1 shell
	240-250	1 white clay pipe stem at 7/64"
	260-270	1 white clay pipe stem at 8/64", 1 shell
	280-290	1 shell
	290-300	1 iron sheet frag., 1 white quartz flake
N220-230	E220-230	3 shell
	230-240	1 terra cotta pipe stem, 1 bone, 5 shell
	240-250	1 Rhenish brown stoneware, 2 shell
	250-260	6 shell
	260-270	1 white clay pipe stem at 6/64", 2 shell
	270-280	1 white clay pipe stem at 8/64", 1 shell
	280-290	1 unid. nail, 1 shell
N230-240	E230-240	1 white clay pipe stem at 7/64", 6 shell
	240-250	1 white clay pipe stem at 6/64", 1 case bottle frag., 1 frag. chert, poss. fire cracked
	250-260	1 white clay pipe stem at 7/64", 1 rhyolite flake, 4 shell
	260-270	1 pipe stem at 8/64", 2 shell
	280-290	1 terra cotta tobacco pipe stem, 2 shell
	290-300	1 pipe stem unmeasurable, 1 glazed brick, 1 shell
N240-250	E230-240	1 white pipe stem - 7/64", 1 shell
	240-250	3 shell
	250-260	1 tobacco pipe bowl frag., 2 shell
	260-270	2 white clay pipe stems - 7/64", 8/64", 1 white clay pipe bowl frag., 1 brick, 2 shell
	270-280	2 white clay pipe stems - 7/64", 8/64", 1 white clay pipe bowl frag., rouletted rim, 1 brick, 5 shell
	280-290	1 white clay pipe stem - 8/64", 1 shell
N250-260	E240-250	1 green lead glazed earthenware, 1 unid. nail
	260-270	2 North Devon Sgraffito rim fragments, 1 white clay pipe stem - 7/64", 1 bone (burned), 6 shell
	270-280	1 white quartz flake, 1 shell
	280-290	1 brick, 1 shell
	290-300	1 white clay pipe stem - 8/64", 1 brick

North	East	Artifacts
N260-270	E240-250	1 white clay pipe bowl w/rouletted rim, 1 shell
	250-260	2 white clay pipe stems - 7/64", 7/64", 1 green lead glazed earthenware, 4 shell
	260-270	5 shell
	280-290	2 white clay pipe bowl frag., (1 rim w/rouletting) 1 rhyolite flake, 1 shell
	290-300	1 Staffordshire slipware, 1 white pipe stem - 9/64", 3 shell
N270-280	E250-260	1 green/brown lead glazed earthenware, 2 shell
	260-270	1 light brown lead glazed earthenware, 1 shell
	270-280	1 white pipe stem - 6/64", 1 shell
	280-290	1 shell
	290-300	3 shell
N280-290	E260-270	3 white clay pipe stems - 7/64", 8/64", unid., 1 abo. ceramic, micaceous, 4 shell
	270-280	1 white clay pipe stem - 8/64", 1 clay pipe bowl frag., - terra cotta/local, 5 shell
	280-290	1 white clay pipe stem - 8/64", 1 brown-lead glazed earthenware, 2 shell
	290-300	1 white clay pipe stem - 9/64"
N290-300	E250-260	1 black lead glazed earthenware base sherd, 2 white clay pipe stems - 7/64", 6/64", 1 cement frag.
	260-270	1 wrought nail, 1 window glass, 1 window glass -19th/c. 1 brass rivet w/rubber gaskets, 2 brick
	270-280	1 white clay pipe bowl, 4 shell
	280-290	1 brick, 1 shell
	290-300	1 white clay pipe bowl frag., 4 brick, 1 shell
N200-210	E300-310	1 shell
	330-340	1 brick
	340-350	1 shell
	380-390	1 shell
N210-220	E330-340	1 colonial window glass
	340-350	1 white clay pipe stem frag. - 7/64"
	360-370	1 shell
	390-400	1 white clay pipe stem frag. - 6/64", 1 shell
N220-230	E300-310	1 shell
	310-320	1 window glass frag., 1 brick frag.
	360-370	1 brick frag.
	370-380	1 window glass frag., 1 shell
	390-400	1 shell

North	East	Artifacts
N230-240	E300-310	1 brown mottled lead glaze earthenware, 1 shell
	310-320	1 unid. nail frag., 2 white clay tobacco pipe stems, 8/64" and 7/64"
	320-330	2 shell
	330-340	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem, 7/64"
	340-350	1 shell
	350-360	2 shell
	390-400	1 brick frag., 1 shell
N240-250	E300-310	1 brick frag., 1 poss. fire cracked rock
	310-320	1 shell
	320-330	1 white clay pipe stem - 7/64", 1 shell frag.
	340-350	1 brick frag.
	350-360	1 green bottle glass frag., 1 shell
	360-370	1 white quartz flake, 1 white clay pipe stem - 7/64", 1 white clay bowl frag., rouleted rim - unmeasurable bore, 1 shell
	370-380	1 brick
	380-390	3 shell
	390-400	1 shell
N250-260	E300-310	1 terra cotta clay pipe frag., 2 shell
	310-320	1 brick frag., 2 shell
	320-330	1 brick frag., 2 shell
	330-340	1 white clay pipe stem - 7/64", 3 shell
	350-360	4 shell
	370-380	1 brick
	380-390	1 shell
	390-400	3 shell
N260-270	E310-320	1 black lead glazed earthenware
	320-330	1 unid. earthenware
	330-340	1 brick frag., 1 shell
	340-350	1 white clay pipe stem, unmeasureable, 1 quartzite flake, 2 shell
	350-360	1 brick
	360-370	1 shell
	380-390	1 shell
N270-280	E300-310	4 brick frag., 1 abo. ceramic, prob. shell - tempered, 1 shell
	310-320	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem, 7/64", 1 glazed brick frag., 3 brick frags.
	320-330	1 lead glazed earthenware, 2 shell
	330-340	1 tin glazed earthenware rim frag., 1 bone frag., burned, 1 coal frag., 1 shell
	340-350	1 rim fragment plain, semi-porcelain, probably plate, with molded, raised design, 5 shell
	350-360	1 brick frag., 2 shell

North	East	Artifacts
N270-280	E360-370	3 shell
	370-380	1 unglazed local earthenware rim fragment, 1 shell
	380-390	1 unid. iron object - possible nail, 1 unid. earthenware
N280-290	E300-310	1 shell
	310-320	1 brick
	320-330	3 brick
	330-340	1 white clay pipe stem, 7/64", 1 brick frag.
	340-350	1 quartz lithic, reworked - poss. a preform; 1 brick, 2 shell frags.
	350-360	2 brick frags.
	360-370	1 green bottle glass frag., 1 shell
	370-380	1 shell
	380-390	1 burned white glazed fragment
N290-300	E300-310	1 small brick frag., 1 poss. fire cracked quartzite chunk, 3 shell
	310-320	2 unglazed earthenware frags., 2 brick, 3 shell frags.
	320-330	1 brick frag.
	330-340	1 window glass frag., 1 marked ("LE") white clay pipe stem, 7/64", 2 shell
	340-350	2 brick frags.
	350-360	1 brick frag.
	360-370	1 brick frag., 4 shell
	370-380	2 shell
	380-390	1 white quartz flake, 1 yellow brick frag., 1 shell frag.
N200-210	E420-430	1 brick frag.
N210-220	E400-410	1 shell
	410-420	1 shell
	420-430	1 shell
	430-440	1 shell
N220-230	E430-440	1 brick frag.
N230-240	E410-420	1 unid. iron glob
N240-250	E430-440	1 shell
N250-260	E400-410	1 shell frag.
	430-440	1 white clay pipe stem frag. - 7/64"

North	East	Artifacts
N260-270	E430-440	1 unglazed earthenware, prob. local
N270-280	E400-410	1 shell
	420-430	1 shell
N280-290	E410-420	1 shell
	420-430	1 shell
N290-300	E400-410	1 white clay pipe bowl frag., 1 white clay pipe stem frag., - unmeasurable
	410-420	1 white clay pipe stem frag. - 8/64"
	420-430	1 shell
	430-440	2 shell
N210-220	E500-510	1 shell
N250-260	E500-510	1 shell
N270-280	E570-580	1 Staffordshire slipware
N290-300	E580-590	1 brick frag.
	590-600	1 unid. nail, 1 brick frag.
N300-310	E250-260	1 brick, 3 shell
	260-280	2 brick, 1 colonial window glass, 3 white clay pipe stems, - 8/64", 6/64", 6/64", 1 white clay pipe bowl frag., 2 brown lead glazed earthenware, 1 white quartz flake, 7 shell
	270-280	1 white clay pipe bowl frag., 1 tooth, 1 glazed brick, 4 shell
	280-290	2 shell
	290-300	2 brick, 1 shell
N310-320	E250-260	3 shell
	260-270	3 white clay pipe stems, - 8/64", 6/64", unid., 1 mortar, probably modern, 2 shell
	270-280	3 white clay pipe stems - 8/64", 7/64", 7/64", 3 shell
	280-290	1 chalky pasted earthenware, 1 wrought nail, 2 shell
	290-300	2 shell
N320-330	E250-260	6 shell
	260-270	1 light brown lead glazed earthenware, 1 shell
	270-280	3 shell
	280-290	1 wrought nail, 1 shell
	290-300	3 white clay pipe bowl frags., 2 shell

North	East	Artifacts
N330-340	E260-270	1 white clay pipe stem - 8/64", 1 black lead glazed earthenware, 1 shell
	270-280	1 white clay pipe bowl frag., 1 shell
	280-290	1 reworked white quartzite lithic, 2 shell
	290-300	1 white clay pipe stem bowl frag., w/oval foot - 7/64", 1 shell
N300-310	E300-310	1 orange brick, 1 tan quartzite flake, 1 pink quartzite debitage w/cortex, possibly worked, 2 shell
	310-320	1 green bottle glass frag., 1 wrought iron nail, 2 brick, 1 tan quartzite debitage w/cortex, 3 shell
	320-330	1 yellowish brown lead glazed earthenware, 1 brick, 2 frags. pink quartzite w/cortex, possibly worked, 2 shell
	330-340	1 shell
	340-350	1 shell
	350-360	1 black lead glazed earthenware, 1 large pink quartzite cobble, possibly worked, 4 shell
	360-370	1 wrought iron nail, 3 shell
	370-380	1 small gray chert flake, 2 shell
N310-320	E300-310	1 pink quartzite flake, w/cortex
	320-330	4 shell
	330-340	2 red brick, 11 shell
	340-350	1 light brown lead glazed earthenware, probably locally made, 2 red brick, 8 shell
	350-360	1 white clay pipe stem frag., marked ("WIL EVANS"), 2 shell
	360-370	1 brick
	380-390	1 white clay pipe bowl frag.
N320-330	E300-310	3 shell
	310-320	1 black lead glazed earthenware, 1 fragment bone, 4 shell
	320-330	2 white clay pipe bowl frags., 5 shell
	330-340	1 yellowish brown lead glazed earthenware, 1 unglazed earthenware, prob. locally made, 4 white clay pipe bowl frags. w/incised rim, 5 frags. bone, 1 pink quartzite flake w/cortex, 41 shell
	340-350	1 green lead glazed earthenware, 4 white clay pipe bowl frags., 1 - w/rouletted rim; 3 bone frags., 39 shell
N320-330	E350-360	2 bone frags., 14 shell
	360-370	2 shell
	370-380	3 shell

North	East	Artifacts
N330-340	E300-310	3 shell
	310-320	1 white clay type pipe bowl frag., 1 bone frag.
	320-330	1 tin-glazed earthenware, 1 white clay pipe bowl frag., 2 fragments brick, 1 poss. iron buckle frag., 3 shell
	330-340	2 white clay pipe bowl frags., 1 brick, 1 wrought iron nail, 18 shell
	340-350	1 Staffordshire slipware, 1 white clay pipe stem - 8/64", 1 bone frag., 1 tan quartzite flake w/cortex, 1 coal frag., 27 shell
	350-360	1 white clay pipe stem, 7/64", 1 white clay pipe bowl, 1 unid. iron nail, 8 shell
	360-370	4 shell
N340-350	E300-310	1 white clay pipe stem, 6/64", 1 shell
	310-320	1 shell
	320-330	1 shell
	330-340	1 black lead glazed earthenware, 1 white clay pipe stem, 7/64", 5 shell
	340-350	1 brick frag., 5 shell
	350-360	1 white clay pipe stem, 8/64", 6 shell
	360-370	2 shell
	380-390	1 pink quartzite debitage, 1 shell
N300-310	E400-410	1 white clay pipe bowl fragment-unmeasurable, rim tooled
	410-420	1 terra cotta clay tobacco pipe, probably locally made in a mold, 7/64"
N320-330	E400-410	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem frag. - 7/64", 1 shell
N330-340	E400-410	1 shell frag.
N340-350	E420-430	1 white clay tobacco pipe stem frag., 6/64"
N310-320	E520-530	1 poss. fire cracked chert
	590-600	1 brick
N320-330	E530-540	1 shell
	570-580	1 white clay pipe stem - unmeasurable
	580-590	1 white clay pipe stem - unmeasurable
N330-340	E530-540	1 shell
	550-560	2 unidentified nails
	570-580	1 shell
N340-350	E500-510	1 Rhyolite projectile point, stemmed, 1 UMO - probably a pintle

North	East	Artifacts
N350-360	E510-520	1 Whiteware sherd
	560-570	1 shell
N310-320	E610-620	1 white clay pipe stem - 7/64"
N450-460	E480-490	1 white clay pipe bowl frag., unmeasurable
N460-470	E460-470	1 shell
	470-480	1 white clay pipe frag., unmeasurable, 1 shell
	480-490	2 shell
	490-500	1 Buckley earthenware
N470-480	E450-460	1 shell
	470-480	1 poss. firecracked rock
	480-490	2 shell
	490-500	1 shell
N480-490	E460-470	2 shell
	480-490	2 shell
	490-500	1 shell
N490-500	E440-450	5 shell
	460-470	4 shell
	480-490	1 shell
	490-500	2 shell
N440-450	E580-590	1 shell
N450-460	E550-560	1 white clay pipe stem - unmeasurable
N460-470	E550-560	1 shell
	590-600	1 Daub
N470-480	E500-510	1 poss. firecracked quartzite
	510-520	1 shell
	530-540	1 shell
	550-560	1 poss. firecracked chert, 1 shell
	580-590	1 white quartz flake
	590-600	1 shell
N480-490	E500-510	1 pipe stem, 7/64"
	570-580	2 shell
	580-590	1 reworked chert - perform/broken point (with serrated edges), 1 yellow quartzite flake

North	East	Artifacts
N490-500	E500-510	6 shell
	520-530	3 shell
	530-540	1 shell
	550-560	1 shell
	560-670	2 burned? bone
	570-580	1 shell
N440-450	E600-610	1 Daub
	640-650	1 worked (?) quartzite cobble
N450-460	E630-640	1 shell
	650-660	1 shell
	660-670	2 shell
N460-470	E600-610	1 shell
	640-650	1 shell
N470-480	E600-610	1 shell
	610-620	1 reworked white quartz chip
	630-640	1 brick, 1 shell
	640-650	1 bone, 1 shell
	650-660	1 shell
	660-670	1 red quartzite chunk - worked, 1 shell
N480-490	E600-610	1 shell
	630-640	1 shell
	640-650	1 shell
N490-500	E600-610	1 white quartz flake, 1 shell
	610-620	1 shell
	630-640	1 shell
	640-650	1 shell
	650-660	3 tobacco pipe stems: 1 unmarked - 5/64"; 1 etched - "D. R." - 5/64"; 1 etched - "JOHN LEWIS/1666" - 5/64"
	660-670	1 white quartz flake
N500-510	E440-450	4 shell
	450-460	4 shell
	460-470	6 shell
	470-480	7 shell
	480-490	1 green bottle glass, 2 shell
	490-500	8 shell

North	East	Artifacts
N510-520	E430-440	1 green bottle glass, 9 shell
	440-450	1 brick, 5 shell
	450-460	1 brick, 10 shell
	460-470	5 shell
	470-480	1 poss. firecracked chert, 21 shell
	480-490	10 shell
	490-500	8 shell
N520-530	E430-440	9 shell
	440-450	7 shell
	450-460	14 shell
	460-470	1 chert chip, 7 shell, 1 rhyolite flake
	470-480	4 poss. firecracked chert, 26 shell
	480-490	1 unidentified iron plate object, 1 Daub, 21 shell
	490-500	1 white clay pipe stem - 5/64", 24 shell
N530-540	E420-430	3 shell
	430-440	1 white quartz stemmed projectile point, 18 shell
	440-450	27 shell
	450-460	30 shell
	460-470	41 shell
	470-480	1 iron strap w/circular end (door hinge strap?), 36 shell
	480-490	57 shell
	490-500	1 white clay pipe bowl, frag., 1 white quartz flake, 59 shell
N540-550	E420-430	4 shell
	430-440	32 shell
	440-450	25 shell
	450-460	28 shell
	460-470	43 shell
N540-550	E470-480	1 manganese mottled ceramic, 35 shell
	480-490	1 green bottle glass, 1 chert chunk, 84 shell
	490-500	1 brick fleck, 41 shell
N550-560	E430-440	1 brick frag., 7 shell
	440-450	1 white quartz flake, 13 shell
	450-460	28 shell
	460-470	36 shell
	470-480	1 black lead glazed earthenware, 1 brick frag., 43 shell
	480-490	1 white quartz flake, 35 shell
	490-500	1 unidentifiable nail fragment, 1 white clay tobacco pipe stem, 5/64", 23 shell

North	East	Artifacts
N560-570	E420-430	1 shell
	430-440	7 shell
	440-450	1 white quartz flake, 1 brick frag., 2 shell
	450-460	7 shell
	460-470	22 shell
	470-480	26 shell
	480-490	1 iron flake, 5 brick frags., 2 white quartz flakes, 31 shell
	490-500	31 brick flags., 1 European flint frag., 18 shell
N500-510	E500-510	2 shell
	510-520	5 shell
	520-530	3 shell
	530-540	5 shell
	540-550	2 shell
	550-560	1 shell
	590-600	1 wrought nail
N510-520	E500-510	6 shell
	510-520	12 shell
	520-530	1 white clay pipe bowl frag., 5 shell
	530-540	2 white quartz flakes, 2 quartz chips, 6 shell
	540-550	3 shell
	550-560	1 black lead glazed earthenware, 2 shell
	570-580	1 clear quartz flake
	590-600	1 shell
N520-530	E500-510	2 Buckley-like earthenware, 1 Buckley earthenware, 2 pipe bowls, 1 brick, 1 quartzite chunk, 1 chert chunk, 7 shell
	510-520	1 green bottle glass frag., 1 probably Buckley earthenware paste frag., 2 white quartz flake, 1 coal, 10 shell
N520-530	E520-530	1 white quartz chip, 1 firecracked chert, 7 shell
	530-540	1 green bottle glass, 1 white quartz chip, 1 chert flake, possible reworked, 7 shell
	540-550	2 quartz flakes
	550-560	3 shell
	560-570	3 shell
	570-580	1 shell
	580-590	2 shell
	590-600	1 milky quartz flake

North	East	Artifacts
N530-540	E500-510	1 chunk tan quartzite, 30 shell
	510-520	1 white pipe stem frag., 5/64", 1 white pipe bowl frag., 7/64", 6 shell
	520-530	6 shell
	530-540	2 brick chips, 5 shell
	540-550	6 shell
	550-560	1 brick chip, 3 quartz flakes, 2 shell
	560-570	2 quartz flakes
	570-580	1 shell
	580-590	1 Daub, 1 shell
	590-600	1 chert chip, 2 shell
N540-550	E500-510	1 green bottle glass fragment, 13 shell
	510-520	9 shell
	520-530	1 white clay pipe stem fragment - 4/64", 6 shell
	530-540	1 quartz chip, 1 brick frag., 6 shell
	540-550	1 abo. ceramic, 1 brick frag., 4 shell
	550-560	1 rock, possibly firecracked, 1 shell
	560-570	1 shell
	580-590	1 quartzite chip, 1 shell
	590-600	1 shell
N550-560	E500-510	1 brick frag., 17 shell
	510-520	1 white quartz flake, 1 chalky pasted earthenware, 1 brick, 10 shell
	520-530	2 unid. nail frags., 1 worked quartzite, 1 possible firecracked rock, 5 shell
	530-540	1 possible firecracked rock, 7 shell
	540-550	5 shell
	550-560	1 quartzite frag., w/cortex, 1 white quartz flake, 6 shell
	560-570	2 shell
	570-580	3 shell
	580-590	1 shell
	590-600	1 shell
N560-570	E500-510	1 unid. nail frag., 14 shell
	510-520	6 shell
	520-530	1 chert flake
	530-540	4 shell
N500-510	E610-620	1 quartz flake
N510-520	E610-620	2 shell
	650-660	1 shell

North	East	Artifacts
N520-530	E610-620	1 shell
	620-630	1 quartz chip
N530-540	E600-610	3 shell
	630-640	1 quartzite flake, 1 shell
	640-650	1 white clay tobacco pipe frag., unmeasurable
N540-550	E500-510	1 shell
	510-520	2 shell
N550-560	E500-510	1 shell

III. Inventory of Artifacts from Antenna Field in Collection of Mr. Alan T. Spence

A. Collection A (Southeast Portion of Field)

Ceramics

Type	Form	Count
Tin-glazed earthenware	Plate/Dish	2
	Galley Pot	1
	Fluted Dish	5
	Unidentified Body	21
Staffordshire slipware	Unidentified Body	10
North Devon Sgraffito	Plate/Dish	2
	Bowl	1
	Unidentified Body	7
Rhenish brown stoneware	Unidentified Body	4
North Devon gravel-tempered	Milk Pan	5
	Unidentified Body	18
Merida Micaceous ware	Bowl or Jar	14
Buckley ware, red orange paste	Milk Pan	5
	Butter Pot	3
	Unidentified Body	35
Buckley ware, purple paste	Milk Pan	2
	Unidentified Body	19
Black lead-glazed ware, red orange paste	Milk Pan	4
	Unidentified Body	60
Black lead-glazed ware, purple paste	Butter Pot	4
	Milk Pan	3
	Bowl	3
	Drinking Pot	1
	Unidentified Body	34
Iron-glazed earthenware	Unidentified Body	2
Black lead-glazed ware, Buff paste	Drinking Vessel	1
	Unidentified Body	3

Type	Form	Count
Mottled brown lead-glazed ware, Buckley-type paste	Milk Pan	5
	Unidentified Body	14
Brown lead-glazed ware, orange paste	Milk Pan	8
	Unidentified Body	15
Brown lead-glazed ware, gray paste	Milk Pan	1
Red sandy earthenware	Unidentified Body	6
Morgan Jones earthenware	Milk Pan	1
	Unidentified Body	12
Brown lead-glazed ware, red paste	Unidentified Body	2
Unidentified slipware	Unidentified Body	1
Brown lead-glazed ware, poss. chalky-pasted	Bowl	1
	Unidentified Body	8
Green lead-glazed ware, orange paste	Bowl	1
	Handle	1
	Milk Pan	1
	Dish	2
	Unidentified Body	12
Green lead-glazed ware, gray paste	Unidentified Body	1
Green lead-glazed ware, reddish paste	Milk Pan	1
Yellow green lead-glazed	Unidentified Body	1
Coarse red unglazed ware	Unidentified Body	2
White salt-glazed stoneware	Unidentified Body	2

Type	Form	Count
Tobacco Pipes		
Terra cotta pipe fragments		4
White clay pipe frag., 9/64"		45
White clay pipe frag., 8/64"		120
White clay pipe frag., 7/64"		305
White clay pipe frag., 6/64"		120
White clay pipe frag., 5/64"		39
White clay pipe frag., unmeasurable		6
Wine bottle seal, unidentified		1
Brass button, hollow, with soldered eye and decoration		1
Brass buckle, c. 1650-1700		1
Brass buckle frag., 17th/18th century		1
Aboriginal Artifacts		
Accokeek pottery		2
Net-Impressed Pope's Creek pottery		2
White quartz flakes		2
White quartz projectile point tip		1
Selby side-notched rhyolite point		2

B. Colleciton B (Eastern End of Antenna Field)

Ceramics

Type	Form	Count
Tin-glazed earthenware	Basin	1
	Plate	2
	Unidentified	2
Staffordshire slipware	Drinking Pot	1
	Unidentified Body	5
Manganese Mottled ware	Mug or Jug	1
	Unidentified Body	2
North Devon Sgraffito	Unidentified Body	1
North devon gravel tempered	Milk Pan	3
	Unidentified Body	1

Type	Form	Count
Buckley ware	Butter Pot	2
	Unidentified Body	16
Black lead-glazed ware	Milk Pan	3
	Butter Pot	1
	Unidentified Body	7
Morgan Jones earthenware	Unidentified Body	6
Mottled brown lead-glazed	Milk Pan	1
	Unidentified Body	1
Brown lead-glazed ware	Milk Pan	1
Green lead-glazed ware, poss. chalky pasted	Unidentified Body	1
Red sandy earthenware	Unidentified Body	1
Unidentified earthenware	Unidentified Body	1
Unglazed red earthenware	Unidentified Body	2
Unglazed earthenware, gray to buff paste	Unidentified Body	1
White clay pipe frag., unmeasurable		1
Round bottle glass frag.		1
Possible case bottle frag.		1
Burned bone		2
Accokeek aboriginal pottery		1

APPENDIX III

Project Proposal

SCOPE OF SERVICES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRECONSTRUCTION SURVEY MILCON UTILITIES IMPROVEMENT (P-713), ANTENNA FIELD AREA

Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Activity
St. Inigoes, Maryland

A Proposal for Work to be Undertaken by the
Maryland Historical Trust

Prepared by

Dennis J. Pogue
Southern Maryland Regional Archaeologist

27 February 1985

INTRODUCTION

The Naval Electronic Systems Engineering Activity (NESEA) St. Inigoes, Maryland, plans to upgrade their utilities system, and construct extensive new utility lines. A survey was done recently before associated construction in two separate areas (Pogue and Leeper 1984). However, subsequent to that survey, a section of the proposed utility corridor was rerouted through a known area of archaeological sensitivity in what is known as the "Antenna Field" (Figure 1). The Antenna Field has been identified as a prime area for containing Archaeological resources eligible for the National Register, with two Euro-American, Colonial-period habitation sites known to be located there. This proposal outlines a plan of study for a preconstruction survey to be undertaken to assess possible negative effects on those and any other resources not yet discovered as a consequence fo the proposed construction.

SCOPE OF STUDY

A drain line is proposed to run from just north of Villa Road and west of Building No. 105, north and west and exiting at the Antenna Field Pond (Figure 2). Such a route would cut through level and sloping terrain to an existing ravine, between the two known sites (Areas 1 and 2 in Figure 2), and east of a third area where a light scatter of historic artifacts possibly associated with Area 1 have been collected. The drain line itself would directly impact a five-foot-wide corridor, with an additional 30 to 40 feet on one side of the corridor being disturbed via associated construction activities. The significance of the two known sites, probably National Register-eligible, and a high potential for significant resources lying in other areas of the Antenna Field necessitates conducting an intensive survey in and adjacent to the proposed construction area.

Background Research and Preparation

Because five separate archaeological projects have been conducted at NESEA over the last four years, extensive background research will not be necessary. However, an extensive artifact collection from the area has been amassed over the years by a local collector and that assemblage should be analyzed prior to the beginning of field work. In addition, the construction area and adjacent land must be plowed to enable a controlled surface collection of artifacts to be undertaken.

Field Work

The goal of the field work phase will be to identify any and all archaeological resoures within the impact zone. This will entail: 1) controlled surface collection of artifacts (Figure 2), 2) excavation of three to five 5x5-foot test squares within areas where archaeological remains are indicated, and 3) the stripping of plowzone within the construction corridor and mapping of all subsurface remains thus revealed. If significant subsurface remains are encountered (more than can be mitigated over the course of two or three days), the mitigation of those resources will have to be undertaken as a second phase of the project with additional funding provided.

Reporting Requirements

A final report detailing all phases of the work undertaken shall be prepared and submitted to the designated authorities. That report, as well as all field work and other facets of the project, must conform to guidelines established by the Department of the Interior, National Park Service (Appendix B of 36 CFR 66) and with standards outlined in Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland (McNamara 1981).

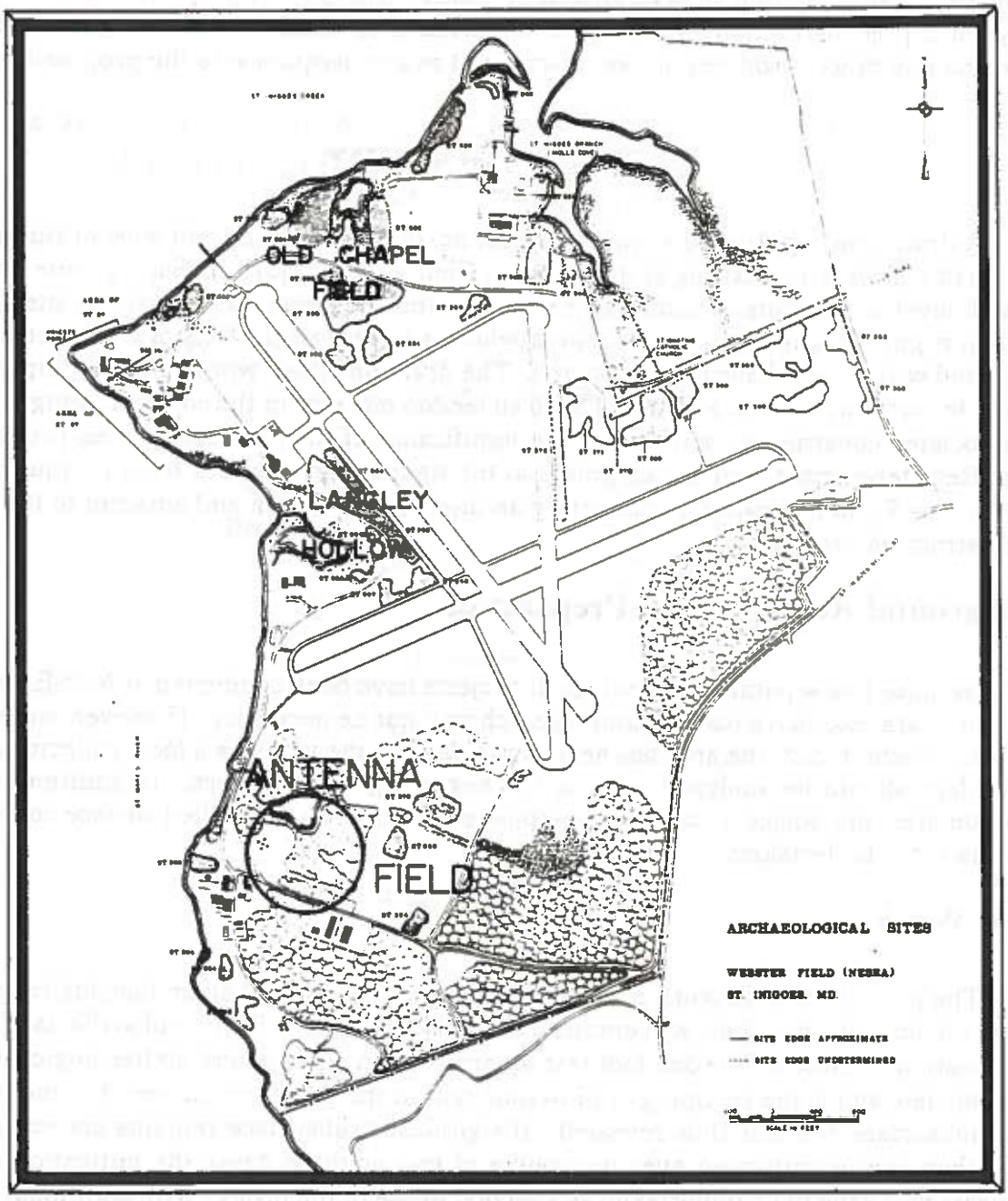

FIGURE 1. LOCATION OF "ANTENNA FIELD" ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

References

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1981 Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland. Maryland Historical Trust, Technical Report No. 1.

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1984 Archaeological Investigations at the "Old Chapel Field" St. Inigoes, Maryland. Maryland Historical Trust, Manuscript Series No. 38.

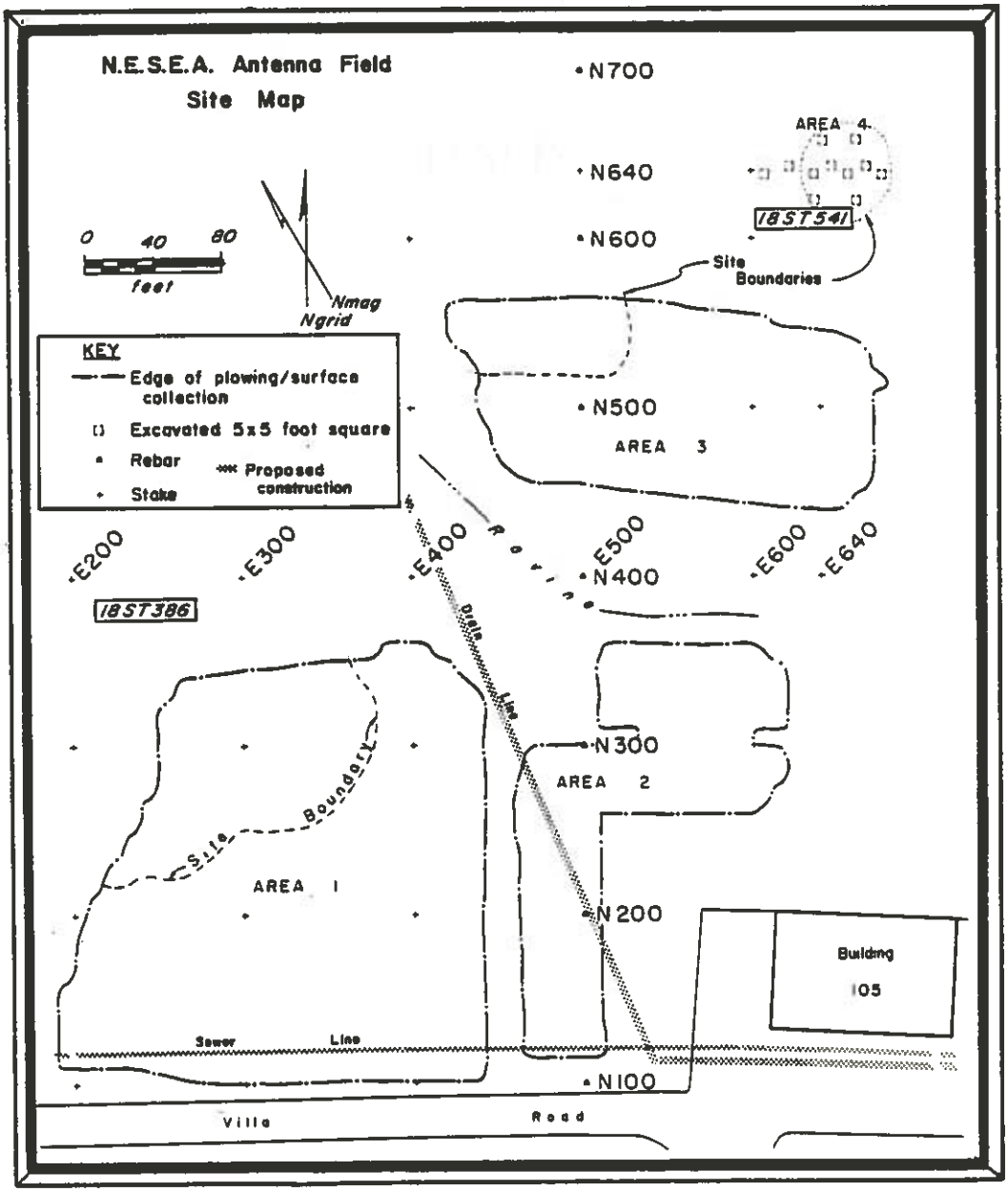

FIGURE 2. ARCHAEOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS IN THE "ANTENNA FIELD"

APPENDIX IV

Personnel Resumes

APPENDIX IV

Personnel Resumes

Dennis J. Pogue, Principal Investigator

Southern Maryland Regional Archaeologist, 1983-present; regional representative for Maryland Historical Trust state historic preservation program; also serves as Director of Research, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum. M.A., 1981, the George Washington University; B.A., 1975, the University of Iowa. Extensive experience in archaeological excavation, survey, and analysis: Maryland and Virginia, 1976-present. Author of 25 reports, articles and professional papers.

Julia A. King, Project Archaeologist

P.D. candidate in American Civilization, University of Pennsylvania; M.A., 1981, Florida State University; B.A., 1978, College of William and Mary. Teaching Assistant and Research Assistant, University of Pennsylvania, 1983; Research Assistant, Florida State University, 1979-81. Extensive experience in archaeological excavation, survey, and analysis: Maryland, Virginia, and Florida, 1978-present. Author of 11 reports, articles and professional papers.

James D. O'Connor, Field/Laboratory Assistant

Graduate work, University of Pennsylvania; B.A., cum/laude 1980, University of Maryland; A.A., 1975, Hagerstown Junior College. Extensive experience in excavation, survey, and analysis: Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, 1979-present. Author of six reports and articles.

Glyn Furguson Pogue, Field/laboratory Assistant

B.A., 1983, St. Mary's College of Maryland. Extensive experience in archaeological excavation, survey, and analysis: Virginia and Maryland, 1978-present.