



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CH388

Site Name: 7-1

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Winthrop, Stump Neck Rifle Range and Skeet Range

Historic

Brief Description:

Early, Middle, & Late Archaic camp, Early-Late Woodland possible hamlet, mid-19th-early 20th century house

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 11

SCS soil & sediment code WdaB,PcA,PcB

Latitude 38.5500 Longitude -77.2129

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope 0-5%

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

Topography

- Floodplain High terrace
- Hilltop/bluff Rockshelter/cave
- Interior flat Hillslope
- Upland flat Unknown
- Ridgetop Other
- Terrace Peninsula
- Low terrace

Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Mattawoman Creek

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

Minimum distance to water is 1 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| Paleoindian site <input type="checkbox"/> | Woodland site <input type="checkbox"/> | Contact period site <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1820 - 1860 <input type="checkbox"/> | Y |
| Archaic site <input type="checkbox"/> | MD Adena <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1630 - 1675 <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1860 - 1900 <input type="checkbox"/> | Y |
| Early archaic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Early woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1675 - 1720 <input type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1900 - 1930 <input type="checkbox"/> | Y |
| Middle archaic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Mid. woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1720 - 1780 <input type="checkbox"/> | Post 1930 <input type="checkbox"/> | Y |
| Late archaic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Late woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | ca. 1780 - 1820 <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Unknown prehistoric context <input type="checkbox"/> | | Unknown historic context <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| | | Unknown context <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- | | |
|---|---|
| Native American <input type="checkbox"/> | Asian American <input type="checkbox"/> |
| African American <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Anglo-American <input type="checkbox"/> | Other <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Hispanic <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

- | | |
|---|--|
| Multi-component <input type="checkbox"/> | Misc. ceremonial <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Village <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Rock art <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Hamlet <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Shell midden <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Base camp <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | STU/lithic scatter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Rockshelter/cave <input type="checkbox"/> | Quarry/extraction <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Earthen mound <input type="checkbox"/> | Fish weir <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Cairn <input type="checkbox"/> | Production area <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Burial area <input type="checkbox"/> | Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other context <input type="checkbox"/> | |

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

- Homestead
- Farmstead
- Mansion
- Plantation
- Row/townhome
- Cellar
- Privy

Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

- Canal-related
- Road/railroad
- Wharf/landing
- Maritime-related
- Bridge
- Ford

Educational

Commercial

- Trading post
- Store
- Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

- Church/mtg house
- Ch support bldg

Burial area

- Cemetery
- Sepulchre
- Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

village

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples Soil samples taken Y

Flotation samples taken Y Other samples taken

Historic context samples Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>		Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>		Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>		Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>		Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	13	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>		Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>		Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>		Page	<input type="checkbox"/>		Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
						Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware			Ironstone			Staffordshire			Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>		Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>		Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>		English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>		Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>		Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	1204	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>		North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>		Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	582	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>		Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>	7				Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
									Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>
										1

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			Other fired clay		
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	588	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>		Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	144	Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	26	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	184	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Lithic Material

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

Dated features present at site

Terminal Archaic pit or hearth feature dated to AD 565 (calendrical)

Historic Artifacts			Tobacco related		
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	2463	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	2467	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>	205	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>		Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>		Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	171
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Historic Features

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

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1: 1385 +/- 23 years BP Reliability Sample 2: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 3: +/- years BP Reliability

Calibrated; charcoal sample; no reliability stat provided

Sample 4: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 5: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 6: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 7: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18CH388, also known as the Winthrop Site (and referred to as Site 7-1 at the Naval Support Facility Indian Head), is a multi-component site located on the shore of the Potomac River on Stump Neck, and has been defined as an area north and south of Archer Avenue, west of the bridge/causeway. The site area has been both graded and filled. Soils on the site have been mapped as Liverpool silt loam. Liverpool silt loam is described as a deep and moderately well drained, with a silt texture and argillic subsoil.

The prehistory of the Middle Atlantic region is commonly divided into three chronological periods: Paleoindian (ca. 18,000 to 9500 BC), Archaic (9500 to 1200 BC), and Woodland (1200 BC to AD 1607). The later two periods are also commonly subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late subperiods: Early Archaic (9500 to 7500 BC), Middle Archaic (7500 to 3000 BC), Late Archaic (3000 to 1200 BC), Early Woodland (1200 to 500 BC), Middle Woodland (500 BC to AD 1000), and Late Woodland (AD 1000 to 1607) periods. Seen broadly, the periods mark cultural development from largely nomadic hunter-gatherers during the Paleoindian period to fairly sedentary villagers in the Late Woodland period.

Prior to the acquisition of the property by the United States government, Stump Neck was the property of Eli Gaffield. In the early nineteenth century Stump Neck was known by another name, Mason's Enlargement. The tract was patented by William Mason in 1812 and contained 1,290 acres. After Mason's death in 1828, his estate sold the property to Charles County resident Alexander Greer. In 1838 Greer sold the parcel to Edmund Monroe of Boston, Massachusetts. Prior to that time, Stump Neck was likely occupied by tenants.

In 1849 Edmund Monroe sold Mason's Enlargement, known commonly as Stump Neck, to James Sewell of Baltimore. Sewell immediately sold the property as well as ownership of the tenements to Josiah Lee for \$10,000. Stump Neck remained in the Lee family through much of the second half of the nineteenth century. Lee likely continued to lease land and tenements to residents of Charles County during his ownership of Stump Neck. In 1891 the trustee for Josiah Lee's estate sold Stump Neck to Eli Gaffield for the same price that Lee paid for the property over 40 years earlier.

Several houses are depicted on the north shore of Stump Neck in Capt. R.S. Williamson's 1862 map of Budd's Ferry, Charles County. In addition to the houses, several roads are shown along the peninsula. A search of land records during that period could not locate specific occupants of Lee's tenements. The vast majority of the residents of the Hill Top Election District were occupied with farming. Many others were laborers, and lower numbers were employed as merchants and fishers. Since the 1862 Williamson map shows only a handful of houses on the more than 1,000-acre Stump Neck, it may be safe to assume at least a couple were tenant farmers and that others may have found employment fishing or ferrying passengers on the Potomac River.

In 1890 the Bureau of Ordnance acquired 473 acres on the adjacent Cornwallis Neck to be used as a new proving ground facility, as described above, and new facilities were constructed along the Potomac River in the Valley. In addition to short-range testing in the Valley, long-range shots were fired downriver along the Potomac. Residents of Stump Neck soon complained of shells from the Proving Ground passing overhead. As a result over 1,000 acres of land on Stump Neck were acquired from the Gaffield family in 1901.

Site 18CH388 was first recorded during a reconnaissance survey by John Milner & Associates, Inc., in 1994. At that time the site was described as having produced numerous historic and prehistoric artifacts in fill layers as well as prehistoric artifacts from a buried landscape surface (A-horizon). The investigators defined only a prehistoric occupational component and noted that the site location roughly corresponded to the MHT's Indian Head Quad File #4 and may have been related to a village site in the nineteenth century. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from two shovel tests and from an eroding shoreline area.

Diagnostic artifacts indicate a prehistoric occupation during the Middle through Late Woodland periods and an historic occupation between the mid 19th and early 20th centuries. The diverse and extensive nature of the prehistoric assemblage from the site may be indicative of a camp or village. At a minimum, activities included early and middle stage bifacial tool production, flake tool use, and food preparation. The presence of fire-cracked rock, ceramics, and burned bone on the site suggest that subsurface features and/or activity areas might be present on the site. The historic assemblage was dominated by domestic debris. The late 19th and 20th century dates for the ceramics and glass from the site indicate that historic occupation of the site was probably associated with the turn-of-the-century hamlet of Winthrop that appears on maps of the area. It was suggested that site 18CH389, located only 200m west of the site, also was associated with this hamlet. No historic features associated with this possible occupation have been located to date.

The site was revisited in a Phase I survey of the remaining archaeologically sensitive areas on Stump Neck Annex by RC Goodwin & Associates, Inc. in 1996, where it was included in their Survey Area B. Survey Area B was surveyed by systematic shovel testing along transects placed at 20-meter (66-foot) intervals. Variable landscape conditions were noted throughout the area; fills were noted in the former skeet range area, in some places as deep as 85 cm (2.8 feet). This survey defined the site boundaries quite broadly, encompassing much of the landform of Survey Area B. The site dimensions were given as 200 x 520 meters. The site was characterized as a large multi-component site with prehistoric occupation in Middle to Late Woodland and historic occupation from the mid-19th to early 20th centuries. The historic component was interpreted as the remains of a turn of the century hamlet known as Winthrop.

Phase II testing was completed at a western portion of Site 18CH388 ahead of construction of a proposed Landing Craft Air Cushion (LCAC) project. The Phase II was conducted within an approximately 300x150-foot area that falls entirely within the defined boundary of Site 18CH388. Testing of the site began



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with the excavation of shovel tests across the central portion of the site on a regular grid at 15-foot intervals. Seventeen shovel tests that fell within the gravel road, and seven within an enormous juniper bush, were not excavated. After discovery of the historic artifact concentration in the northeast corner of the original grid, two additional transects of three shovel tests each were added east. In all, 311 shovel tests were excavated.

One of the purposes of the shovel testing was to investigate the integrity of the site and the depth of the fill spread across. Across much of the site, the landscape had been built up by up to 1.5 feet of fill, which consisted of mixed dark brown topsoil and yellowish brown clay loam subsoil, likely brought from nearby. The entire site had been plowed. The plowzone was around 0.6 foot thick across much of the site, but in the northeastern corner the plowzone had been thickened by slopewash (colluvium) and this stratum was up to 1.1 foot thick. Beneath the plowzone in the more intact parts of the site was an E-horizon of pale brown silty sand, up to 0.8 foot deep, and beneath that was an old B-horizon of yellowish brown clay loam. However, in some areas the sandy stratum had been plowed or graded away, and the clay loam subsoil was immediately beneath the plowzone. In the center of the site there was sometimes a solid layer of clay pigeon fragments as much as 0.2 foot thick just below the surface.

Of the 311 shovel tests, 87 produced historic artifacts, 15 produced prehistoric artifacts, and 14 produced both. In total the shovel testing yielded 407 historic artifacts and 54 prehistoric artifacts. All artifacts were recovered from the plowzone or immediately beneath it.

In addition to shovel tests, 15 test units were placed according to the results of the shovel testing to investigate artifact concentrations. Overall, the STPs and excavation units helped delineate the site and better understand the buried plowzone area identified in the survey. Several diagnostic artifacts were recovered that help narrow down the time of use and purpose of the site.

The prehistoric artifacts from the site derive from occasional camping along the river for thousands of years. The Normanskill or Lamoka point represents a Late Archaic occupation, ca. 3500 to 2000 BC. If the broken point from Test Unit 9 is indeed a Morrow Mountain point, that would indicate an even earlier occupation, in the Middle Archaic period, ca. 5500 to 4500 BC. Most of the pottery from the site is Popes Creek Net Impressed, dating to roughly 500 BC to AD 300. A few of the smaller sherds seemed to be thinner and harder, and they may be Late Woodland Potomac Creek, but they are not large or well-preserved enough to be truly diagnostic. Essentially all of the debitage on the site is quartz or quartzite, mostly quartz. It appeared to derive from small cobbles. A broad definition of debitage was employed during the fieldwork; since there seemed to be little rock in the soil naturally, almost any broken piece of quartz was saved. All of the FCR are pieces of quartzite cobbles.

The most interesting discovery on the site was the Buried Plowzone Area, where sizable prehistoric sherds were recovered from a buried A-horizon. The Louis Berger interpretation is that this buried horizon is an early historic plowzone, which came to be buried beneath the reach of the plow as the site was smoothed by years of tilling. This buried horizon is a mixed deposit, containing some historic artifacts and the full range of prehistoric material from the site.

The historic component of Site 18CH388 consists of more than a thousand artifacts recovered from plowed or otherwise disturbed contexts. The artifacts are almost all very small, quite pulverized even for a plowzone collection. Most date to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, and the large majority probably derive from the Marine Corps occupation. The only evidence of structures is a few nails, brick fragments, and pieces of window glass, not enough to identify the location of any buildings in the surveyed area.

A few earlier artifacts were found, including single sherds of creamware (1762 to 1820) and pearlware (1775 to 1840). This material may derive from earlier occupations of the general area, but not enough was found in the tested portion of the site to indicate the presence of a dwelling from before the Navy period. If there was a house nearby, it must have been outside the tested area, or possibly its site has eroded into the river.

The finds at Site 18CH388 include a scatter of historic artifacts mainly dating to the Marine occupation in the early twentieth century and a scatter of prehistoric artifacts. These included artifacts diagnostic of Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, and Middle Woodland occupations. All artifacts were recovered from plowed contexts. Based on the Phase II testing, Louis Berger recommended that this portion of the site be considered not eligible for NRHP listing.

However, in 2016, Louis Berger and Marstel-Day continued investigations at the site due to eroding shoreline. The study examined the eastern half of the site and included excavation of 93 shovel test pits and 15 one by one meter units. Additional shovel test pits were conducted (n=13) further west within the boundaries of the site.

The investigation identified one prehistoric feature at the site, a hearth or earth oven identified in Unit 107 (Feature 7). An additional six soil anomalies were assigned feature numbers and were later determined to be noncultural. Additional details on Feature 7 are provided in the discussion of Unit 107.

The investigation of Site 18CH388 led to the recovery of 3,575 artifacts. The artifacts include 1,599 pieces of prehistoric cultural material, 1,959 historic artifacts, and 17 pieces of floral and faunal material that could be associated with either era of occupation. Of the recovered artifacts, 3,048 (85 percent) were recovered from plowzone contexts. An additional 360 artifacts (10 percent) were recovered from fill contexts, 125 artifacts (3 percent) were recovered from sub-plowzone contexts (E-horizon and B-horizon), and 36 artifacts (1 percent) were recovered from feature contexts. Six artifacts were collected from the ground surface. The vertical distribution of artifacts suggests that all, or nearly all of the occupation of the site has been subsumed into the plowzone, and that artifacts have moved downward in the profile post-deposition due to natural processes (bioturbation).

The prehistoric occupation of the site includes the Middle to Late Archaic Period, as well as the Early to Late Woodland periods. Diagnostic material suggests the most intensive use of the site was during the Middle Woodland Period. The prehistoric assemblage includes three largely complete projectile points and three projectile point fragments. The stone tool assemblage also includes five hammerstones, a pestle (mano), and a nutting stone (variant of a metate).



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Recovered prehistoric pottery (N=633) was generally in small fragments and had eroded surfaces; these facts made ware type attributions difficult to determine. One prehistoric tobacco pipe fragment was recovered from the site, from a fill context.

The historic assemblage includes a trace amount of nineteenth-century material, and a much more significant quantity of early-twentieth-century artifacts. The historic assemblage is summarized below in Table 21. The assemblage includes relatively modern and institutional ceramic wares such as ironstone, plain whiteware, and hard-paste porcelain; these wares may have been associated with the early-twentieth-century landform use by the Marines. Colorless bottle glass is also prevalent in the assemblage, and likely dates to the period after Navy acquisition.

Testing revealed a broad scatter of historic artifacts dating from the mid-late 19th c. and 20th c. and recovered over 1600 prehistoric artifacts including pottery, tools, a pestle and nutting stone, a fragment of a prehistoric pipe, fire cracked rock, and lithic debitage. Diagnostic materials indicate use spanning the Middle Archaic through Late Woodland periods, with most extensive use during the Middle Woodland period. The site likely represents a hamlet with repeated uses over a long span of prehistory. Testing demonstrated that the eastern portion of the site still retains good subsurface integrity, despite various 20th c. disturbances. The 2016 study revealed an intact hearth feature or earth oven radiocarbon dated to the Middle Woodland period.

Further archaeological work was conducted in 2020 by Marstel-Day and WSP for soil remediation due to contamination at Stump Neck Annex. One of the remediation areas is located within the boundaries of Site 18CH388. The investigation's goal was to determine if significant archaeological resources are present within the four soil remediation areas, to fill in gaps from prior investigations, and to determine if the soil remediation activities would affect significant archaeological resources. The testing included the excavation of 86 shovel tests, 14 test units (each 3x3 feet), and five unit blocks (each 6x6 feet).

The excavations recovered artifacts indicating intermittent prehistoric occupations from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland, and likely into the Contact period. Most significant was exposure of a Terminal Archaic pit or hearth feature dated to 1839±55 cal BC. The Phase II testing also revealed many dispersed historic artifacts dating to the late nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century. None of the historic artifacts dates from earlier than 1820. The assemblage is attributable to a mixture of farming or military-related dumping, with perhaps some use of plates and bottles for target practice.

Apart from the features, the rest of the prehistoric material at Site 18CH388 is inextricably mixed with historic/recent artifacts with no stratigraphic or horizontal integrity of discrete temporal components within the plowzone or the immediately underlying soil. Testing has revealed the presence of two truncated hearth features, however, one dating from the Middle Woodland, the other (found during the present investigation) to the Terminal Archaic. Such features can provide important information about the temporal and functional information of the artifacts and other materials sealed together within them. Therefore, despite the lack of stratigraphic integrity, the investigated portion of the site is recommended as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D.

Although the investigated portion of the site has yielded significant information about the past, WSP did not believe that additional excavation of this portion of Site 18CH388 was warranted before the soil remediation project or any future undertakings in this area proceed. No additional archaeological studies are planned at Site 18CH388 as part of the remediation project.

Based on the information presented in the 2016 and 2020 reports, the Trust concurred with the Navy's determination that the site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, for its demonstrated potential to yield important information regarding prehistoric settlement, subsistence, and tool manufacture.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002612, 95002791