



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST342

Site Name: Endin

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Middle and Late Woodland short-term camp, 18th century possible house site

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code MnB2

Latitude 38.1568

Longitude -76.4226

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 2-5%

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

Ownership

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

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) St. Inigoes Creek

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

Late archaic

Late woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

- Multi-component
- Village
- Hamlet
- Base camp
- Rockshelter/cave
- Earthen mound
- Cairn
- Burial area
- Misc. ceremonial
- Rock art
- Shell midden
- STU/lithic scatter
- Quarry/extraction
- Fish weir
- Production area
- Unknown
- Other context

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

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

Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith
- Furnace/forge
- Other

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

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

Educational

Commercial

- Trading post
- Store
- Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

- Church/mtg house
- Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

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

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

Historic Sherd Types		Stoneware	
Earthenware	Ironstone <input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire <input type="checkbox"/>	2
Astbury <input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield <input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed <input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown <input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware <input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled <input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware <input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied <input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley <input type="checkbox"/>	12 North Devon <input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain <input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham <input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware <input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware <input type="checkbox"/>	Rhenish <input type="checkbox"/>	Wt Salt-glazed <input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	33	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	2	Unmod faunal	165
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	2	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	17	Tobacco related	8
Glass (all)	15	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	42	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	10
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	3
		Other <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

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

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

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

Additional radiocarbon results available



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at N/A

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18ST342, also known as the Endin site, is a multicomponent site that consists of a Middle and Late Woodland short-term camp and an 18th century possible house site. The site is located at the end of a peninsula where Molls Cove joins St. Inigoes Creek. The area is an agricultural field with wooded margins. Soils on site are in the Matapeake soil series, 2-5% slope.

Originally purchased in 1637 for the use of the Jesuits, the initial land grant encompassed approximately 120 ac at St. Inigoes Creek; Jesuit Father Thomas Copley augmented the original acreage by purchasing an additional tract from Richard Gerard in the same year. The first "St. Inigoes House" was built soon after the acquisition of the property, probably at the location of Site 18ST233-329.

The opening of the eighteenth century ushered in a time of rapid change and development for the St. Inigoes mission. The property underwent two distinctive phases of development, both of which have been documented archaeologically. Documentary evidence in form of maps had suggested that a second complex, perhaps replacing the "ruined" or deteriorated elements of the previous set of structures, was built around a cove off St. Inigoes Creek.

Archaeological evidence for a second manor house dating from this period was discovered at the "Old Chapel Field," on a cove of St. Inigoes Creek. This site has been designated as 18ST330. The Jesuits undertook a second major renovation and enlargement at St. Inigoes during the mid-eighteenth century. At that time, the central complex shifted from the Chapel Field location to Priests Point (Site 18ST87), where it remained until its acquisition by the Navy in 1942.

By the second decade of the nineteenth century, however, the complex at St. Inigoes had begun to deteriorate, due to both natural forces and neglect or mismanagement. Various documents suggest that significant amounts of land and possibly several buildings were lost to erosion along the St. Mary's River shoreline during this period.

Site 18ST342 was first identified in 1981 during the survey of Tract 47. The Phase I investigations produced prehistoric and historic artifacts. The prehistoric items included Late Woodland Townsend ware sherds, a biface, a groundstone tool fragment, debitage, and fire-cracked rock. The historic assemblage included ceramic sherds, blown glass fragments, brick fragments, nails, and white clay tobacco pipe fragments. The temporally diagnostic historic artifacts consisted of Buckley and Buckley-like ware, Rhenish blue and gray stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware, Staffordshire slipware, and Baker ware. These items along with the absence of creamware and pearlware suggest a date during the first half of the eighteenth century.

The Phase I investigation noted the presence of a low mound with a scatter of oyster shell. Six shovel test pits and a 1 x 1 m (3.28 x 3.28 ft) test unit were excavated in the mound. At the base of the mound was a buried plowzone, and the investigations suggested that the mound was created sometime during or after the eighteenth century. While historic artifacts were similar to those from the surface collection, the prehistoric artifacts included additional ceramic ware types – Accokeek, Popes Creek, and Potomac Creek. It was suggested that the mound might be associated with a structure shown on a 1943 USGS map, and that the mound soil could be a combination of earth graded from the surrounding site and dirt brought in from elsewhere. The prehistoric artifacts suggested a Woodland Period seasonally-occupied camp, while the historic artifacts suggested a domestic site dating to the first half of the eighteenth century. Masur (2019:166-168) has associated the early eighteenth century component at Site 18ST342 with a tenant farm occupied by indentured servants or enslaved Africans. Smolek (1981) recommended that Phase II investigations be conducted if the site was to be disturbed by construction.

Because the Phase I investigations suggested that Site 18ST342 might retain research potential, a 2021/2022 study of the site by R. Christopher Goodwin focused on determining the degree of subsurface integrity, and the temporal and functional differentiation of the deposits. NAS Patuxent River was proposing installation of a series of towers around the perimeter of the Webster Field Annex as part of the CUJO project.

In total, 56 shovel tests and 30 1 x 1 m (3.28 x 3.28 ft) test units were excavated within the area being examined for CUJO Tower Site 4. This total included 29 shovel tests and 13 test units initially subsurfaced at Site 18ST342, 7 shovel tests excavated by Navy personnel in the wooded area north of agricultural field, 3 test units excavated at Site 18ST342 by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. personnel based on metal detection within approximately 0.12 ac (0.05 ha) of Site 18ST342, and 9 test units later excavated by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. personnel at the locations of the six proposed tower trailer footers and three ballast pilings at Site 18ST342.

The Phase II investigation of the historic component at Site 18ST342 yielded a total of 248 artifacts. A large number of these items are 157 oyster shell fragments retained from shovel tests excavated in the wooded portion of the site. Since the site contains both historic and prehistoric components, the temporal association of the shell is unclear. Seven turtle plastron fragments also were recovered from a shovel test in the wooded site portion, and may not be cultural.

The remainder of the assemblage includes 42 architectural, 27 kitchen-related, 8 personal, and 6 indeterminate function artifacts. One unmodified turtle plastron fragment also was recovered, and may not be cultural. The architectural debris includes 39 metal items (all nails), 2 window glass fragments, and brick fragment. The kitchen related assemblage includes 17 ceramic sherds (all earthenware) and 10 wine bottle glass fragments.

The personal artifacts are all ball clay tobacco pipe fragments. The indeterminate artifacts include three glass fragments, two fragments of English flint ballast stone, and one piece of plastic. Three small brick fragments also were recovered but discarded in the field. The temporally diagnostic artifacts from that period include 36 wrought nails (1600 – 1815), 2 wrought or cut nails (1600 – 1890), 12 Buckley sherds (1720 – 1775), and 2 Staffordshire sherds (1680 – 1780). The non-machine made wine bottle glass and the tobacco pipe fragments, although not specifically diagnostic, also fit within that time period. As during the Phase I investigations, the absence of creamware (beginning in 1762) and pearlware (beginning in 1779) suggests that the occupation ended by the 1760s or 1770s.

The southernmost test units (TUs 3, 5, 22, 26, and 30) yielded more architectural items (n = 7) than kitchen-related ones (n = 1) and no personal artifacts. The six northern test units with no overburden, by contrast, produced more kitchen-related artifacts (n = 14) than architectural ones (n = 11) and a single personal artifact. Some differences in the types of architectural items were notable, with the southern test units mainly producing nails (although three small brick fragments were discarded in this area), while the northern ones also had both brick and window glass. Therefore, the southern portion of the site may represent an outbuilding location, while a dwelling may have been located in the northern portion of the site. The absence of personal items and near absence of kitchen-related artifacts in the southern portion supports the hypothesis that was an outbuilding location.



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The nine test units (TUs 22 – 30) excavated at the specific proposed project disturbance locations for the six tower footers (TUs 22 – 27) and three ballast piling areas (TUS 28 – 30) yielded a very low density of and variety of historic artifacts. Therefore, the areas of the site proposed for ground disturbing activities exhibited no evidence for integrity and little potential to shed light on historic activities at the site.

A total of 37 (300.91 g) prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the Phase II evaluation of Site 18ST342, all from the test unit excavations. Prehistoric artifacts include lithic debitage (n = 29; 163.8 g), bifaces (n = 1; 7.95 g), cores (n = 1; 71.63 g), fire-cracked rock (n = 2; 50.36 g), flake tools (n = 2; 5.82 g), and ceramic sherds (n = 2; 1.35 g). One finished bifacial tool was recovered during the Phase II investigation of 18ST342.

The debitage consists of 15 non-cortical flakes, 10 secondary flakes, and 4 primary flakes. The debitage mainly was derived from quartz (n = 19; 46.19 g), followed by various varieties of chert (n = 5; 5.14 g), quartzite (n = 2; 101.7 g), jasper (n = 2; 2.73 g), and rhyolite (n = 1; 8.04 g). Most debitage are flake fragments (n = 23). The morphologically diagnostic flakes include early/late stage core reduction (n = 4) and bifacial reduction (n = 2) flakes.

The average debitage weight for Site 18ST342 is 5.65 g, which fits with the primary reduction site averages. The cortical percentage for the debitage from Site 18ST342 is 48.3 percent, which is closer to those at sites with more early stage lithic reduction activities.

One piece of jasper fire-cracked rock, weighing 1.65 g, was recovered from the Ap horizon in TU 12. This artifact is a piece of jasper that exploded in a fire. Two very small shell-tempered sherds (1.35 g) were recovered from the overburden soils in TU 2. The sherds were identified as Late Woodland Townsend ware.

The Phase II examination of the prehistoric component at Site 18ST342 yielded only Late Woodland temporally diagnostic artifacts. No further evidence for the Early Woodland component encountered during the Phase I investigations was identified. The site assemblage fits with a seasonally-occupied camp. A mix of biface and core reduction, especially of locally available quartz, was a major site activity. Another important activity at the site was food processing, as evident in the firecracked, ceramic sherds, and flake tools. In terms of horizontal patterns, the average per m² artifact quantity in the 12 test units that produced prehistoric artifacts was very low, at 3.1. The test units mostly were similar in artifact density, ranging from 1 to 4 in seven units. Only TU 2 yielded a higher density, with 12 artifacts, but 10 were from the overburden and, therefore, are of uncertain original provenience. Thus, the artifact density across the site is too low to discern meaningful prehistoric activity patterns.

The prehistoric component at Site 18ST342 lacks the vertical integrity and horizontally differentiable activity areas to be able to provide important data on Late Woodland or Early Woodland site structure, lithic reduction strategies, and subsistence behavior. However, the historic component presents enough exclusively early eighteenth material even in plowed contexts and differences between the proportions of different types of artifacts across the site to suggest that this component may be able to provide important research information on site structure and refuse disposal patterns. For example, it is plausible to consider the southern portion of the site as an outbuilding location and the northern portion as a dwelling location.

As discussed above, the historic component of Site 18ST342 suggests a potential to answer research questions related to early eighteenth century site structure and refuse disposal patterns, especially if cultural features from that period can be identified. In light of Masur's (2019:166-168) association of this component with a tenant farm occupied by indentured servants or enslaved Africans, the site may have the potential to reveal archaeological aspects of early tenant farming in the context of the larger Jesuit plantation at St. Inigoes. Therefore, the early eighteenth century component at Site 18ST342 as a whole remains potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, should be protected, and additional archaeological evaluation, such as geophysical survey to identify cultural features, is recommended to make a conclusive eligibility determination.

However, the specific portions of the site to be impacted by the proposed project, as represented by the footer and ballast piling locations examined using TUs 22 – 30, do not retain enough of a variety and density of cultural material to contribute to the site's overall potential eligibility, and no further archaeological investigation was warranted or recommended for tower project.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95008838, 18ST342 SF