



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CH280

Site Name: Bad Hunter II

Prehistoric

Other name(s) IH-33

Historic

Brief Description:

Terminal Archaic and Middle & Late Woodland short-term or base camp site

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 11

SCS soil & sediment code GmF,PcB

Latitude 38.5695

Longitude -77.1845

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
- 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) Mattawoman Creek

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 10 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?

Domestic

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

Industrial

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

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

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

Educational

Commercial

- Trading post
- Store
- Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

- Church/mtg house
- Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		
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"/>	
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"/>	
Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
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"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	

Historic Sherd Types

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

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	101	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	3	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	32	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	3	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	19	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

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

Lithic Material

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

Dated features present at site

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

Historic Features

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

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

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

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

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

Additional radiocarbon results available



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Terminal Archaic and Middle & Late Woodland short-term or base camp site

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18CH280, also known as the Bad Hunter II site, is a prehistoric short term or base camp located at the Naval Ordnance Station in Indian Head, Maryland. The site is located on a small ridge paralleling Mattawoman Creek, east of Caffee Road. The soils on site are Grosstown-Marr-Hoghole complex, with minor soils of Piccowaxen loam.

The area near Site 18CH280 on Cornwallis Neck has remained open and undeveloped throughout its known history. No structures are shown in the area on Civil War-era maps. The Martenet map of Charles County in 1886 notes a "fishery" structure near the southern tip of Cornwallis Neck, likely west/southwest of the site. After acquisition, from 1890 to 1917, Navy construction was generally focused in the Powder Factory area, and also west of the site, along the bluffs overlooking the Potomac River.

Development of the land north of Site 18CH280 began in the post-World War II era. The magazines standing north of the site along Hussey Circle were built in 1952/1953. A review of installation maps from the later twentieth century shows some proposed construction near Site 18CH280, but none of these construction projects came to fruition.

Site 18CH280 was first recorded during a reconnaissance survey by Barse in 1984. Barse conducted a survey along the ridge landform and identified the site based on the presence of one quartzite flake, one Potomac Creek cordmarked body sherd, and one firecracked rock. All artifacts were found in a surface context, and no subsurface testing was conducted.

Additional information on the site was obtained during JMA's later survey in 1995. JMA conducted systematic shovel testing on a 25-meter grid with some closer-interval delineation tests (radials). JMA had six positive shovel tests within the boundary of Site 18CH280, yielding 22 artifacts. An additional artifact was recovered from the site's ground surface. The JMA assemblage includes 21 pieces of debitage, principally quartz, one fragment of Potomac Creek pottery, and a large anvil stone. The Potomac Creek pottery dates to the Late Woodland Period, while the lithic assemblage is not temporally diagnostic. JMA noted that some of the site area had likely been lost to erosion, but that due to the diversity of tools and activities represented at the site and the integrity of artifact-bearing deposits, the site was eligible for the National Register. A future Phase II investigation was recommended.

In 2016, a Phase II was conducted on site. The Phase II investigation encompassed the entire site area and entailed the excavation of 18 shovel tests and 6 test units. The shovel tests were excavated on a 50-foot grid, with one judgmentally placed shovel test, and the test units were placed judgmentally to sample areas of the site with high artifact concentrations. A total of 0.85 acre of the site were investigated.

Site stratigraphy consists of an A-horizon above an E-horizon, above subsoil (Bt-horizon). The A-horizon is typically brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam extending from 0.0–0.5 feet bgs. The E-horizon extended from 0.5–1.1 feet bgs and was brownish yellow (10YR 6/4) silt loam. The Bt-horizon was brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty clay loam. Soil profiles were more compressed to the south, near the bluff above Mattawoman Creek; the thickness of the A- and E-horizons was approximately half of the typical profile elsewhere on site. The reason for the difference in epiedon thickness is not known. It may be a product of natural soil formation processes, or it may be attributable to erosion and deflation of the sloping portion of the landform. It is unclear if the site area has been plowed at all; if so, the depth of plowing was shallow.

No archaeological features were identified in the testing. Ten of the shovel tests yielded artifacts, and a total of 25 artifacts were recovered.

Two test units (Units 1 and 2) were excavated in the western portion of the site, on the crest of the landform near Shovel Tests E-3 and E-4. Two subsequent test units were excavated near the edge of the bluff, in the central portion of the site (Units 3 and 4). Units 5 and 6 were excavated in the north-central portion of the site area, near Shovel Test C-4.

A total of 136 artifacts were recovered from the site investigation. The site assemblage includes three steatite bowl fragments, two of which are rather large. One bowl fragment includes a rim section. The fragments exhibit scoring on the interior and exterior, which are traces from the bowl's manufacturing. As discussed previously, steatite was used by indigenous people in the manufacturing of stone bowls during the period 1600–800 BC, with peak use between 1200–900 BC.

The recovered Fox Creek Lanceolate projectile point is diagnostic of the Middle Woodland Period, and has been found in Maryland in contexts dated between AD 200–900. Small quantities of prehistoric pottery were also recovered from the site. Two potsherds were able to be typed, and are Potomac Creek ware. This ware type dates to the Late Woodland Period (AD 1300–1700). The recovered pieces of prehistoric pottery were generally quite small and in degraded condition.

Taking a look at the assemblage on the whole, the site has evidence of occupation during the end of the Late Archaic Period (also known as the Terminal Archaic), and also evidence of occupation during the Middle and Late Woodland periods. The site landform may have been an attractive setting and used as a short-term campsite over a considerable span of prehistory. The Late Archaic Period occupation was centered near Test Unit 4, close to the current shoreline. In addition to the steatite bowl fragments, FCR and a considerable amount of debitage were also recovered from this area. Site activities during the Late Archaic Period included cooking and stone tool production.

Middle Woodland and Late Woodland period diagnostic artifacts were recovered more to the interior of the landform, on the western end of the site. Very low counts of debitage were recovered from this portion of the site, and lithic reduction was apparently a very minor site activity during these Woodland Period occupations. FCR suggests that cooking was a site activity during the Woodland Period occupations.

Lithic material selection at Site 18CH280 was nearly exclusively quartz and quartzite. The debitage assemblage from the Phase II investigation consists of 77 artifacts, of which 50 are quartz (65 percent), 26 are quartzite (34 percent), and one is rhyolite (1 percent). Three bifaces were recovered from the site, along with one finished projectile point, all of which are quartz. The one rhyolite artifact is a biface reduction flake recovered from Unit 6.

The Phase II data suggests that site was used as a short-term campsite over a considerable span of prehistory. Diagnostic artifacts were found indicating occupation during the Late/Terminal Archaic Period, the Middle Woodland Period, and Late Woodland Period. Site activities during the Late Archaic Period included cooking and stone tool production. Site activities during the Middle and Late Woodland Period included cooking and perhaps stone tool resharpening or expedient tool production.

No features were found during the testing. The site does appear to have considerable stratigraphic integrity, with no deep plowing. It was determined that Site 18CH280 has substantial information potential particularly related to steatite bowl utilization on the Western Shore Coastal Plain, and is recommended as eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D (yielding of important information about prehistory or history).

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002791, 00005806, 00005757