



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CH71

Site Name: Bullocks Neck

Prehistoric

Other name(s) Grinder, Bullett

Historic

Brief Description:

Middle & Late Archaic scatter, Early-Middle Woodland base camp, Late Woodland village

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 11

SCS soil & sediment code EvB

Latitude 38.5607 Longitude -77.1873

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 20 m Site slope 10

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
- Low terrace

### 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

Spring

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 20 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site  Woodland site

Archaic site  MD Adena

Early archaic  Early woodland

Middle archaic  Mid. woodland

Late archaic  Late woodland

Contact period site  ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675  ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720  ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780  Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown 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  Misc. ceremonial

Village  Rock art

Hamlet  Shell midden

Base camp  STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave  Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound  Fish weir

Cairn  Production area

Burial 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		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	2
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	1	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	2
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	8	Popes Creek	62	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	1	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	243	Mockley	62	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	194		

## Historic Sherd Types

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
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"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<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		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	1544	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	2
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	1
Fire-cracked rock	1033	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	52	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	1099	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	6	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

Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jasper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
		possible Caroli	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Feat. 1 & 2 - presumed hearths dated to Early Woodland based on presence of Accokeek sherds

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

## Historic Features

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

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Bullock's Neck Site (18CH71) is an apparent multi-component site located on the property of the Naval Surface Warfare Center in Charles County, Maryland. The site is situated on a small, low-lying peninsula jutting out into Mattawoman Creek. Two small streams enter into Mattawoman Creek at the base of the peninsula. The site is also known as the Bullett or Grinder Site. Soils at the site appear to primarily be Evesboro loamy sands.

The site was originally discovered in 1966 by two Archeological Society of Maryland (ASM) members, prior to the property's acquisition by the Navy. They placed a trench measuring 0.91 meters (3 ft) by 6.1 meters (20 ft) from the edge of the creek bank to the interior of the peninsula. The trench was excavated to the base of the Ap horizon. The material recovered from this trench consisted of mostly ceramics, along with 1 quartzite point fragment, 3 quartzite biface fragments, 1 quartz flake, and a clay pipe fragment. The ceramic assemblage consisted of 19 Accokeek, 8 Pope's Creek, 4 Mockley, 17 Potomac Creek (1 rimsherd), and 5 unidentifiable sherds. In addition to the collection made by ASM members in the 1960s, there are also two artifacts in the collections of the Smithsonian Institution which reportedly came from the peninsula on which the site is located (though possibly not the site itself). These include a single sherd of Accokeek pottery and a heavily curated greenish-gray chert fluted point. The latter has a shallow flute removed from one side, and two channel flakes removed on the opposite side. The blade has been reworked down to just above the base, forming an almost equilateral triangular blade. The artifacts from the Smithsonian collection are not included in the tallies above as their precise provenience is not known. The collection is only mentioned here to note the possibility of a Paleoindian component at the site.

Researchers returned to the site in 1985 as part of a preliminary Phase I archeological survey conducted throughout the Naval Ordnance Station (now the Naval Surface Warfare Center). This survey was conducted in order to satisfy the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and involved inventorying all known archeological sites on the federally-owned/managed property and conducting Phase I survey to identify unknown sites, and to make management recommendations concerning said sites. The initial thrust of the 1985 field investigations on the peninsula was to re-locate the general area that had been identified and excavated in 1966 and attempt to determine the size of the site. Fieldwork began with a surface reconnaissance along a path that follows the edge of the creek bank towards the end of the point. The surface was exposed along the length of this path, providing good visibility. At a small rise along the path, a large cluster of fire-cracked rock was observed on a small beach, evidently a hearth that had collapsed from the edge of the bank. This rise was slightly to the north of the general area where the 1966 excavations were thought to have taken place. Excavations were begun here in the hope of encountering features like the collapsed hearth observed on the beach.

Excavation began with the placement of three 1 X 1 meter squares near the bank edge. Subsequent to this a line of 10 shovel test pits (STPs) was placed parallel to the bank, each STP spaced 20 meters apart. In addition, 2 lines were extended at right angles from the initial STP transect (8 and 4 STPs respectively), perpendicular to the bank and extending inland onto the peninsula. Shovel tests measured 70 cm square and were excavated to subsoil in most cases. These units were placed to determine site extent along the bank and obtain information about the horizontal distribution of the components. They revealed that the site extended roughly 180 meters north to south and 140 meters inland from the bank (although only the first 20 meters is a dense concentration. Excavation in the formal test units proceeded by the removal of natural soil horizons, which were subdivided into smaller arbitrary units when necessary. Plan maps were made of any artifact clusters; profiles were drawn of one wall, soil colors being measured using Munsell standard.

Excavation in the formal 1 X 1 meter test units revealed that the first 22 cm of stratigraphy consisted of a dark brown loamy sand Ap horizon with a distinct boundary between it and the soil below. The layer beneath it consisted of a yellowish-brown loamy sand A2 horizon extending to around 45 cm in depth. The layer from 45 to 66 cm consisted of a loamy sand cambic B horizon that had only a vague boundary between it and the layer below. The lowest level was a IIB loamy sand yellowish-brown to brownish-yellow in color. Artifactual material at the site ranged in age from the Middle Archaic through the Late Woodland. No historic material was encountered. The excavations encountered 2 well-defined hearths, consisting of tightly packed fire-cracked rock. These were Features 1 and 2 and were located very close to one another. Three other features (Features 3, 4, and 5), evidently disturbed hearths, were recognized as loose clusters of fire-cracked rock. Features 1 and 2 were interpreted as likely dating to the Early Woodland, based on the abundance of Accokeek Cordmarked sherds in association with the feature. However, Marcey Creek, Mockley, and Potomac Creek sherds were also present in more limited numbers.

Artifact tallies in the body of the text do not seem to match the by-provenience tallies provided in the appendices of the full site report. For the purposes of this synopsis report, the quantities provided in the appendices have been used. A total of 3,673 artifacts were recovered during the 1985 investigation at 18CH71. The assemblage included 9 projectile points (8 diagnostic), 1 quartz biface, 4 quartzite bifaces, a quartz core, 2 quartzite cores, 37 chert flakes, 3 jasper flakes, 13 rhyolite flakes, 667 quartz flakes, 662 quartzite flakes, 3 slate flakes, 6 pieces of chert shatter, 87 pieces of quartz shatter, 44 pieces of quartzite shatter, 4 hammerstones, 7 quartzite cobbles, 2 chert pebbles, 25 quartz pebbles, 10 quartzite pebbles, another pebble, a chert fragment, a schist fragment, a piece of granitic rock, 1,033 pieces of fire-cracked rock, 957 ceramic sherds, 82 shell-tempered ceramic crumbs, 7 steatite-tempered crumbs, 2 pieces of calcined animal bone, and 1 piece of oyster shell. Among the diagnostic points were a quartz Morrow Mountain I, 2 quartz Savannah River points, a quartzite Lackawaxen-like point, 2 quartz Piscataway points, and 2 quartz Madison/Potomac points. Among the identifiable ceramic sherds were 8 Marcey Creek, 224 Accokeek (including 3 rimsherds), 55 Pope's Creek (1 rimsherd), 58 Mockley (2 rimsherd), 1 Rappahannock, and 177 Potomac Creek (1 rimsherd) sherds. Remaining sherds were 379 sand/quartz-tempered and 56 shell tempered fragments.

The earliest period of occupation represented in the materials excavated from 18CH71 is the Middle Archaic, as evidenced by the Morrow Mountain point fragment recovered. A Late Archaic component is also present as indicated by the 2 Savannah River points and the contracting stem Lackawaxen point encountered. The abundance of ceramic sherds present indicate occupations in the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland. There was some horizontal segregation in the distribution of the sherd types, suggesting that this site retains integrity sufficient to address questions related to specific time periods and archeological complexes. Features are also present in a sub-plowzone context, probably dating to the Early Woodland Accokeek phase. The site can perhaps best be described as a series of overlapping base camps, perhaps even a small village by Late Woodland times. 18CH71 should be considered an important resource for examining change over time based on the intact and segregated deposits at this multi-component site.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005757