



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18MO682

Site Name: Huntmaster Road 1

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Early Woodland short-term resource procurement camp; Late 18th-Mid 20th century artifact scatter

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 12

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.2069

Longitude -77.1975

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-3%

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) Goshen Branch

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

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

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 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? 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

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

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"/>	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"/>	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"/>		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware				Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<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	430	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	35	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	9	Floral material	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	18	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	3	Activity item(s)	5
Architectural	72	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: 0 +/- 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

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Huntmaster Road 1 Site (18MO682) is an Early Woodland short-term resource procurement camp north of Gaithersburg in Montgomery County. The site also includes a late 18th-mid 20th century artifact scatter. The site is situated on a low, well-drained terrace, and its slopes above the floodplain of a small tributary to Great Seneca Creek. The site landscape exhibits a mix of seasonal fallow wetlands along the stream and wooded terrain on adjacent slopes. Most of the vegetation at the site is a mix of sedge and scrub plants. Soils at the site are primarily Codorus and Baile silt loams.

The site was first identified in September of 2008 during the course of a Phase I survey for the (then) proposed Intercounty Connector (ICC), a toll highway that would connect US-1 with I-270 in Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties. This particular survey was related to the construction of a wetland to mitigate the impact of highway construction. The wetland project involved the excavation of 0.3 to 0.6 meter deep cuts within the study area to create a terraced wetland setting. The investigation was carried out in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 49 U.S.C § 470f: Protection of Historic and Cultural Resources 36 CFR 800, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, and the Maryland Historical Trust Act of 1985.

Phase I work in 2008 and 2009 entailed the excavation of 22 shovel test pits (STPs) and twenty-six 1 X 1 m test units as well as a detailed geomorphological analysis across the site area. STPs were initially placed at 20 m intervals and then 10 m radials were excavated surrounding those STPs that yielded prehistoric or historic artifacts.

All soils (both STPs and test units) were screened through hardware cloth in order to ensure uniform artifact recovery. Soils were excavated in 10 cm levels within natural strata and screened separately. Artifacts were collected and provenienced by stratigraphic layer and soil profile information (measurements, soil texture, & color) was recorded on standardized forms. The locations of all excavations were documented on scaled base maps and backfilled upon completion. Any cultural features and land modifications were also plotted on bas maps. Photographs in digital medium were taken of each area as needed.

The Phase I work at 18MO682 produced a selection of lithic debitage, tools and ceramics, as well as a small amount of historic refuse. Of the 333 prehistoric artifacts recovered from the site, lithic debitage accounted for 87.7% (292 objects) of the assemblage. The full Phase I prehistoric assemblage consisted of 4 projectile points, 2 cores, 1 utilized flake, 2 tested cobbles, 260 flakes, 30 pieces of shatter, 28 pieces of fire-cracked rock and 6 Accokeek sherds. Historic-period artifacts included 5 barbed wire fragments, 58 corroded nails fragments (7 cut), 3 window glass fragments, 5 brick pieces, 3 pieces of whiteware and a flat piece of iron.

Based on the context of the prehistoric assemblage, Site 18MO682 was determined to exhibit the potential for intact archeological deposits associated with the production of stone tools and periodic upkeep of existing tool kits. The presence of ceramics suggested some degree of permanency. And the discrete distribution of the ceramic and fire-cracked rock assemblage was thought to possibly signify the location of an unexposed hearth feature. Based on these findings, Phase II testing was carried out at 18MO682.

Phase II work at 18MO682 was carried out in the spring of 2009. Work consisted of the re-establishment of the 20 m Phase I site grid and the excavation of an additional 11 STPs and 10 one meter-square test units. The STPs were placed to better define the northern, western, and southern limits of the site and the formal test units were placed based on concentrations of artifacts noted during Phase I work.

Field technicians excavated and discarded the initial 50 cm of the soil profile in all of the test units (identified as modern plowzone and historic/modern alluvium during Phase I work). Any remaining alluvial overburden was excavated and screened as one complete horizon. Subsequent horizons were excavated in 10 cm levels within each natural stratum. The alluvial overburden in the STPs was treated in a similar manner, with the underlying buried plowzone and subsoil excavated by natural soil horizons.

STPs were 45 cm in diameter. Both test units and STPs were excavated 10 cm into culturally sterile, Pleistocene soils. Culturally significant soils were screened through hardware cloth, and all artifacts regardless of age or cultural affiliation were retained.

Soil profile information, including measurements, soil texture, and color, was recorded on standardized forms. The location of all excavations was documented on scaled base maps and backfilled upon completion. Any cultural features and land modifications were also plotted on base maps. Photographs in digital medium and black and white film were taken of each excavation as needed.

The artifact collection from the Phase II investigation of Site 18MO682 included 4 lithic cores, a small amount of debitage (127 pieces), 7 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and 3 sherds of Accokeek pottery, as well as 2 brick fragments, 4 corroded nails, and 15 historic sherds (2 redware, 8 pearlware, and 5 whiteware). Despite the concentrations of fire-cracked rock and other artifacts noted during Phase I work (see above), no intact hearths or other features were identified during Phase II work.

Site 18MO682 was interpreted as a shallow occupation horizon limited to the original surface of the site (a 2Ab horizon) and the upper 10 to 15 centimeters of the underlying subsoil. The prehistoric artifact collection recovered from the site represents general artifact classes associated with a lithic procurement and reduction activity area, as well as cooking activities. The archeological data indicates the use of local quartz cobbles and non-local lithic materials, such as rhyolite, chert, jasper and chalcedony, in tool manufacture. The temporal period of occupation for Site 18MO682 includes an Early Woodland component based on the presence of the Accokeek pottery sherds. The small assortment of historic materials is interpreted as secondary deposition through flooding or agricultural use of the property. No historic features or artifact concentrations were recorded to indicate the presence of a dwelling at the site.

Geomorphological assessment of the landform and the distribution of the prehistoric artifact assemblage suggests that the integrity of the site has been impacted. The geomorphological assessment of the site revealed a modern plowzone (Ap) and mantle of historic/modern alluvium (AC horizon) overlying a former historic plowzone (2Ap horizon) and original surface (2Ab horizon), with the underlying soils consisting of an intact, Holocene-age subsoil horizon. The 2Ap horizon was generally limited to the highest point of a gravelly, moderately-well drained terrace, effectively mixing the original surface of the terrace with incremental deposits of alluvial overburden. Identification of plowscars and thin remnants of plowzone within and overlying the 2Ab horizon outside of the defined area of historic plowing suggests that the accumulation of alluvial deposits provided a marginal buffer against wholesale mixing of the 2Ab horizon into the 2Ap horizon in the lower areas of the terrace setting. However, the recovery of an appreciable number of prehistoric artifacts within the AC and 2Ap



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horizon, as well as a minimal number of historic-period artifacts in the 2Ab and subsoil horizons, reflects plowzone and alluvial intrusion into the underlying strata and the removal and secondary deposition of intact prehistoric deposits into a disturbed context. No evidence of scour and re-deposition resulting from high-energy flood episodes noted during the Phase I survey was observed in the Phase II investigation. However, it cannot be discounted that cultural materials recovered within the lower 20 centimeters of the AC horizon represent deposits eroded out of the 2Ab horizon and redeposited as part of the alluvial overburden.

Analysis of the artifact distribution further reaffirmed this conclusion. The general distribution of artifacts in the site profile demonstrated disturbance of prehistoric deposits from an intact setting and the mixing of prehistoric and historic cultural materials in the soil column. The horizontal distribution of the prehistoric artifact collection indicated that the site limits remain relatively consistent with the imposed boundary identified during Phase I as being roughly 160 meter-long by 120 meter-wide and centered primarily on the low terrace and its slopes. Lithic reduction activity areas were focused in the southern and northern portions of the site. The density and diversity of lithic artifacts in the overburden suggests that more intensive and varied lithic reduction activities occurred in the northern artifact concentration. The few fire-cracked rock and ceramic fragments illustrate meal preparation and food storage activities, but no heat-reddened earth or substantial charcoal deposits were identified during the investigation to substantiate the occurrence of a hearth feature within the site. However, ground disturbance has substantially affected site preservation to a greater extent in the northern artifact concentration compared to the rest of the site. It is unclear if the Accokeek sherds excavated within the AC horizon accurately reflect an Early Woodland period of occupation of the northern artifact concentration, or of the site in general, given the context of the sherds. Overall, the archeological investigation did not reveal any discrete trends in the vertical profile by artifact class or temporally diagnostic artifacts.

Based on the findings from the Phase II testing at 18MO682, the site does not appear to possess qualities that would make it eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The site has suffered from extensive natural and man-made disturbance (i.e. plowing) and any research potential that it once possessed has been lost. The site should not be considered a significant archeological resource.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95001286