



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18MO9

Site Name: Winslow

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

**Brief Description:**

Early, Middle, & Late Archaic short-term camp, Early & Late Woodland villages, Late 18th- Early 19th cen. Farm

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 12

SCS soil & sediment code 46A

Latitude 39.0678

Longitude -77.4086

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) Potomac River

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

#### 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

ca. 1630 - 1675  ca. 1860 - 1900

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1675 - 1720  ca. 1900 - 1930

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780  Post 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Late archaic

Late woodland

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
- 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 U

Flotation samples taken Y

Other samples taken Floral and Faunal

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken Y

Flotation samples taken Y

Other samples taken faunal, skeletal



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18MO9

Site Name: Winslow

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Early, Middle, & Late Archaic short-term camp, Early & Late Woodland villages, Late 18th- Early 19th cen. Farm

## 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	5
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	5
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	1
Le Croy	4	Selby Bay	1
Morrow Mntn	4	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	13	Madison/Potomac	169
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Levanna	515

## Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	408	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	14828	Keyser	112
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	65	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	12		

## 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	50318	Human remain(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	124	Modified faunal	150
Stone bowls	1	Unmod faunal	1887
Fire-cracked rock	6056	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	20	Floral material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	38659	Uncommon Obj.	216
Rimsherds	1987	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Prehistoric Features

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

## Lithic Material

Jasper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	siltstone	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Dated features present at site

Postholes relating to the palisade, storage pits, hearths, and pits and postholes assoc. w/ 2 structures.

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

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

<b>Sample 1:</b> 1125 +/- 150 years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/> Low	<b>Sample 2:</b> 635 +/- 80 years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/> High	<b>Sample 3:</b> 665 +/- 100 years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/> 100
MI-189: Charcoal sample from storage pit #25	SI-37: Charcoal sample from pit #12 assoc. w/ ceramics, 1 soapstone bowl frag., modified bone, clay pipe frag, discoidal	SI-47: Charcoal sample from midden area
<b>Sample 4:</b> 580 +/- 40 years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/> High	<b>Sample 5:</b> 580 +/- 40 years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/> High	<b>Sample 6:</b> +/- years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/>
B-177862: Charcoal sample from a hearth feature (F 36) in Structure 1 assoc. w/ 137 faunal remains	B-177683: Charcoal sample from a hearth feature (F 37) in Structure 1 assoc. w/ 700 faunal remains	
<b>Sample 7:</b> +/- years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Sample 8:</b> +/- years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Sample 9:</b> +/- years BP Reliability <input type="checkbox"/>

Additional radiocarbon results available



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18MO9

Site Name: Winslow

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

**Brief Description:**

Early, Middle, & Late Archaic short-term camp, Early & Late Woodland villages, Late 18th-Early 19th cen. Farm

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at Smithsonian Institution

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Winslow Site (18MO9) is located on a large floodplain above the Potomac River in Maryland. The major period of occupation at the site was the Late Woodland but there is also evidence for a small Early Woodland component. Identification of items dating from the late 18th/early 19th century was also made but this represents an extremely small artifact scatter and is not considered in any detail in the reports on the site. The soil at the site is classified as a Huntington silt loam, a deep and well-drained floodplain soil. Although there have been periods of flooding at the site, the most destruction occurred with the building of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal in the 19th century, disturbing the portion of the site closest to the river.

The site was initially identified in 1934 and the first excavations at the site were conducted during 1940-1941. Per the landowner's request, all excavated units that were opened daily also had to be backfilled by the end of the day. This had the effect that some features were not fully excavated, some units were not fully recorded, and it made it difficult to tie the excavation into the later investigations. In mid-1941 the landowner refused further access to the site. In 1959 it was discovered that a local collector had found the site and was indiscriminately excavating there. To prevent total destruction of the site the Southwest Chapter of the Archeological Society of Maryland was granted sole permission from the new landowner to carry out systematic investigations at the Winslow Site from 1959-1961. This phase of investigation involved establishing a grid of 1.524 meter (5 foot) squares. The excavations were started east of the base line and subsequent 1.524 meter squares were excavated moving 12.192 meters (40 feet) in an easterly direction. By the end of the 1959-1961 investigations a total of 194 squares, or 450.5 square meters (4850 square feet) had been excavated in addition to small extensions of squares and a few shovel test pits outside of the grid of squares. Below the plowzone, a number of pit-like features were encountered. Effort was made during the 1959-1961 survey to relocate and re-excavate features that were first encountered during the 1940-1941 seasons. In all but a few cases this was met with success.

More recently, excavations at the Winslow Site were again undertaken for two seasons in 2002 and 2003 by the Archeological Society of Maryland (ASM) and American University, Potomac River Archaeology Survey. The excavators established a baseline off of the benchmark that had first been set up during the 1959-1961 investigations. Feature numbers assigned during the latest fieldwork picked up where the numbers had let off in the earlier excavations (starting with Feature 35). A total of 182 square meters were excavated in 2002 and 2003. The artifacts were identified and catalogued primarily by undergraduates and ASM volunteers in the archeology laboratory at American University. Modern and historic artifacts were collected from the site and curated but were not included in the tallies in the final report.

Two Late Woodland period structures were revealed during the course of the 2002-2003 seasons. Both structures are defined as elongate circular wigwams. The soil matrix associated with the postmolds was distinctly dark. Sharpened posts were driven into the ground and in some instances the posts canted towards the exterior of the structure. Postmold alignment suggests that both structures had a doorway along the south wall that faced into the village common. Structure 1 was identified by 24 postmolds, 17 that were discovered in 2002 and 7 that were discovered in 2003. At its longest axis the structure measures 4.3 meters and at its shortest axis it measures 3.9 meters. Four features (Features 35-38) were identified within Structure 1. These included a small cluster of fire-cracked rock, a small pit of unknown use, and 2 hearths, one of which (Feature 37) was associated with high numbers of floral and faunal remains.

Structure 2 was exposed at the end of the 2002 season and was fully investigated during the 2003 season. It is defined by 28 postmolds with other nearby postmolds that are indicative of repairs to the structure or to associated features within or adjacent to the structure. At its longest axis it measures 5.2 meters and at its shortest axis it measures 4.35 meters. Two basin-like features (Features 45 and 46) were identified within the structure. Feature 46 contained remains of corn, flakes and a few sherds and both features contained charcoal, primarily oak and hickory.

Another pit or basin feature (Feature 44) was located to the southeast of Structure 2. This feature contained small amounts of corn but significant numbers of animal bone including deer, chipmunk, squirrel, turkey, and turtle. There were also a number of artifacts and fire-cracked rock within this feature. To the northwest of Structure 2, Feature 47 was excavated. This was a small pit. It contained only a few artifacts and a small amount of charcoal and corn, and no faunal remains.

In 2003, while attempting to delineate the eastern edge of Structure 1, excavation revealed a single human burial (Feature 43) of a female. The proper authorities were brought in and a thorough osteological examination was carried out in situ after which the body was reburied. Two teeth from another individual were found to the south of Feature 43. During the earlier excavations at the site a total of 15 other burials were encountered. The burial pits were shallow with a depth of approximately 0.813 meters (32 inches). Those remains are to be found at the Smithsonian Institution. As with the graves discovered during the early excavations, the grave identified in 2003 contained no grave goods and the body was in a flexed position. The only variability between all the graves was the orientation of the head.

East of Structure 1 and 2.5 meters northeast of Feature 43, a dog burial was encountered (Feature 40) in a shallow pit. The remains were articulated and revealed that the animal had been placed in the pit in a curled position with its paws drawn together. There were no associated grave goods. Four other prehistoric canine burials were found at the Winslow Site during the early excavations. The difference between those burials and the one discovered in 2002 was the lack of cranium on all four of the previously identified skeletons. The dog in Feature 43 was buried with the skull intact.

The early excavations and the excavations during the 2002 field season at the Winslow Site shared a common interest in determining whether or not a palisade had enclosed the village. During the early excavations no postmold features were uncovered but a line of natural rock cobbles that formed a gentle although discontinuous arc in the eastern portion of the site was identified. During the 2002 field season a line of 12 postmolds were found just northwest of that line of rocks and represent a strong likelihood that there was once a palisade at the Winslow Site. The lack of apparent rebuilding or replacing the posts suggests that occupation at the site may have been short-term.

During the early excavations three samples were collected for C14 dating. The first sample was recovered from a refuse pit (pit #12) with an assay of 635±80. The MASCA corrected date is AD 1325. The second sample was collected from a midden area and had an assay of 665±100, with a MASCA corrected date to AD 1305. The third sample was collected from a storage pit (pit #25) and yielded an assay of 1125±150 with a MASCA calibrated date of AD 890-910. This sample having such an early date may be due to the fact that the pit from which the charcoal sample was derived appears unrelated to the Late Woodland period at the site. The other two dates reasonably place the Winslow Site within the Montgomery complex at approximately AD 1300. Two further samples were submitted from the 2002-2003 excavations in order to take advantage of new analytical techniques for radiocarbon assay. The samples were run on charcoal from Feature 36 and Feature 37, both located within Structure 1. Both assays had matching dates of AD 580±40. The calibrated results suggest that



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18MO9

Site Name: Winslow

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

Early, Middle, & Late Archaic short-term camp, Early & Late Woodland villages, Late 18th-  
Early 19th cen. Farm

Unknown

the main period of occupation at the site was between the years AD 1300 to 1420. A mid-point date of AD 1360 is suggested for the period of occupation related to the Montgomery complex.

The lithic assemblage from the Winslow Site early excavations yielded some 1,076 chipped and ground stone tools. No specific mention is made of any debitage from these excavations and as such is not included in the totals above. Over 90% of the recorded artifacts were noted to be complete or near complete. The lithic assemblage from the 2002-2003 excavations consists of a total of 48,949 tools, debitage and fire-cracked rock. The lithic objects typify a Late Woodland collection. There are, however, a few exceptions that might relate to roughly contemporaneous or earlier components at the site. Quartz and rhyolite were the primarily materials used for tool production but chert, jasper, quartzite, chalcedony and siltstone were also utilized. Quartz, quartzite, rhyolite and chert are locally sourced material while the remaining material types derive from non-local sources. Jasper and chert were available at sources not that far north of the site and rhyolite sources are to be found further west on Catoclin Mountain.

A total of 899 points were recorded during the early excavations and sorted by raw material type. 412 were made from quartz, 160 were of rhyolite, 212 were listed as chert, etc., 109 were made from quartzite, and 3 were made from 'other' material. Most of the points were assigned to a particular typology. These include: 169 Madison, 515 Levanna, 61 Badin, 6 Pentagonal, 4 Piscataway, 4 Potts, 5 Savannah River, 31 Bare Island, 13 Brewerton, 37 Halifax, 4 Morrow Mountain, and 4 LeCroy points as well as 46 unclassified points. Projectile points recorded in 2002-2003 include all whole and broken points and totals 442 objects. Of these points, 211 are made of quartz, 153 are made of rhyolite, 20 are chert, 21 are jasper, and 37 were manufactured from quartzite. Five of the quartz points have been classified as Vernon points. One Piscataway point, 1 Calvert point and 1 Selby Bay point were also recovered. All three were produced from rhyolite. These points have a date range from the Late Archaic to the Middle Woodland.

Bifacially retouched objects (31 from the early excavations and 53 total from the 2002-2003 excavations) include tools such as knives, and blanks or preforms for projectiles or drills. A total of 33 scrapers were recovered from the 2002-2003 excavations along with 1 drill and 17 utilized flakes. Five scrapers and 12 drills were recovered from the early excavations. Six spokeshaves were also found during the 2002-2003 seasons. These are notched tools and were most likely used to round material such as bone, wood, or antler and were probably used as arrow shaft straighteners. Artifacts that were not chipped but were used as tools include 5 hammerstones and 15 wedge-shaped tools (wedges) with evidence of battering and wear at the opposing ends. These may have been used for splitting wood or other materials. In addition to the tools that were recovered from the site in 2002-2003, 25,408 flakes, 16,329 pieces of shatter, 896 chunks, and 130 cores were identified. Fire-cracked rock was also found totaling 6,056 pieces.

Noticeably absent from the 2002-2003 excavations was the presence of ground stone tools. Eight celt tools and 115 complete and broken discoids were reported from the early excavations. An unfinished ground stone pipe was also found during the early investigations.

A total of 15,875 ceramic sherds were recovered from 18MO9 during the 2002-2003 excavations. Shepard ware comprised 93.4% (or 14,828) of the total assemblage. Of these, 518 were rim fragments. Shepard ware is assigned to the Montgomery Complex of the Late Woodland period. Other Late Woodland pottery types were also identified at the site. These include Mason Island ware (247 total sherds, 21 rim fragments), Keyser ware (112 total sherds, 4 rim fragments), and Potomac Creek ware (12 total sherds, 2 rim fragments). This inclusion of intrusive or non-local types in ceramic assemblages of this period is not uncommon and small numbers of these types were also identified in the collection of the early excavations at the site. Sherds dating to the Early Woodland period were also identified in the assemblage. Eight Marcey Creek sherds (2 rim fragments) and 1 Selden Island sherd were recovered during the 2002-2003 excavations. This reflects a considerably smaller Early Woodland component at the site than was previously noted during the earlier investigations; 400 Marcey Creek and 64 Selden Island sherds were identified in the early excavations. The disparity may be the result of misidentification or simply the location of excavation units in the 2002-2003 seasons. In addition to the Marcey Creek and Selden Island sherds identified in the report from the early excavations, 22,601 other sherds were recorded including 1,416 rim sherds. These sherds were analyzed and sorted according to surface treatment, form, and type of temper and were not classified within any ceramic typology.

The classification of a total of 667 sherds as 'unidentifiable' in the 2002-2003 assemblage is a result of the limited skills and knowledge of the ASM laboratory staff and volunteers. A tertiary glance at these artifacts by Richard J. Dent revealed that some would date to the later Early Woodland such as Accokeek and Popes Creek sherds. Other unidentifiable sherds are simply fragments too small to identify or came from parts of the ceramic vessels that have no diagnostic features typically used for a reliable typology. Still others may come from as yet unrecognized types. 16 of the unidentified sherds appear to have been rim fragments.

A number of small finds were found during the 2002-2003 excavations. Eighty total ceramic tobacco pipe fragments were recovered. There were 64 pipe stem fragments and 16 pipe bowl fragments. The pipes came in both decorated and undecorated varieties (exact numbers of each not disclosed). This quantity is similar to the early excavation findings of 102 ceramic pipe stem and bowl fragments and 5 complete or nearly complete pipes. Six beads were also found in 2002-2003. Five were made from bone and 1 was made of clay. During the early excavations at the site 17 bone beads and 5 shell beads were recorded. Thus, the single clay example from the later excavations is unique but was in a clear Late Woodland context. The "uncommon objects" field above includes the ceramic and ground stone pipes and the beads as these are relatively uncommon from late Woodland sites. The ceramic pipes, one clay bead, and 4 unidentified ceramic objects are also in the total for "other fired clay". The shell and bone beads are also included in the total count for modified faunal. One other interesting find from the early excavations is a soapstone bowl fragment.

Ethnobotanical examinations were done on material collected during the 2002 and 2003 seasons. The entire matrix from 9 features, not including the burials or cluster of fire-cracked rock, was processed. A sub-sample of the carbonized wood fragments revealed a predominance of white oak (45%), and lesser percentages of hickory (22%), maple (6%), red oak (4%), unspecified oak (2%), and American chestnut (1%). Carbonized nutshells (607 fragments) were found in 3 of the 9 samples with the highest concentrations related to hearth features. Thick-walled hickory made up the majority (604 fragments) with a small number (3 fragments) of acorn. Twelve carbonized seeds were also identified including 5 raspberry or blackberry, 1 poke, 1 fragment of cherry or plum, and 1 each of sumac, grape, and grass. There were 2 unidentifiable seeds. A total of 2,135 cultivated plant remains were recovered from all 9 samples. Corn remains numbered 2,134 and 1 Common bean fragment was identified. Miscellaneous archeobotanical material was recovered from 3 of the samples and included 21 fragments of unidentifiable carbon material, 3 fungal fructification fragments, and 1 monocot stem fragment. The linked ethnobotany profile provides additional details regarding those results. The report from the early excavations also noted the presence of several carbonized corn fragments as well as charred hickory and walnut fragments.

Although faunal preservation at the site was not exceptional, due to the acidic nature of the soil, about 1887 bone and bone fragments recovered from 11 features during 2002 and 2003 were analyzed. Identified animals included: white-tailed deer, turtle, rodent, vole and chipmunk, raccoon, fox, bird, fish, and indeterminate mammal and bird. The identification of fish, vole, mouse, and indeterminate rodent was particularly informative as these species were absent



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18MO9

Site Name: Winslow

Prehistoric 

Other name(s)

Historic Unknown **Brief  
Description:**Early, Middle, & Late Archaic short-term camp, Early & Late Woodland villages, Late 18th-  
Early 19th cen. Farm

from the faunal assemblage of the early excavations. In addition to the bone beads noted above, faunal artifacts that were modified and/ or used as tools were collected during the 1940-41 and 1959-1961 excavations. These include 38 antler tines, 18 of which showed use without modification and 20 that had evidence of shaping and smoothing. It is further postulated that 13 of those showed signs of being used for pressure flaking. There were 39 awls made primarily from turkey and deer bone and 3 awl fragments made from deer or elk bone. One complete and 2 broken deer bone fishhooks were also recovered. Approximately 39 turtle shell objects, complete and fragmented, included tools (possibly for digging or hide dressing) and cups/ containers. The number of turtle shell items is estimated from the text as no absolute numbers are clearly stated.

The Winslow Site (18MO9) contributes immensely to our understanding of the Late Woodland period in Maryland. It provides a base for invaluable research on the Montgomery complex of the Middle Potomac Valley. Particularly, the identification of structures, probably dwellings, adds to the understanding of inter-site organizational patterns. Currently a portion of the site is situated on no-till land and sits partly within the boundaries of the National Park Service. It was the express intent of the researcher in 2002-2003 that part of the site was preserved for future research by other archeologists. That work, if performed, has the potential to contribute even more to our understanding of site organization and settlement patterns during the Late Woodland period.

**External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):**

97002994, 97002857, 00001414