



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST395

Site Name: NAS-8

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Early & Middle Archaic and Early, Middle, & Late Woodland short-term camps and base camps; 20th cen refuse

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 9

SCS soil & sediment code EwE2,MnA

Latitude 38.2988

Longitude -76.3985

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m

Site slope 0-45%

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) Pearson Creek

- | Saltwater | | Freshwater | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ocean <input type="checkbox"/> | Estuary/tidal river <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Stream/river <input type="checkbox"/> | Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tidewater/marsh <input type="checkbox"/> | | Lake or pond <input type="checkbox"/> | Spring <input type="checkbox"/> |
- Minimum distance to water is 25 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

- Paleoindian site
- Archaic site
- Early archaic
- Middle archaic
- Late archaic
- Woodland site
- MD Adena
- Early woodland
- Mid. woodland
- Late woodland
- Unknown prehistoric context

- Contact period site
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- ca. 1720 - 1780
- ca. 1780 - 1820
- Unknown historic context
- Unknown context
- ca. 1820 - 1860
- ca. 1860 - 1900
- ca. 1900 - 1930
- Post 1930

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

- Native American
- African American
- Anglo-American
- Hispanic
- Asian American
- Unknown
- Other

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"/>	Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
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"/> 18	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"/> 1	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"/> 2		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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	<input type="checkbox"/> 932	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/> 53
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/> 128	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/> 1103
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 24	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 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 type="checkbox"/>	siltstone	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

diagnostic artifacts - Late Archaic until Late Woodland

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 18	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	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"/> 1	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
		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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Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC Lab

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18ST395, also known as NAS-8, is a multi-component site that consists of Early & Middle Archaic and Early, Middle, & Late Woodland short-term camps and base camps. The site currently measures approximately 540-x-380 ft (165-x-116 m), covering an area of approximately 3 acres (12,140 m²). The western half of the site is situated in a cleared agricultural field, and the eastern portion of the site is within a mixed hardwood forest. Soils on site are mapped as belonging to the Evesboro-Westphalia complex, 20 to 45 percent slopes, moderately eroded.

Site 18ST395 (along with Site 18ST491 and 18ST708) is located in the weapons storage area at NAS Patuxent River, in an area known as Anketill's Neck, along the west bank of Pearson Creek. Through the years, Pearson Creek has been known by several different names, including St. James Creek or James Creek, Cedar Point Creek, Harper Creek, and Pearson Creek (also spelled Parson Creek). The property with which the sites are associated can be traced back to 1637, when the Patuxent Native American Group gifted a large tract of land known as Mattapany to the Jesuits. In 1641, the Jesuits were forced to relinquish ownership of the property to Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, who did not approve of the Jesuits acquiring the property. In 1648, William Eltonhead patented a 2,000-acre tract of land at Cedar Point, on which sites 18ST395, 18ST708, and 18ST491 are located. William Eltonhead was executed in 1655–1656 after he was captured during a failed attack on Severn. After Eltonhead's death, there was some dispute over who was the rightful executor of his estate; however, by 1658, the property at Cedar Point, which was known as "Richneck" and "Little Eltonhead," was granted to his widow Jane Eltonhead.

During his life, William Eltonhead leased portions of his property at Cedar Point for farming purposes, and it is believed the land on which sites 18ST395, 18ST708, and 18ST491 are located was part of the land leased to the tenant farmer Francis Anketill. Michaud's (2001) previous report, Phase I Archaeological Inventory of the Pearson Creek Area Naval Air Station, Patuxent River St. Mary's County, Maryland, discusses site 18ST707, located along the west bank of Pearson Creek between sites 18ST395 and 18ST708, as the possible location of Francis Anketill's residence. Francis Anketill is known to have moved to Little Eltonhead in 1650 and entered a life-long lease contract with William Eltonhead in 1654. The terms of the lifelong lease provided that Francis Anketill, his wife Jane, and his brother John would have rights to the property until their deaths, so long as they paid one barrel of corn per year. In addition, for the payment of one cow calf, heirs could be added to the lease and entitled to the life-long terms of the lease. After William Eltonhead died, Francis Anketill continued to lease the property from his widow, Jane Eltonhead.

Jane Eltonhead died in 1659, and the property at Cedar Point was granted to Thomas Taylor, her eldest son from her second marriage to Phillip Taylor (William Eltonhead was Jane's third husband). At the time of his mother's death, Thomas Taylor was a minor and Phillip Calvert was assigned as his guardian. Once of age, Thomas Taylor began selling off portions of the 2,000-acre property. In 1664, Thomas sold 100 acres near "Cedar Point Pond" to his sister Sarah and brother-in-law Thomas Courtney. Thomas sold an additional 600 acres to Charles Calvert in 1668. The following year, Charles Calvert acquired the entire original 2,000-acre tract that was Little Eltonhead Manor. The tenant farmer, Francis Anketill, did not continue his lease with Thomas Taylor as he had done with Jane Eltonhead. Instead, his will stated that his heirs were to renew the lease with Charles Calvert by paying one cow calf for each of his three sons, Francis Jr., George, and Barnabie. In addition, Charles Calvert was named guardian of Anketill's sons, as all three were minors at his death in 1675. However, it is unknown if any of Francis Anketill's heirs ever returned to the property once they were of age.

In 1666, Charles Calvert married Jane Sewall, the widow of Henry Sewall, who owned the property west of Little Eltonhead Manor known as Mattapany-Sewall. After Henry Sewall died in 1665, Mattapany-Sewall was passed to his wife Jane, who relinquished ownership to Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore. In 1666, Jane was remarried to Charles Calvert, the son of Cecilius Calvert. In compensation for the Mattapany-Sewall property, Charles gave Jane the 2,000-acre Little Eltonhead property, which became known as Charles Gift (also sometimes known as Governor's Gift). Charles and Jane Calvert lived at Mattapany-Sewall until 1684, when they returned to England. Prior to their departure, Jane gave her eldest son Nicholas Sewall, son of Henry Sewall, the 2,000-acre property at Cedar Point known by then as Charles Gift. In addition, Nicholas Sewall was granted the Mattapany-Sewall property by the fifth Lord Baltimore in 1722. Nicholas Sewall married Susanna Burgess, and together they had 11 children (Charles, Henry, Nicholas Jr., Clement, Jane, Clare, Elizabeth, Susanna, Mary, Ann, and Sophia). Nicholas Sewall died in 1737, and his property was divided among his children and grandchildren. His eldest son Charles Sewall was left the family's home plantation, Charles Gift (previously known as Little Eltonhead).

Charles Sewall married Eleanor Brooke and together they had two sons, Charles and Nicholas. His son Nicholas, who married Mary Darnall, inherited Charles Gift in 1742. Nicholas and Mary had seven children and lived on the property until Charles's death in 1798, at which time their son Nicholas Sewall Jr. inherited the property (Michaud 2001:17–18). In 1813, Nicholas Sewall Jr. died and Charles Gift was passed to his sons Henry and Robert, who were minors at the time of their father's death. During their ownership, portions of the original 2,000-acre tract were sold, including 300 acres to Elijah Thompson in 1820 and an additional 870 acres to Cornelius Combs in 1836. Sites 18ST395, 18ST708, and 18ST491 are located on the parcel sold to Cornelius Combs.

In 1859, Combs sold his 870 acres plus an additional 42 acres of the property to Beal Kiebard, who died in 1860. After Kiebard's death, 300 acres of what was Charles Gift, including the land on which sites 18ST395, 18ST708, and 18ST491 are located, were sold to William Stuart, who sold the property to George Combs. In 1862, George Combs sold the property to Dean H. Dawson, who according to the 1900 Federal Census was a farmer. In 1877, Dean H. Dawson granted the property to his wife Margaret A. Dawson, with whom he is known to have had five children (George H., Mary C., John, Martha [Mattie] W., and Margaret A.). The property was divided in 1908, when Dean and Margaret Dawson granted 42.5 acres along Pearson Creek (known as parcel 3 on plat maps) to their son George H. Dawson. Site 18ST395 is located on what is now known as parcel 3. Between 1924 and 1926, the northern end of parcel 3, along Pearson Creek, was further subdivided and conveyed away. Many of the subdivided lots and portions of parcel 3 were developed as vacation properties consisting of waterfront vacation homes. By 1939, a total of 13 vacation homes (bungalows) had been constructed. Approximately 30 acres of the original 42.5 acre tract, however, continued to be used for agricultural purposes. Of the 13 vacation homes constructed, five were located on parcel 3. In general, the bungalows were one-story wood frame buildings with pier and beam foundations. Additional buildings on parcel 3 included the main house, garage, electric plant house, storage house, tobacco barn, and two outhouses. These buildings were all of wood frame construction with either pier and beam or concrete foundations. The properties' main house was two stories with a concrete foundation.

According to archival records, the exact locations of the buildings on parcel 3 are unknown; however, since the central portion of the property is listed as agricultural land, most of the buildings were likely along or near the property's waterfront.

At some point prior to 1930, George H. Dawson granted parcel 3 to George R. Quirk, who granted the property to John Dawson and Martha Wells Dawson Quirk (George R. Quirk's wife). Dean H. Dawson died in 1918, at which time his wife Margaret A. Dawson, divided the remaining portions of land at Cedar



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Unknown

Point among their children.

Sites 18ST708 and 18ST491, located south of parcel 3, are on what became known on the plat maps as parcel 4. This parcel was granted to Margaret and Dean Dawson's daughter, Mary C. Jarboe. Parcel 4 does not appear to have been as extensively developed as parcel 3, but was likely used for agricultural purposes. A main dwelling may have been present on parcel 4, located south of site 18ST491 near the southern tip of Pearson Creek. Parcels 3 and 4 remained in the Dawson family until 1942, when both properties were sold to the U.S. Navy for the construction of what is now NAS Patuxent River.

NAS Patuxent River opened in 1943, but initial construction activities continued through 1945. During the initial construction, parcels 3 and 4 were developed as the base weapons storage area, and all of the previously existing buildings, including the vacation homes, dwellings, and ancillary buildings, were demolished. The 1944 base map shows by that time the weapons storage area was only developed up to the southern tip of Pearson Creek, near building 208. By 1953, a road was constructed along the west bank of Pearson Creek, and weapons storage structures, consisting of earth-covered concrete, had been constructed south and west of sites 18ST395, 18ST708, and 18ST491. Currently, the landscape of sites 18ST395 and 18ST491 consists of cleared land west of the creek bank, whereas land near the creek has intensive vegetation. Site 18ST708 consists of mostly heavy vegetation. No structures are currently located on any of the three sites.

The site was initially recorded by Dennis Pogue in 1983 based on a surface survey of the plowed agricultural field (Pogue 1983). Pogue identified several concentrations of lithic artifacts that were slightly offset from oyster shell concentrations. The concentrations of lithic artifacts were interpreted as habitation areas. The eastern portion of the site is located within a dense mixed hardwood forest. Although the eastern portion of the area is currently forested, a 1943 aerial photograph of the base during construction shows that agricultural land once extended to the bank of the creek. The currently forested area was investigated during Michaud's (2001) survey of Pearson Creek. Michaud's survey resulted in the identification of shell concentrations toward the northwestern end of the site and FCR concentrations on the northern end of the site. Both surveys recovered prehistoric materials ranging from at least the Middle Archaic to Late Woodland periods.

In 2014, a Phase II survey was conducted in order to provide information for future land management. This archaeological investigation was initially informed by the previous surveys. Four test units were first established in the northern portions of the site where Michaud's shovel tests recovered shell and FCR concentrations. Five of the test units placed on the site during the current investigation were located in the high concentration areas that Pogue's survey identified.

Additional units were placed based on the lower density artifact concentrations identified in both surveys. Additional test units were placed based on the results of the current field investigations. In total, 30 test units were placed within the boundary of site 18ST395 during the current investigation. These excavations resulted in the identification of 10,317 artifacts and ecofacts. Of these, a total of 7,925 items was discarded in the field. The discarded items consisted of 2,048 (7,789 g) oyster shell fragments, three snail shell fragments (<3 g), five fragments of charcoal (2 g), one fragment of FCR (128 g), and one metal wire fragment (3 g). After these items were discarded, the collection consisted of 2,286 artifacts, and an additional 2.81 g of vegetal samples. With the exception of the few artifacts and abundant oyster shell recovered from the single feature identified on the site, the majority of the collection was recovered from within the Ap and E horizons in the forested area and from within the plowzone in the cleared agricultural field. The specific areas on the site discussed below summarize the basic site contents revealed during the current investigation. Although there are changes in the physical characteristics of soil horizons, it is interpreted that the majority of the site is contained within a formerly plowed field. Remnants of the former plowzone in the forested portion of the site are evident with changes in the thickness and color of the A horizon across the eastern half of the site.

Feature 1 was identified as an oyster shell midden located on the northern end of the site. Test Unit 4 revealed a high concentration of oyster shell within 12 in (31 cm) of the ground surface across the entire unit. Test Unit 4 was placed within approximately 15 ft (4.6 m) of the edge of the bank of Pearson Creek. Given the high density of shell relative to other test units at the site, Test Units 24 and 25 were placed to help determine the extent of the concentration away from the bank. The bank itself was also inspected, but no shell was visible. Test Unit 25 did not contain the shell concentration, but Test Unit 24 defined the western edge of the feature. Based on the inspection of the stream bank and several units in the area, it is estimated that the shell midden is 15–20 ft (4.6–6 m) wide from east to west and likely less than 10 ft (3 m) wide from north to south. However, additional test units would be required to confirm this interpretation.

In summary, site 18ST395 was tested with 30 excavation units spread across the site in 2014. The investigations recovered a total of 2,286 artifacts and ecofacts, as well as 2.81 g of vegetal material. Additionally, one prehistoric shell midden feature was identified. The diagnostic artifacts document that the site was utilized from at least the Late Archaic until the Late Woodland period. Prehistoric ceramics included a total of 24 sherds, which were primarily diagnostic of the Townsend Series. Two Late Woodland Moyaone sherds and a single Early Woodland Accokeek sherd additionally document utilization of the site throughout the Woodland period. Ceramic sherds tended to be recovered from the northern and southern ends of the site. Townsend Series sherds were encountered in both locations but a greater variation of ceramic types were recovered from the southern end of the site. Six diagnostic projectile points were identified as Bare Island (n=4), and one each Vernon and Savannah River types. Bare Island points were recovered in low densities across the site, however the greatest frequencies of projectile points were recovered from test units in the northern and southern areas. Subsistence processing materials were represented by 128 fire-cracked rocks concentrated primarily on the northern and southern ends of the site. Interestingly, the center of the site appeared to contain a lower density of artifacts compared to the northern and southern margins. Although the excavations were initially largely planned based on the data from the initial surveys (Michaud 2001; Pogue 1983), the concentrations of artifacts in the center of the site were generally not observed during this field season. Instead, the center of the site appeared to be marked with a greater degree of bioturbation than other portions. Michaud (2001) did note that the northern area of the site contained the greatest concentration of oyster shell, which was confirmed through the documentation of a small yet dense shell midden (Feature 1). A radiocarbon date from this feature indicated a Late Woodland period origin (A.D. 1310–1360; A.D. 1390–1430), which was to be expected because incised Townsend Series ceramics were identified in association with the feature.

The historic presence on the site is considered minor compared to the prehistoric component. A total of 42 historic artifacts was recovered, which primarily indicate a twentieth-century occupation date for the site. An intact gas line and a portion of a kerosene stove were identified at the northern end of the site. These artifacts, and the remaining artifacts in the collection, are interpreted as remnants of a twentieth-century ancillary building that likely once stood on the property immediately prior to the establishment of NAS Patuxent River.

Based on the findings from the 2014 field season at site 18ST395, it is recommended that the site is individually eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. Although bioturbation has affected the integrity of the central portion of the site where it was previously argued that primary activity areas were once located, the current investigations indicate that primary activity areas do still exist at both the northern and southern ends of the site. These areas



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correlate with increased artifact concentrations and the identification of a small shellfish midden. Both Michaud's (2001) survey report of Pearson Creek and Galke's (2000) paper have stated that there is a nearly continuous distribution of artifacts along Pearson Creek. Both Pogue and Michaud defined site boundaries based on survey results that documented broadly defined concentrations of artifacts. It should not be surprising then that the site margins were found to contain denser materials than the interior; and it is recommended that the sites along Pearson Creek should be evaluated as portions of the broadly utilized landscape. Perhaps this point may be used to argue for the establishment of a future historic district in the area that would enable the future evaluation of resources within a landscape context.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95002436, 18ST395 SF