



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST655

Site Name: Thomas

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

LA & E-M Woodland camp; Late Woodland hamlet/village, late 17th & late 18th century house sites, brick clamp?

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 38.2898 Longitude -76.4280  
Elevation 12 m Site slope

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 9

SCS soil & sediment code

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site  Underwater site

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) Patuxent River

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 10 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

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

- 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? 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
- possible brick clamp, glass kiln

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples Soil samples taken N  
 Flotation samples taken N Other samples taken

Historic context samples Soil samples taken N  
 Flotation samples taken N Other samples taken



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST655

Site Name: Thomas

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

**Brief Description:**

LA & E-M Woodland camp; Late Woodland hamlet/village, late 17th & late 18th century house sites, brick clamp?

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

## Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/> 477	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
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"/> 5	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"/> 6		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/> 15		

## Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/> 3			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/> 2010	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/> 906
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/> 115	Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 552	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 54	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> 38
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 243	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 4430	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> 25
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 209
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 checked="" 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



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST655

Site Name: Thomas

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

LA & E-M Woodland camp; Late Woodland hamlet/village, late 17th & late 18th century house sites, brick clamp?

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at JPPM

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Thomas (18ST655) is a multicomponent site with Early Woodland camp and Late Woodland hamlet prehistoric components, and a late 17th/early 18th century possible dwelling or outbuilding component. It is located on the Patuxent River Naval Air Station (NAS) base in St. Mary's County. The site runs along the banks of the Patuxent River and what was St. Patrick's Creek (filled in by the Navy). An "Indian mound" was reportedly located here in the late 19th century, but had eroded away by the early 20th century. The "mound" was located at the western edge of the site in an area where the Navy has graded a swale down to the river. The southeast corner of the site is formed by a ravine, possibly an old springhead. The ravine nearly divided the site in two. The site today is largely in a mowed field, except for one overgrown pasture which abuts a wooded area. The site had been plowed in the past. Well-drained Mattapeake silt loam is the main soil type in the area. The site measures approximately 152 m long by 61 m wide.

An examination of prehistoric materials collected from the base area in 1934 indicated that occupation of the area dates from the Early Archaic period through the Late Woodland period. The earliest known historic settlement in the area appears to have been the establishment of a Jesuit mission ca. 1637. Historical documents indicate that the King of Patuxent, the local tribe, gave the land to the Jesuit's. It is presumed that it was largely unused. The mission of Mattapanay was part of a larger political entity known as "Mattapanient Hundred". There are references from the 1640's and 1650's to "Mattapanian House", which was presumably the Jesuit residence. There is no evidence of a continuing Jesuit presence at Mattapanay after 1641. Population disruptions in the area resulting from the Indian raids of 1642 and Ingle's rebellion in 1645 caused "Mattapanient Hundred" to disappear.

The parcel had apparently been owned by Hugh Hopewell, Thomas White, and Francis Van Eden in the early 1650's. Sometime in the later 1650's, Lawrence Ward acquired the estates of Hopewell, White, Van Eden, and another man called Warr, as well as the property Warr had sold to Thomas Knott, under unknown circumstances. When Ward died in 1655, the property went to his wife Mary who then remarried Nathaniel Utie. Mary Utie ceded her Mattapanay lands to Lord Baltimore in 1662 who in turn incorporated much of the land into the 1000-acre manor which was then patented to Nicholas Sewall in 1663. A house was constructed on the property ca. 1663/4, just prior to Sewall's death. His widow, Jane Lowe Sewall, was remarried in 1666 to Charles Calvert, then governor of the colony. It appears that the Calvert's lived at Mattapanay-Sewall Manor until they returned to England in 1684.

Historical references indicate that by 1678 the property appears to have begun to be used as an arsenal and that possibly a fort and garrison had been established at the manor. It has been postulated that either the dwelling was also used to store arms or that a separate building was constructed for that purpose (archeology indicates the latter). Calvert's colonial government was said to have been finally overthrown at the fort during the Protestant Uprising of 1689. One of the last historical references to Mattapanay, dated 1695, indicated that the area continued to serve as a storehouse for arms and ammunition. For the next 250 years, the land in and around the site was maintained in agriculture, primarily tobacco production. Mattapanay-Sewall Manor was returned to the Sewall family by the fifth Lord Baltimore in 1722. The Sewall family continued to own the property until 1840. They built a large brick dwelling some 228.6 m (250 yards) northwest of the 1600's house sometime after 1722, possibly in the 1740's. In 1840, the land was purchased by George Forbes then resold to Richard Thomas. The Thomas family retained the property until the early 20th century. NAS acquired the property in 1942.

Phase I/II investigations at NAS were conducted in 1991 and 1995/1996 as part of work to identify and inventory all archeological sites within the project boundary (inclusive of 18ST655) in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. The goals were to identify any archeological sites within the project area and to design a program to reveal cultural resources of the lowest visibility for both prehistoric and historic sites. The sampling methodology consisted of a systematic shovel test pit (STP) survey in the areas covered by vegetation, and controlled surface collection in the open fields. STPs were excavated along transects set 7.62 m apart, at 15.24 m intervals. All excavated soils were screened and all artifacts were retained. Surface collections units were 6.096 m<sup>2</sup> (20'). All archeological materials were collected with the exception of oyster shell, which was counted in the field and discarded. Test units measured 1.524 m<sup>2</sup> and all soils were screened and all artifacts retained.

Site 18ST655 was identified during the 1991 survey. It was located at the north end of the project area, east of the swale behind Quarters A, the Admiral's residence. In total, 113 STPs and 7 test units were dug at the site, and 32 surface collection units were examined. Results of the investigation revealed that prehistoric artifacts were present throughout the site, on both sides of the ravine, but were most common nearer to the Patuxent River bank. A large shell cluster was identified in the area around STP N350/E1375. Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts consisted primarily of Late Woodland period pottery, along with small amounts of Early or Middle Woodland pottery and 1 Late Archaic point. Historic artifacts were not evenly distributed across the site. They were concentrated in the western end of the site, especially between N3200 and N330. Most of the artifacts dated to the late 17th/ early 18th century. The large amount of brick and other architectural materials and domestic materials suggested that a structure, possibly a dwelling, was present on the site in the colonial period. Some latter artifacts indicated that the area may have been used for trash disposal in the 19th century.

At Test Unit 86875, located in the southern part of the site, no features were present. However, a larger number of brick wasters and glazed rocks were found in the area. This indicated the possible presence of a brick clamp at or near that location. In Test Unit 98544, located in the northern part of the site in the vicinity of a concentration of prehistoric materials, the plowzone appeared to overlay unplowed, remnant topsoil. A post hole and mold feature was encountered below the remnant topsoil. The post hole measured 36.57 cm X 54.86 cm (1.2'X1.8') and the mold measures about 24.38 cm (0.8') in diameter. The size suggests that the post may have been part of building. This is further attested to by the presence of a number of nails and brick fragments. The find of over 100 glass shards in the unit suggested that this may possibly be the location of a glass kiln that Sewall was thought to have been partner to. The lack of historic domestic artifacts further indicates that this would not have been a dwelling. The post hole intruded into a larger, less well defined feature of undetermined origin. At Test Unit 98559, also located in the northern part of the site in the vicinity of a concentration of prehistoric materials, 3 round, dark features approximately 24.38 cm in diameter intruded into the subsoil. They were spaced about 30.48 cm to 36.57 cm apart and lined up in a slight arc. It was suggested that they may have been the molds of driven posts, but they were not excavated further so their exact nature could not be determined. The high density of prehistoric ceramics, lithic tools, pipe fragments and oyster shell indicated that this part of the site was the most intensively-used occupation area. This possibility supports the position that the 3 features may have been posts for a prehistoric structure.

A total of 3,591 prehistoric artifacts were retained. There were 1,906 pieces of debitage (1,657 quartz, 116 quartzite, 116 chert, 17 rhyolite) and 31 cores (27 quartz, 3 quartzite, 1 chert). There were 73 chipped stone tools including 1 quartz Bare Island point (Late Archaic), 1 quartz Calvert point (Early Woodland), 1 Selby Bay point (Middle Woodland), 1 quartz Madison/Potomac point (Late Woodland), 1 quartz Levanna point (Late Woodland), 2 unidentified points, 15 bifaces and biface fragments, 1 scraper, 16 modified flakes/chunks, and 34 utilized flakes. There were 3 other lithics (2 possible sandstone hammerstone fragments, 1 steatite fragment). There were 115 fire-cracked rocks. There were 552 ceramic sherds including 1 possible Accokeek (Early Woodland), 4



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST655

Site Name: Thomas

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

**Brief Description:**

LA & E-M Woodland camp; Late Woodland hamlet/village, late 17th & late 18th century house sites, brick clamp?

Unknown

possible Pope's Creek (Early/Middle Woodland), 5 Mockley (Middle Woodland), 477 Townsend series (Late Woodland), 15 Potomac Creek (Late Woodland), 6 possible Moyaone (Late Woodland), 1 Potomac Creek or Moyaone, 8 possible Yeocomico (Late Woodland), 14 unidentified shell and sand tempered, 5 unidentified shell and sand/grit tempered, 2 unidentified grit and sand tempered, and 14 unidentified sand tempered sherds. There were 5 other clay objects (3 small terra cotta pipe stem fragments, 2 decorated terra cotta pipe bowl fragments). A total of 906 oyster shell fragments were collected from STPs and test units. They are included with the prehistoric materials because they are most heavily associated with other prehistoric finds.

A total of 4,834 historic artifacts were collected (85% brick). There were 38 activity items (1 wire iron tack, 36 skeet fragments, and 1 flower pot sherd). There were 4,430 architectural items (1 yellow brick, 4,156 red brick, 10 glazed brick wasters, 9 pantile, 1 possible flat tile, 19 mortar, 108 daub, 43 window glass fragments, 25 wrought nails, 10 cut nails, 1 wire nail, 3 rosehead nails, 2 T-head nails, 41 unidentified nails, 1 wrought spike). There was 1 furniture item (a tack). There were 145 kitchen items (46 colonial bottle glass fragments, 16 case bottle glass fragments, 4 19th c. bottle glass fragments, 1 Chinese porcelain, 1 Late porcelain, 2 Rhenish blue and gray, 2 white salt-glazed stoneware, 8 tin-glazed earthenware, 1 North Devon gravel tempered, 3 Buckley-like, 11 lead-glazed coarse earthenware, 6 unglazed coarse earthenware, 1 refined earthenware, 6 creamware, 3 pearlware, 9 whiteware, 1 aluminum can tab, and 24 animal bone fragments). There were 209 miscellaneous items (129 unidentified burned glass fragments, 5 unidentified modern glass shards, 2 unidentified iron fragments, 7 glazed rocks, 9 coal pieces, 3 slag pieces, 37 charcoal fragments, 2 wire fragments, 1 concrete fragment, 1 cinder fragment, 1 molten lead piece, 2 pieces of asphalt, and 10 fragments of thin, round copper sheet of undetermined use). There were 4 arms-related items (4 gunflint fragments). There were 7 tobacco items (2 white clay pipe bowl fragments and 5 stem fragments).

The prehistoric component at the Thomas Site (18ST655) suggested that the main period of early occupation was in the 1600's, or the end of the Late Woodland period. There is also evidence for more ephemeral activity from the Late Archaic through the Middle Woodland periods. It can only be tentatively postulated that the prehistoric site was a hamlet. Erosion of the Patuxent River bank, 19th century artifact 'collecting' by the Thomas family, and activities associated with the Navy's construction of Quarters A have no doubt greatly reduced the site's size. However, both the prehistoric and historic components at the site are potentially significant. The presence of buried topsoil in parts of the site suggests that intact features could be present. If the identified features do represent a prehistoric structure, then it would be one of few found in Southern Maryland. The possible presence of a colonial glass kiln is also significant. It was therefore recommended that 18ST655 should not be disturbed by future earth moving activities.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97000634