



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST656

Site Name: Lister

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Late Archaic & Early Woodland short-term camp, Late Woodland hamlet, late 17th-early 18th c. poss. house site

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Latitude 38.2902 Longitude -76.4295
Elevation 15 m Site slope

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 9

SCS soil & sediment code

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater 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 125 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

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

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



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
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"/>
Otter Creek	<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	69	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	4	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	4		
				Potomac Crk	2		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	1	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	1	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	4	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	2	Porcelain	1	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	1			Rhenish	1
						Wt Salt-glazed	2

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	1216	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	3	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	14
Fire-cracked rock	133	Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	83	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 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 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)	88	Activity item(s)	533
Glass (all)	139	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	2181	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	9
Arms	1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	2062
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 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 JPPM

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Lister (18ST656) is a multicomponent site with a possible Early to Middle Woodland short-term camp and a significant Late Woodland occupation, and a late 17th -early 18th century possible house site. It is located on the Patuxent River Naval Air Station (NAS) base in St. Mary's County. It is situated south of the Patuxent River, and west of the former St. Patrick's Creek, which was filled in by the Navy. The site's landscape consists primarily of grassy or overgrown fields. Well-drained Mattapeake silt loam is the main soil type in the area. The site measures approximately 75 m long by 75 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 Mattapany was part of a larger political entity known as "Mattapanian 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 Mattapany after 1641. Population disruptions in the area resulting from the Indian raids of 1642 and Ingle's rebellion in 1645 caused "Mattapanian 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 Mattapany 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 Mattapany-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 Mattapany, 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. Mattapany-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 18ST656) 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 m² (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 m² and all soils were screened and all artifacts retained.

Site 18ST656 was identified during the 1991 survey. It was located at the north end of the project area. In total, 7 STPs and 1 test unit were dug at the site, and 49 surface collection units were examined. Results of the investigation revealed that prehistoric artifacts were present across the site, although they were most common in the eastern section. Temporally diagnostic artifacts consisted of Townsend ceramics dated to the Late Woodland period. Lithic artifacts were also quite numerous at the site. Historic period artifacts were also scattered across 18ST656. The majority of the colonial period items were dated to the late 17th and early 18th centuries. The large numbers of architectural materials and small number of domestic materials suggested that some type of outbuilding stood at or near the location. Clustered at the southern end of the site, nails dating to the 20th century along with large quantities of coal and slag indicate that a furnace or coal shed may have once stood in the area. The large numbers of modern flowerpot fragments are probably related to a greenhouse located a short distance to the south. The only cultural features to be identified in the test unit were plowscars oriented northwest to southeast.

A total of 1,001 prehistoric artifacts were recovered. There were 760 pieces of debitage (697 quartz, 46 quartzite, 16 chert/jasper, 1 rhyolite) and 24 cores (21 quartz, 1 quartzite, 2 chert). There were 43 chipped stone tools including 1 Rossville point (late Early/Middle Woodland), 1 quartzite unidentified stemmed point fragment, 9 quartz bifaces and biface fragments, 1 quartz scraper, 20 quartz retouched flakes/chunks, 11 utilized flakes (9 quartz, 1 quartzite, 1 chert). There were 2 groundstone objects (1 steatite bannerstone fragment and 1 possible greenstone tool fragment). There were 84 fire-cracked rocks. There were 73 ceramic sherds including 1 possible Camden ware (Late Woodland/Contact), 68 Townsend series (Late Woodland), 1 Potomac Creek (Late Woodland), 2 unidentified shell and sand tempered sherds, 1 unidentified sand tempered sherd. There was 1 other clay object, a small terra cotta pipe bowl fragment. A total of 14 oyster shell fragments were collected (another 155 were counted in the field and discarded). They are cataloged with the prehistoric materials because of the close geographic and temporal relationship to the very nearby (ca. 15 m) Late Woodland hamlet site 18ST655, where the oyster shell was associated with the prehistoric component.

A total of 4,738 historic artifacts were recovered (11% flower pot sherds, 39% brick fragments, and 42% of items related to the possible furnace or coal shed). There were 533 activity items (527 flowerpot sherds, 1 iron staple, 3 wire spikes, 1 iron wire fragment, 1 iron cotter pin). There were 2,057 architectural items (1 yellow brick, 1,887 red brick, 16 daub, 1 mortar, 28 pantile, 14 blown window glass shards, 6 wrought nails, 2 rosehead nails, 1 cut nail, 32 wire nails, 33 unidentified nails, 2 wrought tacks, 1 iron screw, 1 square iron spike, 1 copper pipe fragment, 6 ceramic water pipe pieces, 1 iron channeled bolt attachment (modern), 2 asphalt shingles, 5 asphalt pieces (possibly from shingles), 17 pieces of concrete). There were 81 kitchen-related items (8 blown bottle glass fragments, 42 modern bottle glass fragments, 1 Rhenish brown, 2 white salt-glazed stoneware, 1 tin-glazed earthenware, 1 Staffordshire slipware, 2 North Devon gravel tempered, 3 Buckley, 7 colonial lead-glazed earthenware, 5 unglazed coarse earthenware, 2 whiteware, 1 refined earthenware, 1 brown stoneware, 1 modern porcelain, 1 Mason jar glass lid liner, 3 animal bone fragments). There were 2,060 miscellaneous items (23 unidentified burned glass fragments, 16 unidentified iron fragments, 1 flat riveted unidentified iron object, 1 unidentified plastic piece, 1 iron washer, 1 piece of glass slag, 11 (sample from 125 fragments) unidentified burnt stone fragments, possibly limestone, 7 charcoal pieces, 268 pieces of coal, 470 pieces of cinder, 1,261 slag pieces). There was 1 arms item (a European gunflint fragment). There were 6 tobacco items (2 white clay pipe bowl fragments and 4 stem fragments).



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Unknown

In 2014, a Phase II survey was conducted in order to provide information for future land management. Site 18ST656 was tested with 20 excavation units spread across the site. The investigations recovered a total of 683 artifacts and documented three features. The prehistoric occupation contained materials diagnostic to all phases of the Woodland period. Ten ceramic sherds were diagnostic of Accokeek, Potomac Creek, Townsend Series, and Moyaone wares. Additional shell-tempered Townsend wares were previously recovered during the identification survey. Diagnostic lithic artifacts also suggest an early to Late Woodland occupation through the recovery of a Rossville point and a likely Levanna specimen. Based on these findings and the general lack of significant abundances of FCR or other subsistence processing debris, the site is interpreted as a low-density campsite or processing area. Other prehistoric sites in the Mattapany area (i.e., 18ST655) were previously found to contain a greater density and diversity of prehistoric materials. Site 18ST655 was previously recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP based on the integrity of the prehistoric component. Because of the general lack of materials recovered from site 18ST656, it is recommended that the prehistoric component would not yield significant information relevant to the prehistory of the area.

The historic component materials recovered from site 18ST656 include a total of 228 artifacts. One radiocarbon date was obtained from Feature 1. This date indicated a wide 2-sigma calendar range beginning from the Colonial period to present (A.D. 1640–1670, 1780–1800, 1940–post- 1950). This oldest range of the date does lend support to the interpretation that the site contained a Colonial-period structure. However, the artifact assemblage recovered from the test excavations provides data that conflicts with the interpretation that the structure was Euro- American in origin. Additionally, the date is equally likely to pertain to the late 1700s or to the 20th century. Given that prehistoric materials were densest in this area of the site, the feature is interpreted as being filled with plowzone materials that incidentally contained prehistoric materials.

The historic collection contained diagnostic glass and ceramic artifacts that indicate a middle nineteenth-century occupation overlain by a twentieth-century occupation or refuse scatter. Abundant twentieth-century terracotta flowerpots were identified in units across the majority of the site. Brick artifacts were largely very fragmentary and only one diagnostic colonial pantile fragment was recovered. Metal objects consisted of a total of 24 nails and 2 thin metal fragments. The nails suggested dates primarily post-1890; however, the six cut nails likely range as early as 1840. Given that perceived significance of the site is linked to the Colonial period and the likelihood that Henry Sewall may have had a glass kiln nearby, the findings from the site add little to this discussion. It is therefore recommended that the historic component would not be likely to yield significant information pertaining to the Mattapany-Sewall Historic District.

Based on the findings from the test excavations, it is recommended that site 18ST656 is ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. The site was found to lack significant diversity in prehistoric materials or intact stratigraphic integrity that would yield information pertaining to the culture history, subsistence, or technology themes. Additionally, the lack of diagnostic Colonial period artifacts suggests that the site has little to offer for future research as part of the Mattapany-Sewall Historic District.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

97000634, 95002436