**Site Name:** Lister  
**Site Number:** 18ST656  
**Prehistoric** ✓  
**Historic** ✓  
**Unknown** □

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Location and Environmental Data:</th>
<th>Maryland Archeological Research Unit No.</th>
<th>SCS soil &amp; sediment code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latitude</td>
<td>Physiographic province</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.2902</td>
<td>Western Shore Coastal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitude</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-76.4295</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site slope</td>
<td>Topography</td>
<td>Ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Site Setting restricted</td>
<td>Floodplain</td>
<td>Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hilltop/bluff</td>
<td>Federal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interior flat</td>
<td>State of MD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upland flat</td>
<td>Regional/county/city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rockshelter/cave</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ridgetop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low terrace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-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</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nearest Surface Water**
- Name (if any): Patuxent River
- Saltwater: Freshwater
- Ocean: Stream/river
- Estuary/tidal river: Swamp
- Tidewater/marsh: Lake or pond
- Swamp: Spring
- Minimum distance to water is 125 m

**Paleoindian site**  
**Woodland site**
- ca. 1630 - 1675
- ca. 1675 - 1720
- Y = Confirmed, P = Possible

**Archaeic site**
- MD Adena
- ca. 1675 - 1720 Y
- ca. 1900 - 1930

**Early archaeic**
- Early woodland Y
- ca. 1720 - 1780 Y
- Post 1930

**Middle archaeic**
- Mid. woodland
- ca. 1780 - 1820

**Late archaeic**
- Late woodland Y
- Y = Confirmed, P = Possible

**Unknown prehistoric context**
- Y = Confirmed, P = Possible

**Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:**
- Contact period site ca. 1820 - 1860
- Y = Confirmed, P = Possible

**Ethnic Associations (historic only):**
- Native American
- Asian American
- African American
- Unknown
- Other

- Hispanic

**Site Function Contextual Data:**
- Domestic
  - Homestead
  - Farmstead
  - Mansion
  - Plantation
  - Row/townhome
  - Cellar
  - Privy
  - Y = Confirmed, P = Possible

- Industrial
  - Mining-related
  - Quarry-related
  - Mill
  - Black/metalsmith

- Other context

- Urban/Rural? Rural
- Furnace/forge
- Transportation
  - Canal-related
  - Road/railroad
  - Wharf/landing
  - Maritime-related
  - Bridge
  - Ford

- Townsite
  - Religious
  - Church/mtg house
  - Ch support bldg

- Burial area
  - Cemetery
  - Sepulchre
  - Isolated burial
  - Other context

- Military
  - Battlefield
  - Fortification
  - Encampment

- Post-in-ground
  - Frame-built
  - Masonry
  - Other structure

- Slave related
  - Non-domestic agri
  - Recreational

- Other context

- Heritage
  - Non-domestic agri
  - Recreational

- 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

**Other context**
- Misc. ceremonial
- Rock art
- Shell midden
- STU/lithic scatter
- Quarry/extraction
- Fish weir
- Production area
- Unknown

- Other context

- Other context
**Site Name:** Lister  
**Other name(s):**  
**Brief Description:** Late Archaic & Early Woodland short-term camp, Late Woodland hamlet, late 17th-early 18th c. poss. house site

### Diagnostic Artifact Data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projectile Point Types</th>
<th>Prehistoric Sherd Types</th>
<th>Historic Sherd Types</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clovis</td>
<td>Shepard</td>
<td>Ironstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardaway-Dalton</td>
<td>Popes Creek</td>
<td>Staffordshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmer</td>
<td>Dames Qtr</td>
<td>Jackfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirk (notch)</td>
<td>Selden Island</td>
<td>Mn Mottled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirk (stem)</td>
<td>Accokeek</td>
<td>Whiteware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Croy</td>
<td>Wolfe Neck</td>
<td>Middletown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrow Mtn</td>
<td>Guiford</td>
<td>English Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guilford</td>
<td>Borderware</td>
<td>Eng Dry-bodie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewerton</td>
<td>Buckely</td>
<td>Nottingham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otter Creek</td>
<td>Creamware</td>
<td>Rhenish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

### Other Artifact & Feature Types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prehistoric Artifacts</th>
<th>Historic Artifacts</th>
<th>Prehistoric Features</th>
<th>Lithic Material</th>
<th>Historic Features</th>
<th>Lithic Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other fired clay</td>
<td>Tobacco related</td>
<td>Mound(s)</td>
<td>Fer quartzite</td>
<td>Privy/outhouse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Storage/trash pit</td>
<td>Chalcedony</td>
<td>Depression/mound</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>827</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Burial(s)</td>
<td>Ironstone</td>
<td>Burial(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>Midden</td>
<td>Basalt</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2057</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Shell midden</td>
<td>European flint</td>
<td>Railroad bed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Postholes/molds</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Earthworks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2060</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>House pattern(s)</td>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>Mill raceway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Quartzite</td>
<td>Wheel pit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

### Radiocarbon Data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample 1: +/- years BP</th>
<th>Reliability</th>
<th>Sample 2: +/- years BP</th>
<th>Reliability</th>
<th>Sample 3: +/- years BP</th>
<th>Reliability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sample 4: +/- years BP</td>
<td>Reliability</td>
<td>Sample 5: +/- years BP</td>
<td>Reliability</td>
<td>Sample 6: +/- years BP</td>
<td>Reliability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample 7: +/- years BP</td>
<td>Reliability</td>
<td>Sample 8: +/- years BP</td>
<td>Reliability</td>
<td>Sample 9: +/- years BP</td>
<td>Reliability</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Additional radiocarbon results available
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 artifacts 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 Patapankey, the local tribe, gave the land to the Jesuit’s. It is presumed that it was largely unused. The mission of Mattapankey was part of a larger political entity known as “Mattapankey Hundred”. There are references from the 1640’s and 1650’s to ‘Mattapankey House’, which was presumably the Jesuit residence. There is no evidence of a continuing Jesuit presence at Mattapankey after 1641. Population disruptions in the area resulting from the Indian raids of 1642 and Ingle’s rebellion in 1645 caused “Mattapankey 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 Mattapankey 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 the Mattapankey-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 Mattapankey, 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. Mattapankey-Sewall Manor was rediscovered in the 20th century by the High School, then for a time occupied by the family of Lt. Colonel 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 ofdebitage (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 quartz unidentified stemmed point fragment, 9 quartz bifaces and bifacial fragments, 1 quartz scraper, 29 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. The 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 Rheinish brown, 2 white salt-glazed stoneware, 1 lin-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, 56 concrete 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).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Number</th>
<th>Lister</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other name(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Brief Description:**

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

The Lister Site (18ST656) consists of a significant prehistoric occupation dating to the Late Woodland period. The site could be associated with the Late Woodland hamlet identified at 18ST655, which is located about 15 m to the north and east. A small, late Early to Middle Woodland short-term camp may be indicated by the Rossville point find. A late 17th -early 18th century structure, possibly with a specialized function, adds to the site's significance. It has been recommended that future disturbances to the site be avoided.

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

| 97000634 |