Phase IA Archaeological Assessment of the HSMC Boutique Hotel and Conference Center

St. Mary's County, Maryland







Prepared for:

Maryland Stadium Authority

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Draft

September 2025

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September 2025

ABSTRACT

In August and September 2025, Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (AAHA) conducted a Phase IA archaeological assessment of the proposed HSMC Boutique Hotel and Conference Center (Study Area) in St. Mary's County, Maryland. The work was conducted under sub-contract with Hanbury for the Maryland Stadium Authority (MSA). All work was conducted by qualified professional archaeologists in accordance with guidelines established by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC), and the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. The study consisted of background research, a pedestrian survey, and the preparation of a technical report.

The Study Area is separated into two, discontinuous areas. Study Area 1 is located north of MD-5 and east of Mattapany Road while Study Area 2 is located directly south of Mattapany Road and west of Kohut Way. Both Study Areas are in agricultural fields and primarily bordered by forests. The St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM) stadium is located west of Study Area 1 while a residence is located to the immediate west of Study Area 2. Portions of both Study Areas are within site 18ST1, which includes the entirety of the St. Mary's City Historic District (MHT# SM-29) which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). No other archaeological sites or architectural resources have been previously identified within either Study Area.

Study Area 1 is located on an upland interfluvial divide, slightly elevated above the floodplain of the St. Mary's River. Study Area 1 is almost completely within the boundaries of the NRHP-listed St. Mary's City Historic District and within site 18ST1. The majority of Study Area 1 is considered to have high archaeological sensitivity for both precontact and historic resources, with the northern portion identified as having moderate sensitivity due to increasing slopes and distance from fresh water. Study Area 2 is located on an eolian second terrace overlooking the St. Mary's River. Four precontact sites have been identified in the vicinity of Study Area 2. The majority of Study Area 2 is considered to have high archaeological sensitivity for both precontact and historic resources, with the southern portion noted as moderate due to slope and the northern portion along Mattapany Road labeled low sensitivity due to disturbance. Both Study Areas were once part of St. Barbara's Freehold and were included in the Slavonic Community.

Phase IB excavation is recommended for areas considered to have high or moderate archaeological sensitivity. HSMC has requested that the area between Study Area 1 and Study Area 2 be included in the Phase IB excavation. **Pedestrian survey and judgmental shovel test pits (STPs) are recommended for areas of low archaeological sensitivity.** If the scope extends beyond the current Study Area limits, Phase IB excavation is recommended in all areas of proposed ground disturbance due to the high archaeological sensitivity of the general area. HSMC has requested that if additional work extends into adjacent properties, the entirety of the property be surveyed. To conform to HSMC guidelines and to complement previously conducted archaeological surveys on nearby property, HSMC has requested that the Phase IB excavation include a limited number of 5 ft x 5 ft test units in addition to STPs.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In August and September 2025, Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (AAHA) conducted a Phase IA archaeological assessment of the proposed HSMC Boutique Hotel and Conference Center (Study Area) in St. Mary's County, Maryland. The work was conducted under sub-contract with Hanbury for the Maryland Stadium Authority (MSA). All work was conducted by qualified professional archaeologists in accordance with guidelines established by the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC), and the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. The study consisted of background research, a pedestrian survey, and the preparation of a technical report.

The background research was undertaken by Jasmine Gollup, RPA, Celia Engel, MA, Emily Rux, Molly Donatelli, and Emily Masters, RPA. The pedestrian reconnaissance was undertaken by Jasmine Gollup. Jasmine Gollup, RPA served as principal investigator and project manager.

The Study Area is separated into two, discontinuous areas. Study Area 1 is located north of MD-5 and east of Mattapany Road while Study Area 2 is located directly south of Mattapany Road and west of Kohut Way (Figure 1-1 through Figure 1-3). Both Study Areas are in agricultural fields and primarily bordered by forests. The St. Mary's College of Maryland (SMCM) stadium is located west of Study Area 1 while a residence is located to the immediate west of Study Area 2.

Portions of both Study Areas are within site 18ST1, which includes the entirety of the St. Mary's City Historic District (MHT# SM-29) which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). No other archaeological sites or architectural resources have been previously identified within either Study Area. Historic maps show that the area has been populated since the founding of the Maryland Colony in 1634, though no maps with structural detail depict structures within either Study Area. Aerial photographs from 1957 to the present show both Study Areas as agricultural fields with no structures present. The Study Area lies within Maryland Archaeological Research Unit 10, the Estuarine Potomac Drainage (Figure 1-4).

Organization of the Report

This report presents five (5) chapters and a list of references cited. Following this introduction (Chapter 1), which includes a brief description of the project, Chapter 2 provides an overview of the environmental conditions. Chapter 3 discusses the cultural context and previous research within and in the vicinity of the Study Areas and reviews the pedestrian survey. Chapter 4 presents the results of the archaeological sensitivity analysis. Chapter 5 summarizes the findings and provides recommendations. References cited are followed by the qualifications of the investigators (Appendix A).

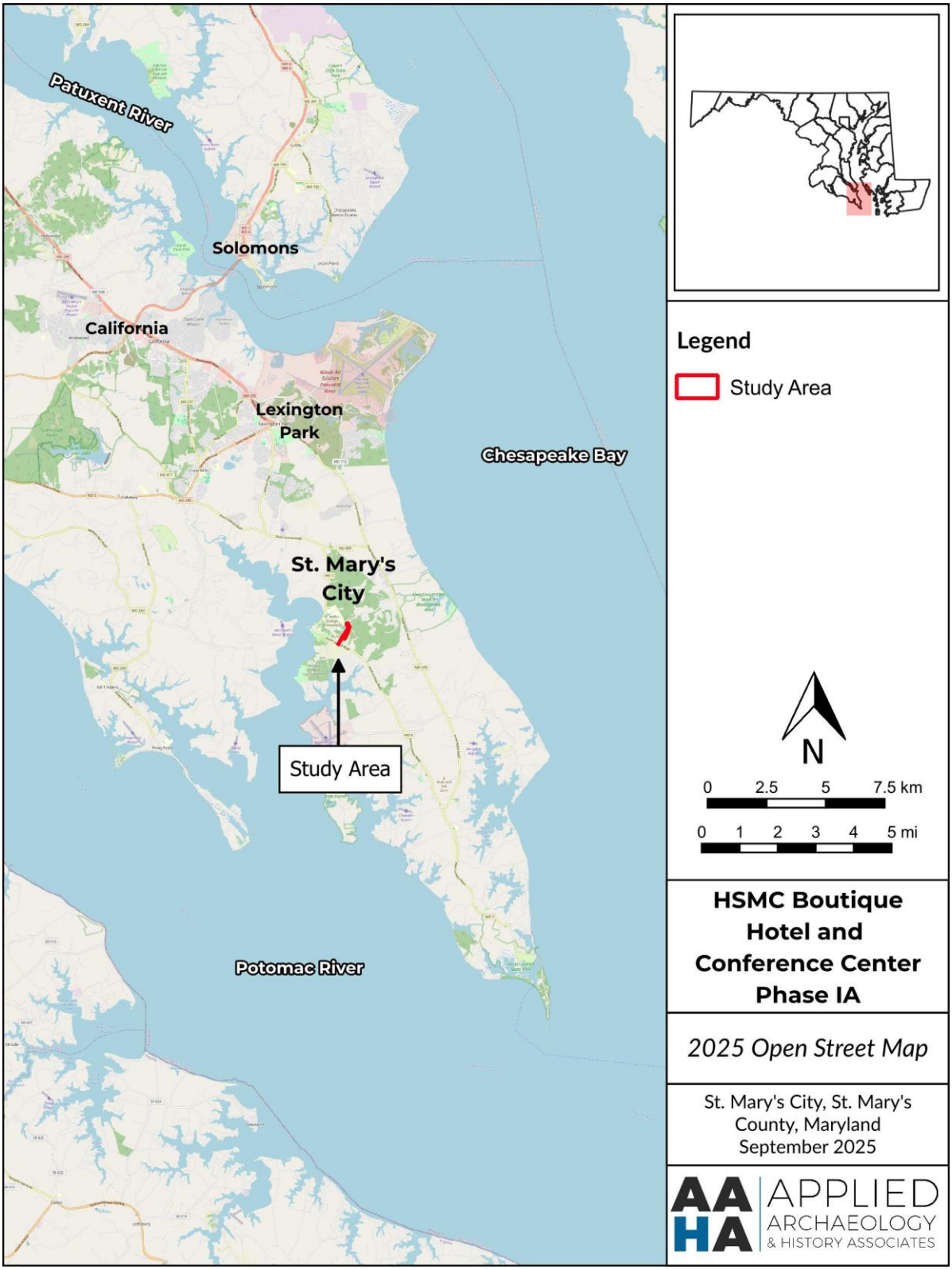


Figure 1-1. Location of the Study Area on the 2025 Open Street Map (Open Street Map 2025).

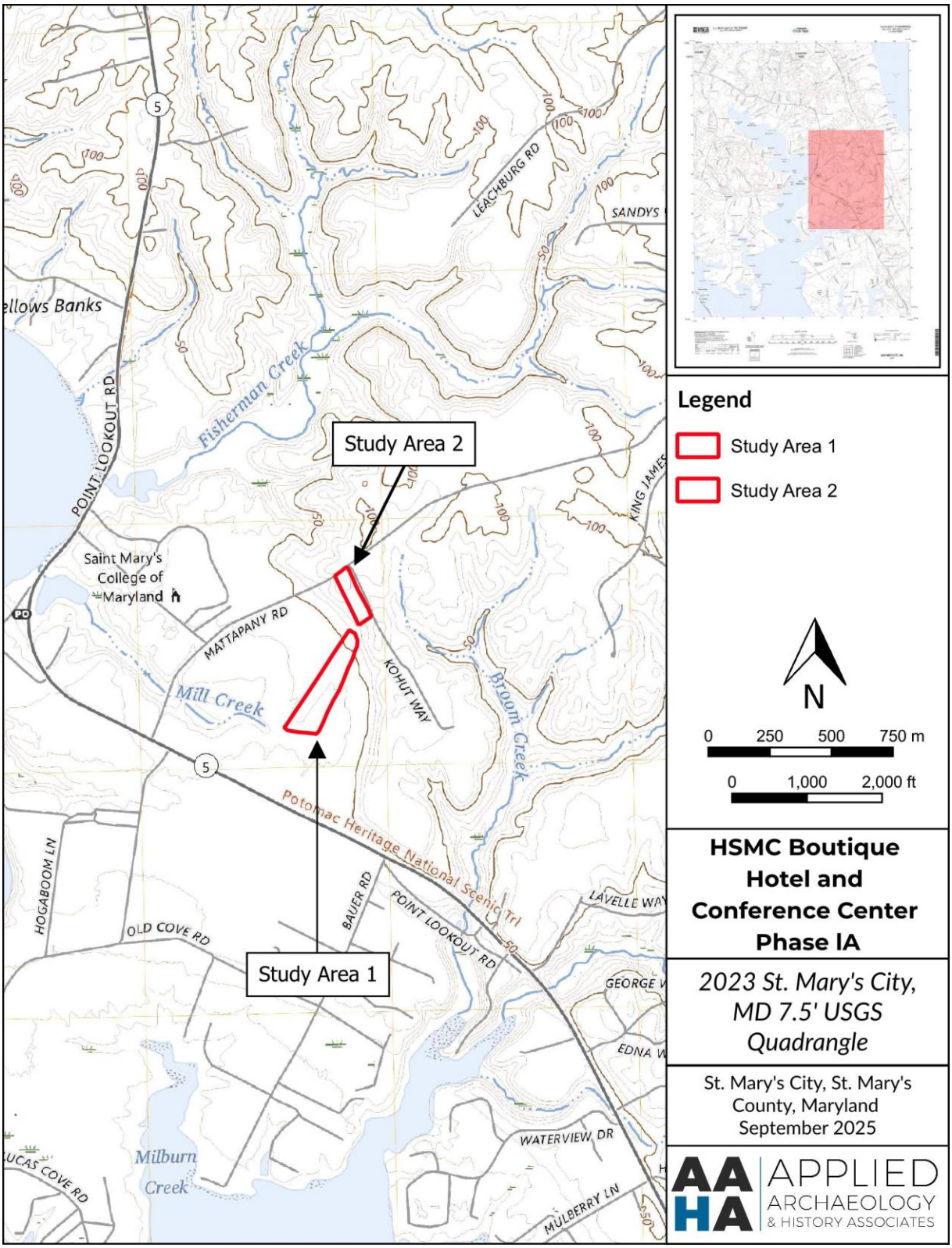


Figure 1-2. Detail of the USGS 2023 *St. Mary's City, MD* 7.5-minute quadrangle showing the location of the Study Area (USGS 2023).

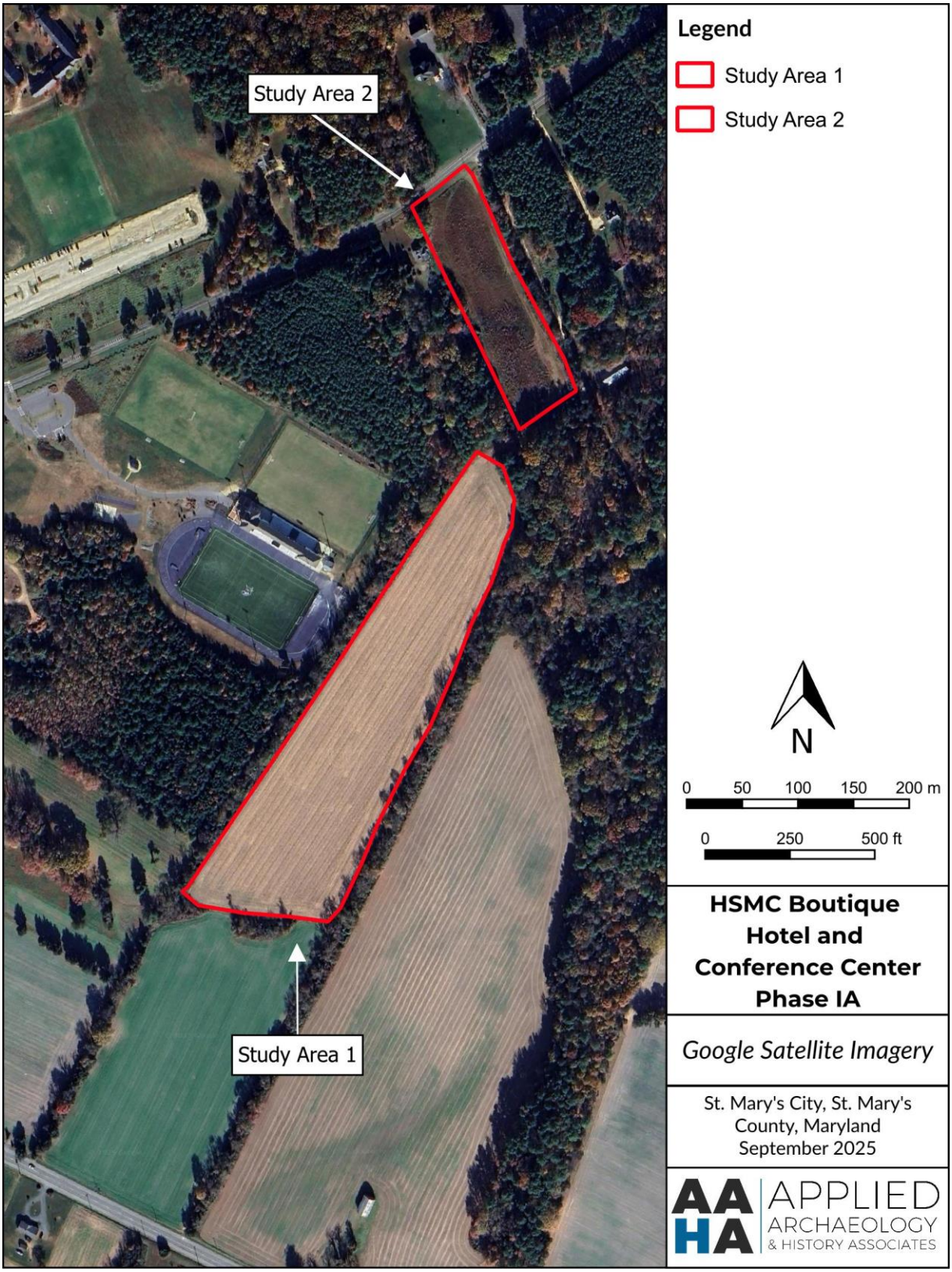


Figure 1-3. Aerial photograph showing the current conditions in the Study Area.

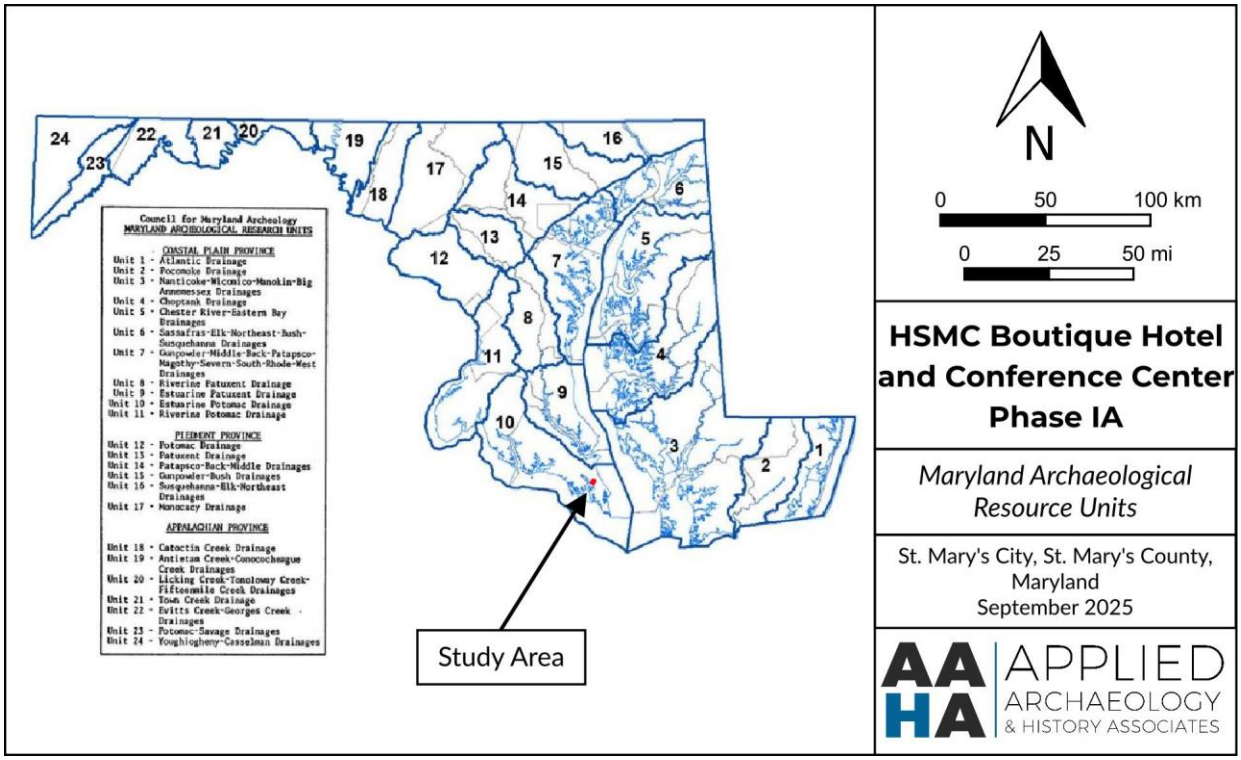


Figure 1-4. Map of Maryland Archaeological Research Units showing the location of the Study Area.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The Study Area is separated into two, discontinuous areas. Study Area 1 is located north of MD-5 and east of Mattapany Road while Study Area 2 is located directly south of Mattapany Road and west of Kohut Way. Both Study Areas are in agricultural fields and primarily bordered by forests. The SMCM stadium is located west of Study Area 1 while a residence is located to the immediate west of Study Area 2. Study Area 1 is located on an upland interfluvial divide near the headwater of an unnamed tributary of the St. Mary's River, while Study Area 2 is located on an eolian second terrace. Elevations in Study Area 1 range from 11 to 18 meters (m; 38 to 60 feet [ft]) above mean sea level (amsl), sloping to the south towards Mill Creek, a tributary of the St. Mary's River. Elevations in Study Area 2 range from 25 to 29 m (84 to 96 ft) amsl, also sloping towards the south.

Physiography and Geology

The Study Area is located in the Atlantic Coastal Plain, Western Shore physiographic province, which consists of nearly flat to gently rolling upland surfaces and stream terraces (Figure 2-1) (Reger and Cleaves 2008). Geological strata underlying the Study Areas are mapped as the St. Mary's Formation and Upland Deposits (Western Shore). The western portion of Study Area 1 and the southern portion of Study Area 2 are mapped as St. Mary's Formation. These date to the Miocene epoch of the Tertiary period in the Cenozoic era and are composed of muddy sand, silt, and clay that are eroded eastward from the Appalachians. Upland Deposits (Western Shore) date to the Pleistocene epoch of the Quaternary period. They are composed of sand, gravel, silt, and clay that are eroded eastward from the Appalachians.

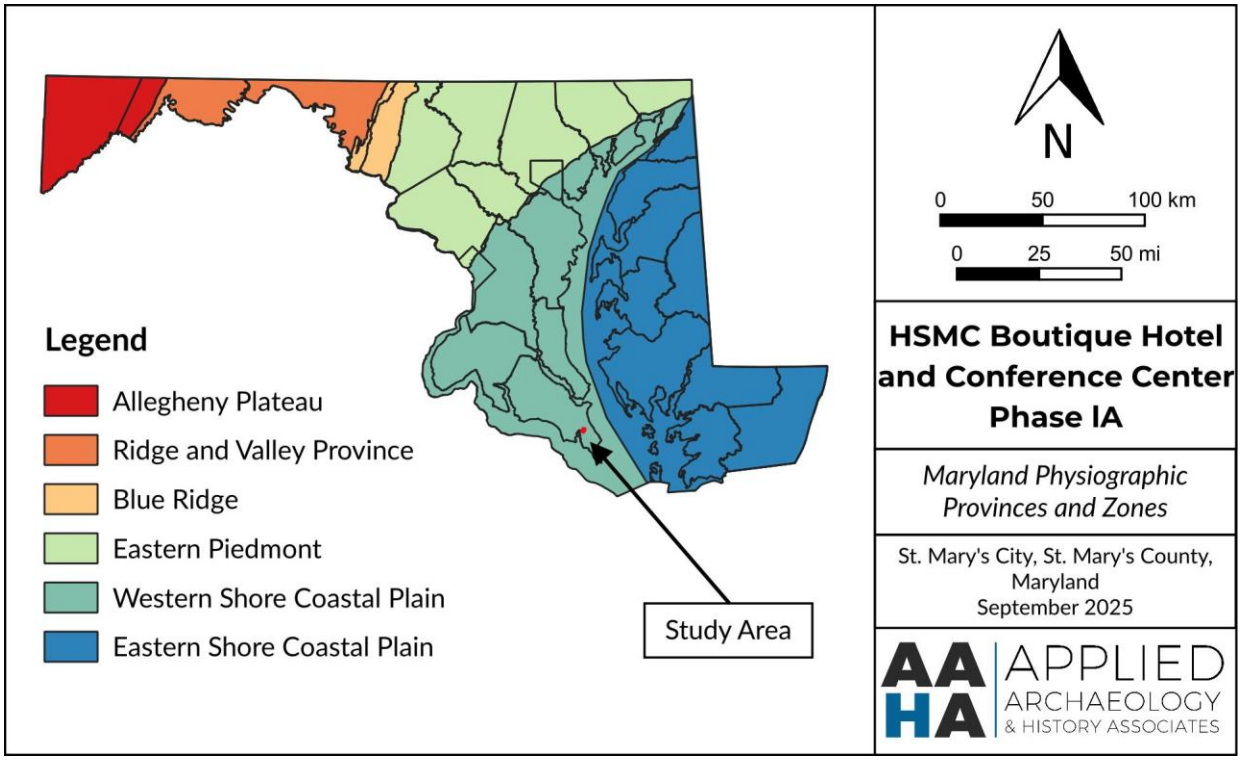


Figure 2-1. Map of physiographic provinces in Maryland showing the location of the Study Area.

Gravel deposits, quartz, and quartzite are common within the above-mentioned geologic formations and would have provided lithic source material for the manufacture of stone tools. Quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite predominate on many western Coastal Plain precontact sites. Cherts and jaspers were also used. In many areas of the Coastal Plain, jaspers occur principally in secondary deposits of stream cobbles (Custer and Galasso 1980). Rhyolite distributions on archaeological sites have been thoroughly documented by Stewart (1987) for areas in central and eastern Maryland. Stewart's studies include an examination of trends in rhyolite usage at various distances from outcrops. The use of rhyolite is evident in assemblages from the Late Archaic in the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont, when the first clear evidence of trade is found in the region.

Soils

Soil analysis utilized the USDA Web Soil Survey (WSS) as depicted in Figure 2-2. Soils are presented by Study Area.

Study Area 1

Soils in Study Area 1 were primarily Matapeake silt loam (MnA, 0-2% slopes), with smaller amounts of Kempsville fine sandy loam (KeD3, 10-15% slopes), Mattapex silt loam (MuaA, 0-2% slopes), Sassafras sandy loam (SaaC, 5-10% slopes), Sassafras loam (SfB2, 2-5% slopes), and Sassafras-Chillum complex (SmC3, 6-12% slopes).

Matapeake silt loam (MnA) soils are found on well-drained broad interstream divides, fluviomarine terraces, and interfluves with minimal slope. They are composed of silty eolian deposits over fluviomarine deposits and are considered to be prime farmland.

Kempsville fine sandy loam (KeD3) soils are found on well-drained fluviomarine terraces and are composed of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Slopes range from 10 to 15% and the soils are not considered to be prime farmland.

Mattapex silt loam (MuaA) soils are found on moderately well-drained swales, flats, and depressions. With minimal slope, they are formed from silty eolian deposits over fluviomarine sediments and are considered to be prime farmland.

Sassafras sandy loam (SaaC) soils are well-drained with moderate slopes. Found on fluviomarine terraces and flats, they are comprised of loamy fluviomarine deposits. Sassafras sandy loam soils are considered to be farmland of statewide importance.

Sassafras loam (SfB2) soils are well-drained soils found on flats and fluviomarine terraces with minimal slopes. Formed from loamy fluviomarine deposits, they are considered to be prime farmland.

Sassafras-Chillum complex (SmC3) soils are found on well-drained knolls, broad interstream divides, and fluviomarine terraces with slopes ranging from 6 to 12%. Formed from loamy fluviomarine deposits, they are not considered prime farmland.

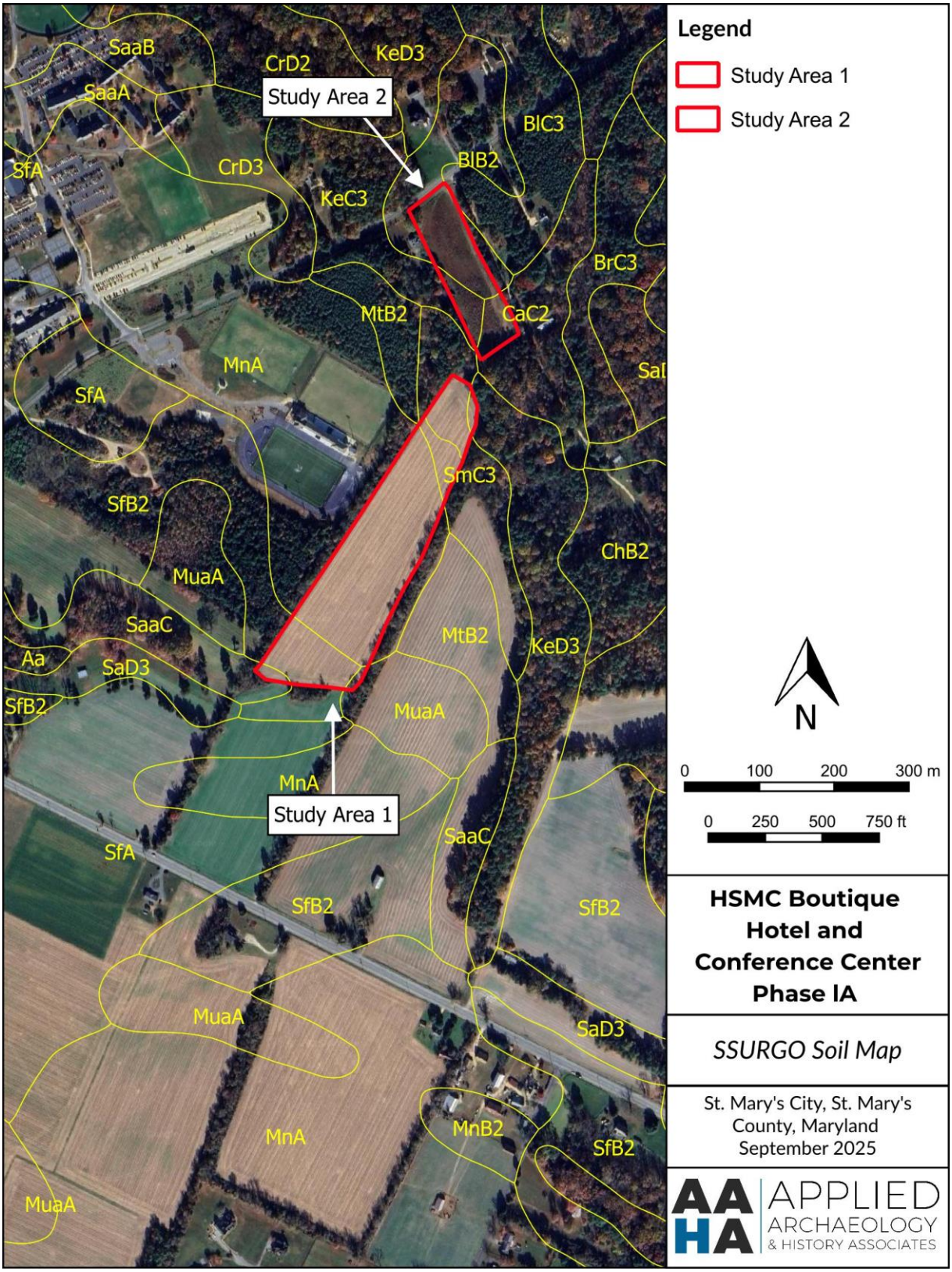


Figure 2-2. Aerial photograph showing soils and soil complexes within the Study Area.

Study Area 2

Soils in Study Area 2 were primarily Beltsville silt loam (BlB2 and BlC3, 2-10% slopes), with smaller amounts of Caroline silt loam (CaC2, 5-10% slopes) and Kempsville fine sandy loam (KeC3, 5-10% slopes).

Beltsville silt loam (BlB2) soils are moderately well-drained and found on broad interstream divides. They are formed from silty eolian deposits over loamy fluviomarine deposits and are considered farmland of statewide importance. Beltsville silt loam (BlC3) soils are similar but, due to the increased slope, are not considered to be prime farmland.

Caroline silt loam (CaC2) soils are well-drained and found on marine terraces. They are formed from clayey marine sediments and are considered to be farmland of statewide importance.

Kempsville fine sandy loam (KeC3) soils are well-drained and found on fluviomarine terraces. They are formed from loamy fluviomarine deposits and are not considered to be prime farmland.

Paleoenvironment

Approximately 15,000 years ago, sea levels began rising and transgressing the exposed Atlantic continental shelf. By 10,000 BP ocean waters extended to the Cape Charles paleochannel located at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay (Dent 1995). During this same time period, the vegetational landscape consisting of coniferous forests associated with the late Pleistocene was being displaced by a mixed coniferous-deciduous forest with reduced open character (Owens et al. 1974). Pollen cores obtained from the Dismal Swamp in the southern margins of the Chesapeake region show a transition from pine and spruce trees to oak, chestnut, and hickory around 8,200 years ago (Whitehead 1972). After 3,500 years ago the local flora and fauna assumed a relatively modern character.

Before the arrival of Europeans, the environment was primarily wooded in deciduous hardwoods (Hall 1973). The dominant tree species included red and white oak, sweetgum, swamp maple, holly, beech, white cedar, and bald cypress. Following European settlement, the area gained an evergreen component, including Virginia, shortleaf, and loblolly pines. Dominant species in this habitat included white and southern red oak, tulip poplar, loblolly pine, American holly, sweet pepper bush, arrowwood, Japanese honeysuckle, poison ivy, and Virginia creeper. Food sources available to precontact inhabitants in the late summer, fall, and early winter of this region included fruits, seeds, greens, and tubers (Steponaitis 1986). Tubers, fruits, greens, and seeds would have been available in the spring, summer, and fall seasons, with dominant species of silky dogwood, bald cypress, seaside alder, narrow-leaved cattail, spotted touch-me-not, buttonbush, sedges, and skunk cabbage.

Flora and Fauna

Animal life along the Chesapeake Bay region reported by early explorers at the time of contact included deer, squirrels, badgers, opossums, rabbits, bears, beavers, otters, foxes, martens, minks, weasels, and numerous fish and bird species (Hughes 1980:66). At present, the region is characterized by three different habitats: terrestrial, wetland, and aquatic. Wildlife commonly

found in the terrestrial habitats includes songbirds, red fox, white-tailed deer, woodchuck, raccoon, gray squirrel, eastern chipmunk, Virginia opossum, and black rat snake. The aquatic and wetland habitats are home to a variety of birds (great blue heron, mallard, wood duck, red-winged black bird), muskrat, bullfrog, common musk turtle, and northern water snake. Freshwater streams provide a spawning environment for migratory fish species such as white and yellow perch, herring, and alewife. Resident species include largemouth bass, chain pickerel, and blue spotted sunfish. Seasonally abundant species such as migratory waterfowl were also common.

Modern Climate

St. Mary's County, Maryland experiences an average of 41.5 inches (in) of precipitation per year. Snowfall averages 28 in (Gibson 1978). The temperature throughout the year typically varies from 29 to 87 degrees Fahrenheit. The growing season lasts for an average of 236 days (WeatherSpark 2024).

3. CULTURAL CONTEXT

Precontact Context

The precontact chronology of eastern North America traditionally has been divided into three major cultural/temporal periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland. These broad designations in turn have been divided into various sub-periods. The generalized periods approximately correspond to differing cultural configurations that became manifest because of adaptations to natural and social environments at a particular time. This chronology was developed in the 1970s and 1980s by researchers primarily interested in settlement patterns, ecological adaptation, and diagnostic artifact identification (Adovasio et al. 1977; Gardner 1974; Hatch et al. 1986) and provided a robust interpretive framework for functional analysis, but has been criticized for its lack of Indigenous participation.

A generation of compliance-based study has been slow to move beyond this limited perspective even as the region's academic authorities have continued to develop interpretations along new epistemological lines to highlight human agency, political complexity, and symbolic expression among precontact and Contact period Indigenous groups (Gallivan 2011). Recent research has focused on providing overviews of specific areas developed with a strong historic research component and in collaboration with federally- and state-recognized Tribes (Strickland et al. 2015; Sullivan et al. 2013).

Paleoindian Period (ca. 12,000-9500 BC)

During the latter part of the last glacial period, corresponding with the end of the Late Pleistocene and beginning of the Early Holocene epochs, most of northern North America (Canada and the northern portions of the United States) was buried beneath thick sheets of ice. The vast amounts of water contained in these continental glaciers lowered ocean levels by as much as 130 meters (m). Large expanses of the continental shelf were exposed, with dry land extending for many kilometers beyond present shorelines. The glaciers did not extend as far south as present-day Virginia, and the Chesapeake Bay of today existed as the ancestral Susquehanna River Valley. Glacial recession 11,000 years ago (ca. 9000 BC) raised sea levels and began to inundate the ancestral river valleys (Johnson 1986:P1-8; Walker 1981; Wall 1981).

The climate was cooler and drier than today, with less seasonal variation. Vegetation included a mix of deciduous and coniferous foliage, varying based on soil conditions, drainage, and elevation. The past 30 years of archaeological research has identified numerous fluted points associated with the Paleoindian period; however, in contrast to earlier assumptions, there appears to be no direct correlation between extinct large game and fluted points, suggesting Paleoindians were more foragers than hunters (Boyd 1989:139; Fiedel and Haynes 2004; Gingerich 2011; Grayson and Meltzer 2003).

Paleoindian people lived in small bands in seasonal camps and were highly mobile, hunting game, fishing, and gathering wild foods (Dent 1995; Gardner 1989). The earliest evidence of human occupation on the Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain comes from the Cactus Hill Site (44SX0202), where hearth-like features and charcoal in association with prismatic lithic blades have been dated to

between 15,070+/-70 BP and 16,670+/-730 BP (Moore and Means 2020:3–36). Paleoindian sites have historically been identified by the presence of diagnostic artifacts, primarily the fluted projectile point, three distinct phases of which have been identified by Gardner (1974).

While radiocarbon dating from stratified sites like Cactus Hill have challenged the long-held Clovis-first theory, the Clovis point is still the most identifiable Paleoindian period artifact, with a regional date beginning circa 9500 BC. The Middle Paleo sub-phase follows and is defined by a reduction in size of the projectile point. The final phase is known as Dalton-Hardaway and features minimally fluted specimens. Paleoindian points were typically fashioned from high-quality cryptocrystalline materials such as chert, chalcedony, and jasper. Other tools recovered from Paleoindian sites include gravers, endscrapers, denticulates, spokeshaves, perforators, knives, pièces ésquillées, hammerstones, abraders, and unifacial flake tools (Gardner 1989). Lithic material utilized for tools include locally available quartz, as well as wider usage of other local materials such as hornfels and chert (Wall 1981, 2013).

Paleoindian sites are typically represented by isolated projectile point finds and small temporary camps. Few Paleoindian sites have been identified due to the small populations at the time and because post-glacial river rise has inundated the most likely site locations. Two important Paleoindian sites in the Mid-Atlantic are the Thunderbird Site, on the South Fork of the Shenandoah River in Warren County, Virginia (Gardner 1974, 1977), and the Williamson Site in south-central Virginia, which contained some of the few intact, stratified Paleoindian deposits identified in the region (McCary 1951, 1975).

Three sites with Paleoindian components have been identified in Maryland: the Nolands Ferry Site in Frederick County, the Katcef Site in Anne Arundel County, and the Paw Paw Cove Site in Talbot County (Gardner 1989; McCary 1983; Turner 1989). Systematic test excavations at the Katcef site in 1989 and 1990 identified stratified archaeological deposits, which suggests that Paleoindian sites may be present in other deeply buried settings in Maryland that have been obscured by deglaciation, sea level rise, and sediment infilling (Singer 2020). In southern Maryland, a number of Paleoindian fluted points have been identified, particularly within the Zekiah Swamp drainage and in the Potomac River valley as well as along the shoreline in St. Mary's County. Many of these sites have not been professionally investigated. No possible Paleoindian sites or artifacts have been identified within St. Mary's City (Miller et al. 2006:3).

Archaic Period (ca. 9500-1500 BC)

Worldwide warming led to glacial melting and the formation of the Chesapeake Bay as well as the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers. Rising sea-levels created swamp and marsh environments, rich in food resources, and encouraged the growth of forests in what was once grasslands (McMillan et al. 2020). The Archaic period is divided into Early, Middle, and Late subperiods, generally based on technological advancements and settlement patterns.

The Early Archaic Period (ca. 9500-7000 BC) is contemporaneous with the continued recession of continental ice sheets, the expansion of deciduous forests, and the proliferation of game species available in mixed forest settings that slowly replaced grasslands (Carbone 1976; Kavanagh 1982:9). Forestation in the region began along valley floors and gradually reached

higher elevations. Faunal assemblages from the Cactus Hill Site (44SX202) in Virginia demonstrate an increase in the variation of game species available for human consumption (Whyte 1995). The expansion of mixed forests into upland areas after 7000 BC provided a wider variety of available food resources that supported increases in both the density and geographical range of human population (Custer 1990).

Changes in the lithic technology styles and morphology are apparent between the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods. This includes the appearance of notched projectile points, most notably the corner-notched types such as the Kirk varieties along with the Palmer, Charleston, Hardaway, Kessel, Taylor, and Big Sandy, and Amos types (Dent 1995:168; Justice 1987). Early Archaic projectile points show a continued preference for high-quality lithic raw material that could support a core-flake manufacturing process and scraper styles (Dent 1995:157). The basis of this preference is uncertain because few radiocarbon dates are available for Early Archaic period sites in the Chesapeake region. Various researchers suggest either established long-range trade networks or reliance on a wider availability of semi-local high-quality raw material that may have impacted macro/micro band mobility (Dent 1995:170; Steponaitis 1986:68). The Archaic tool kit also included an expanded frequency of ground stone tools such as flaked and ground axes, celts, abraders, and adzes (Dent 1995:170). A small amount of Early Archaic artifacts have been found in St. Mary's City (Miller et al. 2006:4).

Early Archaic settlement patterns suggest a diversity of environmental preferences from broad floodplains to upland settings in close proximity to diverse resource zones. Selection of these sites likely reflects a dynamic environment with seasonal variation in food resource availability. Early Archaic site types range from the most common short-term campsites or resource procurement sites to progressively less common lithic scatters (micro-band), base camps (macro-band), or quarries. Base camps (macro-band) are generally defined as occupation areas with access to multiple resource zones that were repeatedly visited seasonally through time, whereas short-term and resource procurement sites were smaller sites with focused resource procurement purposes that were ephemerally occupied (Custer 1989:129–130).

By the end of the Early Archaic, environmental conditions had stabilized seasonally to the point that increasingly predictable seasonal patterns may have promoted repeated visits to locations through greater resource predictability (Dent 1995:195). The appearance of more formal cooking hearths containing fire cracked rock (FCR) in association with bifurcate projectile points suggests that repeated visits to specific base camp locations were common by the transition to the Middle Archaic (Dent 1995:171).

The Middle Archaic period (7000 BC-3750 BC) occurred during a warming period associated with sea level rise and an expansion of biome diversity. Expansion of inland swamps provided access to continually expanding resource zones that offered favorable environmental settings for base camps and short-term campsites or resource procurement sites (Barse and Beauregard 1994:9). Some researchers suggest this period is one of the least understood periods of Native American occupation due to the lack of data with definitive dates coinciding with this period (Dent 1995:173). In St. Mary's City, there is sporadic evidence for a Middle Archaic occupation (Miller et al. 2006:4).

Projectile point styles, including bifurcate Lecroy, St. Albans, and Kanawha styles, show continuity with Early Archaic forms, with stemmed projectile points from the Stanly Stemmed/Neville, Morrow Mountain I and II, Guilford, and Piscataway types appearing through the end of the Middle Archaic (Justice 1987). A notable shift away from high-quality raw materials in stone tool technology toward more locally available materials such as quartz or quartzite is also apparent during the Middle Archaic period (Barber 1991; Dent 1995:176; Fiedel et al. 2008:10; Hantman 1990).

Settlement patterns in the Middle Archaic period in Maryland tended to shift toward freshwater drainages rather than brackish tidal drainages (Steponaitis 1986). Settlement focused on swamps, such as Zekiah Swamp in Charles County, which provided rich natural resources (McMillan et al. 2020). Evidence for more defined activity areas, such as living floors, formal burials, and structural remains, are also increasingly prevalent within Middle Archaic sites. Exploitation of an increasingly diverse variety of plant resources likely led to increased sedentary tendencies (Dent 1995:177; Kavanagh 1982:50). The introduction of low-quality lithic raw materials in the Middle Archaic period may indicate increased movement by Archaic peoples into previously unoccupied areas, possibly due to climate change and increasing population density. The presence of rhyolite tools and debitage on Middle Archaic sites, indicates trade with the Piedmont region to the west (McMillan et al. 2020).

The Late Archaic period (3700-1500 BC) saw a continued stabilization of climates and environments. By about 3000 BC, climatic conditions had stabilized into their modern patterns, although minor fluctuations persisted. The continued expansion of oak-hickory forests around the now inundated Chesapeake Bay resembled modern settings and continued to influence site selection and site type (Dent 1995:199). Recent studies have shown that Archaic peoples had begun to occupy river valley settings prior to 3000 BC, but site density in these settings was low until about 200 BC (Klein and Sanford 1996:245). Resources were plentiful, decreasing the geographical area peoples traveled within. While Archaic people remained mobile, movement became seasonal, with semi-permanent settlements emerging (McMillan et al. 2020).

Lithic technology continued to evolve from the early part of the Late Archaic, where narrow-bladed projectile points such as Bare Island, Lackawaxen, Claggett, Holmes, and Piscataway, eventually gave way to broad-blade projectile point morphology, including Savannah River, Susquehanna, Crispin, and Perkiomen, with derivatives such as Orient Fishtail and Dry Brook also present (Dent 1995:180). Some researchers suggest the evolution of narrow-blade traditions in the early part of the Late Archaic was insular to the region, but the introduction of the broad-blade tradition was influenced by dispersal from the southeast (Dincauze 1976). Increasing numbers of ground stone tools such as adzes, celts, gouges, manos, metates, and pitted stones indicate a more intensive exploitation of edible plant foods. The appearance of netsinkers and fishhooks likely signify a greater dependence on anadromous fish resources and an expansion of foodways to include riverine and estuarine fish runs (Bryan 1977:363; Thomas 1980:II–5). A number of Bare Island points representing Late Archaic sites have been identified within St. Mary's City (Miller et al. 2006:4).

Early in the Late Archaic period, settlement patterns primarily consist of relatively small sites that are equally divided between riverine and upland locations that offered favorable access to subsistence resources (Dent 1995:185, 197). While seasonal hunting and foraging continued in the Late Archaic, exploitation of riverine, wetland, and riparian floodplain resources began to influence the placement and frequency of larger semi-sedentary base camps in closer proximity to these resources. Greater evidence for semi-sedentary settlement patterns in the Late Archaic includes the appearance of features such as formal hearths, platform hearths, shell middens, and multi-function pits (Dent 1995:187). Recent studies suggest that human settlement was uneven in density, frequency, and distribution in the Middle and Late Archaic periods, with an intensive increase in the transition to the Early Woodland period (Strickland et al. 2016). The Zekiah Swamp in Southern Maryland is an example of an intensively occupied site from this period (McMillan et al. 2020:7). While Late Archaic points have been found, Late Archaic period sites are scarce in St. Mary's County are scarce, possibly because they are inundated (Wanser 1982).

Although the onset of agriculture in the region is typically associated with the introduction of Mesoamerican maize, beans, and squash, archaeobotanical studies in the United States have shown that an indigenous agricultural complex developed in the Mississippi River Valley as early as 2000 BC (Yarnell 1976). Remains of squash have been found in the lower Little Tennessee River Valley with contexts containing Savannah River projectile points (ca. 2400 BC), suggesting that squash was among the first cultigen grown in the eastern United States (Chapman and Brewer Shea 1988). Other cultigens predating the introduction of maize to the region include bottle gourd, sunflower, sump weed, goosefoot, little barley, maygrass, and erect knotweed. Stewart (1995) suggests that while evidence for experimentation with cultigens is present in the Mid-Atlantic, the process was uneven in its adaption in the region. In their comprehensive studies of indigenous cultural landscapes within major drainages tributary to the Chesapeake Bay, Strickland et al. (2019:25) mention that plant remains from any of these cultigens (goosefoot) have only been identified at one site on the Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain, the Indian Creek V site in the York River Valley.

Woodland Period (ca. 1500 BC-Contact)

The appearance of ceramic technology traditionally has marked the beginning of the Woodland Period (ca. 1500 BC-AD 1600) (Gardner 1980:3). The Early Woodland Period was characterized by a continuation of terminal Late Archaic settlement/subsistence systems, but with added capacity for food storage and preparation afforded by pottery. The earliest ceramic vessels on the Coastal Plain were tempered with crushed steatite and are thought to copy forms from Late Archaic steatite bowls (Klein 1997). A period of rapid experimentation was followed by the widespread adoption of sand-tempered wares that continued into the subsequent Middle Woodland Period. In St Mary's City, there is extensive evidence for Early Woodland sites (Miller et al. 2006:3).

Expanding populations during this period became increasingly sedentary, probably following a fusion-fission settlement model with populations that consolidated and dispersed based on the time of year. The Coastal Plain's rivers and estuaries became the primary focus of settlement. Shell middens, which have recently been shown to date as far back as 2800 BC in the

Chesapeake region (Rick and Waselkov 2015), began appearing along Maryland's rivers in great numbers during the Early Woodland period. This indicates an increased exploitation of marine food sources, most notably oyster. Proximity to the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries meant resources were so abundant that groups could hunt, fish, and gather food in close proximity to their settlements (McMillan et al. 2020:7).

The Middle Woodland is marked by an expansion of regional and extra-regional exchange networks and the apparent development of ethnic boundaries based on regional variations in pottery styles (Wanser 1982:142). Extra-regional exchange systems are seen in the prevalence of exotic lithic materials such as rhyolite in the Coastal Plain during this period. Archaeologists in Maryland generally identify two phases of Middle Woodland development, the first characterized by a sand-tempered ceramic ware called the Popes Creek series and the second characterized by a shell-tempered ware called the Mockley series (Sperling 2008:26). Mockley ceramics are widely distributed across the Coastal Plain from Delaware to Virginia, as well as in parts of the Piedmont, suggesting frequent contact among Middle Woodland groups in the Mid-Atlantic region. The transition toward sedentism continued during this period, with major settlements tending toward low-lying wetland and estuarine environments (Sperling 2008:25).

The Delmarva Adena mortuary complex, so called for its elaborate use of imports from the Ohio River Valley, is a Coastal Plain phenomenon that spans the transition from Early to Middle Woodland. Lowery (2012:20) postulates that the Ohio Valley materials at Delmarva Adena sites were exchanged for whelks and shark's teeth. While the focus of this complex is on the Eastern Shore, a stratified site with a Delmarva Adena component was identified at Pig Point (18AN50), on the east bank of the Patuxent River, in 2009 (Luckenbach 2013:4). Pig Point appears to have been used as a ritual center for centuries prior to the appearance of Adena artifacts, but Delmarva Adena burial pits represent some of the largest features identified and excavated at the site (Luckenbach 2013:6). They attest to a high level of ritual and possibly sociopolitical complexity among Coastal Plain Native Americans during the Early and Middle Woodland periods, as well as a long-standing relationship between groups on the Eastern and Western Shore. In St. Mary's County on St. Clements Bay, homeowners have reported finding Adena-type artifacts (Miller et al. 2006:3).

By the Late Woodland Period (ca. AD 900-1600) there is evidence for the cultivation of corn, beans, and squash, and also for the establishment of semi-permanent villages. The long-range trade between the Coastal Plain and the Ohio Valley seems to have broken down by this point. Corn probably came into Southern Maryland through trade with groups from the Piedmont (McMillan et al. 2020:8). Horticulture played a major role in subsistence and, while gathering and fishing remained important, these activities were scheduled around the horticultural cycle (Hatch et al. 1986:103).

During this period, settlements were generally positioned to take advantage of productive agricultural soils on floodplains, with smaller satellite camps established near waterways and wetlands to exploit deer, fowl, fish, and shellfish (Strickland et al. 2015:63). Some village sites were fortified with stockades, and smaller hamlets were usually dispersed no more than a few kilometers from the main village. This pattern of land use was observed at the time of European

contact. Material culture influences during this time reflect the development of ceramic and cultural traditions specific to localized geographic areas.

A number of Late Woodland period sites have been identified in Southern Maryland, identified through the presence of sand- or grit-tempered pottery. Sites include short-term base camps and villages. Many of the villages are fortified, indicating increasing inter-group hostilities (McMillan et al. 2020). In the years immediately before the arrival of Europeans, the people of Southern Maryland were living in semi-permanent villages or towns that were dispersed across the region and practicing slash-and-burn agriculture while continuing to exploit natural resources through hunting and gathering. Villages were abandoned once the soil in the surrounding fields were depleted. At this time, the residents of Southern Maryland were likely tied politically to Moyaone, the capital of the Piscataway chiefdom (McMillan et al. 2020).

Contact Period Overview

The three centuries preceding sustained European contact witnessed the development of political organizations spanning multiple Native American groups. Oral traditions recorded by the Colonial government in 1660 indicate that the Piscataway paramount chiefdom, which dominated the Potomac Drainage when European settlers arrived, may have united under an Eastern Shore ruler as early as AD 1300 (Strickland et al. 2015:15–16). This roughly coincides with the appearance of ossuary burials in the Potomac Drainage, a mortuary practice that originated on the Eastern Shore.

Additionally, pottery types prevalent in the Maryland and Virginia Piedmont began appearing in Coastal Plain settlements concurrent with the abandonment of palisaded villages in that region. It has been suggested that these changes in material culture in the latter half of the Late Woodland Period reflect mass migration into the Potomac Drainage from the Piedmont, the Eastern Shore, or both (Potter 1993). However, the prevalence of the Piedmont pottery was uneven throughout Southern Maryland, especially near the St. Mary's River, where archaeologists have recorded sand tempered ceramics as a minority ware at their sites (Dye et al. 2015; King et al. 2014; Strickland 2012). This further exemplifies a complicated and uneven migration signature throughout the region.

The Piscataway were one of the powerful nations in the Middle Potomac River valley during the fourteenth century, controlling territory from what would become St. Mary's County to north of the Potomac River fall line. The Piscataway and their neighbors spoke an Eastern Algonquian language closely related to the language of the Powhatan in Virginia and the Delawaran languages of Delaware and New Jersey (Mackie 2006:16). Piscataway people practiced slash-and-burn agriculture, cultivating corn, beans, and squash from permanent villages, while also focusing on hunting and gathering from seasonal camps (Strickland et al. 2015). By the beginning of the fifteenth century, most or all of the settlements in southern Maryland were likely tied to the Piscataway. Several large villages or towns are known to have been under the political influence of the Piscataway, who were based in Moyaone on Piscataway Creek, but groups within the paramount chiefdom kept their distinct identities.

During the fifteenth century, increasing pressure was placed on the Piscataway by the Susquehannock, pressing southward from the north and raiding local Algonquian groups, the Massawomeck, raiding eastward on the Potomac River, and the Powhatan, who had expanded to encompass most of Virginia's Algonquian peoples by 1600. In the late sixteenth century, Spanish missionaries may have explored parts of southern Maryland, but it was not until John Smith's voyages on the Potomac in 1608 that documented contact occurred between Europeans and Native Americans in the region. Smith's map notes 100 warriors located at Moyowances, or Moyaone, in 1608. Population estimates of the entire Piscataway nation based on Smiths map range from 2,000 to 7,000 individuals, numbers that had likely been drastically reduced before Smiths voyage through hostilities with the Massawomeck and Susquehannock. Further hostilities with these groups and the Patawomeck, a tributary to the Powhatan closely related to the Piscataway, continued to reduce the Piscataway population (Strickland et al. 2015:20). Smith did not mention any Indian towns or hamlets in or around the modern St. Mary's City area.

Early relations between the Piscataway and European settlers, then located primarily in Virginia at Jamestown, were generally trade-oriented, with the Algonquians providing food and furs in exchange for European-made items such as copper, glass beads, and iron. Rice (2009) notes that the Jamestown colonists viewed the Potomac-area as a "granary…, peopled with intact and autonomous Indian communities capable of providing [corn and furs] to the small, struggling colony" (82). The early effects of colonialism on Indigenous populations have been studied at the Posey site (18CH281), located at the mouth of Mattawoman Creek. The Contact Period Native Americans at this site continued to use traditional ceramics and lithics while also beginning to utilize European imports, such as stoneware and sheet copper (Rivers-Cofield 2009). Dates for this site range from 1600-1680, meaning part of the assemblage predates the Maryland Colony and reflects Native Americans adapting to European technologies prior to the long term social and political effects of sustained contact.

The Eastern Shore was home to the first permanent colonial settlement in Maryland, founded on Kent Island in 1631. Run by William Claiborne, a Virginia Protestant and the Secretary of State for the Virginia Colony, the settlement was meant to establish a fur trading mercantile empire in the Upper Chesapeake. By 1634, colonists had established a fort, a church, a shipyard, and a store, and their population consisted of 49 taxable individuals. Most of these individuals were farmers who lived on small farm plots, though Claiborne and a few others lived on large plantations staffed by a small number of indentured servants and African slaves. Most of the agricultural workers were engaged in the production of tobacco, a cash crop that had proven extremely profitable in Virginia, and subsistence farming. The fur trade was initially successful, with Claiborne procuring furs from the Susquehannocks on the northern reaches of the Chesapeake and shipping them to international markets (Truitt 1965:4). The creation of the Province of Maryland in 1632 threatened Claiborne's influence over the region. Claiborne's settlement had been established as part of the Virginia Colony, but was located within the newly formed Province of Maryland granted to the first Lord Baltimore in 1632.

Europeans arriving in the vicinity of the Study Area encountered the Piscataway paramount chiefdom based in Moyaone, at the mouth of what is now Piscataway Creek (Strickland et al. 2015:20). A number of separate Native American groups existed within the Piscataway

paramount chiefdom including the Chaptico, Moyoane, Nanjemoy, and Potapaco (Strickland et al. 2015:35). In 1634, the Yeocomico, a small group independent of both the Powhatan and Piscataway paramount chiefdoms, sold a former village site to the English to serve as the new colonial capital of Maryland, St. Mary's City (Galke 2004:96).

While early relations between the fledgling colony of Maryland and the Piscataway are generally characterized as peaceful, the complex Indigenous political landscape of the mid-seventeenth century encouraged cordial relations between the Piscataway and the European colonists. While the Maryland colony avoided the violent hostilities experienced in Virginia, the Charter of Maryland illustrates the colonists' views of their indigenous neighbors, describing the region as a "Country hitherto uncultivated…[and] partly occupied by Savages, having no knowledge of the Divine Being." (Strickland et al. 2015:21).

Several regulations were enacted during the early years of the Maryland colony to restrict and regulate contact between the colonists and Piscataway. In 1638, the Maryland Assembly passed a law requiring a license to trade with American Indians. The 1648 "Act Touching Pagans" prohibited the sale or provisioning of guns or ammunition to American Indians. The 1649 "Act Touching Indians" prohibited the transportation of American Indians out of the province and reiterated the prohibition of providing guns to anyone with Indian parentage. This subtle revision to the earlier act indicates a significant population of people of mixed English-Indian descent or of American Indians raised or living in English communities. These and other laws aimed to extend colonial authority over the indigenous population (Cissna 1986; Strickland et al. 2015).

In 1659, a Piscataway envoy met with Governor Calvert at St. Mary's, detailing aggression by the Seneca (referring to the Five Nations of the Haudenosaunee in general) and requesting assistance strengthening their fort. Maryland eventually allied with the Susquehannock against the Five Nations, an alliance that would last for over a decade. In 1666, a major treaty was signed between the English colonists and twelve Indigenous groups residing in the area claimed by the Calvert family. Of particular importance are articles that formally acknowledge the Governor's power to select new tayacs, subjecting the Piscataway to English authority, an article that states the Governor shall designate a place for the signees that is safe from aggression by foreign Indians, and an article that allowed the Governor to establish a reservation (Cissna 1986; Strickland et al. 2015).

In 1668, the Assembly's Upper House designated land between the head of the Mattawoman and Piscataway Creeks off-limits to English settlers, with the land formally surveyed as a reservation in 1669 (Marye 1935). Failure to agree to the terms of the treaty meant the American Indians would be declared enemies of Maryland. Significant numbers of American Indians from the region left rather than sign the treaty, with some settling along the Rappahannock River in Virginia, others moving north to join the Susquehannock, and still others assimilating into English society (Cissna 1986; Ferguson and Stewart 1940).

In 1680, the Piscataway relocated to Zekiah Swamp in response to increased encroachment by English settlers and other Indigenous groups. Unable to leave their fort to hunt or plant crops, the Piscataway petitioned Maryland for aid in 1681 and received food and ammunition. Later in 1681,

Lord Baltimore sent Englishmen to help garrison Zekiah Fort. Lord Baltimore also used the opportunity to demand the Choptico, still living in St. Mary's County, join the Piscataway at Zekiah Fort for their own protection. Peace between the Seneca, Maryland, and the Piscataway was reached in 1685, with the Piscataway eventually abandoning Zekiah Fort during the 1690s, with the tayac and a large number of the nation relocating to Virginia (Strickland et al. 2015).

European settlement spread north from St. Mary's City into what is now Charles County which continued to affect Indigenous groups. The first European land patents concentrated along major rivers and streams, as early tobacco culture required proximity to water routes. The Potomac River and its tributaries served as the most important transportation routes during the seventeenth century and English families patented numerous tracts of land along the river system.

By 1697, the Maryland government was interested in having the Piscataway return, a cause supported by Virginia and intended to increase control of the group. By 1699, many of the Piscataway had relocated to Conoy Island in the Potomac River, leading the group to be referred to as the Conoy throughout the eighteenth century. In 1700 and 1701, the Piscataway tayac, Othotomaquah, sold tracts of land between Mattawoman and Piscataway Creeks to the English (Strickland 2015). By 1718, the Piscataway abandoned Conoy Island and resettled in Pennsylvania, at Conoy Town along the Susquehanna River, where they remained until 1743 when European encroachment necessitated relocation (Van Doren and Boyd 1938).

While part of the Piscataway nation had relocated north, some Piscataway joined other groups including the Susquehannock and Tuscarora, while still others remained in southern Maryland, assimilated into English society. As the Maryland government did not regard American Indian as a racial classification, it is difficult to historically trace those who assimilated into English society. This lack of identification ultimately led to the administrative erasure of Indigenous identity in Maryland (Davidson 1998). Despite the many hurdles, the Piscataway people have persevered and maintained a place in their ancestral lands. In 2012, the Piscataway Indian Nation and the Piscataway Conoy Tribe of Maryland were recognized by the State of Maryland (Strickland et al. 2015).

Historic Period Overview

European exploration of North America in the latter part of the sixteenth century culminated with the English settlement of the Chesapeake region, beginning with the establishment of Jamestown in 1607. Settlement in what is now the State of Maryland officially began in the 1630s, as Cecil Calvert began exercising his proprietary rights granted originally to his father by Charles I. In November of 1633, English settlers led by Leonard Calvert set sail on *The Ark* and *The Dove*. In March of 1634, after conferring with the Piscataway tayac, Wannas, and then purchasing a parcel of land from the Yeocomico people, the settlers quickly constructed a fort and set out to establish the governing system mandated in the Maryland Charter (Fausz 1984; State of Maryland n.d.). Their settlement was named St. Mary's City and became the first capital of Maryland.

Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, envisioned the colony functioning in a manorial system that fostered self-sufficient plantations "with all such royalties and priviledges, as are usually belonging to Mannors in England," although manor owners would ultimately serve Lord Baltimore's interests

(Hall 1910). Calvert, one of the few practicing Catholics in the English court at a time when Catholicism was marginalized or repressed, required that his new colony also practice religious tolerance, intending to create a haven for persecuted English Catholics in North America. In 1649, this was enshrined as law with the passing of an act concerning religious tolerance (St. Mary's County, MD n.d.; State of Maryland n.d.).

Trade relations with surrounding Native American groups continued in the early colony, with tensions between groups fluctuating amidst the expansion of the colony. Trade with native groups became so integral to the burgeoning colony's economy that in 1638 a law was passed that required a license to trade with Native Americans. This law served to control the price of indigenous goods and attempted to prevent colonists from conspiring with native groups against the ruling government (St. Mary's County, MD n.d.; State of Maryland n.d.).

Mattapany Road, possibly the oldest road in Maryland, was originally a pathway used by the local Indigenous population and continued to be used through the colonial period to the present time. Originally crossing the St. Mary's peninsula to connect the Potomac and Patuxent Rivers, Mattapany Road has provided access to St. Mary's City since the founding of the colony (Willoughby and Winter 2004).

While settlement within and around St. Mary's City was slow, reaching only ten listed dwellings in town by 1642, the population throughout the surrounding area rose to 400 persons as 2,000-acre parcels of land were granted to individuals who brought servants and other laborers into the colony (King et al. 2017; Maryland State Archives 1984). In 1637, St. Mary's County was formed as the first county in the Maryland Colony. Plantations were established across the fertile landscape of St. Mary's County and tobacco quickly became the colony's cash crop and most important export. Only a small minority of St. Mary's County's population at this time was free, as most of the colonists arrived as indentured servants or enslaved people (St. Mary's County, MD n.d.; State of Maryland n.d.). Research indicates that the Calverts intended for the city center to follow a baroque design that would emphasize political and religious authority (Miller 1988). This has been supported by recent archaeological investigations (McKnight 2019:57).

While the County and state prospered from the tobacco economy during the mid-seventeenth century, St. Mary's City continued struggling to develop into a formal city. In 1676, Governor Charles Calvert stated that St. Mary's City is "…where the General Assemblye and Provincial Court are kept and whither all shipps tradeing there doe in the first place resort, but it can hardly be called a town…" (Archives of Maryland n.d.:265–266). The Colony's economy, however, began to worsen after 1660 as the overproduction of tobacco in Maryland and Virginia led to a steady decrease in tobacco prices (St. Mary's County, MD n.d.; State of Maryland n.d.).

The Calvert's continually faced challenges to their sovereignty during the seventeenth century, with early skirmishes including a battle with Virginian traders on Kent Island in 1635-1638 and the so-called Plundering Time of 1644-1646 (Riordan 2004). In 1654, during the English Civil War, Maryland governor William Stone was deposed and replaced with a Commission whose membership was limited to Protestants. Stone attempted to retake his position by force in 1655, only to be defeated at the Battle of the Severn. Protestant rebels maintained de facto control of

the colony until 1660, when the Calvert's' proprietorship was restored. By 1689, a combination of religious tension and economic hardship resulted in a successful Protestant coup and the Protestant leader, John Coode, requested royal governors to preside over the colony (Boyer et al. 2011:94).

By the end of the seventeenth century, the focus of settlement in the Maryland Colony had shifted from the Potomac and Patuxent River drainages to the areas around the Severn River and the Eastern Shore. This made governance from St. Mary's City increasingly difficult, and the capital was moved to a more central position at Anne Arundel Town (now Annapolis) in 1695. By this time, located on the periphery of the state, St. Mary's City had lost much of its initial importance. The city was largely abandoned and over time the buildings fell into disrepair and decayed. By the mid-eighteenth century, only the State House, then in use as an Anglican Church, was still occupied (McKnight 2019). The area remained primarily agricultural, with farmsteads and plantations scattered across the county (St. Mary's County, MD n.d.; State of Maryland n.d.).

Large plantations continued to develop into the eighteenth century that relied heavily on a workforce made up of enslaved Africans and their descendants. The plantation remained the basic unit of settlement and economy in the Chesapeake Bay area and became increasingly elaborate, with the wealthiest constructing large houses made from brick, an array of outbuildings, and lavish formal gardens. As a result, towns and urban centers were slow to establish until after the American Revolution, despite attempts by the General Assembly to encourage their growth through acts like the Tobacco Inspection Act of 1746. During the eighteenth century, the two most important towns in Maryland were Annapolis in Anne Arundel County and Chestertown in Kent County (State of Maryland n.d.).

Rivers served as the commercial highways of Colonial Maryland and, with the Chesapeake Bay to the east, the Patuxent River to the north, and the Potomac River to the south, St. Mary's County was well-suited to take advantage of this trade. Settlement took place along the lower reaches of the major rivers and only later extended into the interior. However, the rivers that had proved an economic boon during times of peace became a major weakness during times of war. In 1776, a fleet of British naval vessels attempted to make a base at the mouth of the St. Mary's River. Unsuccessful, the fleet withdrew, but British vessels continued to harass the populace and plantations of the County for the duration of the American Revolution, causing significant financial damage (St. Mary's County, MD n.d.; State of Maryland n.d.).

The War of 1812 brought renewed harassment for the residents of St. Mary's County at the hands of the British as the British Navy blockaded the Chesapeake and routinely conducted raids along the coastline. At one point the British launched an invasion force of between 2,000 and 3,000 men against the watch station at Point Lookout and later took possession of Leonardtown, the County seat (Hammett 1977:104–109). Attacks and raids continued to be conducted throughout the course of the war until its end in 1815 (St. Mary's County, MD n.d.; State of Maryland n.d.). In addition, the British offered freedom to American slaves and their families who enlisted with their military or settled in other British territories. Many slaves from Southern Maryland utilized this opportunity to escape bondage in America (McMillan et al. 2020:25).

Due to the prominence of tobacco cultivation, a labor-intensive process, the financial success of St. Mary's County largely depended upon the cheap supply of enslaved labor. As the nineteenth century progressed, the enslaved population increased until, by the middle of the century, they constituted more than half of the County's population. Despite this supply of cheap labor, the financial position of the white residents of the County actually diminished during this period as a combination of soil depletion and low tobacco prices took a toll upon the coffers of the plantation owners and many moved to more fertile lands to the west (Brugger 1988:158–159; Wesler et al. 1981:126).

By the onset of the Civil War, the County had still not adopted the mixed agricultural and industrial economy that was becoming prevalent in neighboring counties and retained a dependence upon the plantation system. Given their reliance on an enslaved workforce, it is not surprising that St. Mary's County's white populace often provided both supplies and service to the Confederacy. Conversely, a significant number of the County's Black population went on to serve in U.S. Colored regiments, with many assigned to be prison guards at the infamous Camp Hoffman (Maryland Park Service n.d.). The camp occupied Point Lookout and had originally served as resort, then as a hospital, and finally as a prison camp for Confederate soldiers (National Park Service n.d.). Along with Andersonville in Georgia and Elmira Prison in New York, Camp Hoffman quickly became one of the war's most notoriously deadly prison camps due to extreme overcrowding (St. Mary's County, MD n.d.; State of Maryland n.d.).

The end of the war and the emancipation of the Black population of the County ushered in a new era for Maryland's southern Western Shore counties. Without enslaved labor, tobacco monoculture became unprofitable and new farming models began to be adopted. Slowly, St. Mary's County adjusted to the new forms of share cropping and tenant farming, although tobacco would still be cultivated in the County into the twentieth century (Wesler et al. 1981:88). In the wake of the slump in tobacco farming, new industries took on economic prominence in the County, such as canneries and fisheries (St. Mary's County, MD n.d.; State of Maryland n.d.).

Little changed within the County during the first half of the twentieth century until the creation of the Naval Air Station Patuxent River in 1943 and the associated town of Lexington Park. St. Mary's College of Maryland was formed from the St. Mary's Seminary Junior College in 1964. From the late eighteenth century through the mid-twentieth century, the County's population remained constant at around 15,000 people. Since that time, the population of St. Mary's County has dramatically increased due to the presence of the Naval Air Station. A large Amish population relocated from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania to St. Mary's County in 1939 and continue to live in St. Mary's and Charles counties.

In 1911, the National Slavonic Society purchased 3,000 acres that had once belonged to John Mackall Brome, a prominent slaveholder prior to the Civil War. The land was subdivided into 100 lots ranging in size from 10 to 78 acres, although most went unsold or were underdeveloped. The people that did move onto the Slavonic landholdings established the Slavic Farmer's Association, with plans to build new businesses and take control of previously existing ones, where they would be able to deal in the buying and selling of real estate as well as raw materials and finished merchandise for a variety of different industries (Hammett 1977:397). The National Slavonic

Society also established a new school for its community within their landholdings. The new population was met with some hostility from local residents, as the group was thought to be communists (Hammett 1977:399).

While employment within the tobacco and seafood industries continued to shrink during the twentieth century, employment within tourism and the federal government has increased. St. Mary's County remains rural and agricultural, though it has increasingly become a bedroom community, with residents commuting to the Metropolitan D.C. area (St. Mary's County, MD n.d.; State of Maryland n.d.). The population of St. Mary's County as of the 2020 census is 115,000 (US Census Bureau n.d.).

Historic St. Mary's City was recognized as a National Historic Landmark in 1969, with the HSMC Commission established in 1966 to lead the museum and memorialize early Maryland history and the colony's first capital. The archaeology program was founded in 1971, with the annual field school started the same year. HSMC includes over 800 acres and is dedicated to researching the early town and its inhabitants. The museum includes archaeological sites, reconstructed buildings and ships, a museum, and interpretative sites (Historic St. Mary's City 2025).

The Study Areas

Property History

A extensive chain of title was conducted in 2020 and presented in McMillan et al. (2020). Additional information is present in Riordan and Hurry (1986) and Wiloughby and Winter (Willoughby and Winter 2004). A summary is provided below. Dates and acreage are presented as accurately as possible; inconsistencies can be attributed to illegible handwriting or incorrect information on historic documents.

The Study Areas trace back to a 50-acre tract, St. Barbara's Freehold, patented to Mary Troughton in 1640. Per the headright system, Mary received 2,000 acres of land for transporting herself and six other people to the colony in 1638. The patent described St. Barbara's Freehold as lying "about the plantation of St. Barbara's," suggesting Mary was already settled in the vicinity by 1640 and was expanding her property. Mary retained the property for three years then conveyed all 2,000 acres to Nathaniel Pope in 1643 before returning to England.

Nathaniel Pope was a leader of Ingle's Rebellion, and acquired Governor Leonard Calvert's St. Mary's City land and dwelling in 1644 during the Protestant Revolution. In 1648, Pope's lands were returned to the colony. In 1659, St. Barbara's Freehold was granted to Philip Calvert, son of the First Lord Baltimore and half-brother of Leonard Calvert, then Chancellor of the colony. Although Philip owned the tract, he lived on an adjacent property, St. Peter's, where he constructed one of the largest structures in the colony at the time.

Upon Philip's death in 1683, his property passed to his wife, Jane Sewall Calvert. During Jane's period of ownership, Governor Lionel Copley condemned nine acres of her property for use as a mill. She was awarded 20 pounds of tobacco per year as payment. Upon Jane's death in 1693, her property was returned to a leasehold under the Lord Proprietor. By 1723, Cecilius Butler was

in possession of 150 acres of St. Barbara's Freehold, although it is unclear when he acquired the property. During Cecilius' ownership, 10 acres were once again condemned for the use of a mill, this time awarding the owner with 10 pounds annually.

By 1749, the property had been acquired by John Hicks. Hicks had constructed a home on St. Barbara's Freehold in 1741. The frame house was located east of Mattapany Road, south of the Stadium and west of the current Study Area 1. In 1742, Hicks had resurveyed St. Barbara's Freehold along with his other property, St. John's, renaming it St. John's with Addition. He received a new lease for the combined property in 1743. At the time of his death in 1753, John Hicks was in possession of 18 enslaved individuals who resided on the property (McMillan et al. 2020:21). Upon his death, his property passed to his son George Hicks, as outlined in his 1741 will.

George retained ownership until his death in 1784. Despite his claim, George's brother William had attempted to sell the property to John Mackall in 1774, starting a legal battle that would drag on over three decades. After George's death, William inherited the property and officially transferred the title to Mackall. Mackall sued William for a loss on the transfer and eventually repurchased the property from the Commissioners to Preserve Confiscated British Property. In 1787, Mackall had the property resurveyed (Figure 3-1). In the plat map, 'George Hicks dwelling' and 'George Hicks spring' are depicted immediately east of Mattapany Road and west of Study Area 1. John Mackall and his son, John Mackall, Jr. were listed as the owners of two properties in the vicinity in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax. One "Fram'd Dwelling – hous old & crazy" was located on the Governor's Field and is thought to be John, Sr.'s house, as depicted on the 1787 plat. A frame house measuring 24 by 16 feet was located on the Town Land Enlarged tract and thought to have been John, Jr.'s home. There is no reference to the Hicks house in the 1798 Tax Assessment.

Both John Mackall, Sr. and John Mackall, Jr. owned numerous enslaved individuals. Although it is unclear exactly where these individuals lived and worked, it is likely that some of them spent time on St. Barbara's Freehold. Between 1800 and 1810, John, Jr. was recorded as enslaving nine individuals. John Sr.'s estate was documented in 1800, 1806, 1810, 1813, and 1814 detailing the number of people in bondage growing from 27 to 33, 34, 39, and 40, respectively. Upon John Sr.'s death in March 1814, half of the individuals enslaved by him were children (McMillan et al. 2020:23). After John Sr.'s death, his estate was inherited by John, Jr.

Just after John, Sr.'s death, several enslaved individuals self-emancipated to join the British forces. This event came in response to an April 1814 proclamation from Vice Admiral Alexander Cochrane of the British Navy offering freedom to Maryland slaves who would enlist in the British military. An 1828 deposition reports 19 slaves who escaped from John Mackall, Jr's property in August 1814 (McMillan et al. 2020:24). Fighting men would have joined the Colonial Marines of the British forces while their families likely would have been transported to Tangier Island.

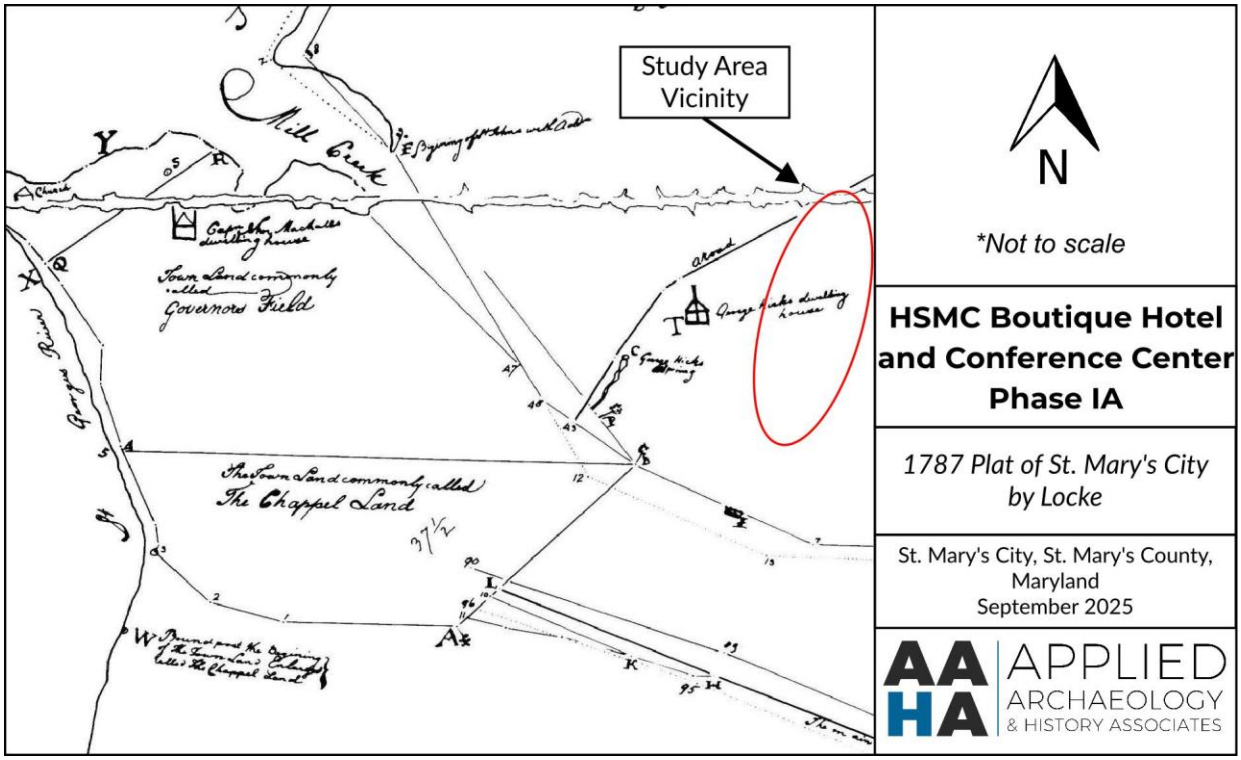


Figure 3-1. The 1787 Locke plat showing the Study Area vicinity (McMillan et al. 2020:22).

John, Jr. only outlived his father by one year, dying intestate in 1815. His son-in-law James Mackall Brome then inherited the Mackall property. Brome and his wife Margaret lived on the property in a new house they had constructed in 1816. Although Brome presumably would have inherited those enslaved by the Mackalls, in 1821 he was listed with seven enslaved individuals: Phillis, Easter, James, Adam, Henry, Ruben, and Eliza. Between 1821 and 1822, he enslaved another woman, Tilda, from Jennifer Taylor. At his death in 1823, 10 slaves were listed in his inventory: Ruben, Henry, James, Adam, Jere, Mary, Easter, Eliza, Sary Ann, and Alse.

After his death, his three children John Mackall, Mary Ann, and Sarah Eliza were left in the care of his widow Ann. Ann married John C. Ashcom in 1825. That same year, Ashcomb's dwelling plantation was described in a valuation as containing "a kitchen, smoke house, poultry house, barn, corncrib, and stable, all in tolerable repair, 2 tobacco houses in bad repair, garden in bad repair, orchard, 66 apple trees, 6 pear trees." The property was assessed in the Orphan's Court of St. Mary's County again in 1829 and 1834.

By 1829, the 28 by 30-foot frame house constructed by Brome and Margaret in 1816 was "out of order." At this time, other buildings "out of order" included the frame kitchen, smoke house, and log quarter, while the buildings in good repair included a frame granary, stables, and spinning or work house. That same year, the Brome children claimed 10 enslaved individuals from their father's estate: Adam, Jere, Ruben, Jerry, Henry, Easter, Mary, Eliza, Alse, and Abraham. By 1834, Adam, Henry, and Eliza were no longer listed on the property, and a baby boy Stephen had been born.

By 1834, the frame dwelling was described as being in good repair, with a porch on both sides. Other buildings included:

> …a log corn house new 14 by 16 feet, a new quarter with a brick chimney 15 by 16 feet, a quarter with one brick chimney 16 by 20 feet in good repair, a meat house 12 by 14 feet in bad repair, a kitchen with one brick chimney 12 feet square in bad repair, a dairy 12 by 16 feet in good repair, a log quarter 11 by 12 feet in bad repair, a pailed garden 117 by 183 feet in bad repair, a privy 6 by 8 feet in bad repair, a new bard 24 by 36 feet with a shed 10 feet wide attached a grainery 12 by 32 feet with two side sheds attached each 10 feet wide also one other shed 12 by 32 feet in bad repair – a barn 22 by 40 feet with 2 sheds 8 feet wide also a prize shed 14 by 26 feet in good repair – a water mill 12 by 14 feet in good repair.

Upon Ashcom's death in 1839, Brome's children, John Mackall, Mary Ann, and Sarah Elizabeth inherited the property. In 1840, twenty-two-year-old John Mackall Brome began construction of his Greek Revival home near the old St. Mary's City town center. Throughout his lifetime, John Mackall continued to expand the property and its productivity through the labor of those he enslaved. By 1847, he had acquired the interest of both of his sisters to the real estate. Between 1829 and 1840, Broome had increased the number of enslaved individuals from eight to 30. The number continued to rise, with Brome enslaving 42 people in 1850 and 58 people in 1860. Brome's inventory suggests he was active in the domestic slave trade, "breeding slaves," for profit, witnessed through the regular sale of young males aged 10 to 25, and retention of women of reproductive age. Brome likely struggled after the emancipation of his slaves following the Civil War, although the exact economic impact is not known.

Brome died in 1887, leaving his estate to his son J. Thomas Brome. In 1888, the property was sold to William Wile, treasurer of the Washington and St. Mary's Railroad. Wile defaulted on the mortgage in 1891 and the property was purchased at auction by Jacob Humbird. Humbird died two years later and his wife sold the property to the National Slavonic Society in 1911. In total, the National Slavonic Society acquired about 3,000 acres and subdivided it into 100 lots. The Study Area is located on parts of Lot 56, Lot 63, and Lot 74 (Figure 3-2). The establishment of the National Slavonic Society brought an influx of Slavic immigrants to the region. A schoolhouse was constructed on Lots 57 and 58, likely between 1914 and 1915.

In 1912, parts of Lots 63 and 74 were sold to Stephen Oberta, containing 45.84 acres (SMC Land Rec EBA11:127). It is unclear how Stephen used the property, as he was listed as a resident of Pennsylvania during his period of ownership. In 1918, Stephen sold the property to John and Stephania Spacek and Joseph and Mary Holicky, all St. Mary's City residents, for $1,875 (SMC Land Rec EBC17:450). In August 1921, the Spaceks conveyed ownership of 22.92 acres to the Holickys (Holisky), and both families conveyed ownership of the other 22.92 acres to Ethel Hammel Radley (SMC Land Rec EBA20:160; EBA20:161). In 1925, Radley conveyed 11.2 acres of Lot 74 back to the Holickys (SMC Land Rec JMM3:212).

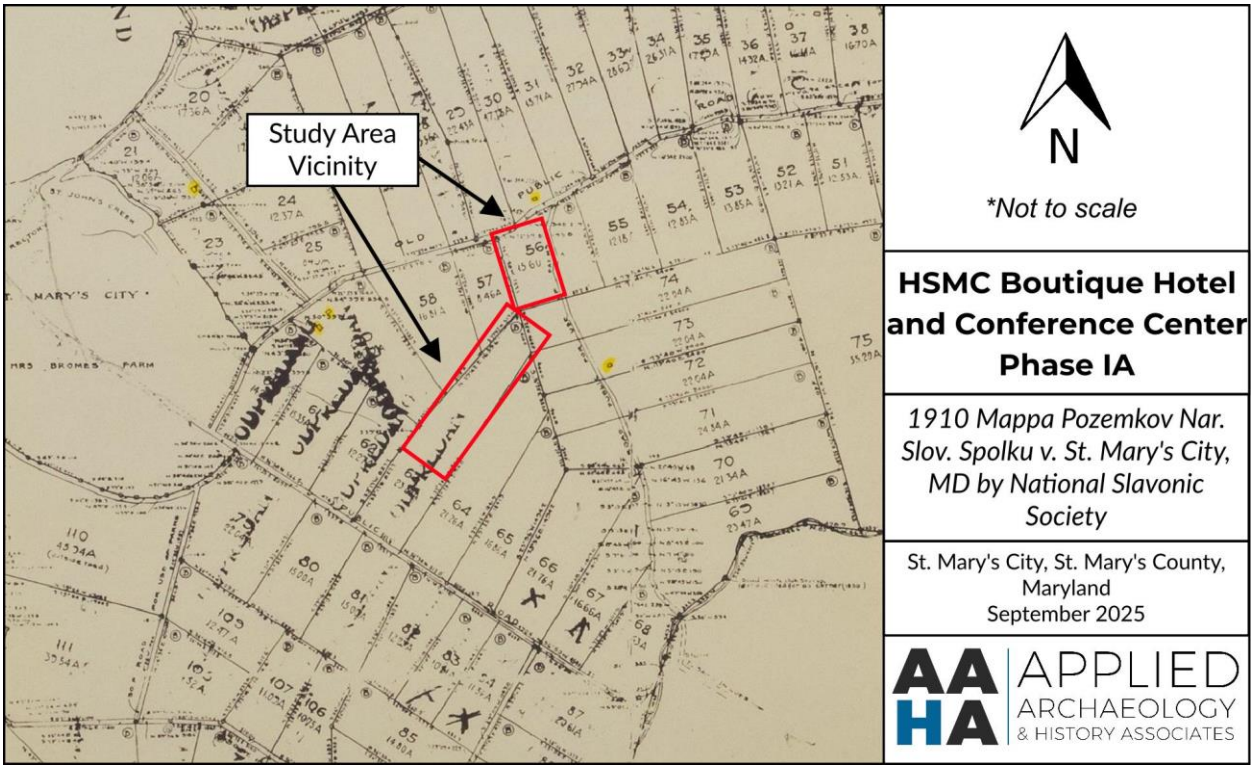


Figure 3-2. Detail of the 1910 *Mappa Pozemkov Nár. Slov. Spolku v. St. Mary's City* by the National Slavonic Society showing the Study Area vicinity. Map provided by HSMC.

Joseph Holicky had previously acquired Lot 55 and 56 in a 1912 conveyance from the National Slavonic Society (SMC Land Rec 11:190). Study Area 2 includes the western portion of Lot 56, west of Kohut Way. The Holicky farmstead included a small frame house and outbuildings including a tobacco barn, root cellar, privy, corn house, wheat house, chicken house, cow shed, ang pig pen (Figure 3-3; Riordan and Hurry 1986). The Holickys continued to acquire property in the vicinity over the ensuing decades.

In 1952, the Holickys sold portions of Lots 56, 63, and 74 to John and Katherina Jurovaty (SMC Land Rec CBG38:411; CBG37:119). After John's death, in 1965, Katherina conveyed four parcels, including the land conveyed by the Holickys to Frank and Mildred Jurovaty (SMC Land Rec CBG121:314). In 1979, the Jurovatys sold several parcels to the State of Maryland, including 26.83 acres of Lot 63 and 21.98 acres of Lot 74 (SMC Land Rec 62:108). Finally, in 1980 the Jurovatys sold two lots to the State of Maryland, including 12.98 acres of Lot 56 (SMC Land Rec 75:55).

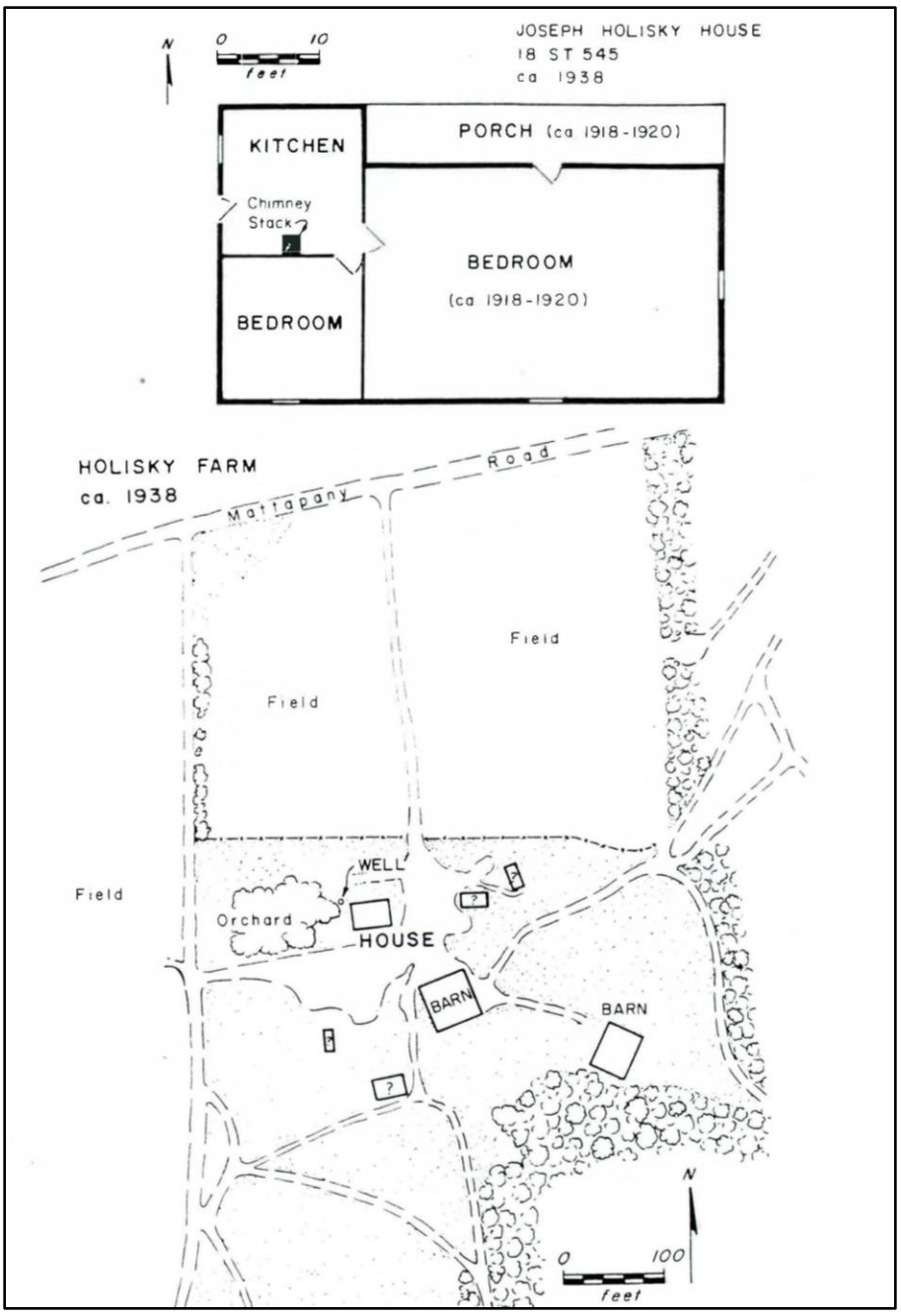


Figure 3-3. Detail of the Holicky Farm ca. 1938. Study Area 2 is located in the field west of the farmstead (Riordan and Hurry 1986:22).

Historic Maps

Captain John Smith was the first European to record and map the territory that would later become St. Mary's County. On his 1608 *Map of Virginia*, the Study Area vicinity is located along the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay, north of the Potomac River (Figure 3-4). No settlements are depicted in the immediate vicinity of the Study Area, but several American Indian villages are depicted to the north and west, along the Patuxent and Potomac Rivers and south of the Potomac River.

Augustine Herrman's 1673 *Map of Virginia and Maryland* is the first to include a detailed depiction of what is now known as St. Mary's County (Figure 3-5). The Study Area vicinity is located in southeastern St. Mary's County and includes St. Mary's City and several plantations or significant landowners, including S. John. Point Lookout depicted to the south, near the mouth of the Potomac River where it meets the Chesapeake Bay. North of the Study Area vicinity is the Patuxent River, which separates St. Mary's County from Calvert County. Charles County lies to the northwest along the Potomac, with Zekiah Swamp depicted to the east of several American Indian towns.

The 1752 *Map of Maryland* by Bowen provides basic detail of the colony of Maryland during the mid-eighteenth century (Figure 3-6). The map notes state and county lines as well as the location of major towns and labels prominent waterways. The Study Area vicinity is located in the



Figure 3-4. Detail of the 1608 *Map of Virginia* by John Smith showing the location of the Study Area vicinity (Smith and Hole 1624).

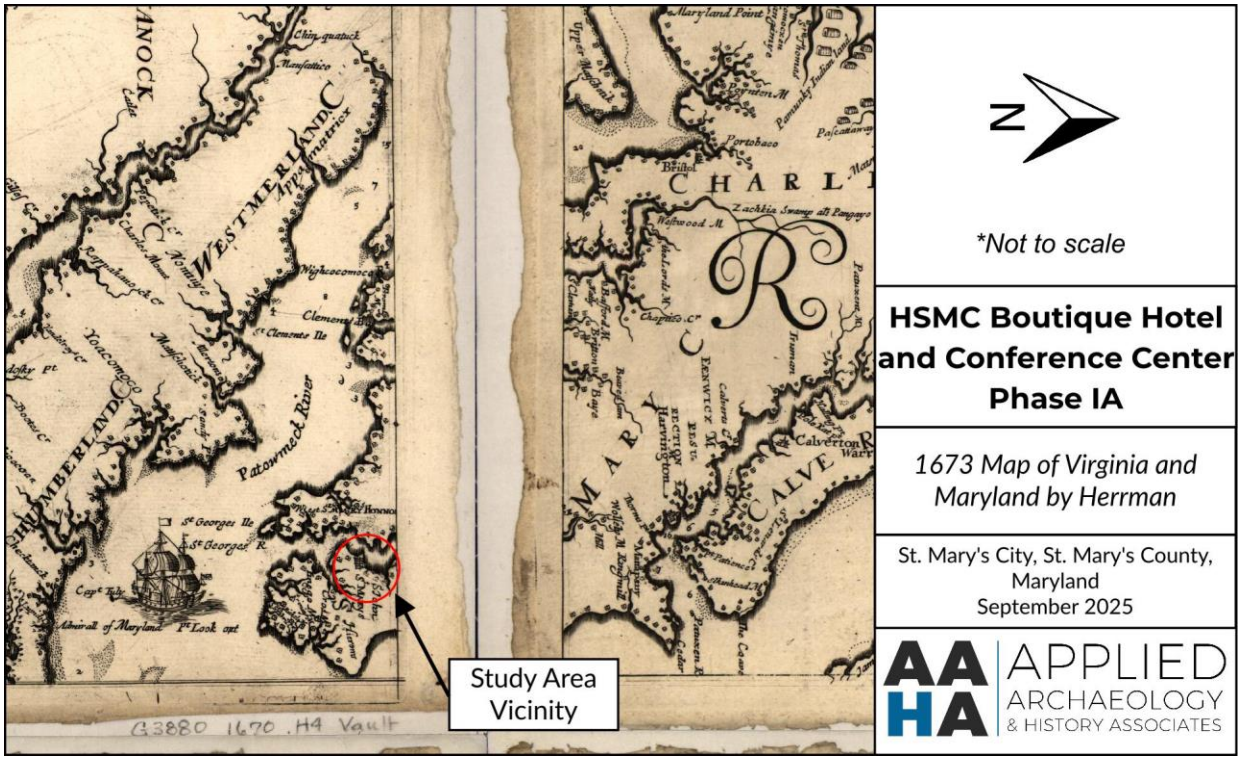


Figure 3-5. Detail of the 1673 *Map of Virginia and Maryland* by Herrman showing the location of the Study Area vicinity (Herrman 1673).

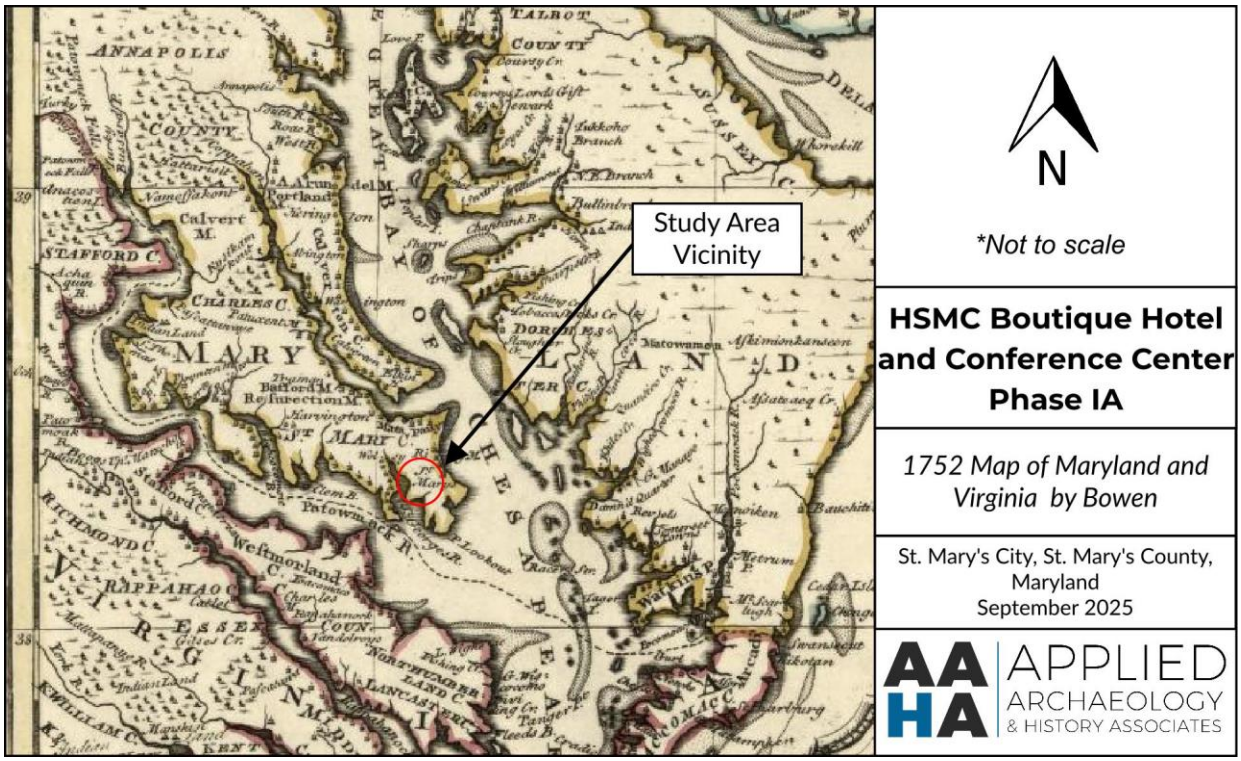


Figure 3-6. Detail of the 1752 *Map of Maryland and Virginia* by Bowen showing the location of the Study Area vicinity (Bowen 1752).

southeastern portion of St. Mary's County on a peninsula formed by the St. Georges River and the Chesapeake Bay. Point Lookout is noted to the south. The town of St. Mary's is located within the Study Area vicinity.

The 1795 *Map of Maryland* by Griffith shows major roads and towns within St. Mary's County (Figure 3-7). The Study Area vicinity is located on a peninsula bounded to the west by the St. Mary's River and to the east by the Chesapeake Bay, with St. George's River west of the St. Mary's River between Piney Point and the Potomac River. St. Inagoes Creek is depicted flowing into the St. Mary's River. Point Lookout is noted at the southern tip of the peninsula while St. Inagoes is depicted to the immediate south. A warehouse is noted in St. Inagoes while a mill is noted to the north, labeled as Great. This is the general location of the future town of Great Mills. Other notable areas in the county include mills, churches, taverns, and a poor house. Two roadways run north-south through the peninsula, meeting south of the Study Area vicinity. While St. Mary's town is not depicted, St. Mary's Church is noted within the Study Area vicinity.

The 1824 map of *Part of St. Mary's County* by Kearney was an early topographic map and notes the geographic features of the southern portion of the county as well as prominent landowners and community features (Figure 3-8). The Study Area vicinity is located east of Horse Shoe Bend in the St. Mary's River. Mattapany Road is depicted along the northern border of the Study Area vicinity with several other roads in the general area, including what would become MD-5 to the south. The town of St. Mary's is not depicted. The Study Area vicinity includes land owned by 'Broom', with additional landholdings by the Broom family to the southwest.

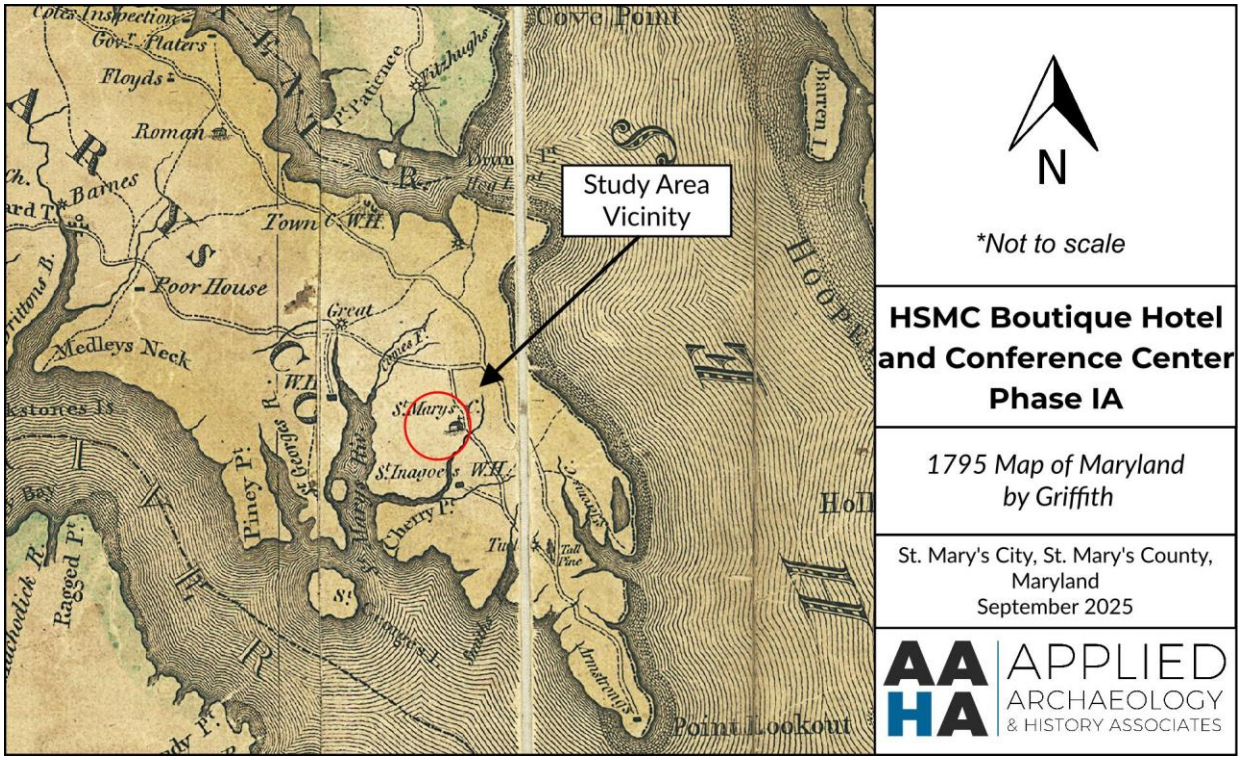


Figure 3-7. Detail of the 1795 *Map of Maryland* by Griffith showing the location of the Study Area vicinity (Griffith 1795).

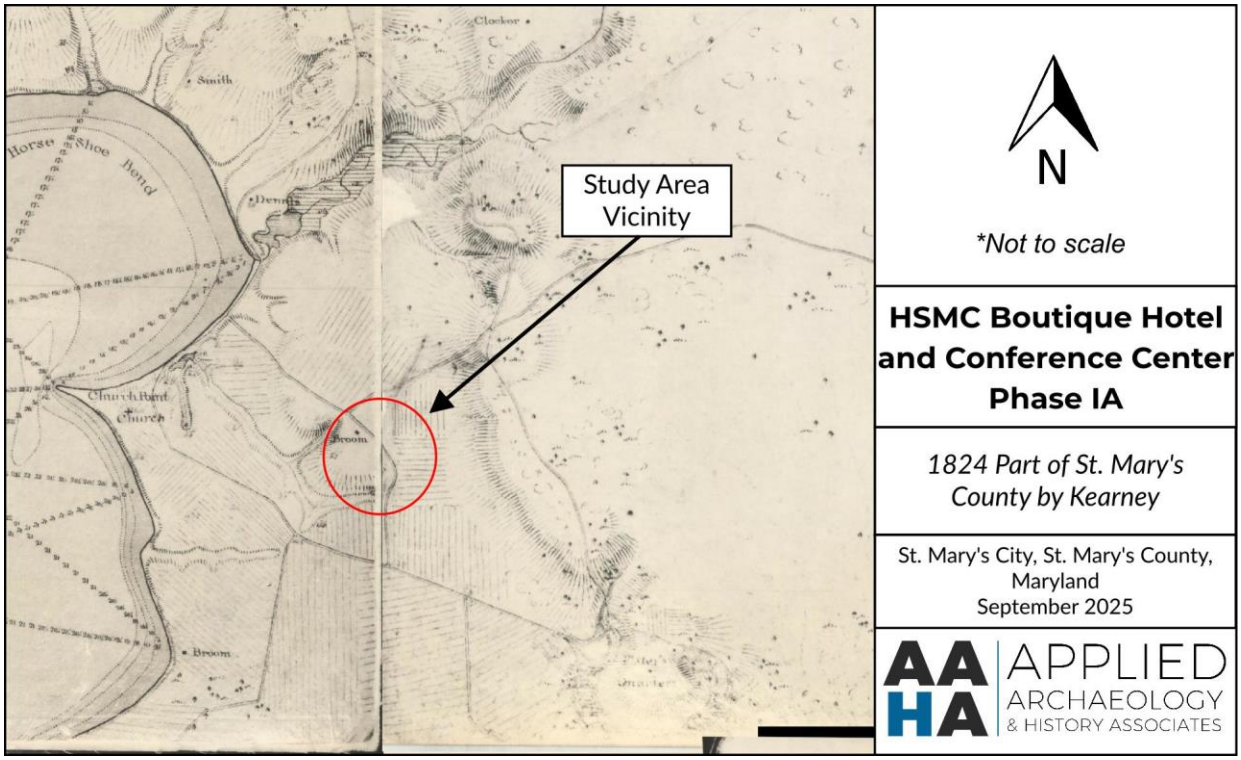


Figure 3-8. Detail of the 1824 *Part of St. Mary's County* map by Kearney showing the location of the Study Area vicinity (Kearney 1824).

The 1841 *Map of Maryland* by Fielding provides basic detail, including the location of towns and roadways (Figure 3-9). The Study Area vicinity is located in the southern portion of the county with the 'Site of St. Mary's City' and St. Mary's Church depicted. The St. Mary's River is located to the west and St. Inigoes Creek to the south. Two roadways converge just south of the Study Area vicinity. The scale of the map precludes the inclusion of local roadways such as Mattapany Road.

The 1866 *Map of St. Mary's* by Martenet provides additional detail on the smaller communities in rural St. Mary's County (Figure 3-10). Several post offices are depicted, including Park Hill to the north and St. Inigoes to the southeast. The St. Mary's River and Horse Shoe bend are shown west of the Study Area vicinity. A church and the St. Mary's Female Seminary are located either within or immediately adjacent to the Study Area vicinity. Other notable locations in the area include a school to the southwest and a landing on St. Inigoes Creek. The precursor of MD-5 is present south of the Study Area vicinity.

The 1894 *Point Lookout, MD* 15-minute USGS quadrangle provides topographic detail as well as the locations of towns and transportation features in southern St. Mary's County at the end of the nineteenth century (Figure 3-11). Study Area 1 is located on a flat terrace immediately east of the headwater of a small stream that flows into Horseshoe Bend of the St. Mary's River. Study Area 2 is to the north at the edge of a terrace. An upland overlooks the area to the northeast. St. Inigo's Creek is noted to the south, with several waterways flowing into the Creek from the north

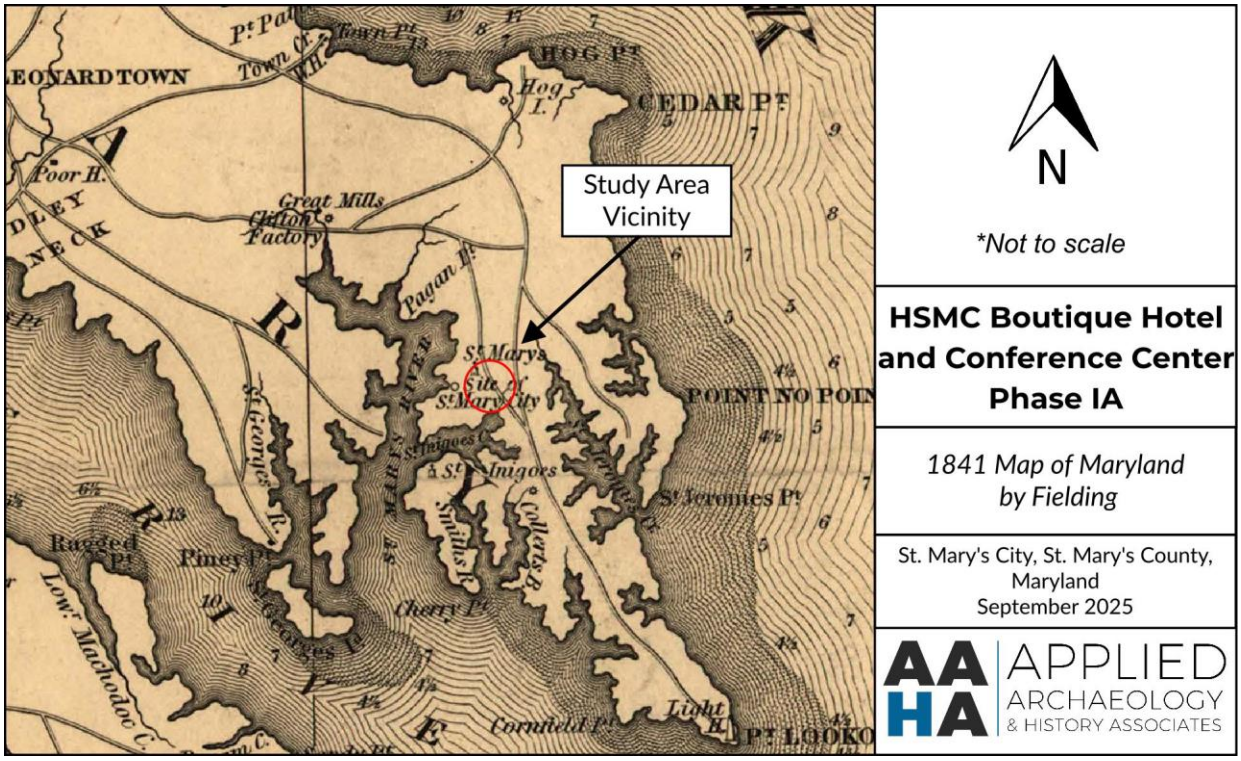


Figure 3-9. Detail of the 1841 *Map of Maryland* by Fielding showing the location of the Study Area vicinity (Fielding 1841).

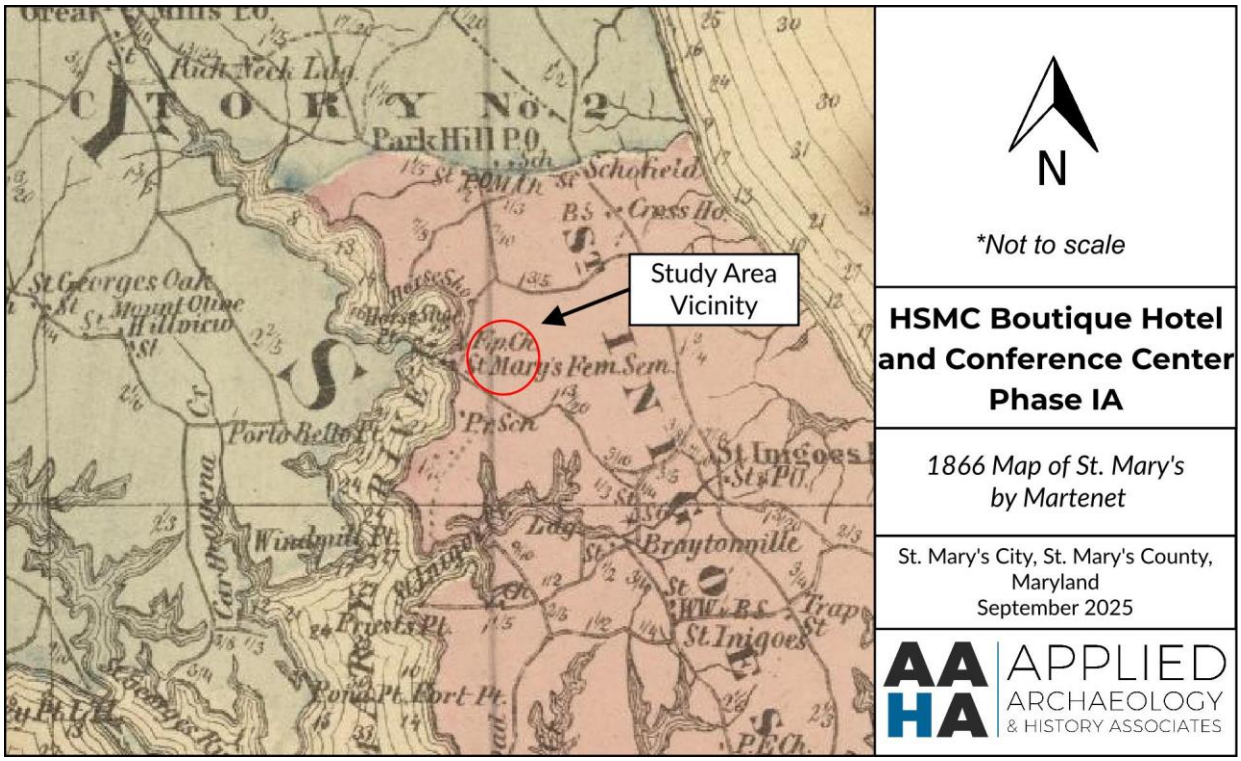


Figure 3-10. Detail of the 1866 *Map of St. Mary's* by Martenet showing the location of the Study Area vicinity (Martenet 1866).

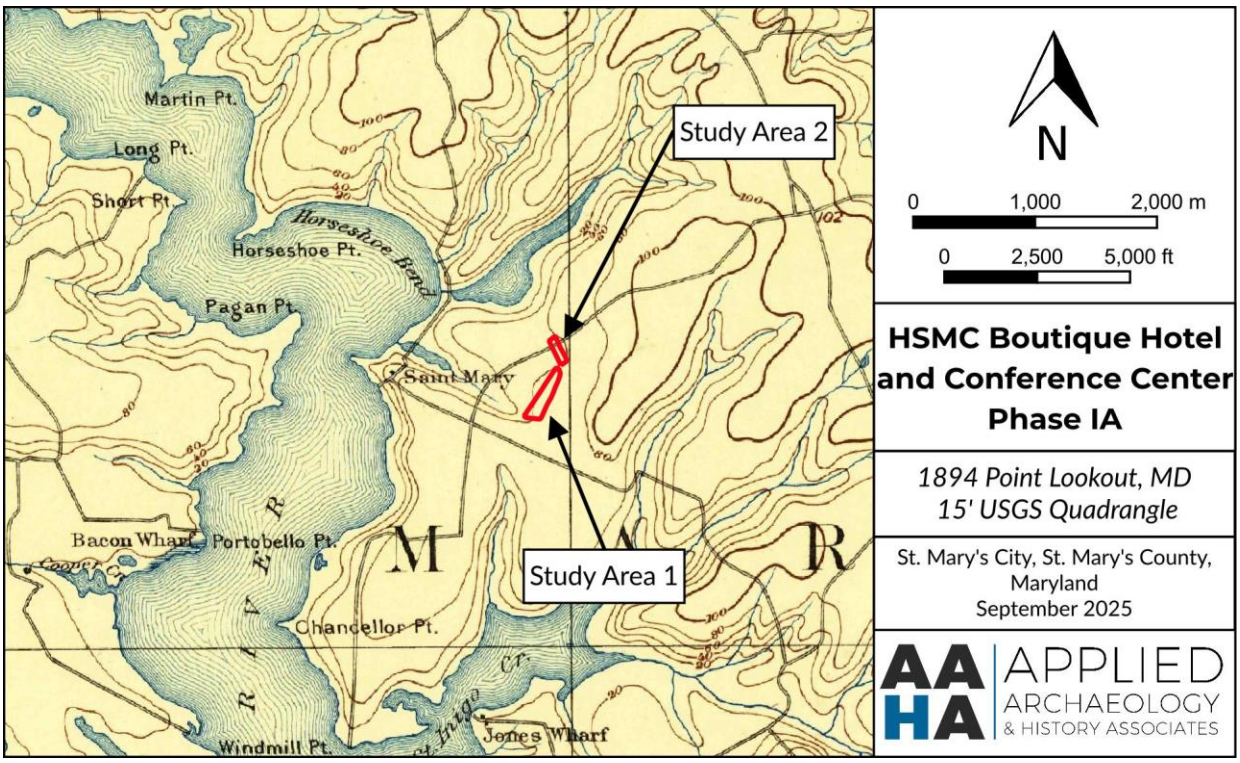


Figure 3-11. Detail of the USGS 1894 *Point Lookout, MD* 15-minute topographic quadrangle showing the location of the Study Areas (USGS 1894).

and east. Notable locations include Jones Wharf to the south and Bacon Wharf to the west. Saint Mary is noted to the west of the Study Areas and likely refers to the Saint Mary's Female Seminary, noted on the 1866 map and founded in 1845. Mattapany Road is noted to the west of the Study Areas, with the precursor of MD-5 present to the south. The map does not provide structural detail and it is unknown if structures are present in the Study Areas.

The 1906 *St. Mary's, MD* 30-minute USGS quadrangle provides additional detail of the transportation and structural features of the area (Figure 3-12). Mattapany Road and MD-5 (not yet labeled) are shown, as are several additional roads throughout the area. Structures are noted along roadways and waterways. St. Marys is noted, still likely referring to the institution. Broomes Wharf is located to the west at Church Point (unlabeled). While structures are noted in the general area and along MD-5 and Mattapany Road, no structures are depicted within the Study Areas.

Few changes are noted on the 1912 *Point Lookout, MD* 15-minute USGS quadrangle (Figure 3-13). No topographic changes are observed. The configuration of the major roadways, including MD-5 and Mattapany Road, are unchanged, though small unimproved roads have been constructed. The seminary remains to the west of the Study Areas. No structures are depicted within the Study Areas. No changes are noted on the 1932 edition of the 1912 *Point Lookout, MD* 15-minute USGS quadrangle (Figure 3-14).

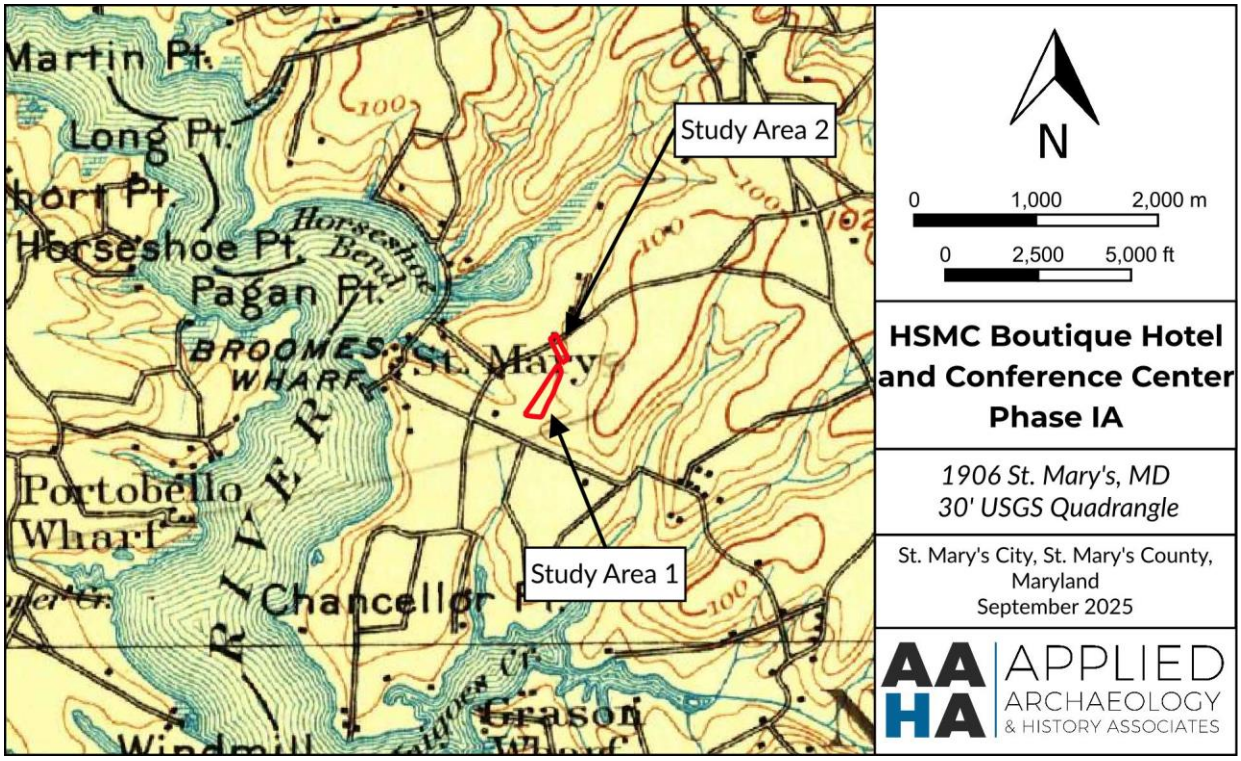


Figure 3-12. Detail of the USGS 1906 *St. Mary's, MD* 15-minute topographic quadrangle showing the location of the Study Areas (USGS 1906).

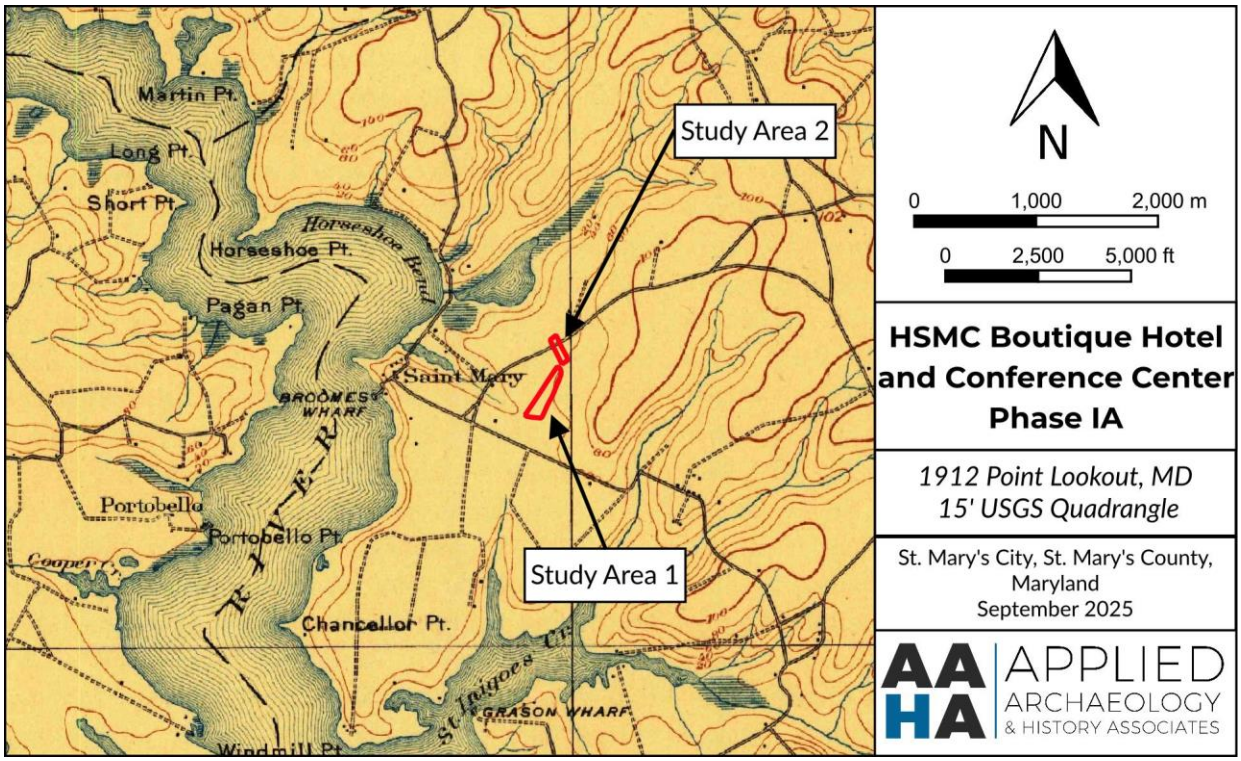


Figure 3-13. Detail of the USGS 1912 *Point Lookout, MD* 15-minute topographic quadrangle showing the location of the Study Areas (USGS 1912).

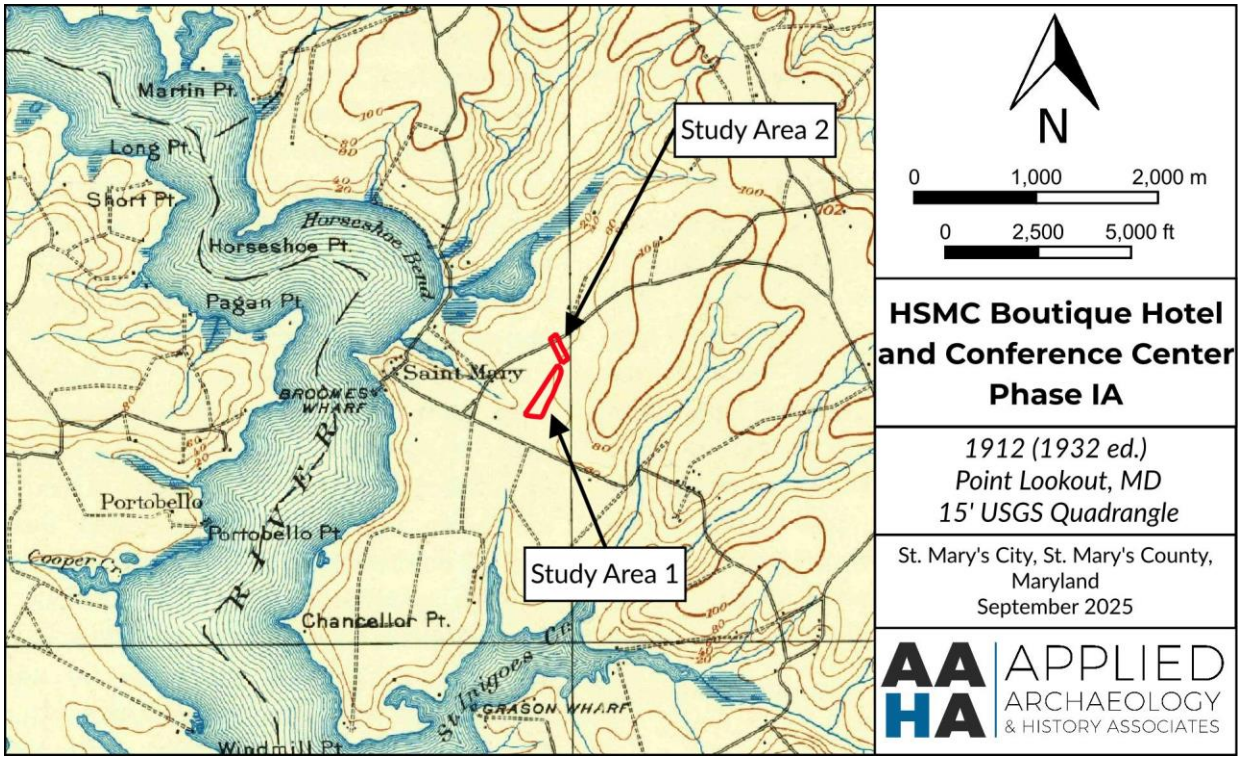


Figure 3-14. Detail of the USGS 1932 edition of the 1912 *Point Lookout, MD* 15-minute topographic quadrangle showing the location of the Study Areas (USGS 1932).

By 1943, the area that once held the town of St. Mary's is again labeled as St. Mary's City (Figure 3-15). Increased topographic detail shows Study Area 1 on a flat terrace while Study Area 2 is elevated on a second terrace to the north. Headwaters of Fisherman Creek flow to the west of Study Area 2 while the headwaters of Mill Creek, formerly noted as extending east of Mattapany Road, is now noted as ending west of the road. MD-5 has been improved and is now a major highway, while some formerly unimproved small roads in the area have been paved. No structures are present in Study Area 1. While no structures are present in Study Area 2, a structure is noted to the immediate west while the eastern side is now bordered by an unimproved road off of which lie a half dozen structures. No changes are noted on the 1962 edition of the 1943 *St. Mary's, MD* 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 3-16).

The 1987 *St. Mary's City*, MD 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle shows the formation of the St. Mary's City Historic Park, with both Study Areas within the boundary, and the renaming of the female seminary as St. Mary's College (Figure 3-17). Structural detail shows the college buildings as well as scattered farmsteads with structures and outbuildings throughout the general area. Study Area 1 is located on a flat terrace between MD-5, now a major highway, and Mattapany Road. The headwaters of Mill Creek again flow east of Mattapany Road to the western edge of Study Area 1. Study Area 2 is located on a terrace southeast of Mattapany Road. A roadway is noted to the west, with the borders of the Historic Park shown within the Study Area. No structures are noted within either Study Area.

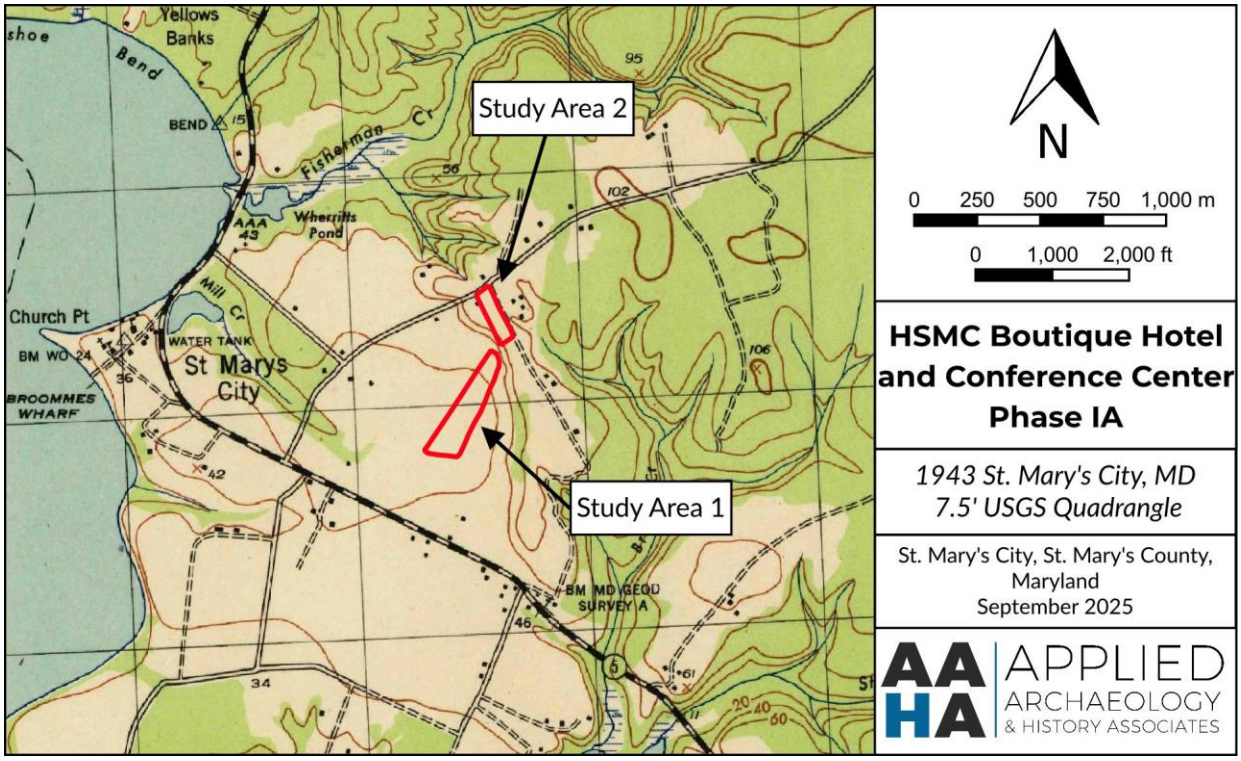


Figure 3-15. Detail of the USGS 1943 *St. Mary's City, MD* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle showing the location of the Study Areas (USGS 1943).

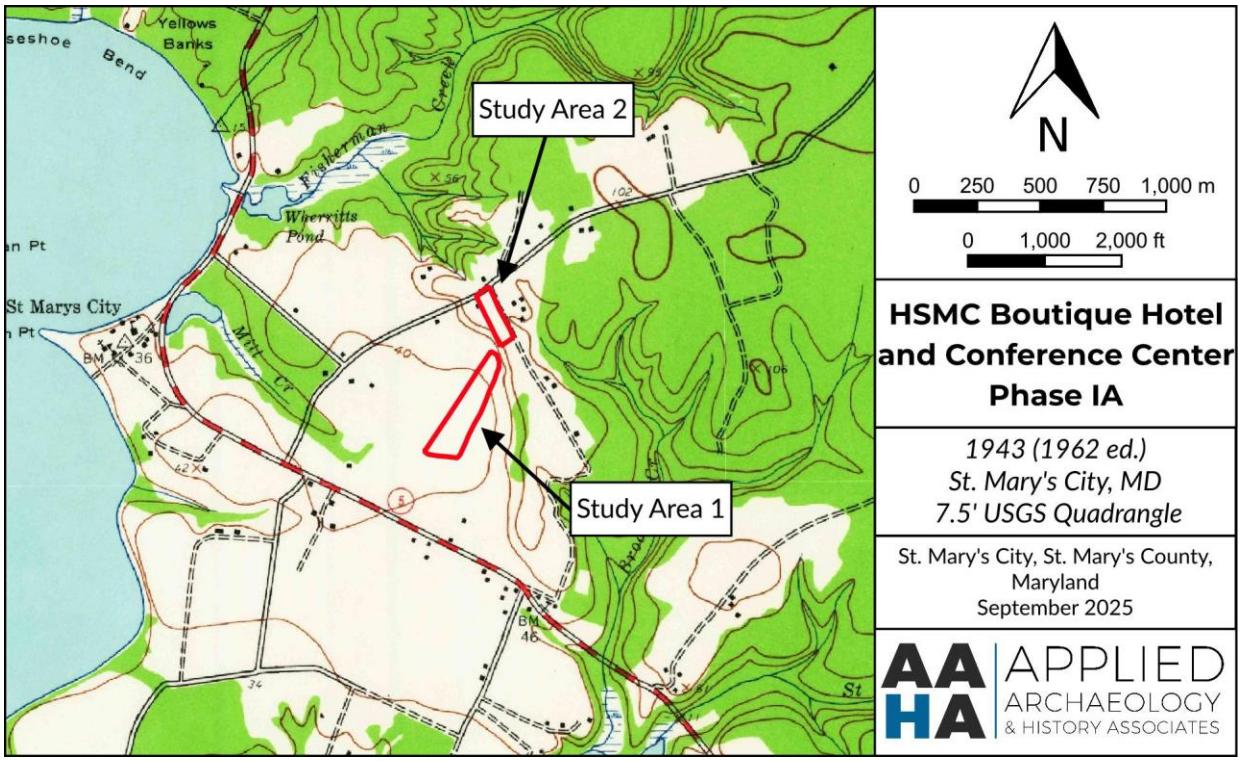


Figure 3-16. Detail of the USGS 1962 edition of the 1943 *St. Mary's City, MD* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle showing the location of the Study Areas (USGS 1962).

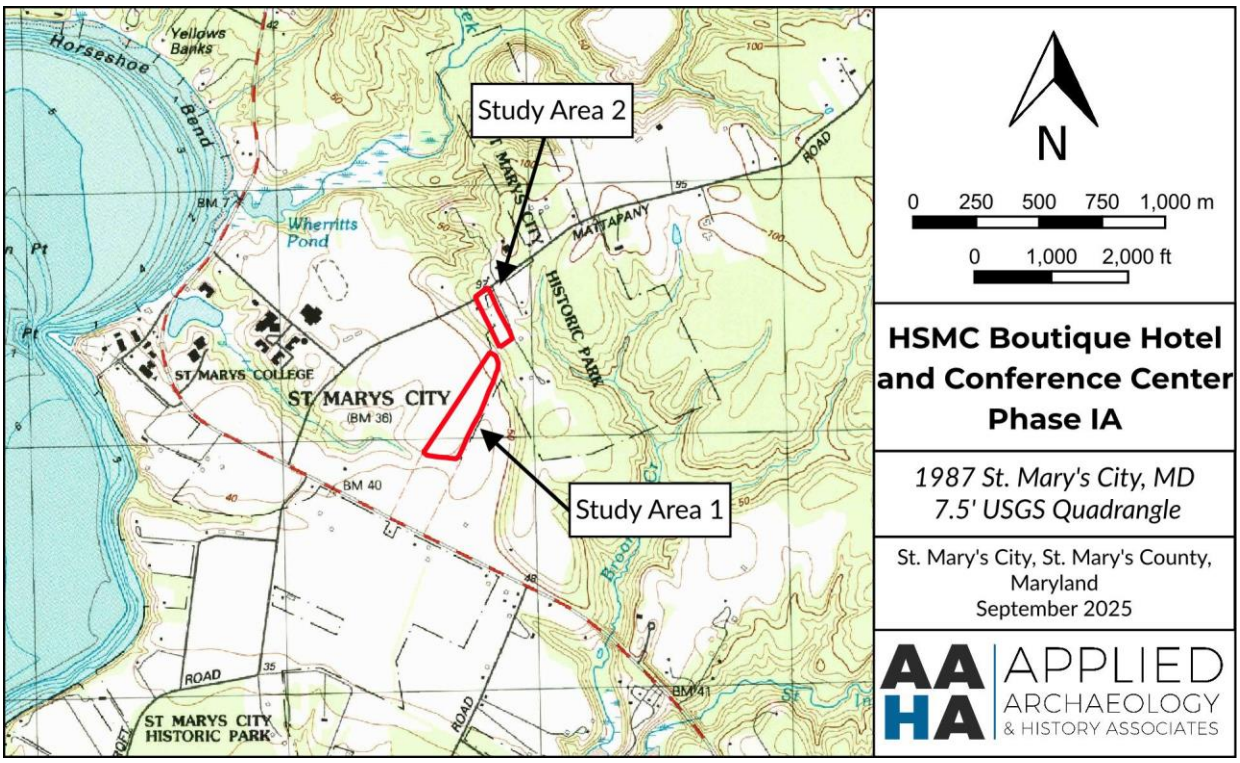


Figure 3-17. Detail of the USGS 1987 *St. Mary's City, MD* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle showing the location of the Study Areas (USGS 1987).

Historic aerial photographs provide land use detail not available in historic maps. The earliest aerial photograph available is from 1957 and shows both Study Areas as agricultural fields. Mattapany Road is shown to the west with MD-5 to the south (Figure 3-18). Scattered farmsteads are located across the region. Study Area 1 is bordered to the west by a thin wooded buffer, to the north by a small strand of trees, and to the east and south by agricultural fields. The stream noted on USGS maps is visible to the immediate south of Study Area 1, with a possible headwater located along the border. Study Area 2 is bordered by Mattapany Road to the north, an unpaved road to the east, a small strand of trees to the south, and a structure and trees to the west. No structures are noted in the Study Area.

Minimal changes are noted in the area by 1982 (Figure 3-19). St. Mary's College has grown, with several buildings and a track now visible northwest of Mattapany Road. A farmstead is visible south of both Study Areas, though several of the fields shown on the previous photograph are now forested. A small area of trees is present south of Study Area 1 near the headwater of the waterway from Mill Creek. Both Study Areas remain actively cultivated. By 2018, major changes have occurred in the area due to the expansion of St. Mary's College (Figure 3-20). A new stadium and athletic fields with associated parking have been built to the immediate west of Study Area 1. The college has continued to expand west of Mattapany Road, with many new buildings and parking lots depicted. The small area of trees around the headwater

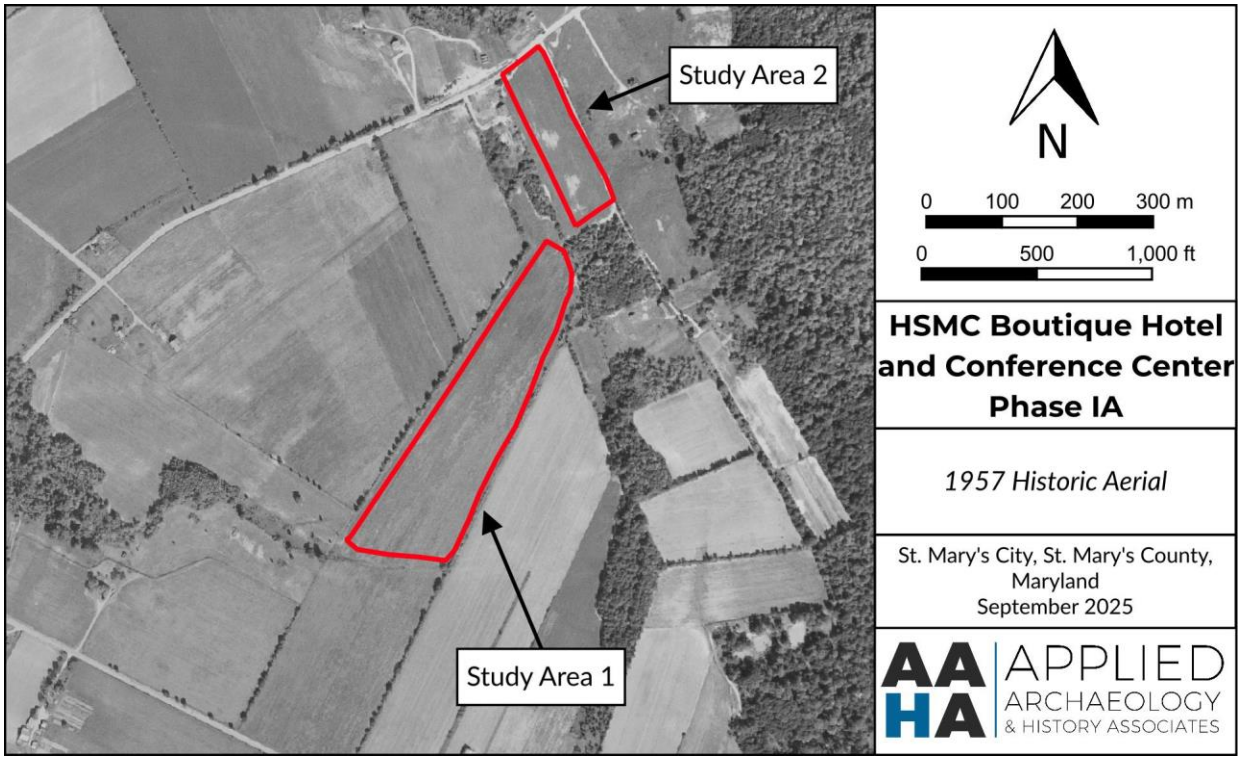


Figure 3-18. Detail of a 1957 aerial photograph showing the Study Area (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. 2025).

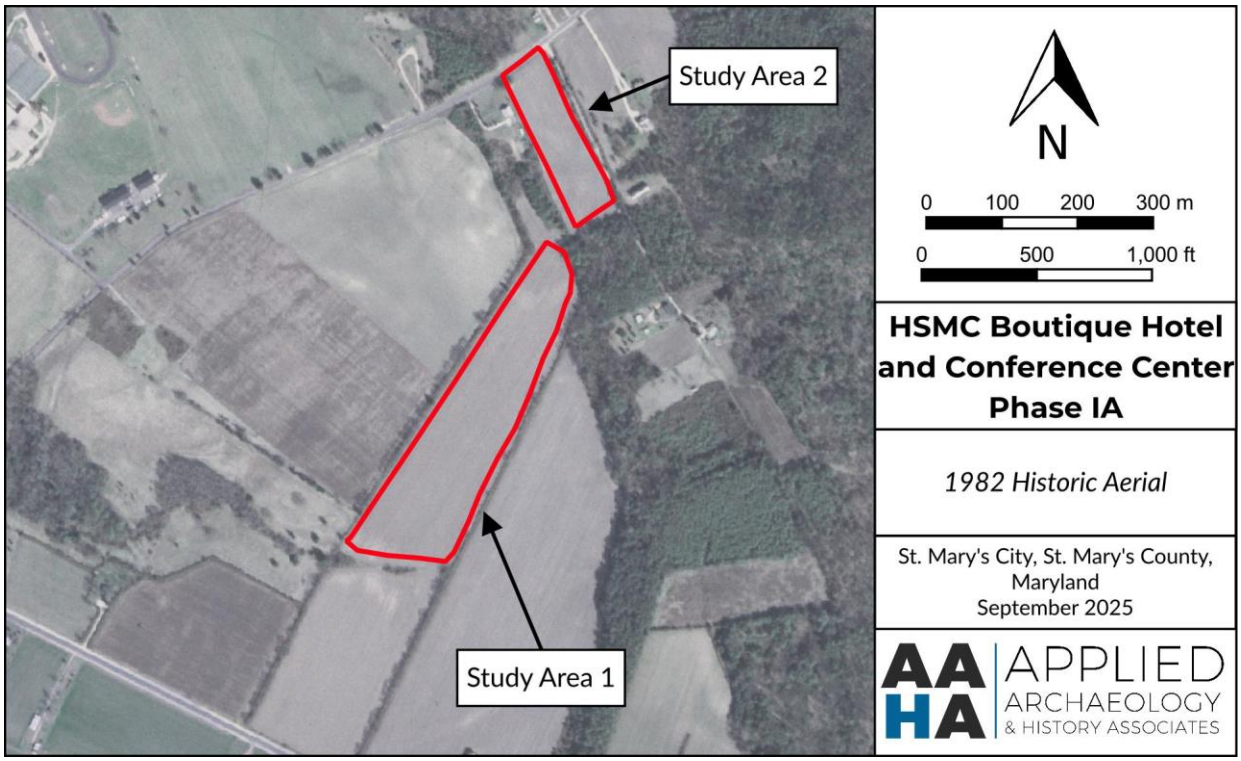


Figure 3-19. Detail of a 1982 aerial photograph showing the Study Area (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. 2025).

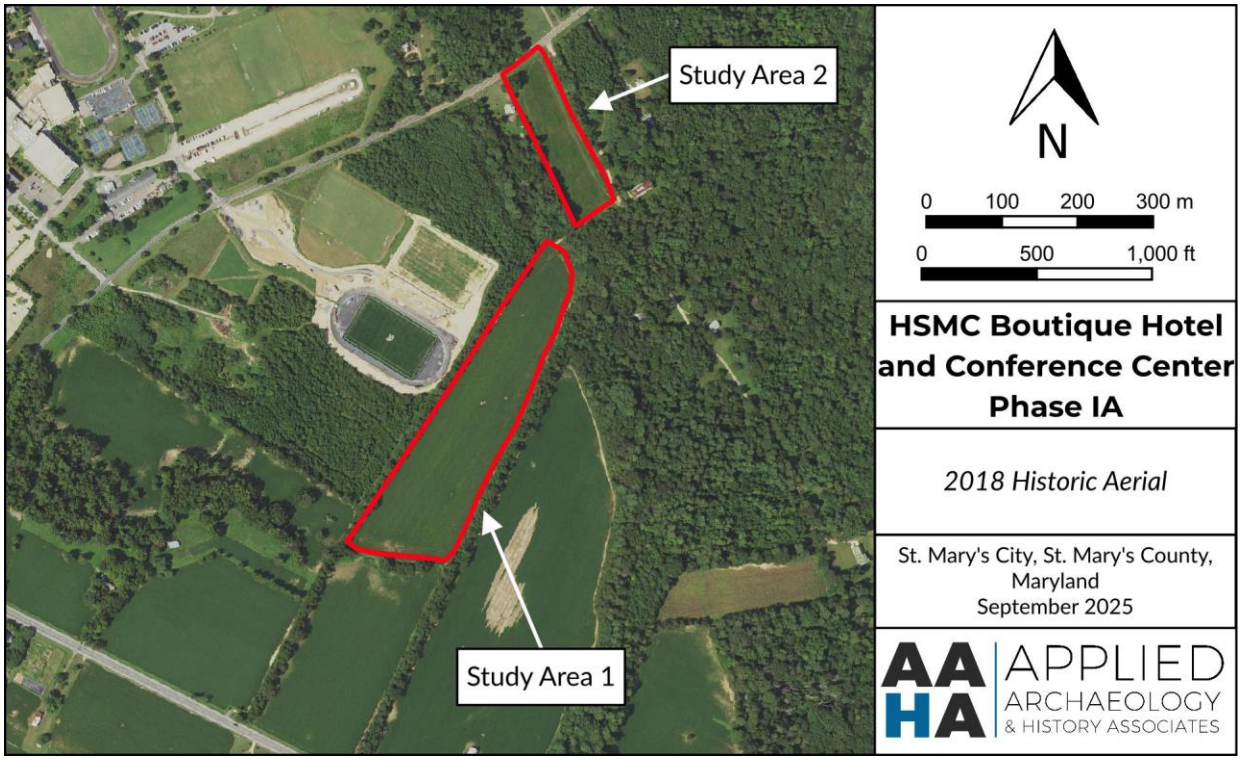


Figure 3-20. Detail of a 2018 aerial photograph showing the Study Area (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC. 2025).

of the waterway from Mill Creek has expanded. In general, while the area remains rural, many of the fields have been abandoned with new growth forest present and once thin wooded buffers between fields expanded. Both Study Areas remain open fields.

Previous Sites and Surveys

Archaeological Surveys

Thirty-four (34) archaeological surveys have been conducted within one mile of the Study Areas, including one survey that encompasses Study Area 2 (Table 3-1). This only includes surveys documented with the MHT on MEDUSA and may not include those conducted by HSMC that have not been recorded with MHT, as confirmed by personal communication with HSMC on July 16. Study Area 1 has not been surveyed, as per MEDUSA and HSMC (personal communication August 6, 2025), though the area to the immediate west, the location of the SMCM Stadium, was surveyed in 2003 (ST-208) and in 2020 (ST-281).

In 1986, HSMC conducted a Phase I and II survey of the proposed motel/conference center site on St. Mary's Hill (Riordan and Hurry 1986). This survey includes the entirety of Study Area 2. Extensive background research, including oral history and historic map and plat research, provided context for the historic archaeological resources identified during the survey. A combination of surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing was conducted. Subsurface

testing was conducted in wooded areas with 12-inch diameter shovel tests placed at 40-foot intervals while surface reconnaissance was employed in former agricultural fields using a 20-foot grid. The current Study Area 2 is located in Survey Area 2C. The report does not include information on excavations or surface reconnaissance in Survey Area 2C and analysis of the original field records and interviews with the study authors and archaeology department members from 1986 (HSMC, personal communication August 6, 2025) indicates that Survey Area 2C was never investigated.

Four domestic sites (18ST543, 18ST545, 18ST546, and 18ST547) attributed to early twentieth century Slavic immigrants to the area as well as dozens of agricultural outbuildings were identified during the Phase I survey. Two precontact sites (18ST544 and 18ST548) were identified as potentially significant resource exploitation sites. As development plans could not be adjusted to avoid site 18ST548, it was subjected to Phase II excavation which included the excavation of STPs at 20-ft intervals and 5-ft x 5-ft test units. No features or diagnostic artifacts were identified and no further work was recommended (Riordan and Hurry 1986). None of the identified sites are within the current Study Area 2.

In 2003, a Phase I survey was conducted of St. Barbara's Freehold for future athletic fields at SMCM (Jones and Seifert 2003). The excavation tested the location of three sediment traps and a proposed parking lot. STPs were excavated at 20-ft intervals along 20-ft transects. Isolated artifacts were recovered from Traps 1 and 3 and the parking lot, while a large quantity of brick fragments were recovered from Trap 2, possibly correlated with a brick clamp noted in historic documents. Further testing of Trap 2 was recommended while no further testing was recommended for Traps 1 and 3 and the parking lot.

From 2016 to 2019, archaeologists from SMCM undertook Phase I through III excavations at the proposed site of the new Athletic complex, east of Mattapany Road (McMillan et al. 2020). The project area is part of the historic St. Barbara's Freehold tract, first noted in 1638. The tract was incorporated into the St. John's property, the Mackall Plantation (1774), and the Brome Plantation (1839). The Phase I survey identified six loci of human activity including an early-twentieth century Slavonic schoolhouse, a mid-eighteenth through early-nineteenth-century slave quarter complex, and nineteenth century agricultural areas. Phase II excavations were conducted in these six areas, four of which were considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Phase III excavations were conducted at three sites that could not be avoided by construction (Site 18ST1-279, 18ST1-271, and 18ST1-272).

Many of the remaining surveys have been conducted by the St. Mary's City Research Department for either research or compliance purposes in advance of development, particularly at neighboring SMCM. Survey types range from regional reconnaissance assessments, construction monitoring, underwater surveys, and Phase I through III excavations.

TABLE 3-1. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS WITHIN ONE-MILE OF THE STUDY AREAS.

CALL #	REPORT TITLE	AUTHOR, YEAR	COMPANY	SURVEY TYPE
AN 504	A Phase I Survey for Submerged Archaeological Resources Within Maryland's Northwestern Shore, Patuxent and Potomac Drainage Basins: Meredith, Whitehall, Ridout, Mill and Church Creeks and West, Rhodes, Patuxent, Potomac and St. Mary's Rivers, Anne Arundel	Thompson 2001	Maryland Historical Trust, Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program	Phase I
MD 1 v. 2	The M/DOT Archaeological Resources Survey, Volume 2: Western Shore	Wesler et al. 1981	Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD	Regional phase I
ST 104	Society, Housing, and Architecture in Early Maryland: John Lewgers St. John's	Stone 1982	St. Mary's City Commission, Research Department	Phase III
ST 106	Investigation of a Sunken Vessel in the St. Mary's River, Maryland, 18ST118	Koski-Karell 1983	Karell Archeological Services, Washington, DC	Phase I
ST 108	ST1-23 St. John's, President's House Addition	Morrison 1976	St. Mary's City Commission, Research Department	Phase I
ST 110	Archaeological Observation of the Excavation of a Utility Trench From a Pole 10 Feet NW of the Kent Hall Tennis Courts To the Boat House, St. Mary's College of Maryland, St. Mary's City, Maryland	Stone 1977	St. Mary's City Commission, Research Department	Phase I
ST 112	Pope's Freehold Archaeology	Stone 1972	St. Mary's City Commission, Research Department	Phase I and II
ST 114	Notes On An Archaeological Tour of the Scheible Property	Stone 1978	St. Mary's City Commission, Research Department	Phase I
ST 115	18ST1-10: Archeological Observations Made During the Construction of a Master Antennae System For the St. Mary's College Campus	Stone 1977	St. Mary's City Commission, Research Department	Phase II monitoring
ST 116	Possible Cartway To the 18th Century Landing For the "St. John's With Additions" Leasehold	Stone 1977	St. Mary's City Commission, Research Department	Phase I
ST 139	A Phase I Survey For Submerged Archaeological Resources On the St. Mary's River, St. Mary's County, Maryland	Thompson 1995	Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program	Phase I UW

CALL #	REPORT TITLE	AUTHOR, YEAR	COMPANY	SURVEY TYPE
ST 142	A Phase I Archaeological Survey For the Maryland Route 5 Streetscape Project, St. Mary's County, Maryland	Miller et al.1996	Dept. of Research, Historic St. Mary's City	Phase I
ST 150	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Portions of the St. Mary's College of Maryland Campus in St. Mary's City, Maryland	Mitchell and Miller 1996	Historic St. Mary's City	Phase I
ST 160	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the St. Mary's Hall Area (18ST1-131) St. Mary's City, Maryland	Dance et al. 1996	Historic St. Mary's City Commission	Phase I
ST 173	Phase I Archaeological Survey and Selective Phase 2 Testing of Sites in the Athletic Field Area, St. Mary's College of Maryland, St. Mary's City, Maryland	Mitchell et al.1999	Historic St. Mary's City	Phase I
ST 181	A Search to Identify the Seventeenth-Century Shoreline of St. Mary's City, Maryland	Embrey 1998	East Carolina University	Phase I UW
ST 187	A Phase One Archaeological Survey of the Beach and Nearshore Areas at St. Mary's City, St. Mary's County, Maryland	Miller et al. 2001	Historic St. Mary's City	Phase I
ST 190	Archeological Monitoring and Survey of the Proposed Charles Hall Expansion St. Mary's College of Maryland St. Mary's City, St. Mary's County, Maryland	Benedict and Seifert 2000	John Milner Associates, Inc.	Monitoring
ST 196	A Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Investigation of the Boathouse Area of St. Mary's College of Maryland St. Mary's City, St. Mary's County, Maryland	Embrey and Seifert 2003	John Milner Associates, Inc.	Phase I and II
ST 2	Archaeological Survey of the Site of the Future Fine Arts Center, St. Mary's College of Maryland	Ingersoll 1996	National Heritage Corp., West Chester, PA & St. Mary's College	Phase I
ST 208**	Phase I Archeological Testing for Athletic Fields, St. Barbara's Freehold, St. Mary's College of Maryland St. Mary's City, St. Mary's County, Maryland	Jones and Seifert 2003	John Milner Associates, Inc.	Phase I
ST 246	Submerged Historical Inventory Project (SHIP) FY 2009, St. Mary's County, Phase I Reconnaissance Report.	Turner and Howe 2010	Institute of Maritime History	Phase I
ST 276	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the SMECO Ridge Feeder 1 Project, St. Mary's County, Maryland.	Tyler et al. 2016	Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.	Phase I
ST 281**	Landscape of slavery: exploring a portion of the Hicks-Mackall-Brome plantation, phases I, II, III archaeological investigations for the Jamie L. Roberts Athletic Stadium project, St. Mary's City, Maryland	McMillan et al. 2020	St. Mary's College of Maryland	Phase I and II

CALL #	REPORT TITLE	AUTHOR, YEAR	COMPANY	SURVEY TYPE
ST 30	Saint Mary's College of Maryland Student Residence Complex: Archaeological Survey, Final Report	Heite et al.1981	Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc., Newark, DE	Phase I
ST 310	Geophysical investigation of Mill Field, Historic St. Mary's City, St. Mary's County, Maryland	Horsley 2022	Horsley Archaeological Prospection, LLC	Phase I
ST 317	Salvage archaeology of a dwelling on the John Hicks leasehold; St. Mary's City, Maryland: part I and a preliminary archaeological and historical study of the residents of the post capital era of St. Mary's City, Maryland: part II	Carr et al. 2023	Historic St. Mary's City	Phase I
ST 56*	Phase I and II Cultural Resource Survey of the Proposed Motel/Conference Center Site On St. Mary's Hill, St. Mary's City, Maryland	Riordan and Hurry 1986	St. Mary's City Commission, Research Department	Phase I and II
ST 61	A Tenement On the Brome Plantation: Analysis of Surface Finds From An Early 20th-Century Site (18ST1-48) in St. Mary's City, Maryland	Fine 1987	St. Mary's City Commission, Research Department	Phase I
ST 63	The Clocker's Fancy Site (18ST1-65) on St. Andrew's Freehold: An Archaeological Survey	Stone et al.1987	St. Mary's City Commission, Research Department	Phase I
ST 69	An Archaeological Survey of the Fisher's Road Science Building Area (18ST1-23 & 1-265), St. Mary's City, Maryland	Chaney and Miller 1990	St. Mary's City Commission, Research Department	Phase I and II
ST 70	Archaeological Reconnaissance and Testing at the Gallow's Green Site (18ST1-112), St. Mary's City, Maryland	Chaney and Miller 1989	St. Mary's City Commission, Research Department	Phase I and II
ST 72	A Phase 1 Preconstruction Archaeological Survey of the Mill Field, Historic St. Mary's City, Part 1: The Initial Five Acres	Neiman et al. 1984	St. Mary's City Commission, Research Department	Phase I
ST 77	A Search For the "Citty of Saint Maries," Report On the 1981 Excavations in St. Mary's City, Maryland	Miller 1983	St. Mary's City Commission, Research Department	Phase I

**- Survey includes the current Study Area 2.*

*** - Survey is directly adjacent to the current Study Areas.*

Archaeological Sites

Eighty-two (82) archaeological sites have been identified within one mile of the Study Areas, both of which are partially within site 18ST1 (Table 3-2). This includes sites documented with the MHT on MEDUSA and may not include all archaeological sites within HSMC that have not been recorded with MHT, as confirmed by personal communication with HSMC on July 16, 2025.

Personal communication with HSMC on August 6, 2025 confirms that no known archaeological sites have been identified within either Study Area.

Saint Mary's City Zone (18ST1) is a large area that encompasses the entirety of the historic town including modern Historic St. Mary's City, SMCM, and surrounding areas to the south, north, and east. Dozens of archaeological sites are included within the Saint Mary's City Zone (identified with sub-numbers 18ST1-) including the seventeenth-century town and first capital of Maryland as well as precontact sites including Early Archaic through Contact period sites and historic sites from the eighteenth through twentieth centuries. Seventy (70) of the sites located within one-mile of the Study Areas are subsites of 18ST1. The site has not been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP, though evaluations are available for some subsites.

Each Study Area has three sites that are immediately adjacent. Study Area 1 is adjacent to sites 18ST1-270, 18ST1-272 and 18ST546. St. Barbara's Site 3 (18ST1-270) is a mid-eighteenth to early-nineteenth-century domestic site that likely includes one or more slave quarters associated with the Hicks-Mackall-Brome-Goddard House (18ST1-24) located to the southwest. The site has been determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. St. Barbara's Site 2 (18ST1-272) is a late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century domestic site, also likely including a possible slave quarter or outbuilding, as well as a precontact Early and Late Woodland period campsite. The site has not been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP. Sandidge Cottage (18ST546) is an early-twentieth-century house site located northeast of Study Area 1. The cottage was demolished by 1940 and the current structure was built ca. 1960. The site has not been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP.

Study Area 2 is adjacent to site 18ST85, 18ST544, and 18ST545. Hardshift (18ST85) is a large site that includes the remnant of the seventeenth-century Mattapany path, an eighteenth-century tract, and a twentieth-century Slavonic settlement. The site has not been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP. Broom Creek I (18ST544) is an Early through Late Archaic and Middle Woodland period short-term camp site. Recovered artifacts include lithic debitage and tools. The site has not been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP. Holisky Farm (18ST545) is an early-twentieth-century Slavonic rural farmstead. The site has not been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP.

The remaining 75 sites that are not within or immediately adjacent to the Study Areas represent a wide variety of sites. Precontact sites include villages, short-term camps, middens, quarries, and artifact scatters ranging from the Early Archaic through the Contact period. Historic sites include domestic, farmsteads, plantations, religious, cemeteries, government, military, commercial, industrial, education, slave cabins, wharfs, and shipwrecks ranging from the seventeenth through twentieth centuries. Eight are noted as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Three have been determined not eligible while the remaining 64 have not been evaluated. Investigations have included non-systematic surface surveys, systematic surface surveys, Phase I through III excavations, and reconnaissance studies.

TABLE 3-2. PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN ONE MILE OF THE STUDY AREAS

SITE #	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING	INVESTIGATION SUMMARY	NRHP STATUS
18ST1*	Saint Mary's City Zone	17th century town & capital, Early Archaic-Contact sites & Late Woodland village	Terrace, hilltop/bluff, upland flat	Phase I and III non-systematic and systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-103	Brick Chapel	Early-Mid-17th century wooden church and Mid-17th-Late 18th century brick church & cemetery w/3 lead coffins	Terrace	Phase I/II/III systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-105	Pre-1840 wharf-access road	Possibly 17th, 18th, and early 19th century roadway leading to wharf/landing	Hillslope	Phase I reconnaissance and non-systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-109	Brome's Wharf	Mid-19th -Early 20th century wharf/landing & related stores, dwelling, and warehouses; Mid-20th century wharf	Underwater, shoreline	Phase I reconnaissance and non-systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-11	Trinity Church	Early 19th-century standing brick church	Terrace	Field Visit non-systematic surface	Not Evaluated
18ST1-110	William Hicks Plantation	Mid-Late Woodland short-term camp/hamlet; Late 17th & mid-late 18th century plantations	Low terrace	Phase I reconnaissance, excavation units	Not Evaluated
18ST1-111	n/a	Possibly 17th-century brick foundation (within 18ST1-112)	Low terrace, hillslope	Phase I reconnaissance, excavation units	Not Evaluated
18ST1-112	Gallows Green	Late Archaic camp, Early, Middle, & Late Woodland hamlets, 17th & 18th century houses, 19th century cemetery	Low terrace, hilltop/bluff	Phase I reconnaissance and Phase II	Not Evaluated
18ST1-113	"Brick Ditch or "Cistern""	Probable grave vault	Terrace	Informant, mechanical excavation	Not Evaluated
18ST1-115	Governor's Field North	Possible portion of Woodland village; mid-17th, late 17th-early 18th, and mid-late 18th century components	Upland flat	Phase I reconnaissance systematic	Not Evaluated

SITE #	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING	INVESTIGATION SUMMARY	NRHP STATUS
18ST1-116	Mill Field	Middle Archaic-Late Woodland sites;17th Cen St. Mary's Fort; Late 17th Cen house sites, 19th agriculture	Interior flat	Phase I/II/III systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-118	St. Mary's City Shipwreck	Mid-Late 19th century centerboard work boat, possibly schooner; probably deliberately scuttled	River bottom, submerged	Phase II, research	Not Evaluated
18ST1-12	Brome Plantation Dwelling	Mid-19th century frame dwelling and immediate outbuildings	High terrace	Field Visit non-systematic surface	Not Evaluated
18ST1-120B	Mill Field	Early-Mid 18th century house site	Low terrace	Phase I systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-121	Mill Field, Northwest	Late Archaic through Woodland site (A); Middle-Late 17th century brick kiln (B)	Interior flat	Phase I/II/III systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-122	Mill Field, West	Two Mid-Late 17th-century possible house sites	Interior flat	Phase I reconnaissance and Phase II systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-123	Mill Field, North	Woodland unknown, Late 17th century possible house sites	Interior flat	Phase I reconnaissance and Phase II systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-124	Mill Field, Center	Two late-17th century house sites	Interior flat	Phase I reconnaissance and Phase II systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-125	Mill Field, South	Late Archaic short-term camp; Late 17th century artifact scatter	Interior flat	Phase I systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-13	St. Mary's Town Center	Early, Middle, & Late Archaic camps, Early & Late Woodland villages; 17th century town, 19th century farmstead	Terrace	Phase I/II/III, excavation units	Not Evaluated
18ST1-132B	Alumni Lodge	Mid-late 19th and Early 20th century female seminary/college refuse disposal area	Hilltop/bluff	Phase II, excavation units	Not Evaluated
18ST1-133	Boathouse	17th century boat landing; 20th century college waterfront boathouse	Floodplain	Phase I reconnaissance and Phase II, excavation units and mechanical excavation	Not Evaluated

SITE #	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING	INVESTIGATION SUMMARY	NRHP STATUS
18ST1-136A	n/a	Late Archaic and Late Woodland artifact scatter; Third quarter 17th century post-in-ground house site	Low terrace	Phase I systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-136B	n/a	Late Archaic & Late Woodland artifact scatter; 19th century artifact concentration, possibly springhouse	Low terrace	Phase I systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-137	n/a	Late Woodland Contact period possible hamlet	Low terrace	Phase I systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-14	Brome Slave Quarter Duplex	17th-century house sites, First Colonial Printing Press site, two 19th-century frame slave quarters	High terrace	Examination of exposed feature; salvage	Not Evaluated
18ST1-140B	n/a	Late 18th to early 19th century slave or tenant house complex	Low terrace	Phase I systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-140D	n/a	Mid-17th century artifact scatter; Late 18th to Mid-19th century slave or tenant house complex	Low terrace	Phase I systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-142	n/a	Late 19th century wharf at planned railroad terminus, small skiff; Early 20th century gravel pit, planned town	Floodplain, hillslope, shoreline/ submerged	Phase I reconnaissance non-systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-145	n/a	17th century building site, possibly a tavern called "The Crow and Archer" according to legend	Shoreline	Phase I reconnaissance non-systematic surface search	Not Evaluated
18ST1-15	Hicks-Mackall-Brome Barns	17th-century possible house site; 18th and 19th century agricultural outbuildings	Low terrace	Phase I reconnaissance non-systematic/systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-16	Town Water Mill	17th century mill dam	Low terrace	N/A	Not Evaluated
18ST1-17	Copley Tomb	Mid-17th century brick state house site, Late 17th century burial vault	Hilltop/bluff	Monitoring and examination of lead coffins	Not Evaluated

SITE #	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING	INVESTIGATION SUMMARY	NRHP STATUS
18ST1-19	Van Sweringen	Late 17th-Early 18th century house site and tavern/lodging house, Mid-18th century tenant-occupied	High terrace	Phase lll, excavation units	Not Evaluated
18ST1-205	n/a	Early & Late Archaic and Early & Late Woodland camps, Late 18th-early 19th century, probable slave dwelling	Terrace	Phase I reconnaissance and Phase II systematic	Eligible
18ST1-206	n/a	Prehistoric short-term camps; Late 18th-early 19th century probable slave dwelling; Early 20th Slavonic Cem.	Terrace	Phase I reconnaissance and Phase II systematic	Eligible
18ST1-207	n/a	Late 18th- to early 19th-century probable slave cabin.	Terrace	Phase I reconnaissance and Phase II systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-21	Bake Oven	Mid-18th-century refuse pit and possible bake oven	Terrace	Phase I reconnaissance /III, mechanical excavation	Not Evaluated
18ST1-22	John Hicks	Mid-18th century (2nd quarter) plantation; Late Archaic/Early Woodland and Woodland Camps	Terrace	Phase I reconnaissance/III, mechanical excavation, and excavation units	Not Evaluated
18ST1-23	St. John's	17th century plantation	Terrace	Phase III, mechanical excavation and excavation units	Not Evaluated
18ST1-232	n/a	Prehistoric shell midden	Low terrace	Phase I systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-233	Colonial roads and paths	Possible 17th or 18th century paths and corrugated corduroy log road	Low terrace	Phase I systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-24	Hicks-Mackall-Brome-Goddard	Mid-17th through mid-20th century frame house	N/A	Phase I systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-242	n/a	Possible brick kiln and yard	Interior flat	Phase I systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-257	Slavonic Schoolhouse	Early 20th century Slavonic schoolhouse	Interior flat	Phase I reconnaissance and Phase II systematic	Eligible 3/17/2017

SITE #	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING	INVESTIGATION SUMMARY	NRHP STATUS
18ST1-265	Archaic	M. Archaic & E. Woodland camps and M. & L. Woodland camps or hamlets; 17th cen. barn, servant's quarter, fence	Terrace	Phase I systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-266	Brick Clamp	Early 17th or 18th century brick clamp	Terrace	Phase I systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-267	Ravine Edge	Archaic & Early Woodland short-term camps; Late Woodland Contact period hamlet/dispersed village	High terrace	Phase I systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-268A	Townhouse Parking Lot A	Late Archaic-Early Woodland short-term resource procurement camp	Terrace	Phase II systematic	Not Eligible 3/24/2000
18ST1-268B	Townhouse Parking Lot B	Possible Late Archaic Early Woodland and Late Woodland short-term camp; Late 18th Early 19th century posthole	Terrace	Phase I systematic	Not Eligible 8/11/1999
18ST1-268C	Townhouse Parking Lot C	prehistoric lithic quarry/extraction reduction site	Terrace	Phase I reconnaissance and Phase II systematic	Eligible 3/24/2000
18ST1-269	New Baseball Field	Early and Late Woodland short-term resource procurement	Terrace	Phase I systematic	Not Eligible 8/11/1999
18ST1-270**	St. Barbara's Site 3	Mid-18th to early-19th-century domestic site, likely slave quarter(s)	Interior flat	Phase I reconnaissance and Phase II systematic	Eligible 3/17/2017
18ST1-271	St. Barbara's Site 1	Late-18th- and 19th-century agricultural and domestic complex--quarters and other outbuildings	Interior flat	Phase I reconnaissance and Phase II systematic	Eligible 3/17/2017
18ST1-272**	St. Barbara's Site 2	Late-18th- and early-19th-century domestic, possible quarter or outbuilding, Early & Late Woodland camp	Interior flat	Phase II systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-29A	West's Field Cluster A	Late 18th-early 19th century possible slave quarter or tenant house	Low terrace	Phase I/II/III systematic	Eligible 2/20/2002

SITE #	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING	INVESTIGATION SUMMARY	NRHP STATUS
18ST1-29B	West's Field Cluster B	Late Woodland artifact scatter; Mid-17th century/Contact period house site	Low terrace	Phase I reconnaissance and Phase II systematic	Eligible 2/20/2002
18ST1-29C	West's Field Cluster C	Woodland artifact scatter; Small 18th century occupation	Low terrace	Phase I/II/III systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST1-29D	West's Field Cluster D	Early & Late Woodland site with a small 17th century component with a palisade fence	Low terrace	Phase I/II/III systematic	Eligible 2/20/2002
18ST1-31	St. Peter's	17th-century sites	Interior flat	Archival investigation /research	Not Evaluated
18ST1-36	Brown House	Mid-20th-century standing frame house	Upland flat	Monitoring, mechanical excavation	Not Evaluated
18ST1-401	Scheible Beach Wreck	Late 19th-century shipwreck	Beach shoreline	Report from informant, non-systematic surface search	Not Evaluated
18ST1-41	Brentland Farm	Early to Mid-20th century frame standing house and agricultural complex	Upland flat	Monitoring, mechanical excavation	Not Evaluated
18ST1-43	Hogaboom Residence	Mid-20th century house and traces of earlier occupation	Hilltop/bluff	Phase I non-systematic surface	Not Evaluated
18ST1-44	Branham House	Prehistoric lithic scatter, Late 20th century residence and concrete spring box	Hilltop/bluff; beach	Phase I non-systematic surface	Not Evaluated
18ST1-45	Duerfelt House	Mid-17th century sherd; 18th-early 19th century occupation; 20th century standing house	Hilltop/bluff; beach	Phase I non-systematic surface	Not Evaluated
18ST1-48	Godiah Spray	Late 19th to early 20th century tenant house, possibly Early Woodland lithic scatter	Hillslope	Phase I systematic surface collection	Not Evaluated
18ST1-53	Milburn House Midden	Second quarter 20th century refuse disposal area and oyster shell midden	Floodplain and ravine	Phase I non-systematic surface	Not Evaluated
18ST1-65	Clocker's Fancy	17th-century possible house site; 18th century plantation	Low terrace	Phase I reconnaissance; excavation units and soil samples	Not Evaluated

SITE #	SITE NAME	SITE TYPE	TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING	INVESTIGATION SUMMARY	NRHP STATUS
18ST1-652	n/a	Prehistoric lithic scatter, 17th century possible house site	Floodplain	Phase I non-systematic surface and underwater survey	Not Evaluated
18ST2	Pope's Freehold	mid-18th to mid-19th century house site, prehistoric & possibly historic shell midden Woodland artifact scatter	Low terrace	Phase I reconnaissance/II I, systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST385	Fisherman Creek	shell midden	shoreline	Phase I non-systematic surface	Not Evaluated
18ST46	Fisherman's Creek	prehistoric lithic scatter	Low terrace	Phase I non-systematic Surfac e Search	Not Evaluated
18ST48	St. Inigoes Creek	prehistoric lithic and shell scatter	Low terrace	Phase I non-systematic surface	Not Evaluated
18ST543	Thomas Horak Farm	early 20th-century Slavonic rural farmstead	Hilltop/bluff	Phase I non-systematic surface	Not Evaluated
18ST544***	Broom Creek I	Early, Middle, and Late Archaic and Middle Woodland short-term camp	Hillslope	Phase I systematic surface collection	Not Evaluated
18ST545***	Holisky Farm	early 20th-century Slavonic rural farmstead	Hilltop/bluff	Phase I systematic surface collection	Not Evaluated
18ST546**	Sandidge Cottage	early 20th-century house site	Hilltop/bluff and ridgetop	Phase I systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST547	Zidek/McKay Farmstead	multi-component rural farmstead, including early 20th century Slavonic	Hilltop/bluff and ridgetop	Phase I systematic surface collection	Not Evaluated
18ST548	Broom Creek II	prehistoric short-term camp	Hillslope and hilltop/bluff	Phase I reconnaissance and Phase II systematic	Not Evaluated
18ST647	Ballast Stone	Underwater concentration of stone and oyster shell with 17th century artifacts	Tidal river bottom	Phase I reconnaissance and Phase II non-systematic surface search and excavation units	Not Evaluated
18ST85***	Hardshift	remnant of 17th century Mattapany path, 18th century tract, 20th century Slavonic houses	Hillslope and hilltop/bluff	Archival investigation; non-systematic surface search	Not Evaluated

**- Site includes the current Study Areas.*

***- Site directly adjacent to the current Study Area 1.*
****- Site directly adjacent to the current Study Area 2.*

Architectural Resources

Thirty-one (31) architectural resources have been identified within one mile of the Study Areas, both of which are partially within the NRHP-listed St. Mary's City Historic District (MIHP# SM-29) (Table 3-3). This includes resources documented with the MHT on MEDUSA and may not include all resources that have not been recorded with MHT, as confirmed by personal communication with HSMC on July 16, 2025.

The St. Mary's City Historic District was listed in 1969 with a period of significance from 1634-1694. St. Mary's City, founded in 1634, was the third permanent English settlement in the United States and served as the capital of the Maryland colony until 1695. As the area remained rural and agricultural after the movement of the capital in 1695, St. Mary's City might be the only major seventeenth-century town site in the United States that has been minimally disturbed by development. The Historic District contains the foundations of over 60 seventeenth-century structures and close to one hundred archaeological sites. Many of the resources identified within one mile of the Study Areas are within the Historic District.

Study Area 2 is adjacent to one recorded historic resource. Mattapany Road (MIHP# SM-912) is a historic road, built in the seventeenth century. Connecting modern MD-5 to MD-235, Mattapany Road was a significant economic and cultural route in the seventeenth century through the twentieth century. The western portion of the road is the most historically intact and is within the St. Mary's City Historic District. Mattapany Road has not been evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP.

The remaining resources include structures or sites associated with the historic town, reconstructions of historic buildings, farmsteads, monuments, and educational and residential buildings within SMCM. Three resources are noted as eligible and two as not eligible for the NRHP while the remaining resources have not been evaluated.

TABLE 3-3. ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN ONE-MILE OF THE STUDY AREAS

RESOURCE #	SITE NAME	DATE	TYPE	NRHP STATUS
SM-11	Replica of the 1676 State House	1934	Government	Not Evaluated
SM-184	St. Peter's, site	17th century	n/a	Not Evaluated
SM-231	St. John's	1638	Dwelling	Not Evaluated
SM-232	John Hicks House, site	18th century	Dwelling	Not Evaluated
SM-233	St. Barbara's, site	1639	Dwelling	Not Evaluated
SM-234	Garrett Van Sweringen site	1675-1730	Dwelling	Not Evaluated
SM-242	Innis Choice	1832	Dwelling	Not Evaluated
SM-29*	St. Mary's City Historic District	1634-1694	Historic District	Listed 8/4/1969
SM-29-2	Old MD 5 over Broom Creek Concrete Slab Structure	1915	Transportation	Not Eligible 6/19/2020

RESOURCE #	SITE NAME	DATE	TYPE	NRHP STATUS
SM-29-3	Leroy House	1945	Dwelling	Not Eligible 6/19/2020
SM-30	State House of 1676 Site	1676	Government	Not Evaluated
SM-31	Leonard Calvert Monument	1891	Political	Not Evaluated
SM-32	Trinity Episcopal Church	1829	Religion	Not Evaluated
SM-33E	Howard Hay Barn at Brome Farm	Ca.1840	Agriculture	Not Evaluated
SM-33F	Spence Howard's Office at Brome Farm	n/a	n/a	Not Evaluated
SM-33G	Brome Farm Granary	1758	Agriculture	Not Evaluated
SM-33H	Barn at Brome Farm	1785	Agriculture	Not Evaluated
SM-34	Father Andrew White Monument	1934	Religion	Not Evaluated
SM-36	The Great Brick Chapel & Priests House, site	1638	Religion	Not Evaluated
SM-37	St. Mary's College Historic District	1839	Historic District	Eligible 4/13/1992
SM-37-1	St. Mary's College Historic District; Anne Arundel Hall	1954	Educational	Eligible 3/22/2007
SM-37-2	St. Mary's College Historic District; Margaret Brent Hall	1951	Educational	Eligible 3/22/2007
SM-38	Freedom of Conscience Monument	1934	Religion	Not Evaluated
SM-39	Copley Tomb	Early 1920's	Religion	Not Evaluated
SM-734	St. Mary's Hall, Music Hall	1908	Educational	Not Evaluated
SM-738	Alumni Lodge	1924	Educational	Not Evaluated
SM-739	Kent Hall	1941	Educational	Not Evaluated
SM-740	St. Mary's College Garden of Remembrance	1934	Political	Not Evaluated
SM-8	Leigh House	Ca. 1650-1660	Dwelling	Not Evaluated
SM-9	Clarke's Freehold	Late 17th century	Dwelling	Not Evaluated
SM-912**	Mattapany Road	17th century	Transportation	Not Evaluated

**- Resource includes the current Study Areas.*
***- Resource directly adjacent to the current Study Area 2*

Pedestrian Survey

A limited pedestrian survey of the Study Areas was conducted on August 6, 2025. Study Area 1 could not be accessed (Figure 3-21). The field to the south is privately owned and under cultivation. A small copse of trees is visible at the southern border of Study Area 1, which is likely an uncultivated, poorly drained area related to the freshwater stream (Figure 3-22). A photo was taken from MD-5 showing Study Area 1 to the north of the copse of trees in the center of the photo. Entry to Study Area 1 was attempted through the forested buffer between the Study Area and the Stadium but dense vegetation precluded access (Figure 3-23). Entry from the north and Study Area 2 was likewise impossible. Study Area 2 was completely covered in overgrown long grasses, brush, and weeds reaching heights of close to 4 ft (Figure 3-24 and Figure 3-25).

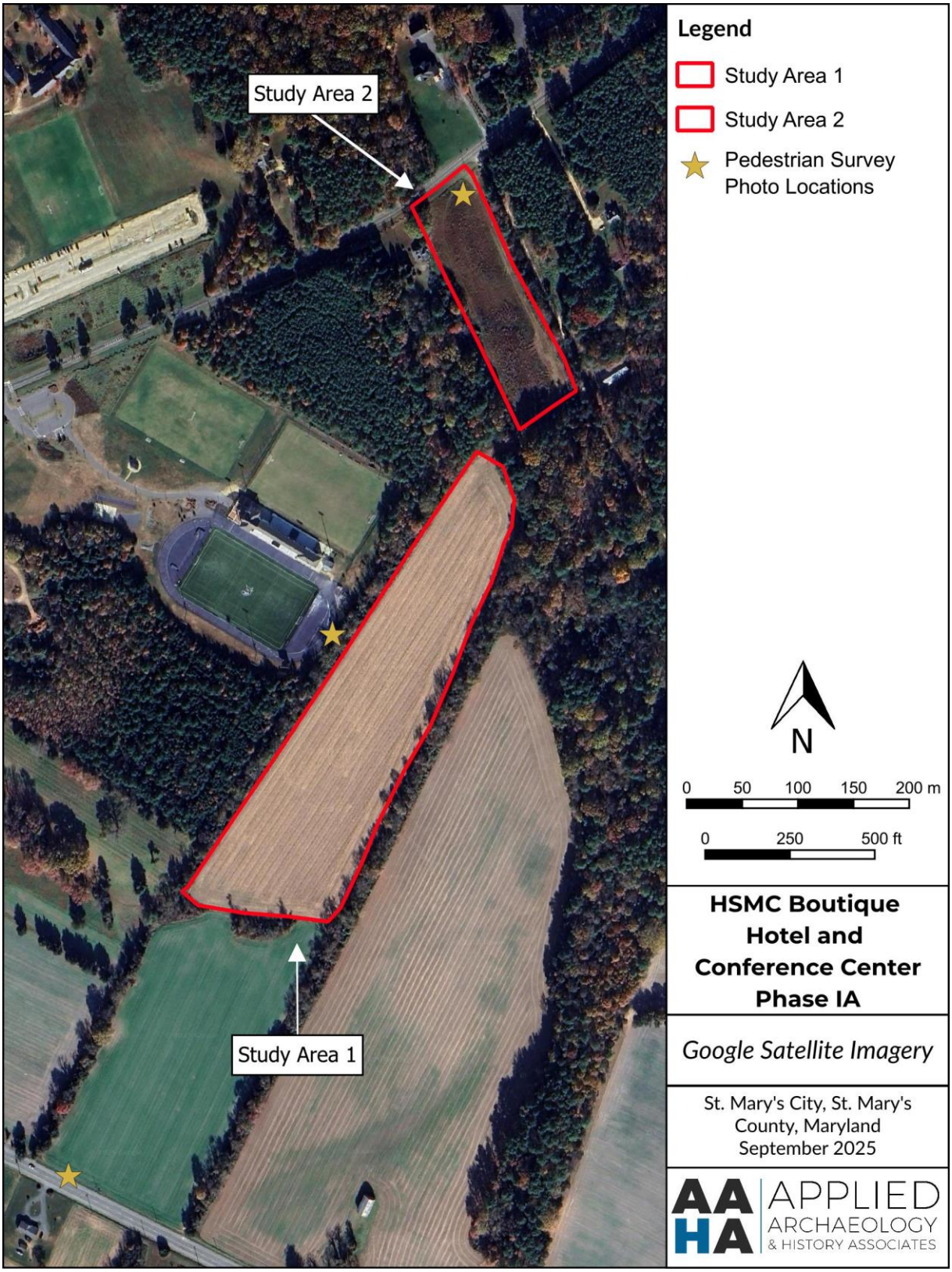


Figure 3-21. Aerial imagery showing the location of photos taken during the pedestrian survey.



Figure 3-22. Photo of trees (center image) at southern end of Study Area 1, view facing north.



Figure 3-23. Photo of brush on western edge of Study Area 1, view facing east.



Figure 3-24. Photo of Study Area 2, view facing southeast.



Figure 3-25. Photo of Study Area 2 showing the house on adjacent lot, view facing southwest.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Methods

Multiple environmental and cultural criteria were considered together to classify the Study Area and its surroundings into three tiers of precontact archaeological sensitivity ranging from low, moderate, to high. In general, areas of high sensitivity are designated on level or nearly level portions of elevated, well drained landforms, in close proximity to permanent water sources, such as elevated floodplains with well-drained soils, stream terraces, and upland ridges overlooking fresh water sources. Areas in proximity to historically established transportation routes and in the vicinity of structures shown on historic maps and aerial photography, are specifically classified as sensitive for historic archaeological resources. The general distribution of previously recorded archaeological sites was also considered during evaluation of archaeological sensitivity.

Low sensitivity is designated in areas with poorly drained and/or hydric soils, depressed landforms, and areas of steep slope. Areas of moderate sensitivity meet some but not all of the criteria needed for either high or low sensitivity. This includes well drained areas displaced from water sources or somewhat poorly drained areas in close proximity to water. Designations of moderate sensitivity are generally applied to relatively flat uplands displaced from water, or somewhat poorly drained terraces featuring side slope.

To determine sensitivity classifications for the Study Area and its surroundings, environmental, historic, and cultural datasets were compiled into a GIS database and cross-referenced. Datasets utilized include contour mapping, soil mapping units classified in terms of drainage and typical landform, mapped streams and wetlands, USGS topographic maps from 1894 to present, aerial photography from 1957 to present, and the results of the pedestrian survey. All of these factors combined with an overall consideration of the landscape and its prominent landforms served to classify areas of High, Moderate, and Low sensitivity for archaeological resources throughout the Study Area.

Results

Study Area 1

Study Area 1 is located on an upland interfluvial divide, slightly elevated above the floodplain of the St. Mary's River (Figure 4-1). The headwaters of Mill Creek are potentially located at the southern border of Study Area 1. Topographic data show a gently incised drainage channel originating in a strand of trees between two fields that indicates wet conditions. It is possible this area contains or contained a springhead. A springhead is shown to the west on the 1787 map south of the Hicks dwelling (see Figure 3-1). Soils in Study Area 1 are primarily mapped as Sassafras loam (SfB2) and Matapeake silt loam (MnA), both of which are well-drained soils and considered to be ideal farmland. The northern portion of Study Area 1 slopes upward to the northeast. Study Area 1 has a southwest facing aspect, is relatively flat, and features well-drained soils. The fresh water provided by Mill Creek would have attracted game as well as hunters. Furthermore, the resources provided by the St. Mary's River to the west and St. Inigoes Creek to the south,

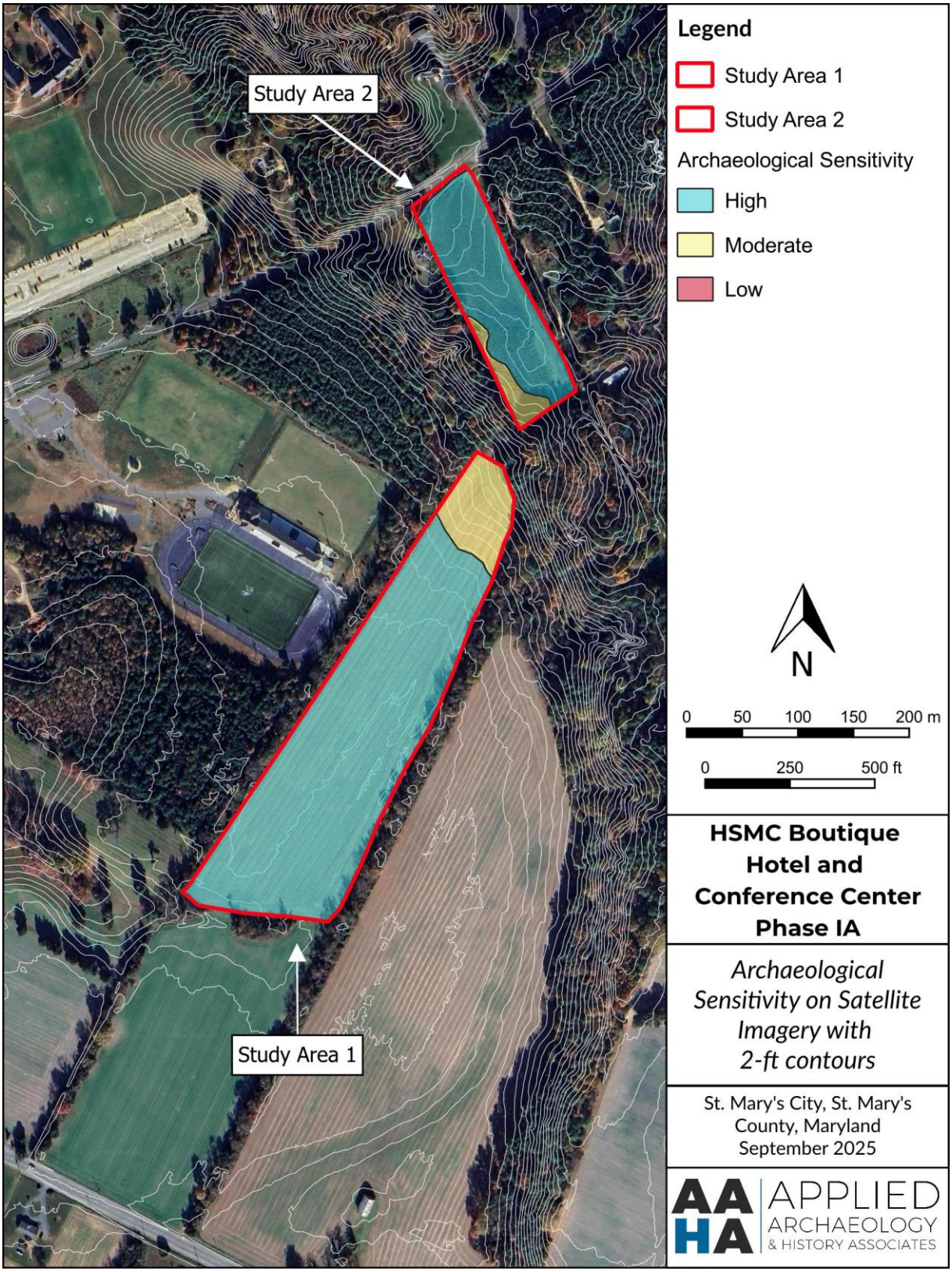


Figure 4-1. Results of the archaeological sensitivity assessment.

and the availability of freshwater at the head of Mill Creek indicates the area was an ideal place to settle, for both American Indian and colonial peoples.

Study Area 1 is almost completely within the boundaries of the NRHP-listed St. Mary's City Historic District and within site 18ST1. It was once part of St. Barbara's Freehold and was included in the Slavonic Community. Several archaeological sub-sites have been identified to the west of Study Area 1 during archaeological surveys. Identified sites include St. Peter's (18ST1-31; seventeenth century) along MD-5, the Hicks-Mackall-Brome-Goddard site (18ST1-24; seventeenth through twentieth century) along Mattapany Road, and site 18ST1-137 (a Late Woodland or Contact period site) near the intersection of MD-5 and Mattapany, as well as several sites identified during 2020 excavation of St. Barbaras Freehold (18ST1-270, 271, and 272; eighteenth through nineteenth century with possible quarters for the enslaved slave quarters). Furthermore, three sites (18ST1-205 through 18ST1-207) located across Mattapany Road to the northwest of Study Area 1 are identified as having components related to eighteenth and nineteenth-century slave quarters (McMillan et al. 2020). The presence of historically known and archaeologically proven large plantation houses to the west and north increases the likelihood that supporting structures or quarters for the enslaved could be present in Study Area 1.

The majority of Study Area 1 is considered to have high archaeological sensitivity for both precontact and historic resources, with the northern portion identified as having moderate sensitivity due to increasing slopes and distance from fresh water.

Study Area 2

Study Area 2 is located on an eolian second terrace overlooking the St. Mary's River. Soils are primarily Beltsville silt loam (BIB2) and Caroline silt loam (CaC2). Caroline silt loams are well drained while Beltsville soils are moderately well drained and both are considered farmland of statewide importance. The highest elevation in Study Area 2 is near Mattapany Road, with the land sloping towards the southeast. Slopes are moderate near the southern edge. Disturbance is seen along the northern border of Study Area 2 along Mattapany Road.

While farther from fresh water sources, Study Area 2 would have provided a relatively flat area situated on an elevated landform overlooking the St. Mary's River and easy access to river and wetland resources. Eolian soils have the potential to contain deeply buried and stratified deposits dating to the Archaic and possibly Paleoindian periods. Archaic settlement patterns favor upland locations with access to riverine resources. Four precontact sites have been identified in the vicinity of Study Area 2. Sites 18ST1-205 and 18ST1-206 are located to the north across Mattapany Road and include Archaic through Woodland period components. Sites 18ST544 and 18ST548 are located to the east of Study Area 2 and also include Archaic through Woodland period components.

Study Area 2 was once part of St. Barbara's Freehold and was included in the Slavonic Community. While the majority of Study Area 2 is outside of the official boundaries of 18ST1 and the St. Mary's City Historic District, several archaeological sites have been identified in the vicinity, including those mentioned above as well as three twentieth-century sites associated with the Slavonic Community to the east of Study Area 2. While Study Area 2 is within the boundary of a

Phase I survey conducted in 1986 (Riordan and Hurry 1986), analysis of the report and original field records as well as interviews with the study authors and archaeology department members from 1986 indicates that Survey Area 2C was never investigated.

The majority of Study Area 2 is considered to have high archaeological sensitivity for both precontact and historic resources, with the southern portion noted as moderate due to slope and the northern portion along Mattapany Road labeled low sensitivity due to disturbance.

5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In August and September 2025, AAHA conducted a Phase IA archaeological assessment of the proposed HSMC Boutique Hotel and Conference Center (Study Area) in St. Mary's County, Maryland. The work was conducted under sub-contract with Hanbury for the MSA. All work was conducted by qualified professional archaeologists in accordance with guidelines established by the MHT, HSMC, and the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. The study consisted of background research, a pedestrian survey, and the preparation of a technical report.

The Study Area is separated into two, discontinuous areas. Study Area 1 is located north of MD-5 and east of Mattapany Road while Study Area 2 is located directly south of Mattapany Road and west of Kohut Way. Both Study Areas are in agricultural fields and primarily bordered by forests. The SMCM stadium is located west of Study Area 1 while a residence is located to the immediate west of Study Area 2. Portions of both Study Areas are within site 18ST1, which includes the entirety of the St. Mary's City Historic District (MHT# SM-29) which is listed on the NRHP. No other archaeological sites or architectural resources have been previously identified within either Study Area. Historic maps show that the area has been populated since the founding of the Maryland Colony in 1634, though no maps with structural detail depict structures within either Study Area. Aerial photographs from 1957 to the present depict both Study Areas as agricultural fields with no structures present. The pedestrian survey confirmed that both Study Areas remain agricultural at present.

Summary

Study Area 1

Study Area 1 is located on an upland interfluvial divide, slightly elevated above the floodplain of the St. Mary's River. Study Area 1 has a southwest facing aspect, is relatively flat, and features well drained soils. The fresh water provided by Mill Creek would have attracted game as well as hunters. Furthermore, the resources provided by the St. Mary's River to the west and St. Inigoes Creek to the south, and the availability of freshwater at the head of Mill Creek indicates the area was an ideal place to settle, for both American Indian and colonial peoples. Study Area 1 is almost completely within the boundaries of the NRHP-listed St. Mary's City Historic District and within site 18ST1. It was once part of St. Barbara's Freehold and was included in the Slavonic Community. Several archaeological sub-sites have been identified to the west of Study Area 1 during archaeological surveys. The presence of historically known and archaeologically proven large plantation houses to the west and north increases the likelihood that supporting structures or slave quarters could be present in Study Area 1.

The majority of Study Area 1 is considered to have high archaeological sensitivity for both precontact and historic resources, with the northern portion identified as having moderate sensitivity due to increasing slopes and distance from fresh water.

Study Area 2

Study Area 2 is located on an eolian second terrace overlooking the St. Mary's River. While farther from fresh water sources, Study Area 2 would have provided a relatively flat area situated on an elevated landform overlooking the St. Mary's River and easy access to river and wetland resources. Eolian soils have the potential to contain deeply buried and stratified deposits dating to the Archaic and possibly Paleoindian periods. Four precontact sites have been identified in the vicinity of Study Area 2. Sites 18ST1-205 and 18ST1-206 are located to the north across Mattapany Road and include Archaic through Woodland period components. Study Area 2 was once part of St. Barbara's Freehold and was included in the Slavonic Community. While the majority of Study Area 2 is outside of the official boundaries of 18ST1 and the St. Mary's City Historic District, several archaeological sites have been identified in the vicinity, including those mentioned above as well as three twentieth-century sites associated with the Slavonic Community to the east of Study Area 2. While Study Area 2 is within the boundary of a Phase I survey conducted in 1986 (Riordan and Hurry 1986), analysis of the report and original field records as well as interviews with the study authors and archaeology department members from 1986 indicates that Survey Area 2C was never investigated.

The majority of Study Area 2 is considered to have high archaeological sensitivity for both precontact and historic resources, with the southern portion noted as moderate due to slope and the northern portion along Mattapany Road labeled low sensitivity due to disturbance.

Recommendations

The majority of both Study Area 1 and Study Area 2 are considered to have high sensitivity for both precontact and historic archaeological resources. Areas of moderate sensitivity are present in the northern portion of Study Area 1 and the southern portion of Study Area 2 in areas of moderate slope. A small portion of Study Area 2 along Mattapany Road is considered to have low archaeological sensitivity due to significant landform modification during roadway construction and upgrades.

Phase IB excavation is recommended for areas considered to have high or moderate archaeological sensitivity. HSMC has requested that the area between Study Area 1 and Study Area 2 be included in the Phase IB excavation. **Pedestrian survey and judgmental STPs are recommended for areas of low archaeological sensitivity.**

If the scope extends beyond the current Study Area limits, Phase IB excavation is recommended in all areas of proposed ground disturbance due to the high archaeological sensitivity of the general area. HSMC has requested that if additional work extends into adjacent properties, the entirety of the property be surveyed. To conform to HSMC guidelines and to complement previously conducted archaeological surveys on nearby property, HSMC has requested that the Phase IB excavation include a limited number of 5 ft x 5 ft test units in addition to STPs. Additional investigations, including Phase II evaluation and Phase III data recovery, may be required based on the results of the Phase IB excavation. All excavations will include consultation with the MHT and HSMC. Methods and procedures will follow the Standards and Guidelines for the National Historic Landmark.

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APPENDIX A:

Qualifications of Investigators

Jasmine Gollup, M.A., RPA

Laboratory Director

Jasmine Gollup is the Laboratory Director for Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (AAHA). Ms. Gollup has 16 years of professional experience in cultural resource management and research projects in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast regions. Ms. Gollup has conducted archaeological laboratory work for 14 years and has been a contributing or primary author on technical reports for ten years. Her experience includes cultural material recovered from Phase I through III excavations conducted for compliance surveys for state and federal agencies. Ms. Gollup's professional qualifications meet the U.S. Department of the Interior criteria for archaeologists and historians and she is a Registered Professional Archaeologist. Ms. Gollup excels in the identification of cultural materials, the preparation of collections for curation at state, local, or private repositories, and historic archival research.

Representative Projects

Morton Farm – Prince George's County, MD:
Laboratory Director for Phase I archaeological investigation. Two multi-component archaeological sites were identified. Site 18PR1252 included a potentially stratified Archaic period component and was recommended for additional work. Conducted background and historical research and laboratory analysis of all recovered artifacts. Prepared artifacts and paperwork for curation. Contributing author for technical report.

East Pat Lofts Property – Frederick County, MD:
Laboratory Director for Phase I and II archaeological investigations. Phase I survey identified site 18FR1155 which was further investigated during Phase II excavation. The site was recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Conducted background and historical research and laboratory analysis of all recovered artifacts. Prepared artifacts and paperwork for curation. Contributing author for technical report.

Melrod – Stafford County, VA:
Laboratory Director for Phase II archaeological investigations at two multicomponent sites – 44ST1277 and 44ST1278. Neither were recommended for further work. Conducted laboratory analysis, supervised technicians in the lab, prepared collections and documentation for curation, conducted comparative analysis of regional sites, and contributed to technical report.

FirstLight Northfield Mountain and Turners Falls Project – Franklin County, MA:
Laboratory Director for Phase II archaeological investigations at 17 sites along the Connecticut River. Conducted laboratory analysis, historic research, and contributed to technical report. Prepared artifacts and documentation for curation.

Pig Point, Anne Arundel County, Maryland: Phase III investigations of the deeply stratified Pig Point prehistoric site on the Patuxent River with Anne Arundel County Department of Planning and Zoning. Included field and laboratory work, as well as supervision of volunteers and interns in the lab.

Historic St. Mary's City/St. Mary's College of Maryland, St. Mary's County, Maryland:
Phase III level archaeological investigations for St. Mary's College of Maryland. Mitigation of several seventeenth century sites prior to construction. Tasks included field and laboratory work, as well as supervision of technicians in the lab.

Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.

Education

M.A., 2011, Archaeology, Cornell University

B.A., 2009, Sociology/Anthropology and History, Elizabethtown College

Registrations

Register of Professional Archaeologists #39454409

Skills

Artifact Identification
Curation and Collections Management
Technical Writing
Historic Research

Years of Experience

Total: 16 With Firm: 4

Contact

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Emily Masters, MA, RPA

Senior Archaeologist

Ms. Emily Masters is an archaeologist for Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (AAHA). Ms. Masters has ten years of professional experience, with eleven years' experience in cultural resource management and research projects in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeast regions. Ms. Masters has been contributing to technical reports and directing archaeological fieldwork for seven years. She has been a contributing or co-author on hundreds of technical reports, including Phase IA, IB, II, and III archaeological surveys. Ms. Master's expertise lies in field survey and resource evaluation, and has experience excavating and analyzing cultural material from historic and precontact period sites in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire. Ms. Masters is also experienced in using GPS and GIS in archaeological contexts. Ms. Masters' professional qualifications meet the U.S. Department of the Interior criteria for archaeologists and she is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

Representative Projects

Phase III Archaeological Data Recovery of Site 44PW2049 – Prince William County, VA: Project Archaeologist in charge of the Phase III at Site 44PW2049, a late eighteenth- to mid-nineteenth-century site. Documentary research revealed that during the time of occupation, the site was owned by Thomas Larkin who held between 50 and 100 people in slavery in the early nineteenth-century. The site was recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP based on lack of post-occupational disturbances, discrete date of occupation, and potential association with disenfranchised communities following the Phase II investigations. The Phase III data recovery combined geochemical soil analysis, metal detector survey, close interval STP excavations, hand-trenching, and 850 sq. ft of block excavation. The technical report includes a regional comparative analysis, with particular emphasis on sites known to or thought to have been occupied by enslaved people in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Phase II Investigations of Sites 44ST1277 and 44ST1278 –Stafford County, VA: Directed fieldwork of the Phase II investigation of two multicomponent sites, both consisting of a precontact camp and historic artifact scatters. Fieldwork consisted of a combined 240 STPs and 18 TUs at the two sites. Co-author on technical report which included a synthesis and drainage analysis of precontact occupation of the Potomac Creek-Beaverdam Run Drainage. To place sites 44ST1277 and 44ST1278 in context, a comprehensive study of recorded precontact archaeological sites within the drainage was conducted, including an analysis of the drainage's hydrology, elevation, and soils.

Future Expansion of the Dobson Development Area – Prince George's County, MD: Conducted a Phase I archaeological investigations of the proposed 730-acre development area. Assisted in the development of an archaeological sensitivity assessment to direct field efforts. Investigations resulted in the identification of three six sites. One Late Woodland site was recommended for avoidance or additional testing due to the recovery of diagnostic materials indicative of an underrepresent time period in the vicinity of the survey area.

Raines Corner Phase II, Monroe County, WV: Crew Chief for Phase I and Phase II level archaeological investigations of a bridge replacement project in south-eastern West Virginia. Phase I survey identified one previously undocumented archaeological site yielding precontact artifacts from sub-plowzone contexts suggesting the vertical integrity of cultural deposits. Phase II evaluation of the site resulted in the recovery of 3,000 precontact artifact. The site was determined eligible for NRHP under Criterion D and avoided through construction re-design.

Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.

Education

MA, 2020, Applied Archaeology, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

BA, 2014, Anthropology, West Chester University

Registrations

Register of Professional Archaeologists #58089080

Skills

Survey and Resource Evaluation

Technical Writing

GIS

Years of Experience

Total: 11 With Firm: 5

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