

SNOW HILL PARK

MASTER PLAN

SEPTEMBER 2023

PREPARED FOR:



St. Mary's County Department of Recreation and Parks
23150 Leonard Hall Drive
Leonardtown, MD 20650
<http://www.co.saint-marys.md.us/recreate/>

PREPARED BY:



A. Morton Thomas & Associates, Inc.
800 King Farm Boulevard, 4th Floor
Rockville, MD, 20850
www.amtengineering.com

email: amt1@amtengineering.com ph: 301.881.2545 fax: 301.881.0814

Adopted by Commissioners of St. Mary's County on September 12, 2023

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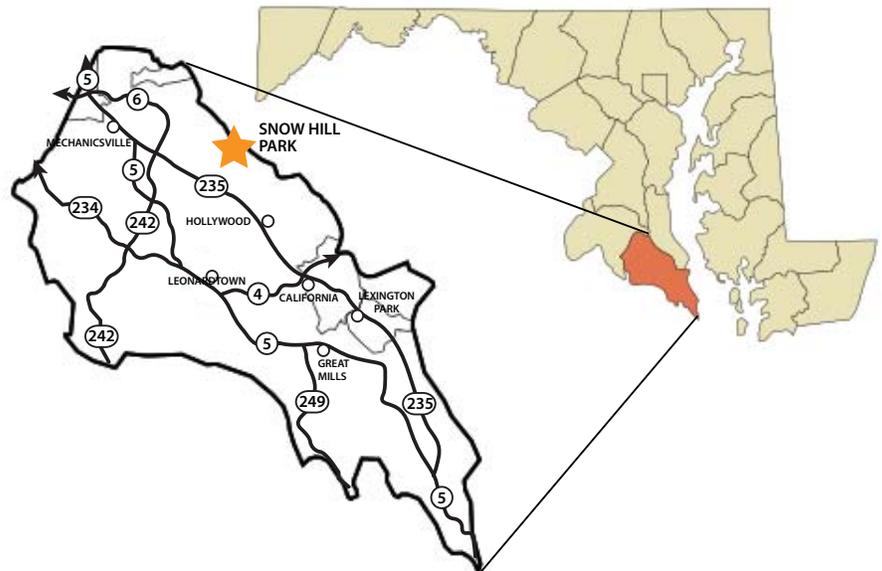
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View to Roslin Pond

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Snow Hill Park, located at 26590 S. Sandgates Rd, Mechanicsville, MD, was acquired by the Commissioners of St. Mary's County from a private owner in March 2017 through a partnership with the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the United States Navy. There is a DNR Deed of Conservation Easement on the property. The easement outlines the need for the easement and permissive activities. These allowed activities include passive leisure, waterfront recreation, preserving natural resources, and protecting the Chesapeake Bay watershed. The park was opened for limited access in July 2017 and has been open during subsequent summers.



The approximately 163.35-acre site was previously an active farm for both produce and horses. Farming activities are ongoing as St. Mary's County has leased just under 30 acres of the park to be actively farmed. Snow Hill has thirteen buildings or structures, which are in average or good condition. Three of the structures are houses and are vacant. Portions of one house dates to the nineteenth century, but otherwise all construction occurred in the mid-twentieth century or later. The property is not considered to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to a lack of demonstrated historic significance (refer to Appendix G).

The County selected A. Morton Thomas & Associates, Inc. (AMT) to develop a Master Plan and provide a phased plan to guide the development of the site. The design and engineering team visited the site several times, as did an archaeology team and survey crew.

In 2015, the DNR conducted a bathymetric survey and developed a concept for a boat ramp and associated parking lot (refer to Appendix B). The closest County run boat ramp was previously located at Cape St. Mary's in Mechanicsville, however that lease ended in 2019 and the owner opted to not renew it. In 2021, St. Mary's Department of Recreation and Parks received an earmarked \$500,000 grant from the Waterway Improvement Fund for the construction of a boat ramp at the park.

AMT Engineering worked with St. Mary's Department of Recreation and Parks to develop a master plan for the site that would allow beach and boating access but also preserve the forest and wetlands of the site. Wetlands and forest are located along the edges of the property and the portion nearest to S. Sandgates Rd. Roslin Creek and the pond are located along the northern border of the property. Additionally, community members and stakeholders were included in the design process to ensure that the park would address the wants and needs of the community (refer to Appendix E).

Two concepts were developed with preliminary estimates and shared with the community (refer to Appendix D). The preferred option was Concept 1: Passive Recreation Plan; this plan was selected by the community and further developed based on community and stakeholder feedback. This option was refined, cost estimate updated, and presented as the final concept (refer to Appendix F). Phase 1 of the Master Plan will include the boat ramp, boat parking, and parking for beach access as they are top priorities for the County. Construction documents and permitting began in June 2021.



View of the Beach on the Patuxent River from the Tree Line



View of the Agricultural Fields from the Entry Road

PROJECT TEAM

CLIENT



St. Mary's County Department of Recreation and Parks
23150 Leonard Hall Drive
Leonardtown, MD 20650

PRIME CONSULTANT



A. Morton Thomas & Associates, Inc.
800 King Farm Boulevard, 4th Floor
Rockville, MD, 20850

ARCHAEOLOGY



Applied Archaeology And History Associates, Inc.
31 Old Solomons Island Road Suite A
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER



Bob Taylor Engineering, Inc.
22688 Three Notch Road
Lexington Park, Md

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EXISTING CONDITIONS

The approximately 163-acre Snow Hill Park was acquired by the Commissioners of St. Mary's County in March 2017 through a partnership with the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the United States Navy. There is a DNR Deed of Conservation Easement on the property. The easement outlines the need for the easement and permissive activities. These activities include: passive leisure, waterfront recreation, preserving natural resources, and protecting the Chesapeake Bay watershed. Nearly 30-acres of land continues to be actively farmed. The park was opened for limited access in July 2017 and has been open during summers since.

There are currently 13 existing buildings on site, three houses and a number of agricultural buildings and barns (Refer to Appendix A & Appendix G). None are occupied at present.

For the purposes of this Master Plan Report development, Phase 1 – The Boat Ramp will be considered an existing condition because it is funded and design for construction is under way (refer to Appendix B).

DATA COLLECTION & METHODOLOGY

AMT compiled available records of “mappable” features from sources to include St. Mary's County GIS (<http://www.stmarysmd.com/gis/>), Maryland DNR Geospatial Data (<http://dnrweb.dnr.state.md.us/gis/data/data.asp>), USDA Web Soil Survey (<http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>) and Maryland's Environmental Resource and Land Information Network (MERLIN). This information was used to create maps of the various elements on site (see Appendix A). Among other data, the maps include:

Critical Area: land within 1000 feet of the tidal influence of the Chesapeake Bay was determined to be crucial because development in this “critical area” has direct and immediate effects on the health of the Bay

Forest: areas of land covered by trees, understory plants, and groundcovers

Wetlands & Streams: tidal and non-tidal wetlands and corresponding buffers

Flood plain: areas of low-lying ground adjacent to water that are likely to flood

Steep Slopes & Soils: areas that could be highly erodible or less likely to drain after the soil is saturated, hydric soils that limit construction suitability

Habitats: rare, threatened, and endangered species and forest interior dwelling species

The information gathered was collected into a composite map showing the entire project area with all of the aforementioned areas to show the most suitable places for construction.



Park Entrance



View of Active Farm Lands to Patuxent River from Entry Road

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ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MARYLAND



Archaeological Investigation Findings Map of Locus 1

AMT verified the mappable features via on-site investigations in the spring of 2021 to ensure the accuracy of the remotely gathered information. AMT personnel walked the site with St. Mary's County personnel to gain their perspective.

SURVEY

AMT's survey crew conducted a site survey in the spring of 2021 of the boat ramp area, kayak launch area, and adjacent fields to develop construction plans for Phase 1 – The Boat Ramp. The survey crew also conducted a bathymetric survey to determine the depth of water for the intended boat ramp area.

ARCHAEOLOGY

This archaeological investigation was designed to identify archaeological resources in the Study Area and assess their significance for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The site has been occupied since possibly the Middle Woodland Period (200 BCE – 500 CE) and 1650 by colonists.

In April 2021, Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately 50 of the park's 163-acres. The Study Area encompasses woodland, agricultural fields, and landscaped areas surrounding a historic structural complex overlooking the Patuxent River in Maryland Archaeological Research Unit 9, the Riverine Patuxent Drainage. The entire Study Area falls within the Maryland Inventory of Historic Places (MIHP)-listed Snow Hill Farm (MIHP SM-933) property.

The Study Area was divided into five archaeological survey areas with systematic shovel test pit (STP) excavations conducted in survey Areas A-D and a pedestrian survey in survey Area E and resulted in the identification



Map of Resource Conservation Area (RCA)

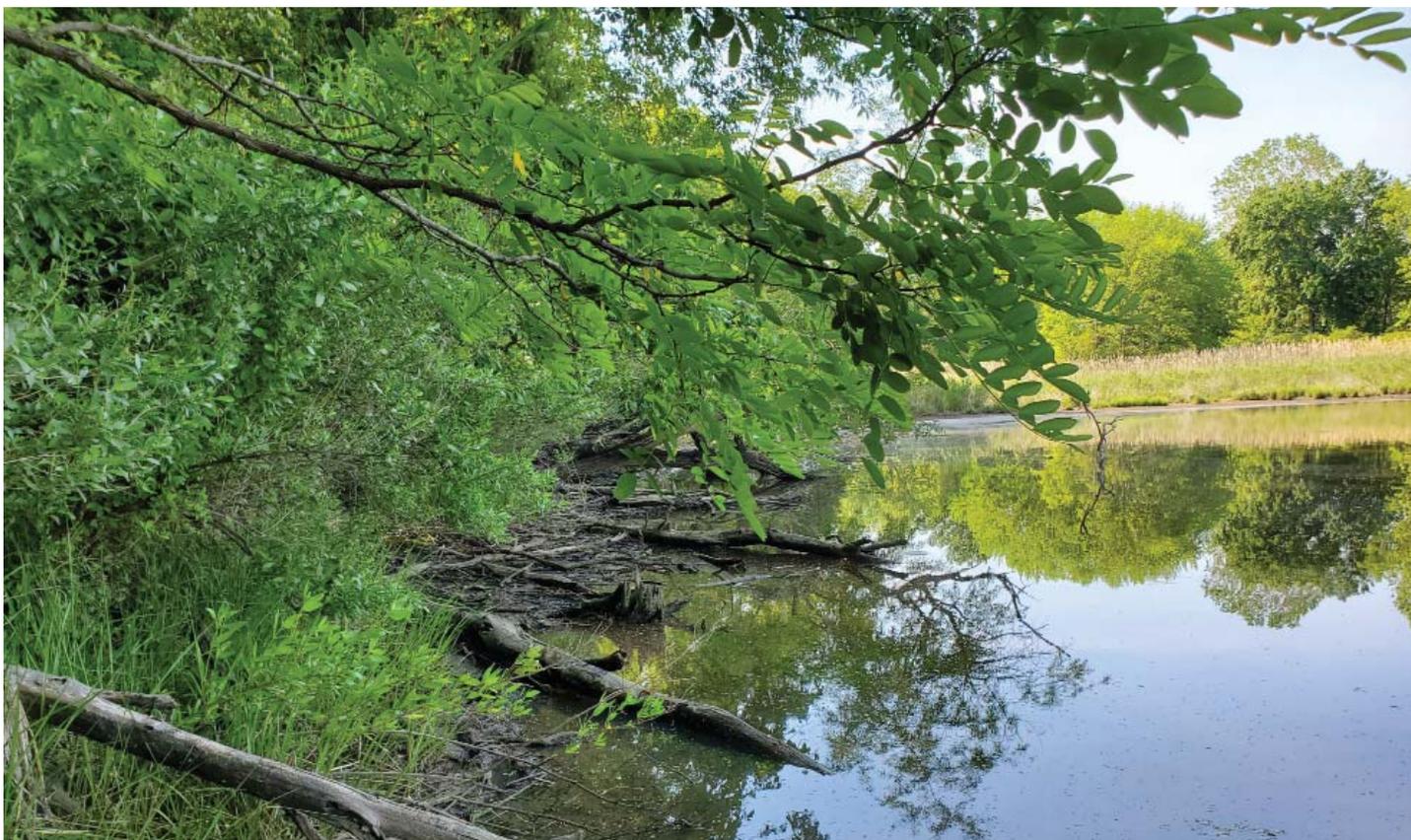
of five new archaeological sites (18ST924, 18ST925, 18ST926, 18ST927, and 18ST928) and 10 isolated finds (8 historic and 2 precontact). The 10 isolated finds represent causal discard of cultural material with little research potential. These resources are recommended as ineligible for NRHP-listing, and for no further archaeological investigation. One site (18ST927) represents a multicomponent site consisting of a nineteenth- to twentieth-century farm and vacation house featuring a locus of concentrated precontact artifacts (Locus 1). For the map of archaeological resources identified during the Snow Hill Community Park Phase 1 refer to Appendix C.

Locus 1 may represent an in situ precontact short-term resource procurement camp possibly dating to the Middle Woodland period with potential to elucidate artifact distribution patterning that could provide meaningful data about precontact lifeways in St. Mary's County and, as such, is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. It is recommended that disturbance to Locus 1 of Site 18ST927 be avoided.

For the full Archaeological Report refer to Appendix H.

CRITICAL AREA

Of the 163 acres of the Snow Hill site, approximately 93-acres are within the Critical Area. Within the Critical Area, Snow Hill Park is designated as a Resource Conservation Area (RCA, map above). RCAs are the largest land classification in the critical area (approximately 80%) and are areas characterized by nature-dominated environments, such as wetlands, forests, and abandoned fields, and resource utilization activities, such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and aquaculture. In order to preserve the land and protect the Bay, the land use regulations are the most restrictive and performance standards that address lot coverage, forest and developed woodland retention/replacement, construction on steep



Wetlands at Pond Edge on Roslin Creek



Entrance Road in Woods off of S. Sandgates Road

slopes, stormwater management, and habitat protection have been created for development. Because this is a public park project, the restrictions will not impact the design direction as much as they would with private development. However, the amount of impervious surface will be limited to 15% of the parcel, but that should not impact the County's intended uses.

However, under COMAR Sec. 27.02.02.02., development by the County within the park property will be required to be consistent with the provisions and requirements of the County's Critical Area program. Before initiating or approving these actions, the county must obtain certification that the actions are consistent with the local Critical Area program. A description of the proposed development and the request for local certification shall be submitted to the Critical Area Commission (CAC). If the CAC determines that the proposed development is major development as defined in COMAR 27.02.04, then the CAC will review, and may give approval to, the projects according to the provisions of that chapter. For any proposed development by the County which is prohibited from occurring by the local Critical Area (such as new clearing of woody vegetation or placement of new impervious surfaces in the Critical Area Buffer), the County may seek conditional approval for the project from the CAC.

The Critical Area Buffer means an area that based on conditions present at the time of development, is immediately landward from mean high water of tidal waters, the edge of each bank of a tributary stream, or

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the landward boundary of a tidal wetland. The Critical Area Buffer exists or may be established in natural vegetation to protect a stream, tidal wetland, tidal waters, or terrestrial environment from human disturbance. The Critical Area Buffer includes an area of at least 100 feet, even if that area was previously disturbed by human activity; and expansion for contiguous areas, including a steep slope, hydric soil, highly erodible soil, non-tidal wetland, or a Non-tidal Wetland of Special State Concern as defined in COMAR 26.23.01.01. Disturbances are prohibited in the Critical Area Buffer on public lands unless a conditional approval is granted by the CAC.

For Snow Hill Park, since it is located on the water, the eastern third of the site is located within the Critical Area. However, the Critical Area Buffer includes the remainder of the site due to the soil conditions.

For maps of Existing Conditions refer to Appendix A.

FOREST

Forested areas are extremely important to the health of the Chesapeake Bay. It is important when developing an area within the RCA to maintain and increase forest cover to bolster various species habitats, stormwater infiltration, shoreline stabilization, nutrient absorption, and water temperature mediation. All tree cover is subject to critical area regulations for replacement depending on the number of trees on the property and the size of the trees being removed.

Forest covers approximately 86 acres of the site, concentrated the southern end of the park and along the eastern boundary. The size and location of the tract of forest qualifies as habitat for forest interior dwelling species (FIDS). They require large forests (50+ acres of forest with at least 10 acres of habitat or riparian forests that are at least 300 total feet with 50+ acres of total forested area) to have a habitat that is optimal for reproduction and survival. There are approximately 25 species of FIDS birds that potentially breed in the critical area and about half of them are highly area sensitive meaning they are most vulnerable to forest loss, fragmentation, and habitat degradation. Much effort should be taken to prevent the removal of the high-quality FIDS habitat and mitigation for lost/converted habitat is required.

Trees located in the critical area buffer generally cannot be removed unless they are dead, dying, diseased, or hazardous. A buffer management plan is required for removal of all vegetation within the buffer with exception of mowing an existing lawn. The following are the tree replacement criteria within the critical area:

- Clearing of up to 20% of existing forest requires 1:1 replacement
- Clearing between 20% and 30% of existing forest requires 1.5:1 replacement
- Clearing over 30% of existing forest requires 3:1 replacement and conditional approval



Wetlands

WETLANDS & STREAMS

Snow Hill Park is bounded by a stream to the southeast, Second Creek, that cuts through the site to the south and Roslin Pond to the northwest. It ends at the Patuxent River. There are wetlands on both edges of the property.

Wetlands are areas of transition between the land and the water that provide essential habitat for fish, birds, and other wildlife. They also have additional benefits of controlling floods, filtering pollutants, and providing recreational opportunities.

Tidal wetlands are found along the shorelines of the Chesapeake and Coastal Bays and their tidal tributaries. Non-tidal wetlands are wetlands that are not affected by the tides like tidal wetlands. Tidal wetlands are located near the Patuxent River and non-tidal wetlands located further inland on the site along the stream and pond. The tidal wetlands are located in estuaries.

The pond on the north-eastern edge of the park has primarily tidal marsh soil and the wetland along the Patuxent River has beaches soil. Primary species are *Spartina patens*, *Phragmites australis*, *Baccharis halimifolia*, and *Diospyros virginiana*. The non-tidal, upland, wetland species are *Festuca arundinacea*, *Phragmites australis*, *Juniperus virginiana*, *Sambucus canadensis*, *Morella pensylvanica*, *Robinia pseudoacacia*,

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Diospyros virginiana, and *Quercus alba*. And the soils in the pond and tidal wetlands are Sassafra Sandy Loam.

FLOODPLAIN

Beach and river adjacent areas are shown on FEMA Flood Hazard Maps as areas of potential flooding (Appendix A). This hazard continues up through the pond and wetlands toward the north of the site. It does not extend very far into the area that St. Mary's County plans to develop, however, with rising sea levels and storm surges, intermittent flooding should be considered when designing any structures in or near the floodplain.

STEEP SLOPES & SOILS

Steep slopes and erodible soils can lead to runoff that will eventually pollute the Chesapeake Bay. Within the critical area, development on slopes of 15% and greater is prohibited. The critical area buffer is extended to encompass ecologically sensitive areas such as steep slopes and soils with development constraints.

There are highly erodible soils covering approximately 74 acres of the site. Luckily, most of those soils are located in the forested area and are not going to be considered for development. The primary type of highly erodible soil is Evesboro-Westphalia complex (EwE2), which has 20 to 45 percent slopes and is currently moderately eroded but has severe erosion hazard.

There is also hydric soil located along most of the bodies of water: the pond, wetlands, and stream. The pond has primarily tidal marsh soil and the wetland along the Patuxent River has beaches soil, both of which are considered hydric. There is a small finger of hydric soil that comes into the area St. Mary's County may want to develop. Further soil testing should be done if any structures are to be built there.

HABITATS

Significant plant and wildlife species that have been identified for protection include relatively undisturbed and large tracts of forest which support breeding populations of forest interior-dwelling birds (vireos, warblers, flycatchers, woodpeckers, etc.), certain plant and animal communities that are the best example of their kind in Maryland, and other areas determined to be of local significance. The river adjacent to the park is noted as an area of waterfowl stage and concentration.

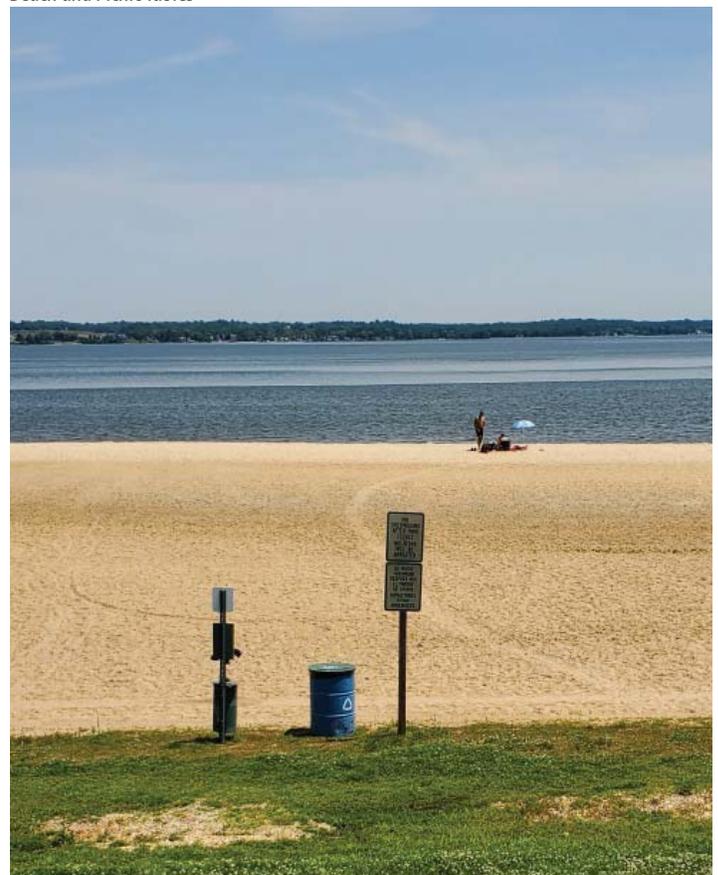
RECREATIONAL USES

St. Mary's County opened Snow Hill Park for limited access in July 2017 and has been open during summers since. The primary draw of the site for seasonal use is the beach. There are picnic tables, grills, a covered picnic area, and porta johns on site as amenities.

There are trails through the forested area at the southern end of the site. Local residents use the site trails year-round for walking.



Beach and Picnic Tables



Existing Beach Use

The closest County run boat ramp was previously located at Cape St. Mary's in Mechanicsville, however that lease ended in 2019 and the owner opted to not renew it. In 2021, St. Mary's Department of Recreation and Parks received a \$500,000 grant from the Waterway Improvement Fund that was earmarked for the boat ramp specifically. Snow Hill Park's location on the Patuxent River makes it an ideal spot for a County-owned boat ramp and to connect residents to the water.

SUMMARY OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

Snow Hill Park is a beautiful parcel of land with several significant environmental features. Critical Area, wetlands, and FIDS all limit the amount of development possible on site. Soils, forest, and the archaeological site also impact the developable land. However, most of these environmentally sensitive areas that would impact design overlap with one another and are located along the edges of the property.

These limiting factors of forest, beach, and water is what brings park users to the site. As such, it has been determined that Snow Hill Park will retain as much of the original natural and agricultural character as possible when developing a water front park and these natural features will be celebrated.

PARK VISION

The vision for the park is primarily to provide recreational opportunities to the citizens of St. Mary's County with beach and water access to the Patuxent River and Chesapeake Bay that is ecologically integrated, aesthetically pleasing, and inclusive for visitors of all ages and abilities while maintaining the agricultural aesthetic of the land.

The following are goals and guidelines for the master plan of the park:

- Provide environmentally sensitive solutions to mitigate developmental impacts in the Critical Area.
- Provide a multi-generational recreational opportunity to the beach and water.
- Provide a boat ramp for the community (first priority amenity).
- Provide a community kayak launch (first priority amenity).
- Provide gathering spaces for individuals and families.
- Provide ADA accessible paths and site facilities for visitors of all physical abilities.
- Provide a playground area for children and their caregivers.
- Provide trails to access the natural world.
- Preserve the Environmental Factors that make Snow Hill unique.
- Provide educational opportunities about both the natural world and agriculture.

DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

AMT met with the Department of Recreation and Parks on site to get a feel for this unique parcel of land. AMT pulled GIS records to review the existing environmental conditions (Appendix A) and reviewed the MD DNR boat ramp conceptual design (Appendix B). Applied Archeology conducted their study of the site (Appendix H) and located one area of historic significance, Locus 1.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

After reviewing all of the existing informant and discussing priorities with the County, AMT developed two concepts for the site (Appendix D). The first had an emphasis on Passive Recreation and developing as little of the parcel as possible while still meeting the needs of the County. The second had an emphasis on Active Recreation and had many more development opportunities. The two concepts were presented to the County and to a group of Citizen Stakeholders. Both the County and the Stakeholders were given the opportunity to comment on the plans. The Citizen Stakeholders received an online survey to review the plans, express preferences, and discuss concerns (for survey responses refer to Appendix E).

Based on comments from these groups, a final concept was developed that combined elements from both concepts. The agreed upon approach was to maintain the existing aesthetic of open, undeveloped agricultural fields but to provide County residents with recreational opportunities. This was achieved by providing primarily passive recreation such as beach access, trails, and agricultural education elements that would not greatly change the existing conditions. The boat ramp and associated parking lot has been designed to be screened from the entrance road and includes a buffer planting to minimize its impact on the view-shed.

The final concept plan was present to the County and at a public meeting on October 12, 2021 where it was well received by staff and citizens. The plan was broken into phases so that the County can develop different areas over time based upon their needs at the time funding is available (Appendix F).

Public involvement had great influence on the design of the Master Plan for Snow Hill Park. The stakeholder group was consulted at every phase of design and the greater public was presented the Master Plan and was given an opportunity to comment. The buffer and orientation of the boat parking lot were direct results of community concern that water views would be negatively impacted by development.

LEGEND

- ① Beach
- ② Locus 1
- ③ Boat Ramp
- ④ Boat Parking
- ⑤ Kayak Launch
- ⑥ Picnic Areas
- ⑦ Playground
- ⑧ Agricultural Education Center
- ⑨ Visitor Center
- ⑩ Gatehouse
- ⑪ Educational Garden Fields
- ⑫ Multipurpose Fields
Overflow Parking
- ⑬ Overlook Plaza & Stage Area
- ⑭ Restroom
- ⑮ Hammock Grove
- ⑯ Wedding Venue
- ⑰ Ornamental Gardens
- ⑱ Disc Golf Course
- ⑲ Ropes Course
- ⑳ Horse Trail
- ㉑ Nature Trails
- ㉒ Nature Pavilion
- ㉓ Planted Visual Buffer
- ㉔ Nature Center
- ㉕ Wetland Trails
- ㉖ Living Shoreline
- ㉗ Expanded Beach
- ㉘ Main Road Improvements
- ㉙ Intersection Improvements

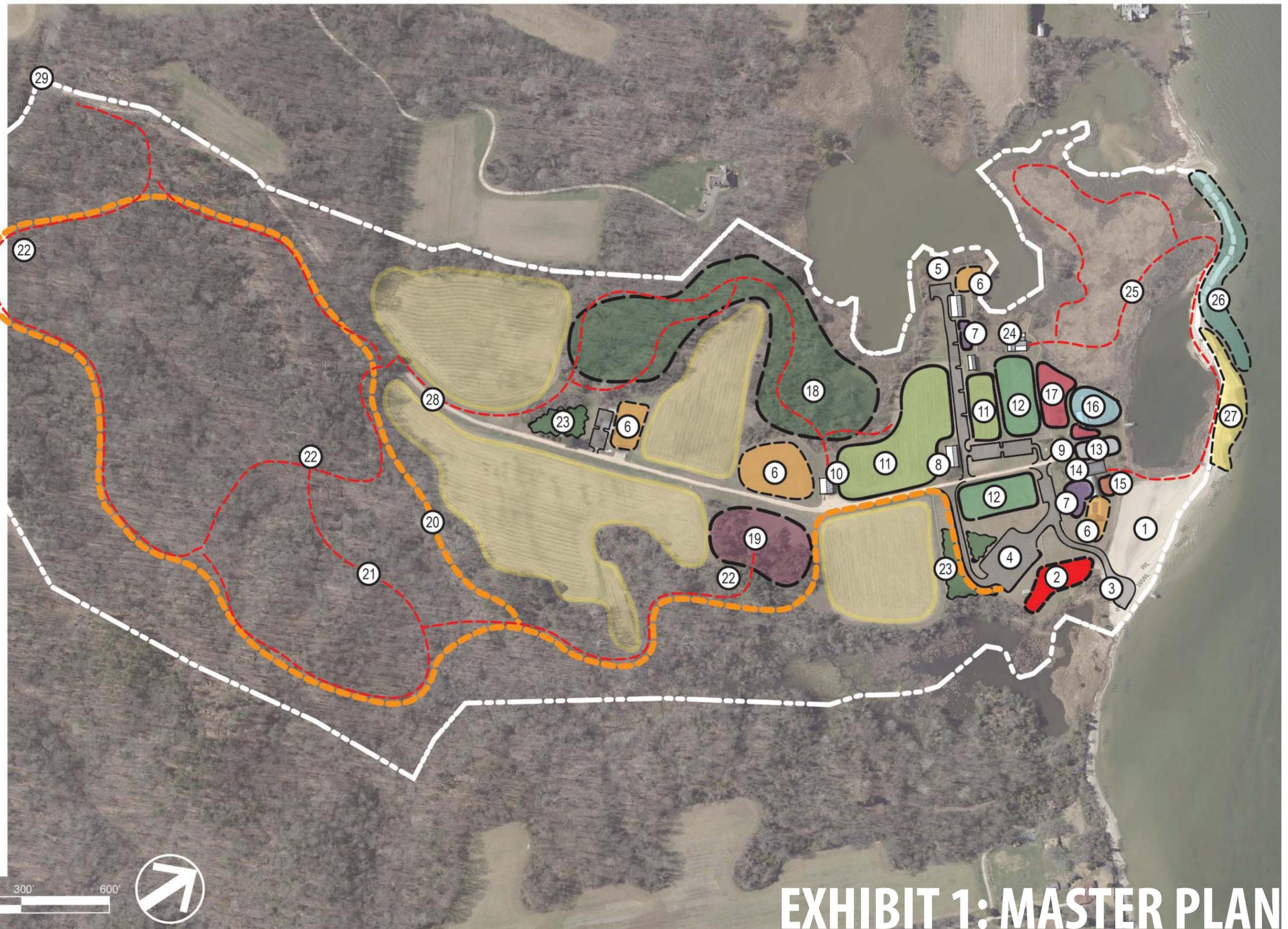


EXHIBIT 1: MASTER PLAN

MASTER PLAN PROGRAM

Based on natural constraints, site character, community input, and client preferences, AMT developed the following Master Plan for Snow Hill Park:

① BEACH

The existing beach at Snow Hill Park is approximately 2.4-acres.



② LOCUS 1

Locus 1 has a potentially significant historical feature as it may have been the site of a short-term resource procurement camp possibly dating to the Middle Woodland and it may be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Disturbance of this area is not recommended and it was avoided in this Master Plan.

③ BOAT RAMP

The St. Mary's County Board of Commissioners has determined that Snow Hill Park is the best location for a new County boat ramp due to the closing of the St. Mary's facility. This Boat Ramp will be located at the far end of the beach to keep as much active beach space available as possible. The ramp will be concrete and include a turning circle, ramp into water, pier, and two handicapped parking spaces.



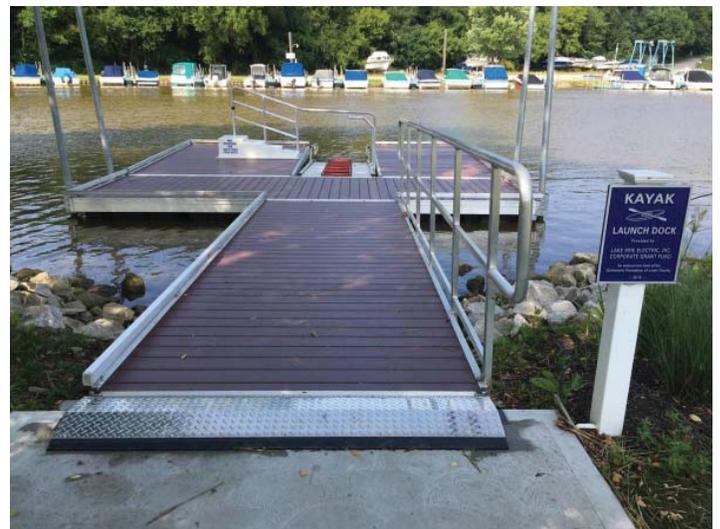
Boat Ramp from Visit Connecticut

④ BOAT PARKING

St. Mary's County wanted to be able to park approximately 25 boat trailers on site. This parking lot provides 24 angled, back-in parking 15'x55' boat trailer spots. The lot is angled to minimize its visual impact. Buffer plantings will further hide the parked trailers from visitors entering the site.

⑤ KAYAK LAUNCH

The kayak launch will be located on Roslin Pond. The facility will have a concrete pad and launch. There will be an associated parking area as well.



Kayak Launch in Ohio

⑥ PICNIC AREAS

There are four main picnic areas included in the Master Plan. These areas will include picnic tables, shelters, and grills. The locations were selected to be near major uses, such as the beach, kayak launch, and disc golf course. The largest picnic area is centrally located and will serve the ropes course and agricultural areas. By placing the picnic areas near activities, St Mary's County will give visitors the option of staying at the park through mealtimes or for multiple activities.

The existing structures near the picnic areas will be turned into pavilions.

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7 PLAYGROUND

Playgrounds for toddlers and older children will be provided on the site. There are two playgrounds proposed, both near parking and picnic areas to make access easier for caretakers.



A Natural Playground by Beanstalk Builders

11 EDUCATIONAL GARDEN FIELDS

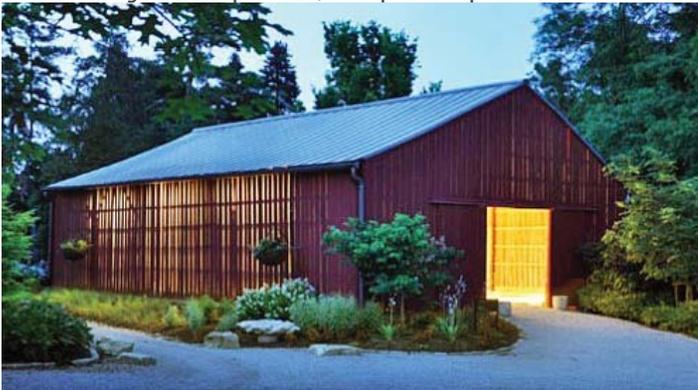
The new Snow Hill Park should embrace the agricultural tradition of the site. In addition to being surrounded by active farming, site visitors will be able to participate in agricultural practices. The activity could teach children and adults about where food comes from, traditional and contemporary farming methods.

Opportunities:

- Farming Demonstrations
- Programs for Kids
- Programs for Teachers
- Programs for Adults
- Programs on Sustainable Farming Practices
- Community Garden
- Community Farm
- Farm Animals

8 AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION CENTER

The Agricultural Education Center will be located in the middle of the Educational Garden Fields in an existing farm building and within view of the active agricultural fields. This Center will be the hub of education about local agricultural practices, both past and present.



Renovated Tobacco Barn Outside at Yew Dell Gardens

9 VISITOR CENTER

The visitor center will house restrooms, displays about the site and area history, and traveling exhibits, in addition to information about the recreational opportunities at the park. The building will be new construction and designed to reflect the agricultural heritage of the site.

10 GATEHOUSE

There is currently a gatehouse at the park. County workers control site access and collect money from park-goers as they enter the park. Fares and monitoring access are important to the protection and support of the park.



Educational Agriculture at Sprout City Farms



Existing Gatehouse at Snow Hill Park

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12 MULTI-PURPOSE FIELDS AND OVERFLOW PARKING

Grass fields will be used for a number of different events, kids and adult sports and camps. It could be a lawn for a small concert venue or movies in the park. The field could also be used for overflow parking.

13 OVERLOOK PLAZA & STAGE AREA

Behind the visitor center will be a larger paved area that overlooks the pond out to the Patuxent River. The Plaza could be converted to hold tents, a stage for concerts, or have tables and benches.

14 RESTROOM

The restroom will be located near the beach. The facilities should be designed to fit into the farm aesthetic. The restrooms could have a shower house added in a later phase.

15 HAMMOCK GROVE

Near the beach, there will be a cluster of hammocks for lounging. The area will be partially shaded and could potentially include charging stations. It is a low impact but unique feature for the area.



Hammock Grove at Governors Island



Wedding Venue Onancock, Virginia

16 WEDDING VENUE

The County would like to reuse existing house as a bridal cottage. Existing tree behind house will make a perfect setting for weddings. Tent, dance floor, and reception area would be located in the grass field.

17 ORNAMENTAL GARDENS

Ornamental Gardens surround the wedding venue to work double duty by providing a beautiful backdrop for the wedding ceremony and photographs and would also act as a buffer between the wedding venue and other, more intensive, recreational uses. They could also act as a horticultural display or a cutting garden.

18 DISC GOLF COURSE

Disc Golf is a recreational activity that can be implemented in a low-impact manner. Disc Golf is a growing sport that would require a "tee" and a "hole" that consists of a basket, these tees and baskets can be placed in the forest.



Ropes Course by Lake Geneva Canopy Tours

19 ROPES COURSE

A Ropes Course is an active recreational option; however, it is a relatively low impact way to use the edge of the forested area. A unique recreational opportunity will make the park a popular destination within and from outside the county. There is the possibility of partnering with an adventure/ropes course company.

20 HORSE TRAIL

St. Mary's County is interested in providing local equestrians trails to ride horses. This master plan proposes putting a horse trail around the perimeter of the site.



Horse Trail by National Park Service

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21 NATURE TRAILS

Trails for walking and hiking already exist in the wooded portion of the site. These trails will be expanded and added upon to create a system that will loop together the site.

22 NATURE PAVILION

There will be nature pavilions located along the nature trails. These pavilions could be simple or elaborate, from a picnic shelter to a treehouse. The nature pavilions could be available for rental for private events.



Nature Pavilion at Elmer W Oliver Nature Park by Dunaway Associates

23 PLANTED VISUAL BUFFER

Plants and trees will be used to buffer view sheds and between various park uses. The planted buffers will be used to screen the parking lots, including boat parking, from the main park road.

24 NATURE CENTER

If possible, the existing building will be turned into a nature center where children and adults can be educated on the local ecosystem. Learning about the species and environmental features they will see on the wetland trails and living shoreline will enhance visitors' experience and understanding of the environment they are inhabiting.

25 WETLAND TRAILS

Add a system of nature trails along the pond, stream, and wetland area. Include educational signage. Further investigation would need to be done to determine if boardwalk was required.



Wetland Trail at Creole Nature Trail in the Crookston Times



Living Shoreline by the Virginia Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts

26 LIVING SHORELINE

A living shoreline is a constructed coastal edge made of natural materials like rock, sand, and plants. Natural infrastructure solutions like living shorelines provide wildlife habitat, as well as natural resilience to communities near the waterfront. Snow Hill Park will showcase an example of an innovative and cost-effective technique for coastal management. Their benefits include purifying water, buffering floods, reducing erosion, storing carbon, and attracting wildlife to habitat. There may be funding or grants available for this type of project.

27 EXPANDED BEACH

Beach restoration and shore line protection to create additional beach area. The expanded beach is 1.55-acres of additional sand that will be available for park users to use.



Kitty Hawk Beach Restoration Photo by The Coastal Review

MASTER PLAN FOR SNOW HILL PARK

ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

MAIN ROAD IMPROVEMENTS

The entrance road is currently a one-lane, gravel road beyond an asphalt entrance. Local stakeholders were concerned about the ability of trucks with boat trailers to pass each other on the road. Recreation and Parks initially plans to design pull-offs for the trucks to pass each other while the road will stay gravel. Additionally, the section through the woods nearest the intersection will be widened to 20 feet with swales on either side. However, a study should be conducted to ensure safe passing. Other options considered were:

- Widening the Full Road to 20'
- Paving the Road Asphalt

At present, Recreation and Parks would like to keep the warm-tone gravel road to maintain the existing character of the park. Changing the road to asphalt would make the park feel more developed. However, if there is substantial wear and tear on the gravel surface, asphalt or another option may be considered.

INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS

The intersection with S. Sandgates Road is not inside the park. However, a number of citizen stakeholders brought up their concern with both increased traffic on S. Sandgates Road and the visibility of turning vehicles. At present, the Department of Public Works & Transportation is conducting a traffic study. They also plan to work with the Department of Recreation and Parks to ensure that turning into and out of the park is safe. At present, Recreation and Parks plans to clear the sight triangles by removing trees and bushes at the driveway to improve visibility. Improving intersection safety is a priority one development and is currently being reviewed.

PHASED PLAN APPROACH

The master plan for Snow Hill Park is intended to be a big picture vision for the property that the Department of Recreation and Parks will complete as budget allows. In order to help guide the construction of the master plan, it has been broken down into phases (for plan refer to Appendix F). These phases do not have to be sequential and can be completed as the county's priorities and budget allow.



The Main Entrance Road from near the water, looking towards S. Sandgates Road

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

In a rapidly changing climate, it is critical to investigate how a site could change in the near and distant future. Due to its location, Snow Hill Park will be impacted by Sea-Level Rise. One of the major factors in Sea-Level Rise is Global Warming which is directly related to Carbon Footprints. The second environmental study conducted was to see how Snow Hill Park was contributing to Global Warming.

SEA LEVEL RISE

With sea-level rise (SLR) becoming an increasing threat to coastal Maryland, a study was done in December 2021 through January 2022 to explore the vulnerability of the Snow Hill site. This study was accomplished through a literature review of SLR projections by state and federal sources, and then information was shared through the creation of graphics using a digital 3D model, different rendering programs, and Auto-CAD.

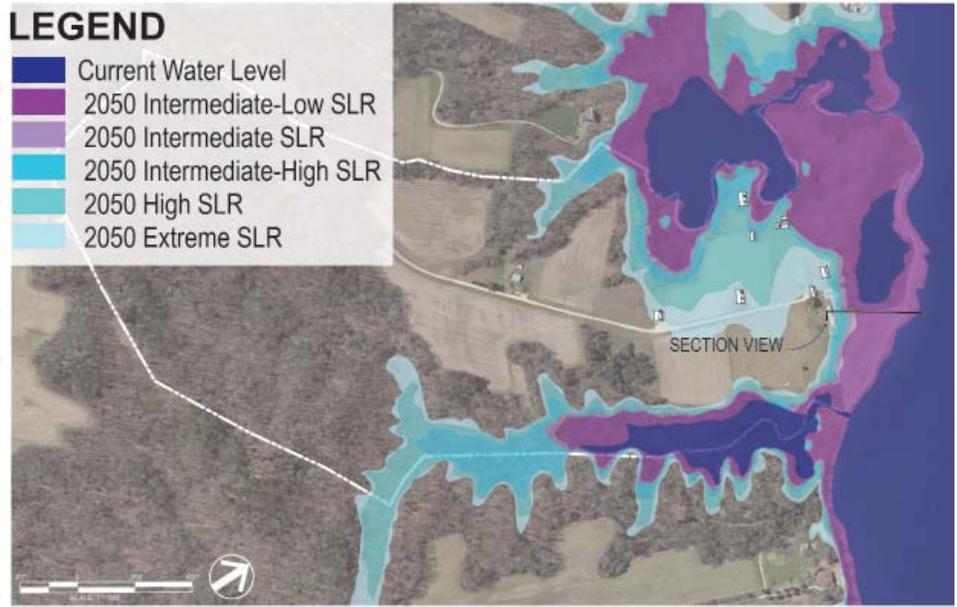
SEA-LEVEL RISE PROJECTIONS

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has been dedicated to researching and predicting changes in climate, weather, oceans, and coasts. NOAA sensors have been placed at nearby Solomons Island, MD, allowing for SLR and tidal information to be gathered. Mean Sea Level for the area rests around 0.8 feet high, with Mean High Tide at 1.5 feet high and Mean Low Tide at 0.23 feet, having a mean tidal range of 1.17 feet. For estimating SLR, the Mean High Tide will be considered the starting point creating the baseline for current water levels in Snow Hill.

Using additional data from the sensors at Solomons Island, NOAA has been able to predict 5* different scenarios for SLR by the year 2050 (See Map of Projected SLR and Section View of Projected SLR).

These 5* scenarios are the following:

- Intermediate-Low: 1.12 feet increase in SLR
- Intermediate: 1.71 feet increase in SLR



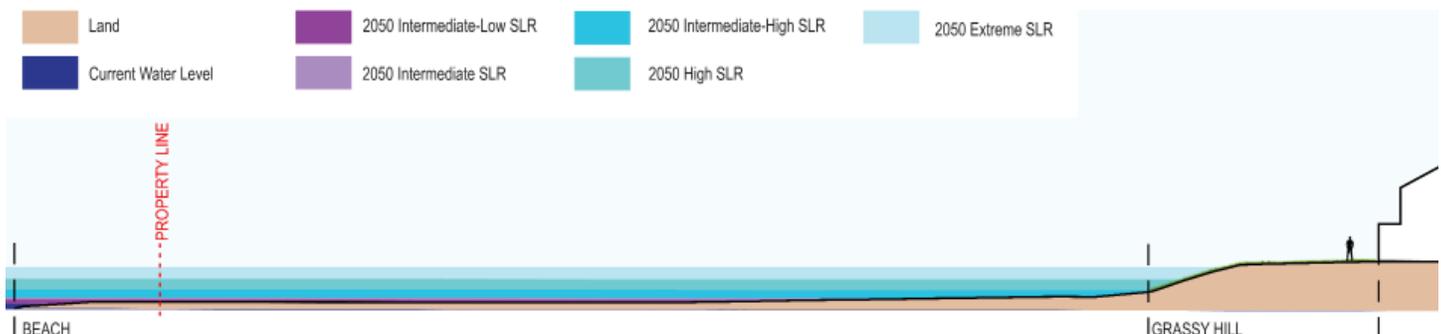
Map of Projected SLR

- Intermediate-High: 2.3 feet increase in SLR
- High: 3.02 feet increase in SLR
- Extreme: 3.41 feet increase in SLR

*Please note that NOAA no longer shows the "Low" scenario as global trends since the 1990s make this scenario highly unlikely to occur by 2100.

A 2018 study on SLR conducted for the state of Maryland found that the Likely Range (a 66% probability) will be around 0.8-1.6 feet, with a 5% chance of SLR exceeding 2 feet, and a 1% chance of SLR exceeding 2.3 feet (Boesch, et Al., 2018). These numbers will depend heavily on greenhouse emissions in the following years which if not addressed could cause the Likely Range to increase substantially. Should the Extreme scenario occur, Snow Hill Park stands to lose,

- 25% (42.6 acres) of existing park land
- 20% (17.4 acres) of existing forests
- 97% (25.8 acres) of existing wetland
- 100% of existing buildings



Section View of Projected SLR

MASTER PLAN FOR SNOW HILL PARK

PROTECTING SNOW HILL PARK

While broader scale SLR needs to be addressed at the international scale, site design choices can be made to better protect Snow Hill Park. Nature-based design solutions such as the placement of living breakwaters and Sylvan Sills made from branches farther from shore to help to stop and slow waves while creating habitats for different species. Another possible solution to help minimize erosion and slow waters include the creation of sea walls or living shorelines. All options stated will not stop SLR, but could help slow and protect Snow Hill Park from its effects now and in the future.

CARBON FOOTPRINT

A site's carbon footprint is the total amount of greenhouse gases generated by the materials and operations of the site. The carbon footprint can be lowered through carbon sequestration provided by vegetation on site. To assess the carbon footprint of Snow Hill Park, the Carbon Positive Design carbon footprint calculator was used to determine the emissions of the site and the amount of greenhouse gases sequestered on site. This takes into account the materials used, construction operations implemented, and the amount of vegetation on site. This calculator seeks to provide a design life assessment to help designers understand the impact of choices made in the design process. Because one of the goals of the master plan was to preserve the unique environmental factors present at Snow Hill Park and to provide environmentally sensitive solutions to mitigate developmental impacts, the carbon footprint of the site is able to remain relatively low.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Because the existing site is mostly undeveloped, with minimal paving and structures, the emissions for the site are relatively low. The total material emissions for the existing site is 741,890 kg CO₂-eq and the plant sequestration is 49,971,700 kg CO₂-eq. Therefore, the net impact is 49,229,810 kg CO₂-eq sequestered over a 50 year lifespan.

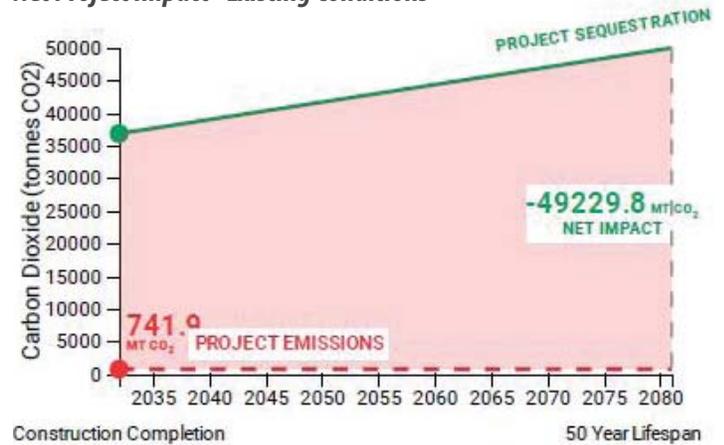
PHASE 1

Phase 1 includes construction of the boat ramp and associated parking areas. Because this involves adding additional paved areas, it increases the emissions to 1,371,022 kg CO₂-eq. The total plant sequestration is 36,774,486 kg CO₂-eq, giving this phase a net impact of 35,403,464 kg CO₂-eq sequestered over a 50 year lifespan.

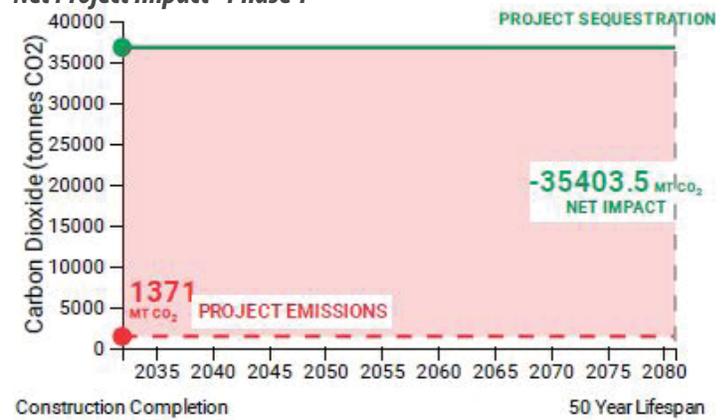
MASTER PLAN

The calculations for the master plan take into account all future phases of construction. This further increases the emissions to 1,892,133 kg CO₂-eq. The total plant sequestration for the final master plan is 36,037,842 kg CO₂-eq, resulting in a net impact of 34,145,709 kg CO₂-eq sequestered over a 50 year lifespan.

Net Project Impact - Existing Conditions



Net Project Impact - Phase 1



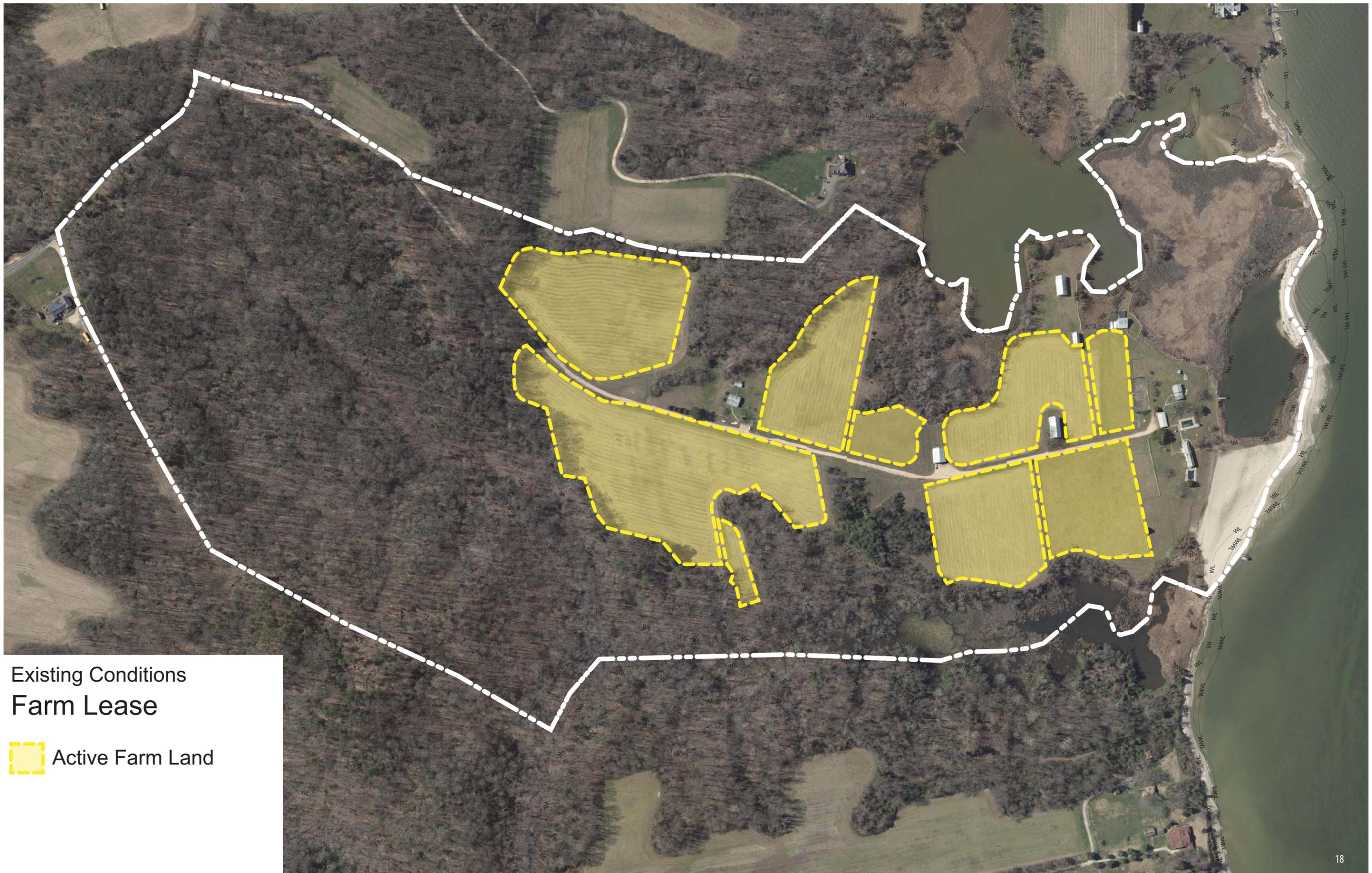
Net Project Impact - Master Plan



RESULTS

The existing conditions have highest rate of carbon sequestration and the final master plan has the lowest rate due to the increase in paved areas and decrease in vegetation on site. In all three cases, the amount of carbon sequestered over a 50 year project lifespan is greater than the amount of emissions produced by the site. These results put Snow Hill Park in the upper 90th percentile of projects evaluated using this calculator.

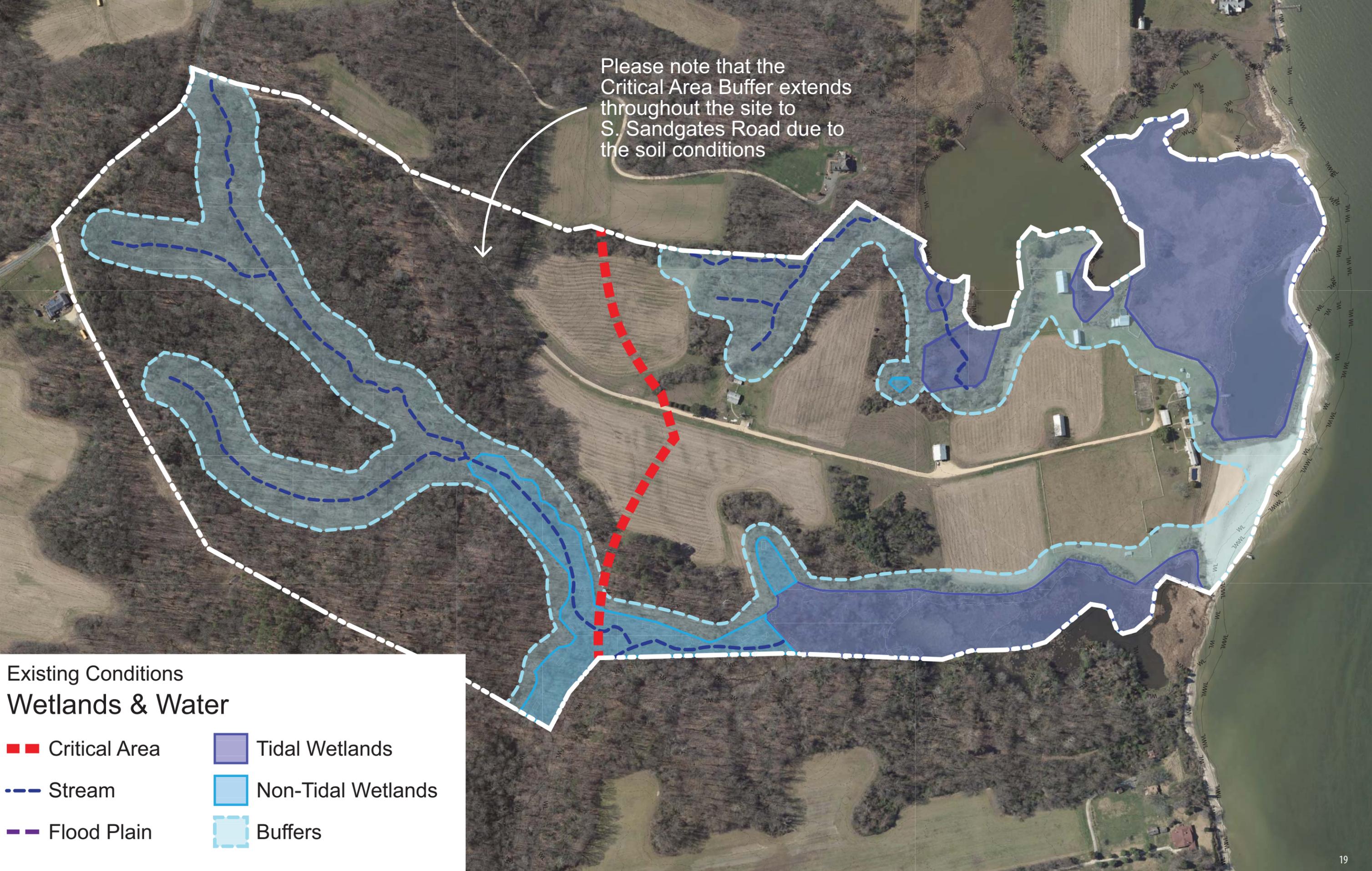
APPENDIX A
EXISTING CONDITIONS



Existing Conditions
Farm Lease

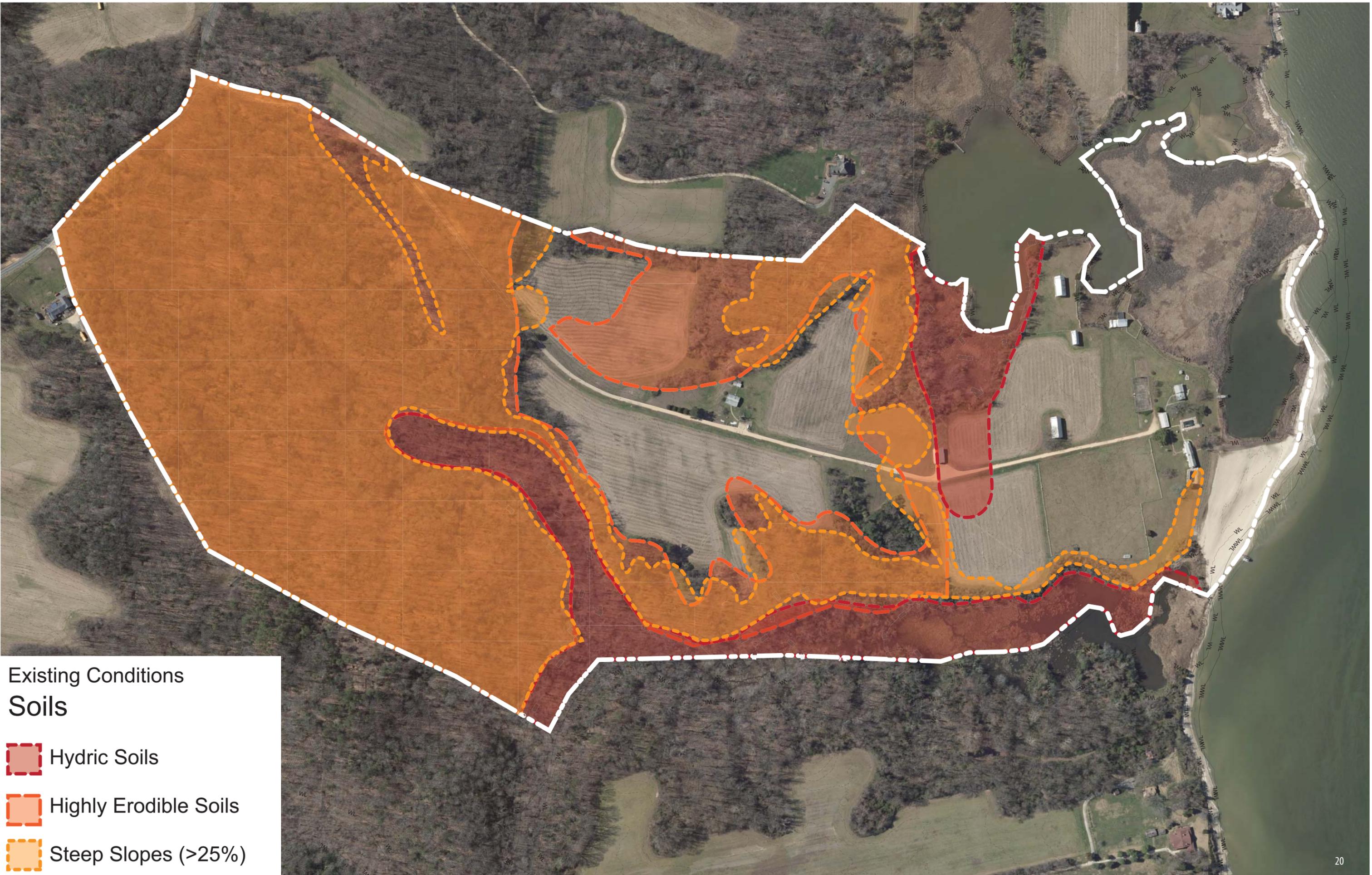
 Active Farm Land

Please note that the Critical Area Buffer extends throughout the site to S. Sandgates Road due to the soil conditions



Existing Conditions
Wetlands & Water

- Critical Area
- Tidal Wetlands
- Stream
- Non-Tidal Wetlands
- Flood Plain
- Buffers



Existing Conditions
Soils

-  Hydric Soils
-  Highly Erodible Soils
-  Steep Slopes (>25%)



Existing Conditions
Forest / FIDS

 Forest Interior
Dwelling Bird Habitat



Existing Conditions
Buildings &
Circulation

-  Barn / Shed
-  House
-  Other

 Building to be Demolished

 Parking

 Vehicular Circulation

Artist's Studio

Existing Gatehouse

Covered Parking Being Used as a Picnic Shelter

P

P



FIRST PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION: BOAT DOCK & KAYAK LAUNCH



St. Mary's County
Recreation and Parks
Patuxent Building P.O. Box 653
23150 Leonard Hall Drive
Leonardtown, MD 20650



A. Morton Thomas & Associates, Inc.
800 King Farm Boulevard, 4th Floor
Rockville, MD 20850
301.881.2545

APPENDIX B
DNR SURVEY & CONCEPT DESIGN

DNR BATHYMETRIC SURVEY

PATUXENT RIVER

FLOOD



NOTE: BOTTOM ELEVATIONS ARE AT 0 MLW
THE CONTROL MARK ARE 4 PK NAILS SET AT
+4' MLW ON A SINGLE PILE NEAR THE ENTRANCE
INTO ST. THOMAS CREEK.

NOTE: ELEVATIONS SHOWN IN ORANGE (-4)
ARE ABOVE 0 MLW, A PLOTTING FEATURE

© 2015 Google

SNOW HILL FARM
SAINT MARY'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL RESOURCES
BOATING SERVICES

BOTTOM SURVEY
10-6-2015

1993

Imagery Date: 10/19/2013 38°24'16.75" N 76°35'42.56" W elev 0 ft eye alt 2266 ft

DNR CONCEPT PLAN

PATUXENT RIVER

2 FLANK WALLS

2 BOAT RAMPS
W/FLOATING DOCK

TURN AROUND

CUT SLOPE

PAVED PARKING
AND ACCESS ROAD

SNOW HILL FARM
ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MD
BOAT RAMP CONCEPT
10-7-2015

APPENDIX C

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED SNOW HILL COMMUNITY PARK PHASE 1

For the full Archaeological Report refer to Appendix H.

APPLIED ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY ASSOCIATES, INC.

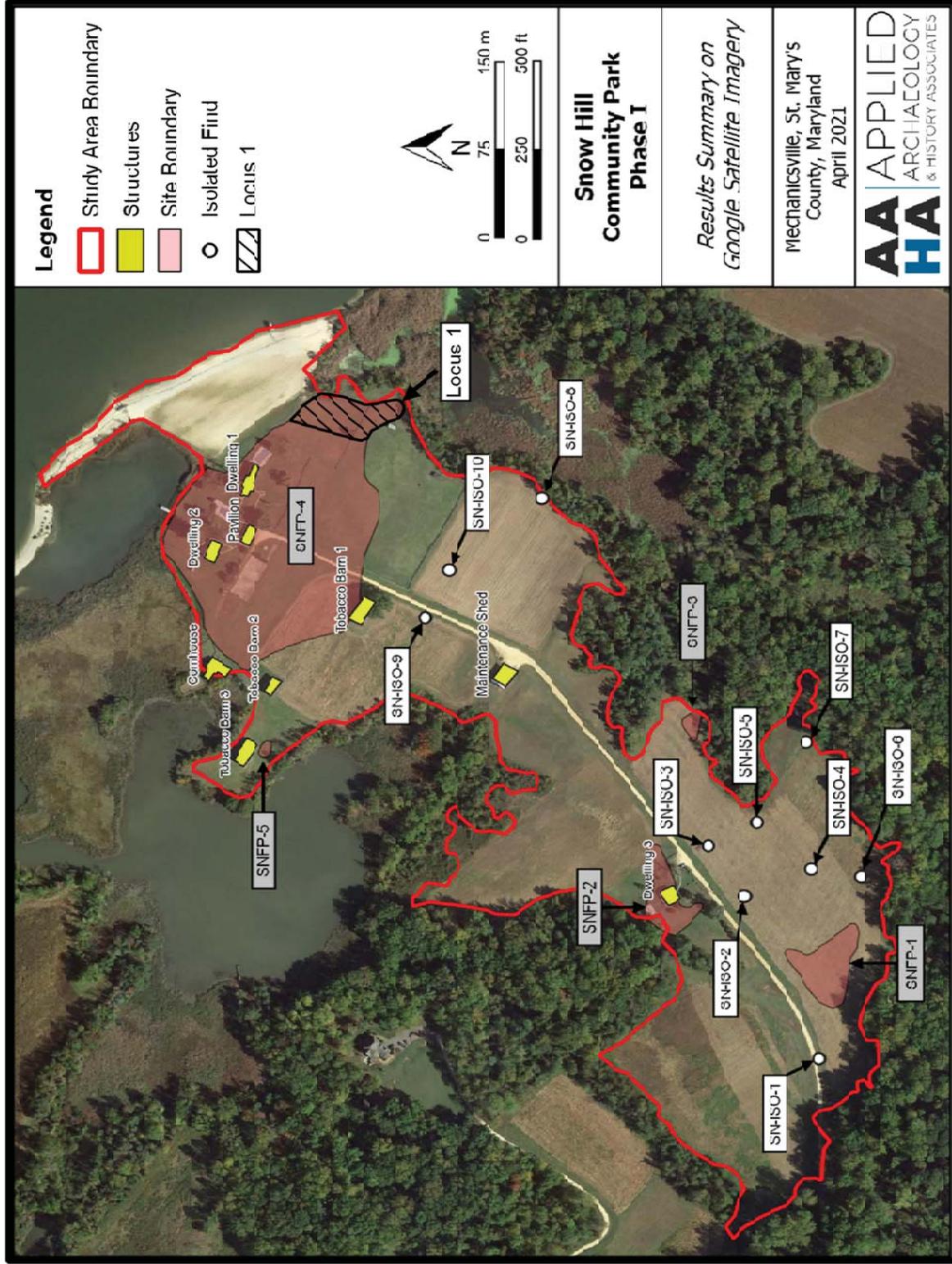
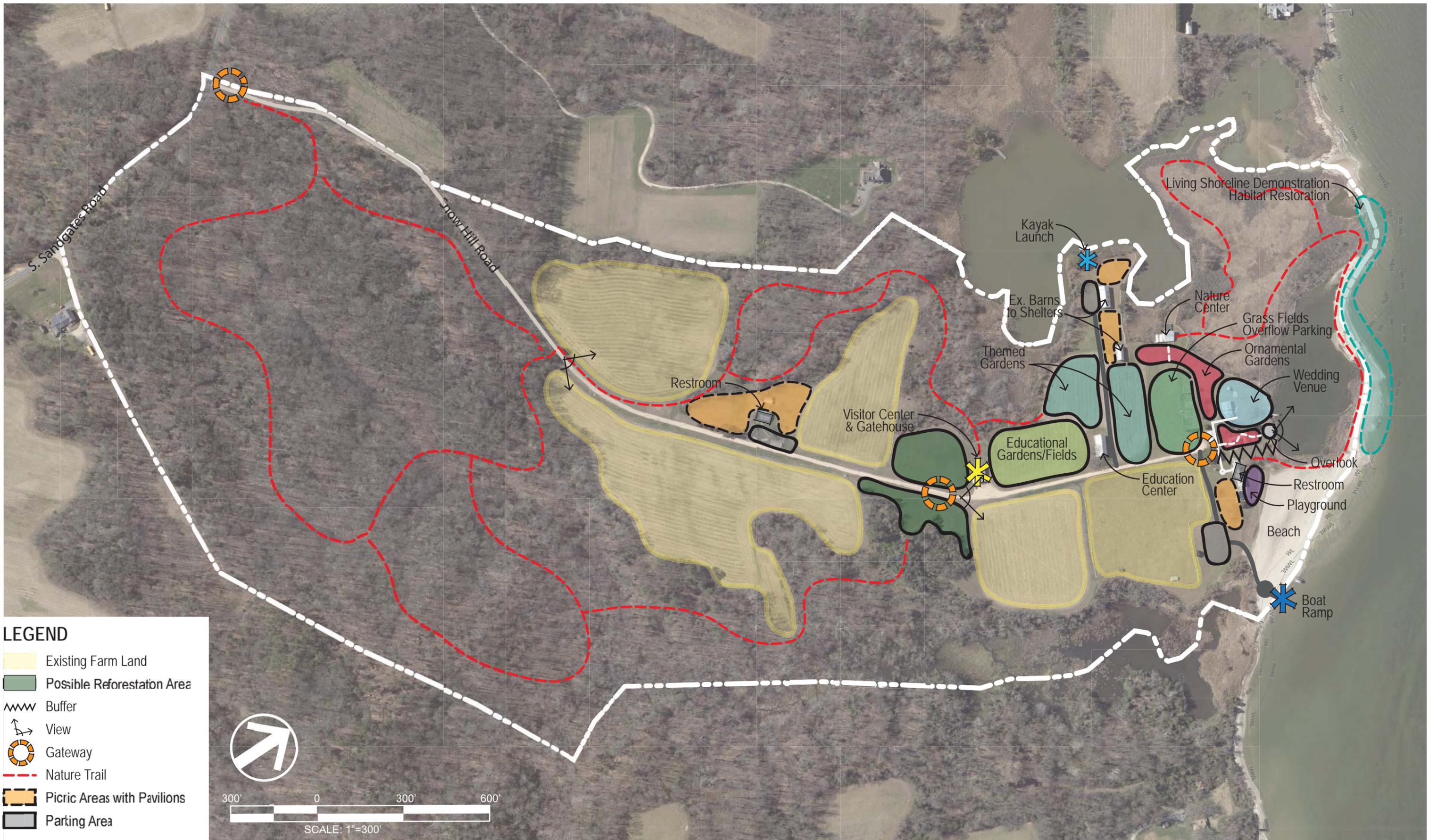


Figure 6-1. Aerial photograph showing archaeological resources identified during the Snow Hill Community Park Phase I.

A Phase I Survey of the Snow Hill Park Property
St. Mary's County, Maryland

APPENDIX D

INITIAL CONCEPTS & COST ESTIMATES



Snow Hill - Concept 1 Passive Recreation



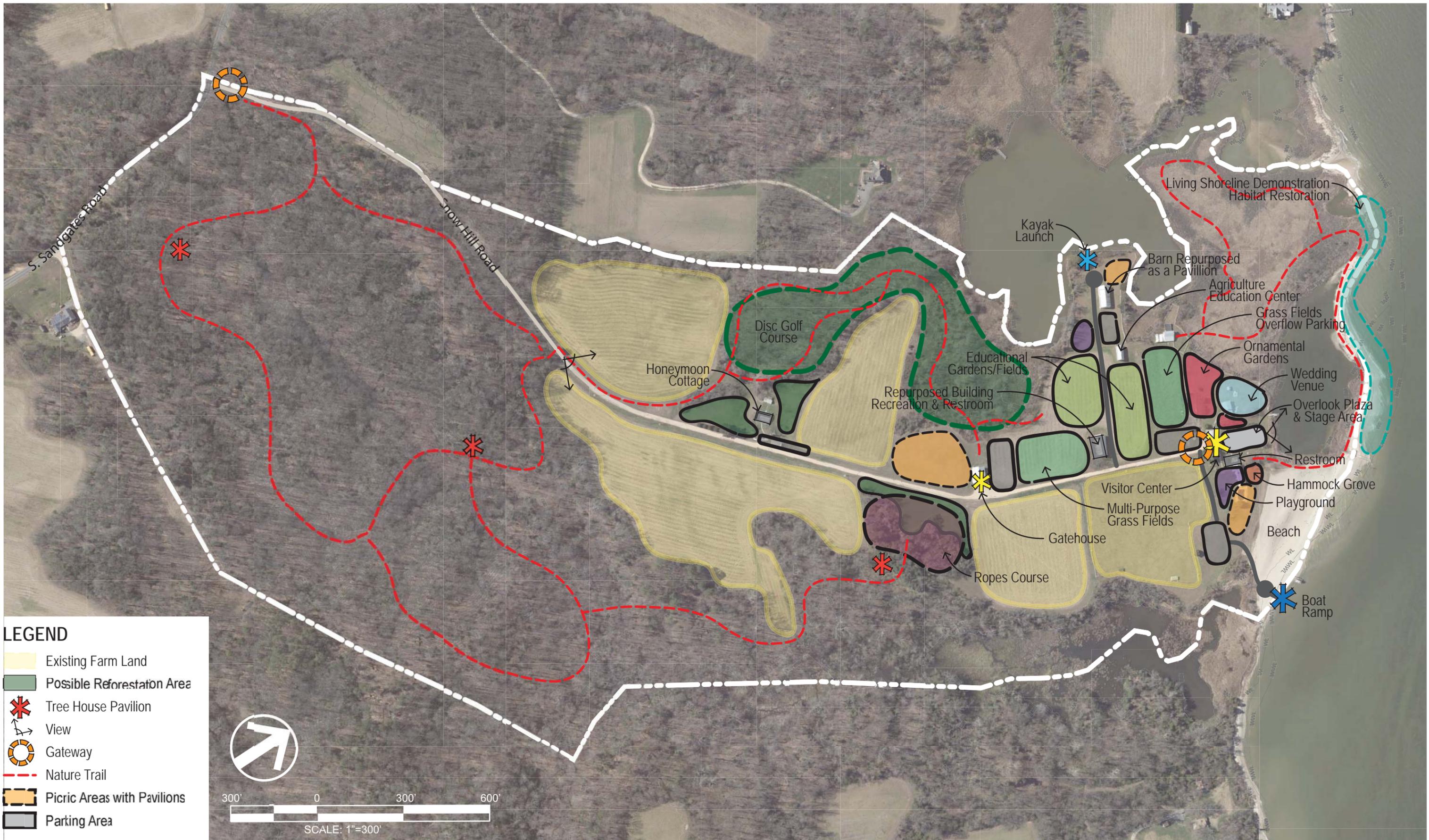
St. Mary's County
 Recreation and Parks
 Patuxent Building P.O. Box 653
 23150 Leonard Hall Drive
 Leonardtown, MD 20650



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 800 King Farm Boulevard, 4th Floor
 Rockville, MD 20850
 301.881.2545

**Snow Hill Park
Concept 1**

ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	EST. QTY.	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE
Pre-Construction				
MOBILIZATION - 10% (Includes Any Required Permit Fees, Erosion & Sediment Control Measures)	LS	1	\$ 175,000.00	\$ 175,000.00
Demolition & Clearing	LS	1	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
PRE-CONSTRUCTION SUBTOTAL COST				\$ 205,000.00
Phase 1				
Boat Ramp (54' x 15' Concrete)	EA	1	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00
Kayak Launch	EA	1	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
Asphalt Boat Ramp Drive & Turnaround Circle	SF	7,500	\$ 12.00	\$ 90,000.00
Gravel Access Road (20' wide)	SF	14,800	\$ 5.00	\$ 74,000.00
Gravel Parking Area	SF	15,700	\$ 5.00	\$ 78,500.00
ADA Asphalt Parking Area	SF	800	\$ 12.00	\$ 9,600.00
PHASE 1 SUBTOTAL COST				\$ 377,100.00
Phase 2				
Wedding Venue (Arch & Chairs)	AL	1	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
Themed Garden Planting	AL	1	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
Ornamental Planting	AL	1	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
Educational Fields	SF	60,000	\$ 2.00	\$ 120,000.00
Reforestation and Buffer Planting	AL	1	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00
Picnic Tables	SF	40	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 60,000.00
Grass Field				
Gravel Parking Area	SF	7,750	\$ 5.00	\$ 38,750.00
ADA Asphalt Parking Area	SF	250	\$ 12.00	\$ 3,000.00
Sidewalk (5' Concrete, 4" Thick)	SF	2,500	\$ 6.00	\$ 15,000.00
Nature Trail (4' Wide) (8" section, 3" Organic Lock)	SF	43,000	\$ 5.50	\$ 236,500.00
Nature Trail (4' Wide) (Gravel)	SF	43,000	\$ 4.00	
Boardwalk (8' Wide)	SF	750	\$ 100.00	\$ 75,000.00
Boardwalk Abutments	AL	1	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00
Living Shoreline Planting (Plugs)	SF	30,000	\$ 0.75	\$ 22,500.00
Living Shoreline RipRap	SY	125	\$ 50.00	\$ 6,250.00
Playground	AL	1	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00
Picnic Pavillion	EA	3	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 120,000.00
Guard house	EA	1	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 60,000.00
Restroom and Shower House	EA	1	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00
Wayfinding, Signage, & Interpretative	AL	1	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
PHASE 2 SUBTOTAL COST				\$ 1,428,000.00
ESTIMATED COST				\$ 2,010,100.00
CONTINGENCY (20%)				\$ 402,020.00
ROUGH ORDER OF MAGNITUDE COST				\$ 3,840,120.00



Snow Hill - Concept 2 Active Programming



St. Mary's County
Recreation and Parks
Patuxent Building P.O. Box 653
23150 Leonard Hall Drive
Leonardtown, MD 20650



A. Morton Thomas & Associates, Inc.
800 King Farm Boulevard, 4th Floor
Rockville, MD 20850
301.881.2545

**Snow Hill Park
Concept 2**

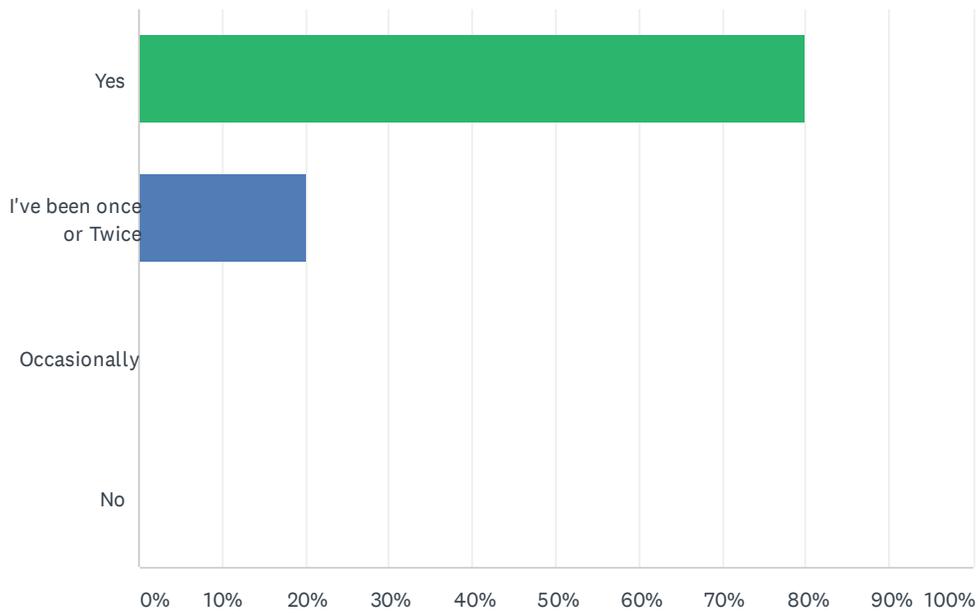
ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	EST. QTY.	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE
Pre-Construction				
MOBILIZATION - 10% (Includes Any Required Permit Fees, Erosion & Sediment Control Measures)	LS	1	\$ 175,000.00	\$ 175,000.00
Demolition & Clearing	LS	1	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
PRE-CONSTRUCTION SUBTOTAL COST				\$ 205,000.00
Phase 1				
Boat Ramp (54' x 15' Concrete)	EA	1	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00
Kayak Launch	EA	1	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
Asphalt Boat Ramp Drive & Turnaround Circle	SF	7,500	\$ 12.00	\$ 90,000.00
Asphalt Access Road (20' wide)	SF	4,820	\$ 12.00	\$ 57,840.00
Asphalt Access Road (20' wide) and Turnaround Circle at Kayak	SF	16,200	\$ 12.00	\$ 194,400.00
Asphalt Parking Lot	SF	16,500	\$ 12.00	\$ 198,000.00
PHASE 1 SUBTOTAL COST				\$ 665,240.00
Phase 2				
Wedding Venue (Arch & Chairs)	AL	1	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
Plaza	SF	10,000	\$ 6.00	\$ 60,000.00
Hammock Grove	AL	1	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
Ornamental Planting	AL	1	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
Educational Fields	SF	73,000	\$ 2.00	\$ 146,000.00
Reforestation and Buffer Planting	AL	1	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
Grass Field (Athletic Field, Grading, Bermuda Grass, Amended Insitu Soils)	SF	68,000	\$ 3.25	\$ 221,000.00
Disc Golf Course (18 Holes)	AL	1	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00
Ropes Course	AL	1	\$ 1,000,000.00	\$ 1,000,000.00
Picnic Pavillion	EA	3	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 120,000.00
Picnic Tables	EA	30	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 45,000.00
Gravel Parking Area	SF	16,000	\$ 5.00	\$ 80,000.00
ADA Asphalt Parking Area	SF	500	\$ 12.00	\$ 6,000.00
Nature Trail (4' Wide) (8" section, 3" Organic Lock)	SF	47,500	\$ 5.50	\$ 261,250.00
Nature Trail (4' Wide) (Gravel)	SF	47,500	\$ 4.00	
Nature Pavilion	EA	3	\$ 55,000.00	\$ 165,000.00
Playground (2)	AL	2	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 400,000.00
Guard house	EA	1	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 60,000.00
Restroom and Shower House	EA	2	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 400,000.00
Wayfinding, Signage, & Interpretative	AL	1	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
PHASE 2 SUBTOTAL COST				\$ 3,159,250.00
ESTIMATED COST				\$ 4,029,490.00
CONTINGENCY (20%)				\$ 805,898.00
ROUGH ORDER OF MAGNITUDE COST				\$ 7,994,638.00

APPENDIX E

COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDER SURVEY RESPONSES

Q1 Do you currently use Snow Hill Park?

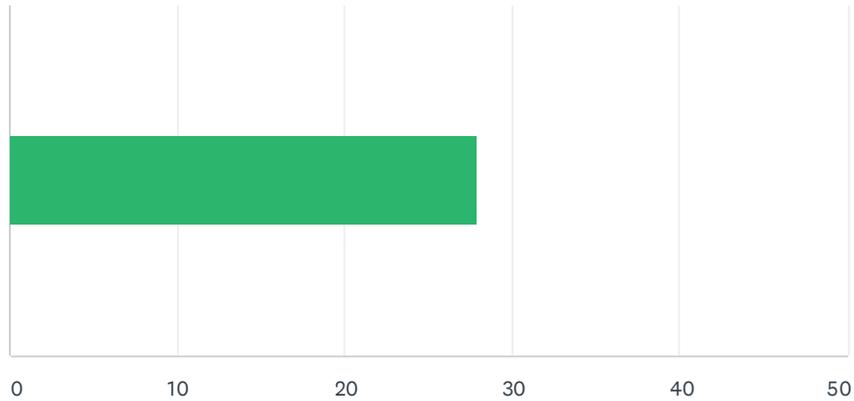
Answered: 10 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	80.00%	8
I've been once or Twice	20.00%	2
Occasionally	0.00%	0
No	0.00%	0
TOTAL		10

Q2 In your opinion, should the park remain natural and show passive recreation? Or should there be sports fields and active recreation?

Answered: 10 Skipped: 0

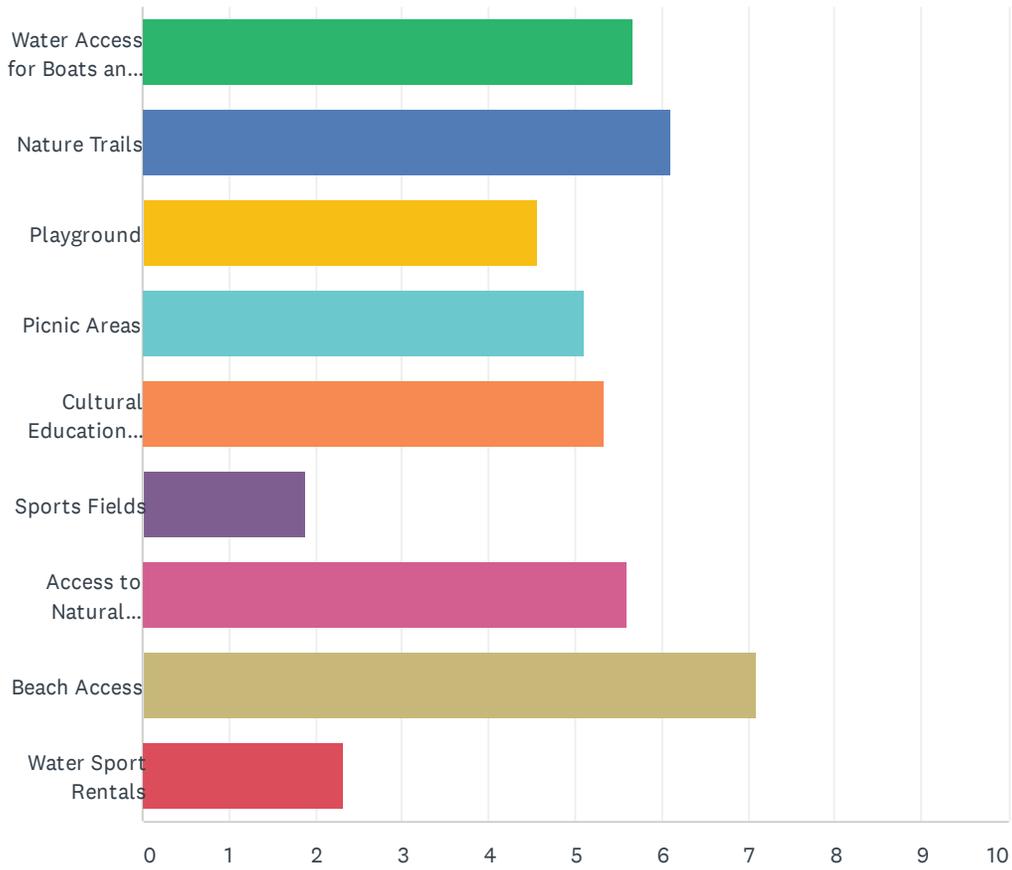


ANSWER CHOICES	AVERAGE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER	RESPONSES
	28	279	10
Total Respondents: 10			

#		DATE
1	50	7/9/2021 6:35 PM
2	20	7/7/2021 6:04 PM
3	48	7/7/2021 4:08 PM
4	50	7/7/2021 11:36 AM
5	25	7/6/2021 2:54 PM
6	0	7/3/2021 9:08 AM
7	0	7/2/2021 2:31 PM
8	0	7/2/2021 12:57 PM
9	49	7/2/2021 12:38 PM
10	37	7/2/2021 11:35 AM

Q3 What is most important to you?

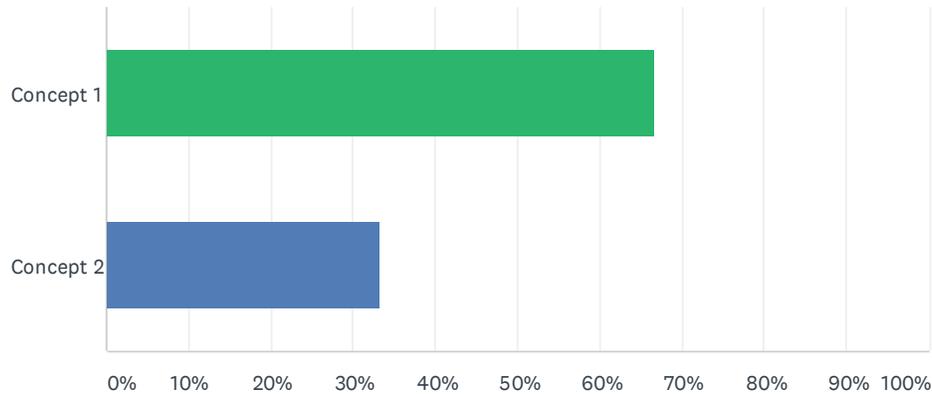
Answered: 10 Skipped: 0



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL	SCORE
Water Access for Boats and Kayaks	33.33% 3	11.11% 1	0.00% 0	11.11% 1	11.11% 1	0.00% 0	11.11% 1	0.00% 0	22.22% 2	9	5.67
Nature Trails	0.00% 0	20.00% 2	40.00% 4	10.00% 1	10.00% 1	0.00% 0	20.00% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	10	6.10
Playground	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 3	22.22% 2	11.11% 1	33.33% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	9	4.56
Picnic Areas	11.11% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	22.22% 2	11.11% 1	55.56% 5	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	9	5.11
Cultural Education (Agriculture)	11.11% 1	11.11% 1	0.00% 0	22.22% 2	11.11% 1	22.22% 2	22.22% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	9	5.33
Sports Fields	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	25.00% 2	37.50% 3	37.50% 3	8	1.88
Access to Natural Environment	20.00% 2	10.00% 1	20.00% 2	0.00% 0	20.00% 2	10.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 2	10	5.60
Beach Access	20.00% 2	40.00% 4	20.00% 2	0.00% 0	10.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	10.00% 1	0.00% 0	10	7.10
Water Sport Rentals	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	11.11% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	66.67% 6	22.22% 2	9	2.33

Q4 Which Concept do you prefer?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Concept 1	66.67% 6
Concept 2	33.33% 3
TOTAL	9

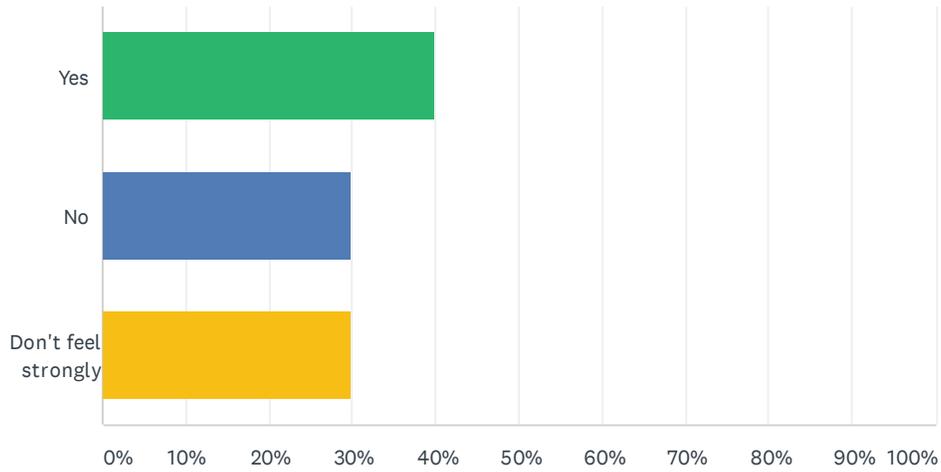
Q5 Why do you prefer that concept?

Answered: 10 Skipped: 0

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Second concept is overwhelming.	7/9/2021 6:35 PM
2	I am not fond of the Themed Gardens. I feel they would become overgrown and look unkept with a year or two. I prefer the locations of the bathrooms on Concept 2. I like the idea of area's for other activities (disc golf and ropes course) that are currently available in St Mary's County. Plus the green field is a nice space for other activities.	7/7/2021 6:04 PM
3	I like the overlook and hammock area on the water	7/7/2021 4:08 PM
4	There is more to offer the residents and visitors of the county. I do have several reservations about this though.	7/7/2021 11:36 AM
5	Prefer concept with NO Boat Ramp. Concept 1 is less development.	7/6/2021 2:54 PM
6	Keeping the natural as possible	7/3/2021 9:08 AM
7	More natural. Less " Busy". Expandable later as needs mature.	7/2/2021 2:31 PM
8	Less development	7/2/2021 12:57 PM
9	Actually neither. The more I thought about it last night it seems like the concept is putting to much in a small area. I agree if the boat ramp could be moved to the kayak landing. Why can't one area be serve both needs. This will be a protected cove. It seems like it's like the field of dreams, build it and they will come. I travel that road a lot, motor cycle and vehicles heavy in the summer. Has there been a traffic study? Please believe me I support this plan for a park, but lets do it right the first time. Being raised on the water in Sandgates I appreciate the need to have access for everyone, some will be happy and some will be disappointed. Sandgates ha always been a water community commercial and for pleasure. The county missed the opportunity to do it right at Myrtle Point and there is very limited boat access on the Patuxent.	7/2/2021 12:38 PM
10	This park has great opportunity for water related activities.	7/2/2021 11:35 AM

Q6 Do you want a boat ramp at Snow Hill Park?

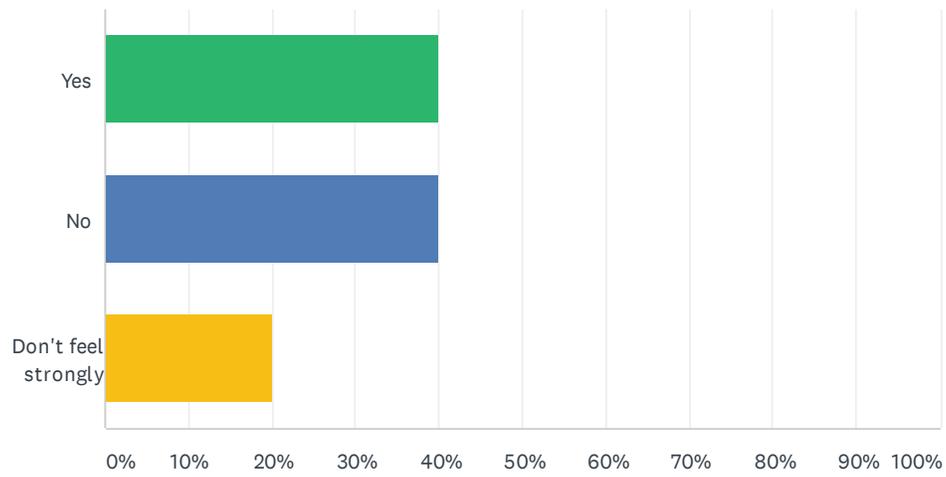
Answered: 10 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	40.00%	4
No	30.00%	3
Don't feel strongly	30.00%	3
TOTAL		10

Q7 Do you want a wedding venue at Snow Hill Park?

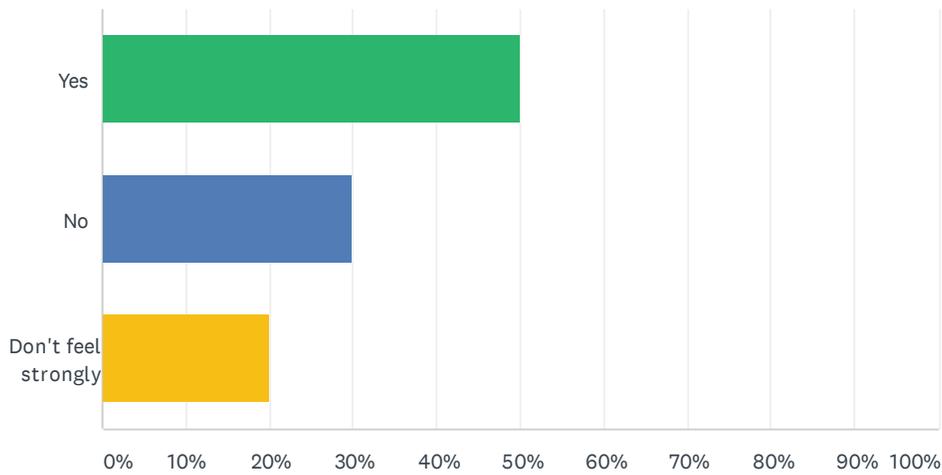
Answered: 10 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	40.00%	4
No	40.00%	4
Don't feel strongly	20.00%	2
TOTAL		10

Q8 Would you want to see a small concert venue at Snow Hill Park?

Answered: 10 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	50.00% 5
No	30.00% 3
Don't feel strongly	20.00% 2
TOTAL	10

Q9 Are there any other activities you would like to have at Snow Hill Park that were not mentioned in this survey or the presentation?

Answered: 8 Skipped: 2

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Not so far	7/9/2021 6:35 PM
2	No	7/7/2021 6:04 PM
3	Not now	7/7/2021 4:08 PM
4	Not currently however, I will continue to think on this.	7/7/2021 11:36 AM
5	all activities are currently listed.	7/6/2021 2:54 PM
6	Since there are already stables and corral areas, maybe a therapy horses.	7/2/2021 2:31 PM
7	I really think it needs to stay a water sport activity, with the untouched naturel habitat.	7/2/2021 12:38 PM
8	Kayak launch ramps on the Creek.	7/2/2021 11:35 AM

Q10 Do you have any additional comments?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 1

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	I look forward to helping on this project. As we go along each step it is exciting to see it unravel. I did the below link. It seems to me that the boat ramp is going to be built. https://www.newsbreakapp.com/n/0amU2z11?&s=a4&pd=09wPJCcD&hl=en_US&lp=v2 Do we still have a choice?	7/9/2021 6:35 PM
2	I do not like the location of the boat ramp in Concept 1 or Concept 2. I feel it takes away from the beach setting as well as cause a danger to the swimmers nearby. I would prefer the boat ramp be where the wedding venue is planned or where the current kayak launch is located. I definitely would like a kayak launch somewhere on the grounds.	7/7/2021 6:04 PM
3	I like the idea of boat ramp in same area as kayaking launch I think it would be nice if some of hammock were on shore line or even in the water	7/7/2021 4:08 PM
4	I share some of the same questions raised at the meeting about the impact on the roads, accommodations for traffic into the park (it would need widened to allow trucks with boat trailers to pass, etc. but the sloping areas look to cause issues with that). How will you fit enough parking and allow the views of the water still? You have a wedding there on a prime day where you also have families, and boats, where will you put the lot? With regards to staffing how do you intend to ensure preservation of the area and waterway with such an increase in people and traffic? How will trash and other pollutants effect the fields? Also the depth of the water buy the boat ramp is shallow. Do you plan to build the ramp out over the water to allow for the boat to land in the deeper area? Also, the manmade beach is very small. How will you fit so many people and will you open up the section of beach that is currently blocked off/not allowed to be used? Also have you had anyone come in and confirm there is no species needing to be protected in that area?	7/7/2021 11:36 AM
5	We feel Snow Hill is chosen by many local families including our own for its natural and mainly untouched splendor. A Boat ramp will turn this park into a Boat ramp park and we all know what that means for the other activities. Designating a beautiful park such as Snow Hill as a place for people to leave their trucks parked seems like a complete abuse of this location. The only things we feel are truly missing at this time are a quality restroom, changing and shower facility as well as a playground. Other activities I feel should compliment and blend into the park in a natural way. Getting in and out of the entrance is already dangerous and should be thoroughly addressed before more traffic is considered.	7/6/2021 2:54 PM
6	1. Concerned about the Boat launch ruining the beauty of the park. If it has to be done, let it be done so as not to be so obvious or unsightly. 2. Totally opposed to another ball or soccer field. We have enough. 3. I was happy to see the focus on keeping the park as natural as possible. I encourage the ecologic and agriculture slant to the park. I think the initial thoughts reflected in Concept #1 were on target. Adding the other items shown in concept #2 can be considered later along with any other new , low impact ideas that may come up.	7/2/2021 2:31 PM
7	There is no beach area North of California other than Snow Hill. If the boat ramp goes in, the traffic and loss of beach area will ruin the park. Kayak launch would be great. Keeping the rest of the park undisturbed from development ensures that wildlife will continue to frequent the area.	7/2/2021 12:57 PM
8	Think of the wedding venue and open to the public how do you separate, will you have the wedding crashers. Think of Sandy Point they have beach, ramps and areas for other activities. What does the public want? I think we should ask the tax payers who will have to support this property after it's built.	7/2/2021 12:38 PM
9	Open year round	7/2/2021 11:35 AM

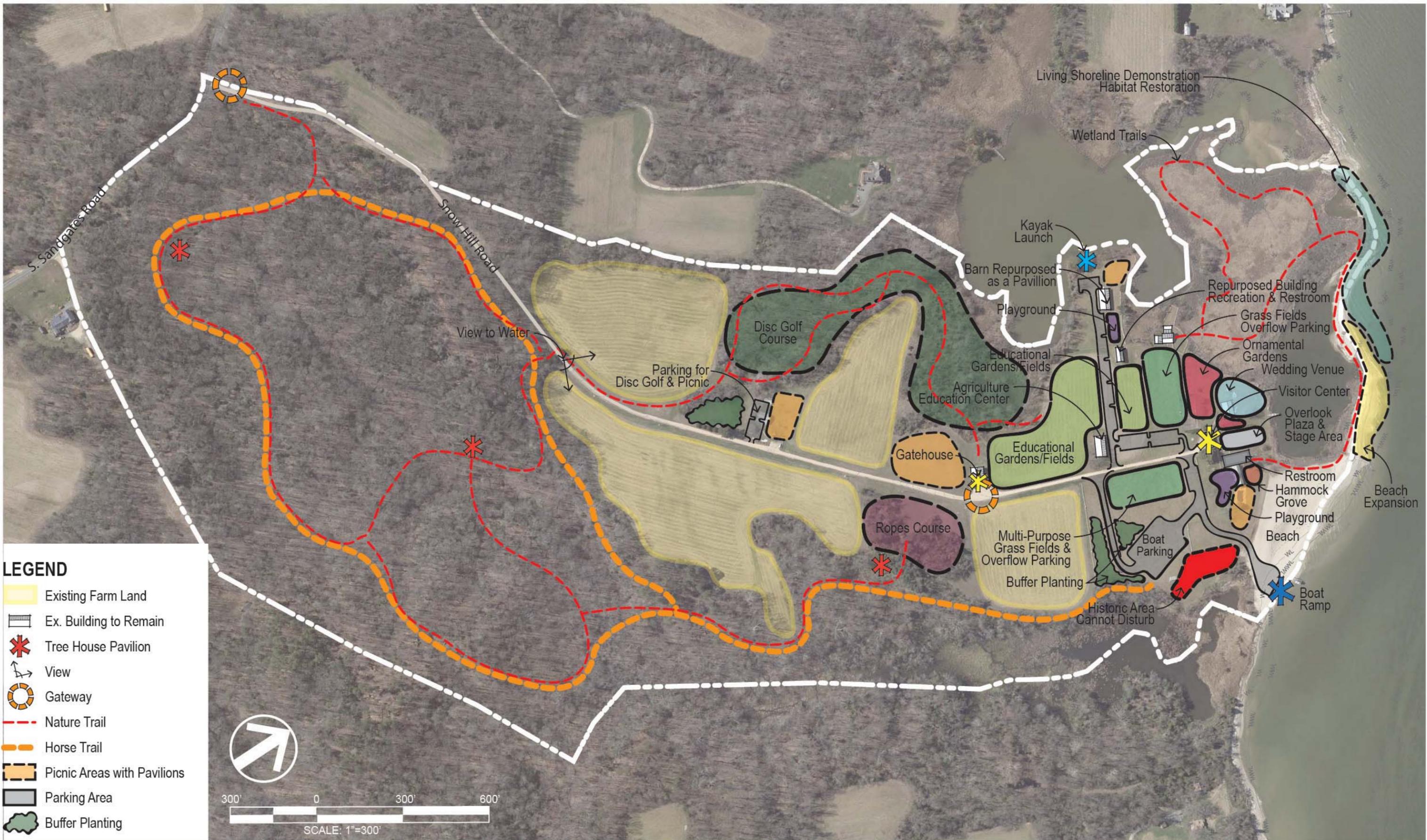
Q11 Are there any questions you have for the SMC Team?

Answered: 9 Skipped: 1

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Not at this time.	7/9/2021 6:35 PM
2	No	7/7/2021 6:04 PM
3	Not now	7/7/2021 4:08 PM
4	see above	7/7/2021 11:36 AM
5	What other boat ramp sites could be possibly used?	7/6/2021 2:54 PM
6	1. Concerned about the layout of the boat launch and can it be sited where the kayak launch is so it will be less unsightly, more protected area to launch and recover boats from. Dredging and environmental concerns for sure, but worth a "look see". I think the drive coming in will need to be expanded to allow for two vehicles with trailers to pass each other. It will be difficult to back up a trailer on those narrow roads. I expect the boat launch directly on the Patuxent river will be very popular! r	7/2/2021 2:31 PM
7	Who in County gov't prioritized a boat ramp?	7/2/2021 12:57 PM
8	The virtual was nice but lets do the next one in person, have a town hall meeting to incorporate the needs of the community.	7/2/2021 12:38 PM
9	Not at this time	7/2/2021 11:35 AM

APPENDIX F

FINAL CONCEPT, PHASED PLAN, & COST ESTIMATE



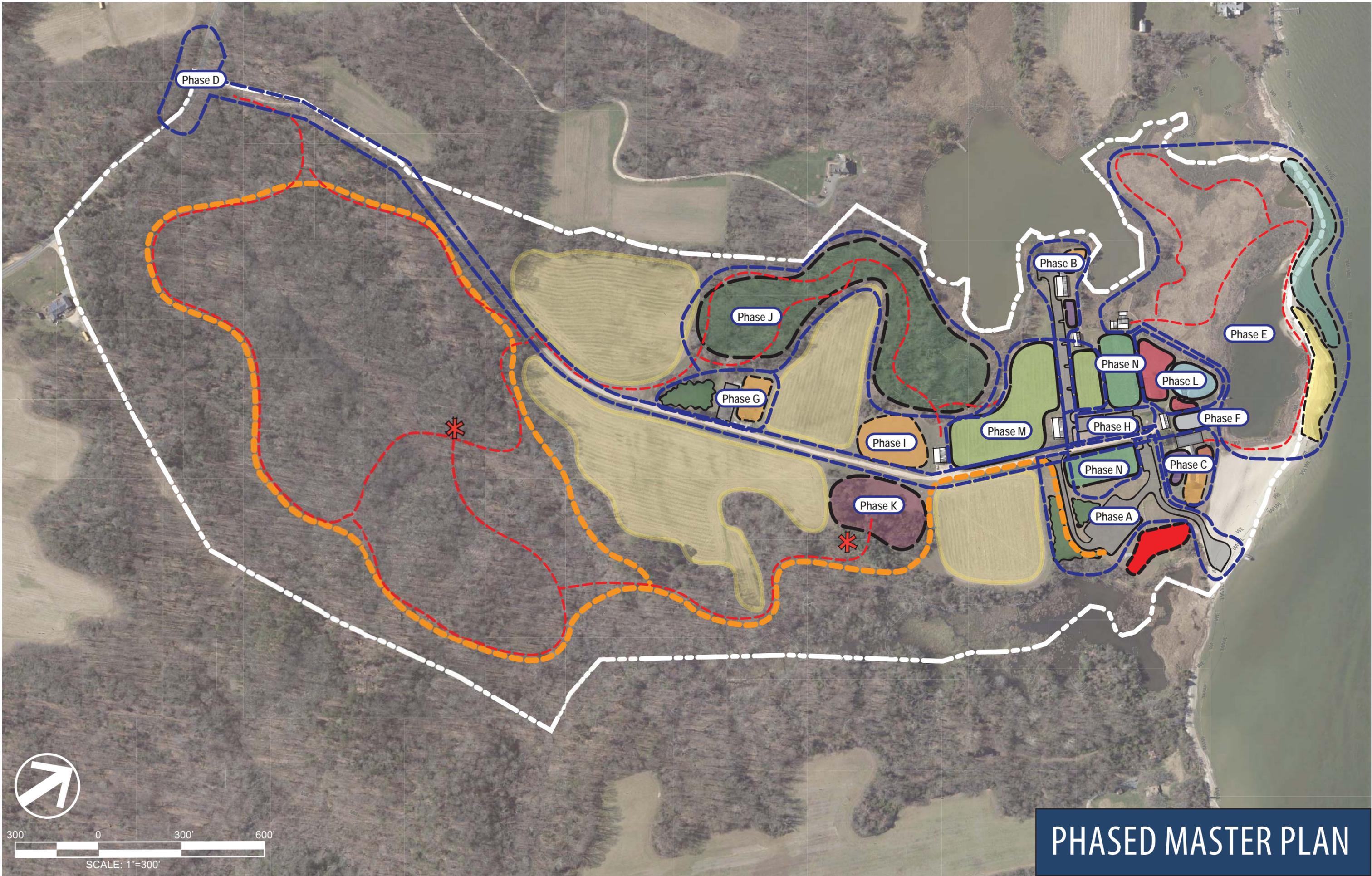
Snow Hill - Final Concept



St. Mary's County
 Recreation and Parks
 Patuxent Building P.O. Box 653
 23150 Leonard Hall Drive
 Leonardtown, MD 20650



A. Morton Thomas & Associates, Inc.
 800 King Farm Boulevard, 4th Floor
 Rockville, MD 20850
 301.881.2545



PHASED MASTER PLAN

Snow Hill Park Order of Magnitude Estimate

ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	EST. QTY.	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE	COMMENT
Pre-Construction					
MOBILIZATION - 10% for Entire Phase 1 (Includes Any Required Permit Fees, Erosion & Sediment Control Measures)	LS	1	\$ 400,000.00	\$ 400,000.00	Required permits, fees, sediment and erosion control measures.
Demolition of House (Assuming Asbestos Removal)	EA	1	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	Entirely remove existing house, fill in any holes, grade to meet existing grade.
Demolition of Sports Court (including subbase)	SF	7000	\$ 1.00	\$ 7,000.00	Entire removal of sports court and grade out.
Demolition of Fence & Footings	LF	355	\$ 2.00	\$ 710.00	Remove fence and footings.
Demolition & Clearing	LS	1	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	Remove existing structures and vegetation that will be in the area of disturbance.
PRE-CONSTRUCTION SUBTOTAL COST				\$ 462,710.00	
PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONTINGENCY (30%)				\$ 138,813.00	
Phase A - Boat Ramp & Parking					
Boat Ramp (54' x 15' Concrete)	EA	1	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 75,000.00	
Asphalt Boat Ramp Drive & Turnaround Circle	SF	15,000	\$ 8.00	\$ 120,000.00	Asphalt drive down to boat ramp with a circle for turning.
ADA Asphalt Parking Area at Boat Ramp	SF	440	\$ 8.00	\$ 3,520.00	Two ADA Parking Spots at circle.
Gravel Access Road and Car Parking Area	SF	7,500	\$ 5.00	\$ 37,500.00	Car parking lot right off of access road, to serve the beach and the boat ramp.
Boat Gravel Parking Area and Road	SF	40,000	\$ 5.00	\$ 200,000.00	Angled boat parking lot that connects to main park road.
ADA Concrete Parking Area	SF	400	\$ 10.00	\$ 4,000.00	One ADA Parking Spot located in parking lot.
Concrete Sidewalks (Typical 5' Wide)	SF	900	\$ 10.00	\$ 9,000.00	Design to allow for easy flow between parking and facilities. All facilities ADA accessible.
Grading	SF	90,000	\$ 0.20	\$ 18,000.00	Reshaping the ground to build.
Stormwater Management Contingency	AL	1.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	Stormwater management facilities to accommodate any runoff.
Buffer Planting	AC	0.69	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 24,150.00	Designed to screen the boat parking from the entrance road. These plantings would be a mix of 1" & 2" caliper trees and shrubs.
PHASE A SUBTOTAL COST				\$ 541,170.00	
PHASE A CONTINGENCY (30%)				\$ 162,351.00	
Phase B - Kayak Launch & Parking					
Kayak Launch	EA	1	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	Commercial modular kayak launch.
Gravel Access Road and Parking Area	SF	22,000	\$ 5.00	\$ 110,000.00	Road will connect from the main road to the kayak launch parking area. Gravel parking area except for ADA spot.
ADA Concrete Parking Area	SF	1,000	\$ 10.00	\$ 10,000.00	Three ADA Parking Spots, one located in parking lot at kayak launch and two along parking drive
Concrete Sidewalks (Typical 5' Wide)	SF	3,500	\$ 10.00	\$ 35,000.00	Will connect parking lot and facilities. Sidewalk to Kayak Launch will be 8' wide.
Grading	SF	35,000	\$ 0.20	\$ 7,000.00	Reshaping the ground to build.
Playground	AL	1	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	
Convert Shed to Picnic Shelter	AL	1	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	The existing building will be opened up and renovated to be a space for gathering.
Picnic Tables	EA	3	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 4,500.00	
Site Furnishings	AL	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	
PHASE B SUBTOTAL COST				\$ 471,500.00	
PHASE B CONTINGENCY (30%)				\$ 141,450.00	
Phase C - Beach Amenities					
Restroom and Shower House	EA	1	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	
Playground	AL	1	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 300,000.00	
Picnic Pavillion	EA	2	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 80,000.00	
Picnic Tables	EA	6	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 9,000.00	
Concrete Sidewalks (Typical 5' Wide)	SF	750	\$ 10.00	\$ 7,500.00	Access to restroom, picnic area, and playground from parking lot.
Mobi Mat (5' Wide x 100' Long)	EA	3	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	Mobi Mat will come off of the Boat Ramp turn around circle and cross the beach.
Hammock Grove	AL	1	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	
Site Furnishings	AL	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	
PHASE C SUBTOTAL COST				\$ 589,000.00	
PHASE C CONTINGENCY (30%)				\$ 176,700.00	
Phase D - Entrance Road Improvements					
Intersection Improvement	AL	1	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	Adjusting Snow Hill Road to "T" Intersection, improving signage on S. Sandgates Rd, and replacing 100' of paved S. Sandgates Rd.
Gravel Road Access Road (20' wide with Swales) through forested area	SF	110,000	\$ 5.00	\$ 550,000.00	The access road will follow the existing roadway.
Gravel Road Pull-Offs	EA	4	\$ 800.00	\$ 3,200.00	Areas of gravel for cars and trucks to pull off to avoid on-coming traffic.
Park Entry Signage	AL	1	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	
PHASE D SUBTOTAL COST				\$ 706,200.00	
PHASE D CONTINGENCY (30%)				\$ 211,860.00	

MASTER PLAN FOR SNOW HILL PARK

Phase E - Wetland & Nature Trails					
Nature Center	AL	1	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 300,000.00	Renovate Existing Building for exhibits on the local ecosystem and highlight what is present at the park. Restrooms also.
Wetland Trails	LF	1,500	\$ 20.00	\$ 30,000.00	Trails throughout the wetland area will be 4' wide gravel trails. This includes clearing.
Boardwalk	LF	800	\$ 800.00	\$ 640,000.00	To minimize impact to the wetlands, any trail sections that must cross wetlands will be 8' wide boardwalk.
Living Shoreline	AL	1	\$ 350,000.00	\$ 350,000.00	Constructed barriers to encourage healthy shoreline. Includes sand, armor stone, chinking stone, filter cloth, and construction.
Living Shoreline Planting	SF	14,000	\$ 0.75	\$ 22,500.00	Plant Plugs of native species.
Beach Expansion	AL	1	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 500,000.00	Sand and protection added to 500' linear feet of beach in front of the pond area.
Educational Signage	AL	1	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	
Site Furnishings	AL	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	
				PHASE E SUBTOTAL COST	\$ 1,845,500.00
				PHASE E CONTINGENCY (30%)	\$ 553,650.00
Trail Costs					
Clear Pedestrian Trail	LF	12,000	\$ 1.00	\$ 12,000.00	
Clear Equestrian Trail	LF	8,000	\$ 3.00	\$ 24,000.00	
Pedestrian Trail (Unpaved and not ADA)	LF	12,000	\$ 4.00	\$ 48,000.00	
Equestrian Trail (Unpaved)	LF	8,000	\$ 8.00	\$ 64,000.00	
Site Furnishings & Signage	AL	1	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	
				TRAILS SUBTOTAL COST	\$ 148,000.00
				TRAIL COSTS CONTINGENCY (30%)	\$ 44,400.00
				ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	\$ 4,764,080.00
				CONTINGENCY (30%)	\$ 1,429,224.00
				ROUGH ORDER OF MAGNITUDE COST	\$ 6,341,304.00

APPENDIX G
MARYLAND HISTORIC TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes
no

Property Name: Snow Hill Farm (Fortier Property) Inventory Number: SM-933

Address: 26590 South Sandgate Road City: Mechanicsville Zip Code: 20659

County: St. Mary's USGS Topographic Map: Broomes Island

Owner: Commissioners of St. Mary's County Is the property being evaluated a district? yes

Tax Parcel Number: 15 Tax Map Number: 15 Tax Account ID Number: 06-001661

Project: Land Acquisition, Clearinghouse No. MD2016116-0946 Agency: MD Dept. of Natural Resources

Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Is the property located within a historic district? yes no

<i>If the property is within a district</i>	District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district <input type="checkbox"/> yes Eligible district <input type="checkbox"/> yes	District Name: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Non-contributing but eligible in another context <input type="checkbox"/>	

<i>If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)</i>
Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no

Criteria: A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: No previous documentation located.

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

Summary

Snow Hill Farm is a 163.35-acre property improved by thirteen primary buildings or structures, all of which are in good or average condition. The three houses associated with the property are vacant, but the farm fields remain in cultivation. St. Mary's County operates the property as a public park. Part of one residential structure dates to the nineteenth century, but otherwise all construction occurred in the mid-twentieth century or later. The property is not considered to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to a lack of demonstrated historic significance.

General Description

Snow Hill Farm is a 163.35-acre property, located on the south bank of the Patuxent River, between Roslin and Second Creeks. Access to this rural property is via Snow Hill Road, a private .75-mile long road that extends from the east side of South Sandgate Road. A large, approximately two-acre, sand beach covers the northernmost edge of the expansive waterfront property. A small wooden pier extends into the water, west of the beach area. Most of the tract is cultivated open space with some forestation, especially between farm fields and along the property line. Improvements include thirteen primary buildings

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None	
Comments: _____	
_____ Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	_____ Date
_____ Reviewer, NR Program	_____ Date

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 1

MIHP No: SM-933

or structures, all of which are in good or average structural condition. The building inventory consists of one two-story dwelling with a 19th-century core; one mid-20th-century, one-story dwelling; one c. 1964 split-level dwelling; one c. 1964 carport; three mid-20th-century tobacco barns; one mid-20th-century shop and equipment storage building; and a connected four-structure, stable, corn house and equipment shed complex whose oldest components date to the mid-part of the last century. St. Mary's County acquired the property in 2017 for use as a park and built a visitor kiosk near the entrance to the property.

Resource Descriptions

Dwelling 1

The main dwelling is a long, narrow, two-story, south-facing, frame structure, built in three telescoping stages. The Period 1 center block dates to the second half of the nineteenth century, and the Period 2 east-end kitchen wing to the first half of the twentieth century, but it is the Period 3, c. 1964, east-end addition and related alterations that dominate the building's current appearance. This relatively plain structure measures about 80 ft. in length and 20 ft. in depth. Aluminum-sided walls rest on a low, mostly concrete-block foundation. At the west end, a small, ten-course-high, brick chimney projects from the ridge of the side-gable, asphalt-shingle-covered roof.

The dwelling displays an asymmetrical, six-bay façade, and a left-of-center, partial-width, Colonial Revival-style, flat-roofed entry porch. Its details include square, wood, support-posts, and an upper- and lower-level balustrade made up of narrow, square balusters and metal rail. The doorway opens into a small vestibule in the Period 2 section. Window openings vary in size and type, but all date to the c. 1964 renovation or later. The façade and water-facing north wall contain numerous tripartite "picture" windows. For security reasons, plywood covers most of the now-vacant building's first-story window and door openings.

To the right of the porch, a painted, exterior fireplace, attaches to the wall of the center, 19th-century section. The firebox measures 5 ½ ft. and projects 1 ½ ft. from the plane of the wall. While the fireplace is associated with the Period 1 part of the building, it is not historic. The firebox and stack are built of machine-made bricks, laid up in stretcher bond. To the right of the fireplace, a bulkhead entrance, fitted with double metal doors provides access to the cellar. A one-story, flat-roofed, ten ft.-square addition projects from the west gable end. Its roof serves as a deck for a second-story bedroom. The doorway into the kitchen wing stands to the right of the addition and another opens onto the addition's roof-top deck.

The interior divides into a linear series of rooms. The exception is the Period 2, east section, which in addition to the main kitchen space, contains the entry vestibule, stair case, and powder room. All interior treatments appear to date to the 1964 expansion and associated renovation. Features include light-colored, wood-veneer wall paneling; acoustic block ceiling tiles; hollow-core, slab doors; and narrow, low-profile trim. Items of interest include the close-string staircase with its horse-head and jockey newel-post decorations. A large rounded-edged mantle surrounds the living room fireplace. Four pieces of marble serve as hearth stones. Brass doors enclose the opening of the firebox.

Tax records indicate the house dates to 1760. No surviving architectural evidence supports such an early construction date and the basis for the claim remains unknown. Land records and physical appearance suggest that the oldest section was built between 1868 and 1882. A circular saw cut the roof plate and rafters. The latter measure 4 in. x 3 in. are spaced on 2 ft. centers and are mitered and joined at the peak with cut nails. The floor joists in this section are mostly small-diameter split logs with bark that into the sill. Hand-fashioned joists are difficult to visually date. Saw marks on the sill were not discernible due to grime and low-visibility conditions, but the smooth surfaces and regular dimensions suggest machine-milling. If remnants of an eighteenth-century building exist, it is hidden by later construction.

Landscape features and ancillary structures surrounding the house include two, inground swimming pools (recently infilled for safety reasons); a non-functional well and gable-roofed well house; double tennis court; and concrete walkways that connect the swimming pools, carport and Dwelling 2.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 2

MIHP No: SM-933**Dwelling 2**

Located about 150 ft. west of the main house, Dwelling 2 is a two-part, south-facing, split-level dwelling, built about 1964 as the weekend home of Omer E. Fortier and family. It measures approximately 50 ft. in length by 25 ft. in depth. The frame walls rest on a brick foundation and are covered with the same type of aluminum siding applied to the main house. The ridgeline of the low-pitch, asphalt-shingled, gable roof runs east to west. Windows are mostly two-over-two wood sash units with horizontal glazing. Plywood covers the metal storm and wood slab doors found in the façade and west gable end. A fireplace chimney projects from near the center of the one-story wing. An iron "F," signifying the name of Fortier, attaches to the south side of the stack. The two-story, east section contains the bedrooms and a partially below-grade club room. The kitchen and family room occupy the one-story block.

A 6 ft. by 8 ft., frame storage shed is associated with the house.

Carport

The five-bay carport measures 50 ft. by 34 ft. Square posts support a low-pitched, side-gable, roof. Gravel covers the ground. It is currently used as a picnic pavilion.

Stables, Corn House and Equipment Shed Complex

Of the four connected structures making up this group, the 36 ft. by 30 ft. frame, side-gable, horse stable at the north end is the largest. A much-altered, 24 ft. by 12 ft. corn house stands at the south end, while a smaller second stable occupies the space between. Two types of recently installed pressed-metal panels cover the roof and exterior walls. A 24 ft. by 20 ft. equipment shed, or perhaps carport, extends from the rear of the main stable. It has a poured concrete floor and retains its original vertical siding. A different type of sheet-metal is used as roof covering. Fencing encloses a large grazing area in back and north of the buildings. The stable and corn house (located at the north and south ends of the building group, respectively) probably date to the 1940s. The second stable was added in the mid-1960s or 1970s.

The main stable's interior, including stalls, hay loft, aisles, and tack room, remains intact. Board-and-batten siding originally covered its walls. Remnants can be seen from inside the second stable, which is also unaltered. Wide doorways have been cut into the original structure's south wall to allow internal passage between the two. The corn house most recently served as a gym, and the extensive interior and exterior alterations required to accommodate that use completely disguises its original purpose.

Tobacco Barn 1

Tobacco Barn 1 is a mid-20th century, drive-through tobacco barn. It is shown in a 1952 aerial photograph. It measures 72 ft. in length and 35 ft. in width. A louvered clerestory vent runs most of the length of the east-west-oriented gable roof. Two types of recently installed, pressed-metal panels cover the roof, as well as the original spaced-plank wall sheathing. Wide, paired doors in either gable end open into a center aisle. The structure's principal posts rest on poured-concrete piers. The interior divides longitudinally into 12 structural bays, and 18 rooms spaced at 4 ft. intervals. Vertically, there are 7 tiers to the roof peak. Framing members are relatively small-dimensional, machine-sawn elements, secured with wire nails. Principal posts are 5 1/2 -in.-square, interrupted sill pieces measure 8 in. by 5 in., and downbraces 6 in. by 3 in. A stripping room occupies the southeast corner. The room's interior has been finished for use as an office.

Tobacco Barn 2

Tobacco Barn 2 is also a mid-20th century, drive-through tobacco barn, built no later than 1952. Measuring, 48 ft. long by 20.5 ft. wide, it is the smallest of the three barns. The gable roof's ridgeline runs east-west. Paired, off-center, gable-end doors open into one of the two aisles. Two types of recently installed, pressed-metal panel cover the roof as well as the original spaced-plank wall sheathing. Logs, measuring approximately 6 in. in diameter serve as principal posts and rest on low, poured-concrete footings.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 3

MIHP No: SM-933

The interior divides longitudinally into 6 structural bays, and 12 rooms spaced at 4 ft. intervals. Vertically, there are 6 tiers to the roof peak. Relatively small-dimensioned, machine-sawn elements, secured with wire nails, make up the frame. The interrupted-sill pieces measure 7 in. by 5 in., tier poles and horizontal members are mostly 3 in. by 4 in., and downbraces measure about 6 in. by 2 in.

Tobacco Barn 3

Tobacco Barn 3 is a mid-20th-century, drive-through tobacco barn, built no later than 1952. It measures 72 ft. in length and 34 ft. in width. The gable roof's ridgeline runs east-west, and is pierced by three, round, ventilators. The variable-width, spaced-plank, hinged wall sheathing remains intact, though somewhat deteriorated near ground level. Paired, gable-end doors open into a center aisle.

The interior divides into 12 structural bays, and 18 rooms spaced at 4 ft. intervals. Vertically, there are 6 tiers to the roof peak. Small diameter trees serve as tier poles. Framing members are relatively small-dimensioned, machine-sawn elements, secured with wire nails. The 6-in.-square principal posts rest on poured-concrete footers. Aisle posts measure 5 ½ in.-square. Interrupted sill pieces measure 8 ½ in. by 6 ½ in., with some segments showing evidence of rot.

Shop and Equipment Storage Building

This utilitarian structure appears to date to the mid-20th century. Aerial photography indicates construction taking place after 1952. It measures 55 ft. in length and 38 ft. in width. Corrugated-metal covers the low-pitch, gable roof, and frame walls, which rest on a 3 ½-ft.-tall concrete-block foundation. Round concrete piers of a similar height underpin the interior support posts. The west gable end contains both vehicle and pedestrian doorways. Plywood boards cover the 20-light, metal-sash windows.

Dwelling 3

Dwelling 3 is a mid-20th-century tenant house. It can be seen in a 1952 aerial photograph. The residential structure stands on the west side of Snow Hill Road, about .35 miles south of the main building group. The southwest-facing frame dwelling measures 40 ft. in length and 20 ft. in width (exclusive of the porch). It is one-story in height and has a low-pitch, side-gable roof, with slightly overhanging eaves. A small stove chimney pierces the asphalt-shingle-covered roof, slightly right of center. Aluminum siding clads exterior walls that rest on a concrete block foundation. A full-width, shed-roof porch, with vinyl balustrade and square posts, spans the asymmetrical four-bay façade. Plywood covers the openings, but fenestration consists of a pair of two-over-two, horizontally glazed windows and a tripartite picture window, on either side of the centrally situated three-light, wood front door. The gable walls each contain two windows.

The building's interior appears original. Finish work includes painted gypsum-board walls and ceilings; linoleum- and carpet-covered floors; low-profile, mitered window and door trim; baseboard heaters; and dark-stained, pine kitchen cabinets. There are two small sheds associated with the house. One is frame and the other a metal, prefabricated unit.

Visitor Kiosk

This small, west-facing, one-room, frame structure stands just off the west side of Snow Hill Road, near Dwelling 3, and about 550 yards south of Dwelling 1. Constructed in 2017, it measures 6 ft. by 8 ft., and has a metal-covered gable roof that projects over the entrance area. A one-over-one window is located to the left of the door and in the south wall.

Conclusion

Snow Hill Farm is well-maintained, the buildings in good structural order, and the environmental setting pristine. The three dwellings remain largely unaltered since their construction or renovation in the 1950s and 1960s. Except for the corn house, the mid-20th-century farm buildings also remain intact, though all but the shop/equipment storage building now have modern, metal, wall siding. This is an especially inappropriate treatment for the two tobacco barns, for which wall cladding is such an

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 4

MIHP No: SM-933

important functional and defining visual feature. Fortunately, the modern material is removable and presently protects the building's original fabric.

History

Snow Hill Farm has been in agricultural tenancy for most of its documented history. The 163.35-acre property is historically part of Dellabrook Manor, one of Maryland's proprietary manors created by the Lords Baltimore in the early colonial period. Benedict Calvert, third Lord Baltimore, granted Robert Brooke the 2,000-acre Dellabrook Manor in 1650. The origins of "Snow Hill" remain unknown. Snow Hill is associated with another proprietary manor, but its location is on the south side of the peninsula. The name is used in an 1868 will, and an 1882 deed describes the subject property as "that tract of land call[ed] and known as Dellabrooke Manor or Snow Hill."

By the early-19th century, the subject property was part of the extensive holdings belonging to the Taney family. In 1837, brothers, Matthew A. and Clement V. Stone acquired 450 acres from Robert Diggs, an heir of Thomas Taney. The men did not reside at Snow Hill. Matthew stayed at his Newington plantation near St. Mary's City, and Clement on his farm near Leonardtown. Matthew wrote his will in 1868. The document gave half of Snow Hill to his son, Albert Stone of Leonardtown. In addition to the home plantation and Snow Hill, Matthew's will disposed of three other properties. The document names the tenants at those farms, but none is given for Snow Hill. This suggest Snow Hill was then uninhabited and possibly not even in cultivation, given the scarcity of farm labor immediately following the Civil War. An 1864 U. S. Coast Survey map shows the area as wooded.

Both documentary and physical evidence suggest Albert Snow built the original section of Dwelling 1 after 1868 for use as a tenant house. According to tax records, the oldest section of the house dates to 1760, but physical evidence indicates construction took place in the second half of the 19th century. For example, the rafters over the oldest section have marks made by a circular saw and are nailed together at the peak with machine-cut nails. If this part of the building dated to 1760 the rafters would have the distinctive marks made from pit-sawing, which remained in common practice in Southern Maryland until after the Civil War. In addition, an 18th-century building would have treenails or hand-fashioned wrought nails as fasteners, not cut nails, which did not appear in this area until the 19th century.

In 1882 Albert sold Snow Hill to John B. Bond of Leonardtown for \$1,800. Bond is listed as a farmer in the 1910 census, but he also had an interest in aquaculture. In 1918, seeking to profit from the booming oyster industry, he applied for 30 acres of oyster ground in the Patuxent River. In 1927 Harry Raymond Stutzman, a tax consultant living in Laurel, Maryland, acquired Snow Hill from Bond's heirs, and two years later sold it to Walter A. and Laura Gebhart. According to census records, Walter lived in Baltimore and worked as a livestock merchant. Three months later ownership changed again. Leonard B. and Mary E. Johnson bought Snow Hill from the Gebhardt's in October of 1929 and kept it until 1951.

As with previous owners, the Johnsons resided elsewhere. According to census records, Leonard Johnson was a medical doctor. He and his family resided about ten miles southwest of Snow Hill, in the village of Chaptico. In 1951, Dr. Johnson and his wife sold Snow Hill to Olive T. and Tilghman H. Keiper of Washington, D. C.

An aerial photograph taken the following year shows the presence of Dwelling 1 after the construction of the west block, but before the addition of the east section. By 1952 all three tobacco barns, as well as the stable, corn house, shop/equipment storage building and Dwelling 3 were in place. Most, if not all, of the buildings shown in the 1952 aerial were probably built by the Johnsons for their tenant's use, due to the short time interval between the land transaction and photograph.

Physical, documentary, and circumstantial evidence suggest all three barns were built in the 1940s or early 1950s. The demand for cigarette tobacco stimulated the Southern Maryland tobacco economy, starting after World War I and peaked in the 1950s. The price for Maryland tobacco tripled between 1938 and 1945. While the presence of a stripping room in Tobacco Barn 1 allows for its construction taking place as early as the 1920s, its clerestory is a feature more consistent with barns built in the 1940s or later. So too are the ventilators found on Barn 3, while Barn 2's double-aisle configuration is usually associated with 1950s construction. Their good condition and light-dimensioned frames also point towards a mid-20th-century building date.

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The Keipers owned the property (in conjunction with their daughter and son-in-law after 1956) from 1951 until 1964. They were absentee or part-time owners. Census records show Mr. Keiper worked as a linoleum salesman, and moved from New Jersey to Washington, D.C. after 1940. He died in Florida in 1967. How much time the family spent at Snow Hill and who farmed the property during their ownership remains unknown.

Omer E. Fortier (1922-2018) and Leon Baer, Jr. (1926-2013) purchased Snow Hill from the Keipers and their children in 1964. Leon and Omer were business partners in Crown Supply, a janitorial supply company based in Washington, D.C. For nearly fifteen years the Baer and Fortier families shared the property, which they used as a second home, and for business and personal entertaining. Baer was a particularly avid equestrian and, according to the Baltimore Sun, took an ownership stake in racehorses. On May 6, 1969 the Baltimore published a piece about the upcoming St. Mary's County house and garden tour, which included Snow Hill on its itinerary. The article's brief mention described Snow Hill "as part farm and part nursery and of pre-Civil War Construction."

Each family had a separate house and a swimming pool. Both also retained primary homes in Washington, D.C. and Falls Church, VA, respectively, at least through retirement. The Baer and Fortiers oversaw the final expansion of Dwelling 1 and construction of Dwelling 2. They added the pools, carport, tennis courts and are generally responsible for much of the property's current appearance. Snow Hill remained an active farm though the Baer and Fortier tenure, though nothing is known about the tenants and workers who tended the property in the families' absence. Baer sold his interest to the Fortiers in 1980 and retired to Florida.

In 2017, St. Mary's County purchased Snow Hill Farm from Fortier Family Partnership, LLC, and operates the property as a public park.

National Register Eligibility

Snow Hill Farm is not recommended for National Register eligibility due to a lack of demonstrated historical significance. The property is not eligible under Criterion A (Events) because its importance could not be documented with respect to any specific event or pattern of events. Snow Hill Farm is most closely associated with trends in agriculture, specifically tobacco farming and tenancy in Southern Maryland, but these are broad and long-lasting regional themes, and this property fails to show significance within either context. Furthermore, it is not a good example of its property type. Since at least the 1950s the main domestic grouping has been owned by part-time residents who used the property recreationally and redesigned the domestic landscape to serve that purpose. Dwellings 1 and 2 were renovated or built as a getaway for wealthy professional families, and while they are on a farm, they are not farmhouses.

Snow Hill Farm is not eligible under Criterion (Person), as it is not associated with the life of any person who made a notable contribution to history.

The property does not meet eligibility requirements for listing under Criterion C (Design and Construction) because its architectural resources are mostly commonplace and late examples of ordinary building types. Dwelling 1 is interesting for having a 19th-century component, but its historic qualities are lost due to renovations and additions. Most of the farm buildings have also been altered.

The three tobacco barns do embody the distinctive characteristics of their type and period of construction, but mid-20th-tobacco barns still survive in large numbers, and while endangered, eligibility is generally reserved for the best and most intact examples. The National Register of Historic Places multiple property documentation form for *Tobacco Barns of Southern Maryland: Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's, and St. Mary's Counties* recommends a stringent assessment of twentieth-century barns and favors those with an intact stripping room over those without one. Tobacco Barn 1 has a stripping room, but its interior is heavily modified, and the barn's original exterior siding has been covered with pressed-metal panels. These alterations undermine aspects of integrity that include materials, workmanship and feeling, though integrity of location, setting, and association remain mostly intact. These mid-twentieth-century barns fail to meet the high standards required for this resource type to be included in the National Register of Historic Places.

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NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 6

MIHP No: SM-933

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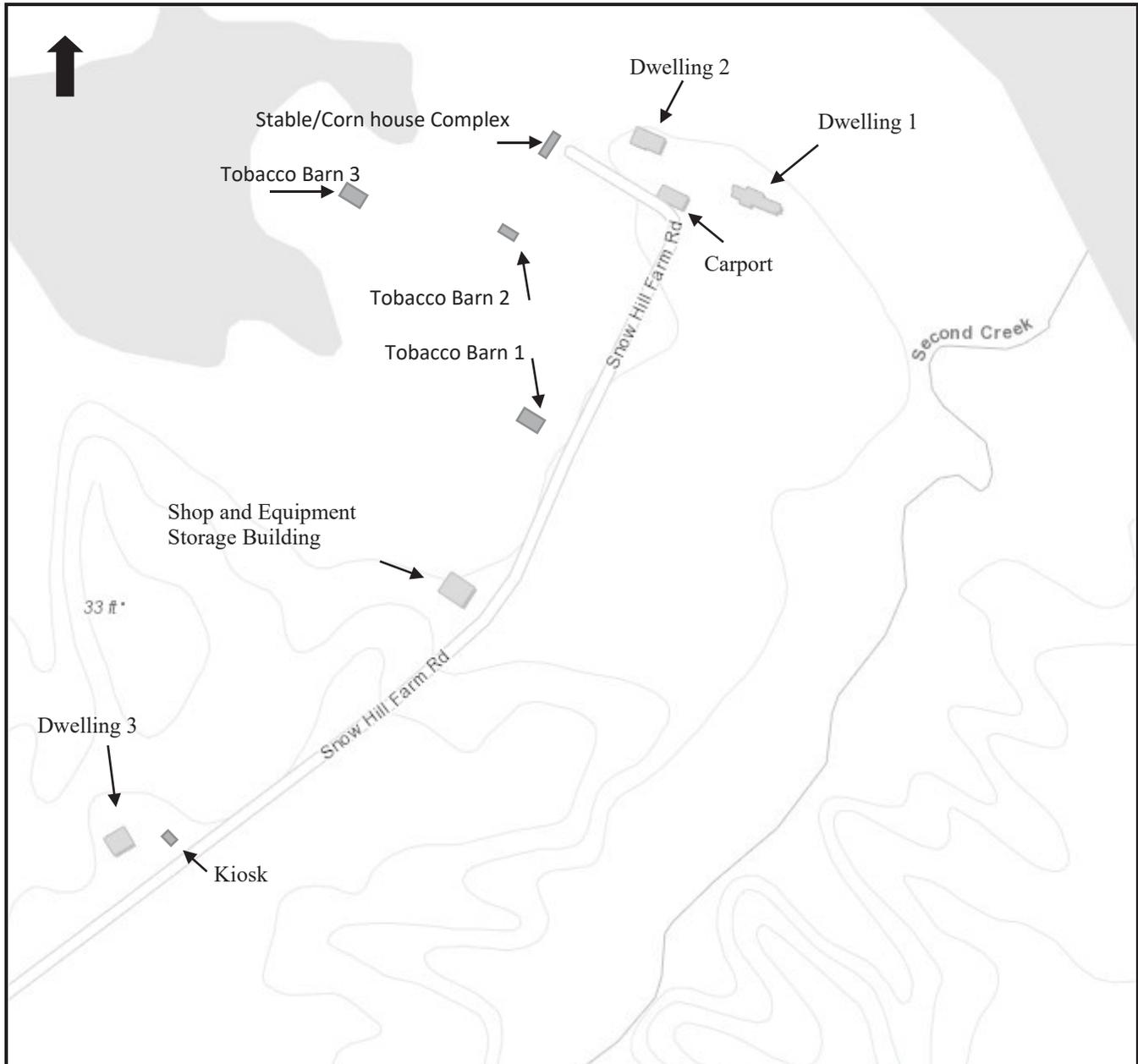


Figure 1: Snow Hill Farm site plan.

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MIHP No: SM-933

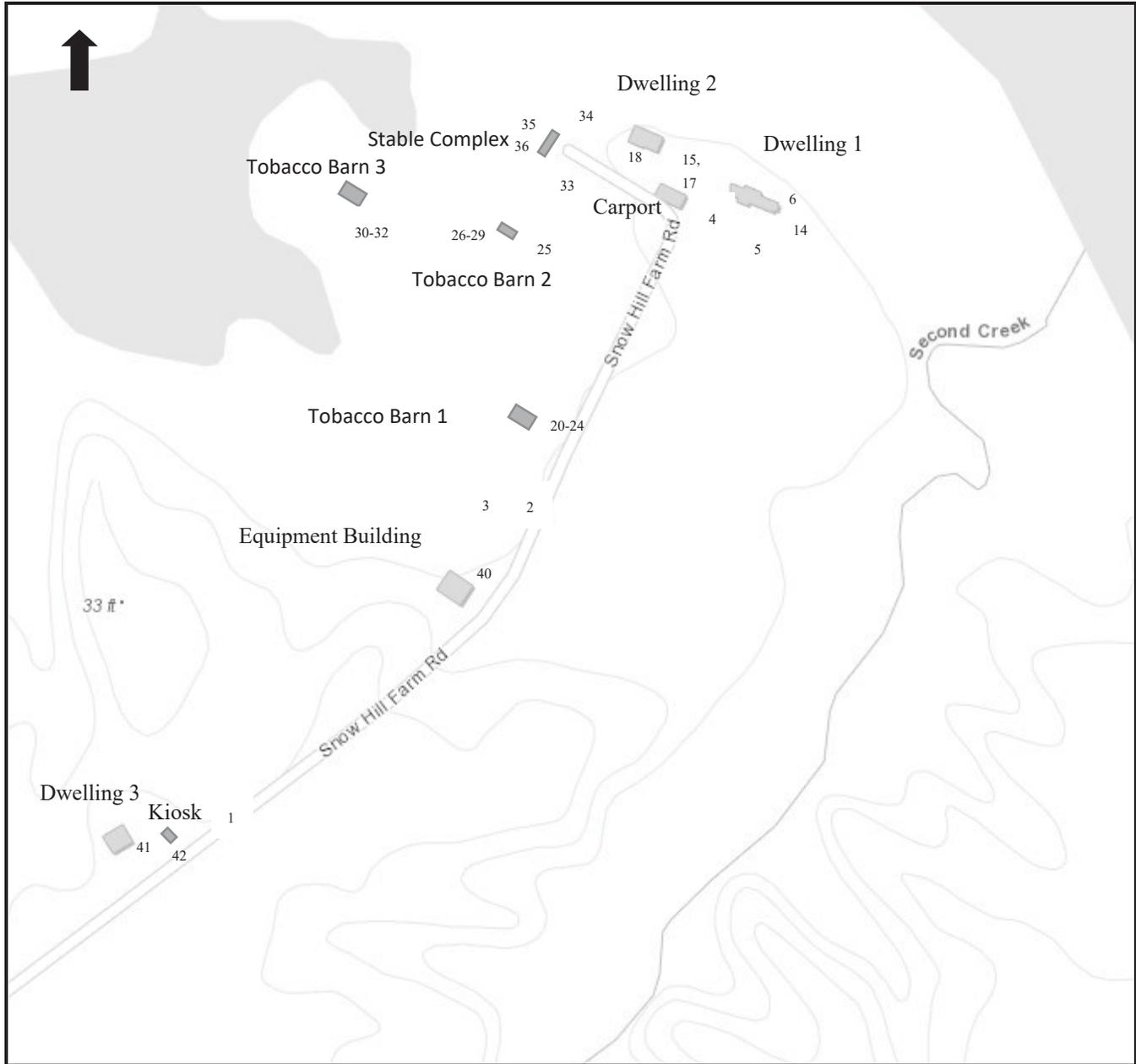


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MIHP No: SM-933

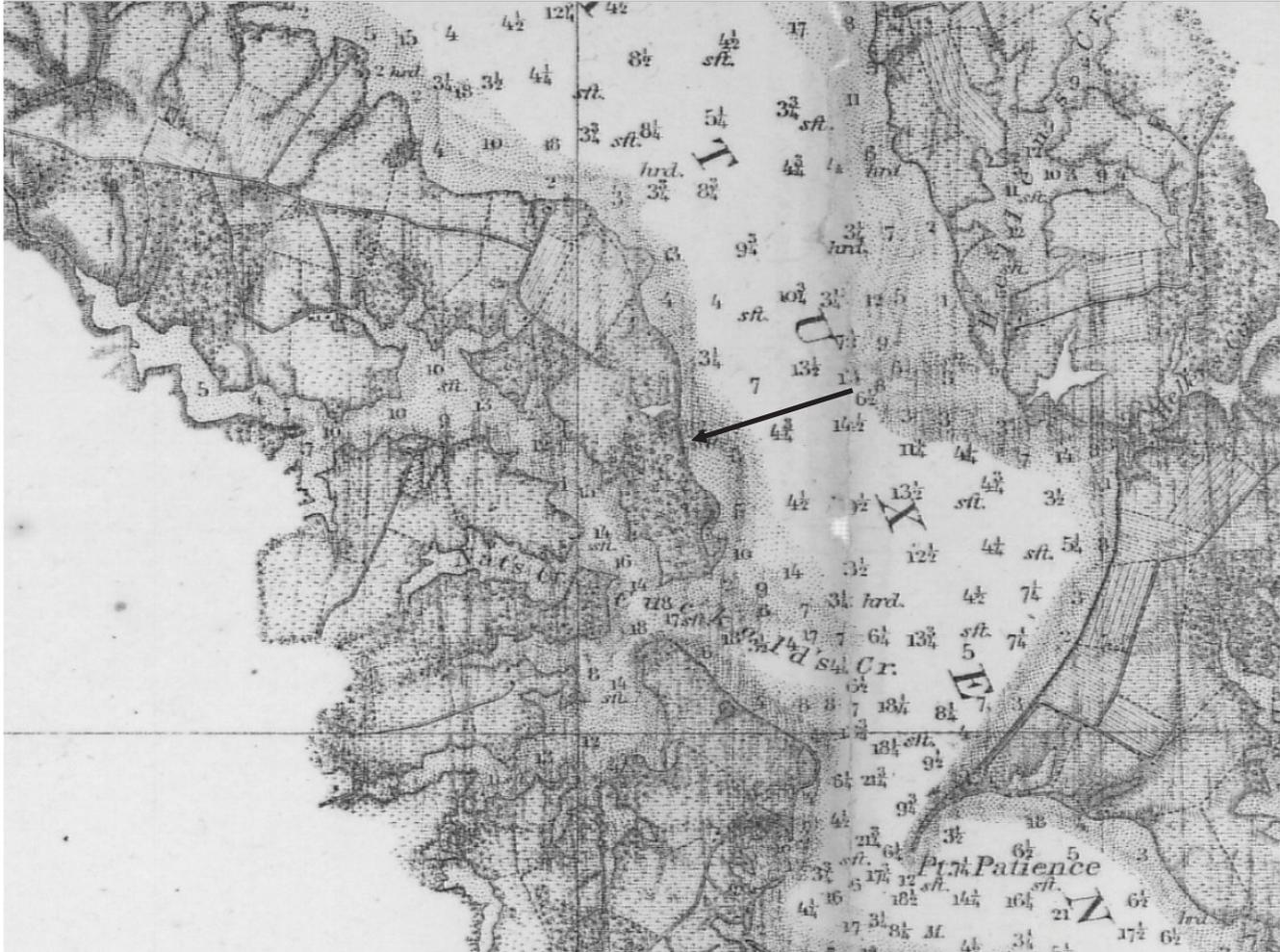


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MIHP No: SM-933

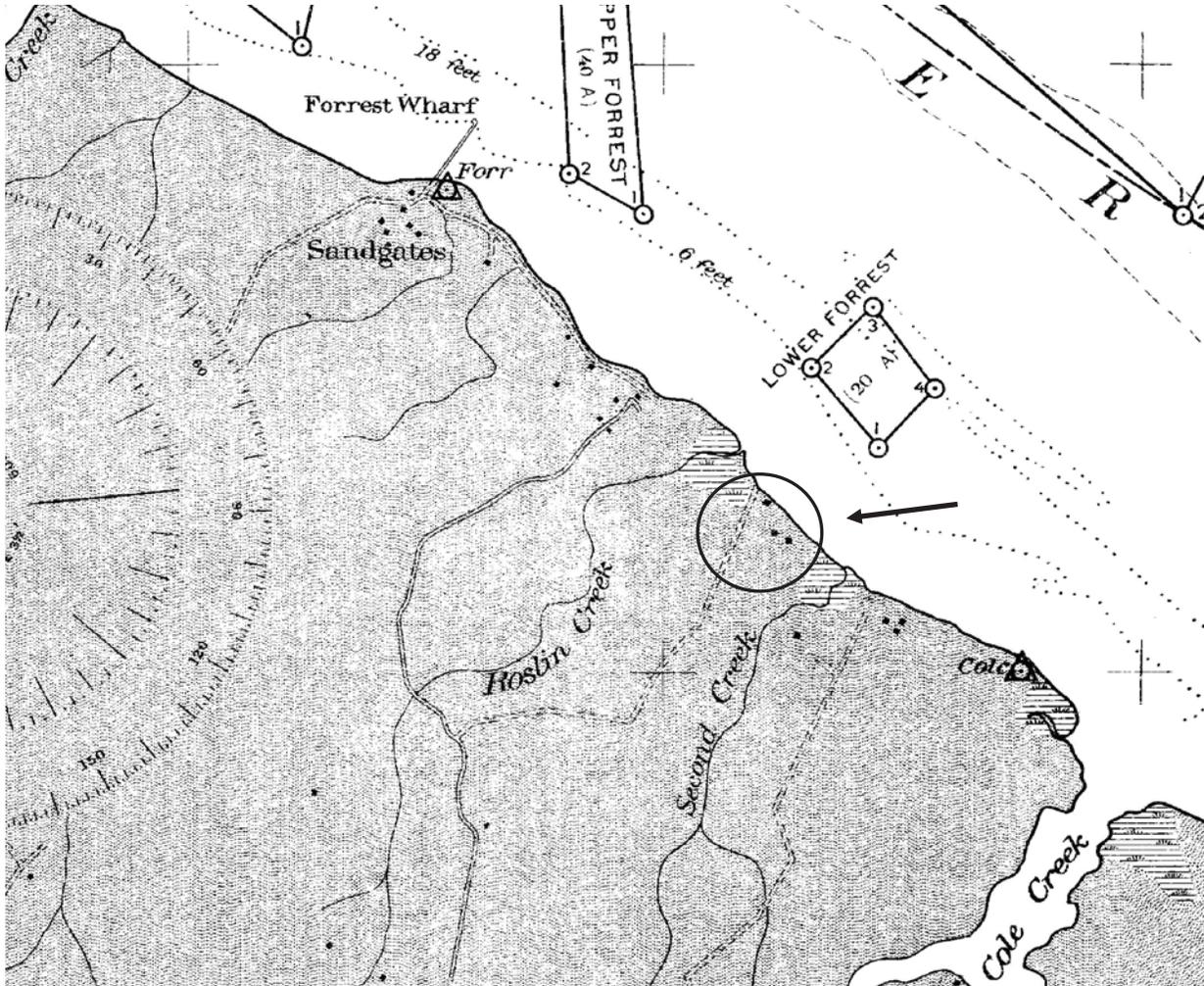


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Figure 5: This 1952 aerial map shows the three tobacco barns, shop and equipment building, corn house, original stable and Dwelling 3. The photograph was taken before the addition of the east section to Dwelling 1. A building, most likely a tobacco barn, is in the location of Dwelling 2 and another structure is shown in the vicinity of a current swimming pool. Source: HistoricAerials.com.

APPENDIX H

A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE SNOW HILL PARK PROPERTY

A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE SNOW HILL PARK PROPERTY

St. Mary's County, Maryland



Prepared for:
AMT ENGINEERING

800 King Farm Blvd, Fourth Floor
Rockville, MD 20850



Prepared by:
APPLIED ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY ASSOCIATES, INC.
31 Old Solomons Island Road Suite A
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

August 2021



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Prepared for:

AMT Engineering

800 King Farm Blvd
Fourth Floor
Rockville, MD 20850

Prepared by:

APPLIED ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY ASSOCIATES, INC.

31 Old Solomons Island Road Suite A
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(410) 224-3402

JEANNE A. WARD, RPA – PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Authored By:

W. Brett Arnold, M.S., R.P.A., Emily Masters, M.A., R.P.A., Jasmine Gollup, M.A., R.P.A.,
Kristen Browne, and Jason Elder

August 2021

ABSTRACT

In April, 2021, Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of portions of the Snow Hill Community Park in St. Mary's County, Maryland. The County recently obtained Snow Hill Community Park and proposes development of the ca. 165-acre park to allow for limited public access in accordance with a Request for Proposal issued by the County (Contract # 104011). This archaeological investigation was designed to identify archaeological resources in the Study Area and assess their significance for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The Study Area encompasses approximately 50 of the park's 165 acres of woodland, agricultural fields, and landscaped areas surrounding a historic structural complex overlooking the Patuxent River in Maryland Archaeological Research Unit 9, the Riverine Patuxent Drainage. The entire Study Area falls within the Maryland Inventory of Historic Places (MIHP)-listed Snow Hill Farm (MIHP SM-933) property. Snow Hill Farm occupies 163.35 acres and includes thirteen structures. The property has been under patent since 1650, but MIHP records indicate the earliest extant structure appears to date to the mid-nineteenth century. The other twelve buildings, including two secondary residences and three tobacco barns, were all constructed in the mid-twentieth century or later. The property was evaluated for listing in the NRHP in 2019, when it was determined not eligible.

The Study Area was divided into five archaeological survey areas with systematic shovel test pit (STP) excavations conducted in survey Areas A-D and a pedestrian survey in survey Area E. In total, 867 STPs were excavated, including 727 regular-interval (15-meter [m]) STPs, 128 radial STPs, and 12 judgmental STPs. Of these, 98 STPs contained cultural material, resulting in the identification of five new archaeological sites (18ST924, 18ST925, 18ST926, 18ST927, and 18ST928) and 10 isolated finds (8 historic and 2 precontact). The isolated finds consist of scattered artifacts likely resulting from plow activity or casual discard and do not represent meaningful loci of human occupation or activity.

Four of the newly recorded archaeological sites (18ST924, 18ST925, 18ST926, and 18ST928) represent historic, precontact, or multicomponent artifact scatters with little research potential based on the lack of integrity. The 10 isolated finds represent causal discard of cultural material with little research potential. These resources are recommended as ineligible for NRHP-listing, and for no further archaeological investigation. One site (18ST927) represents a multicomponent site consisting of a nineteenth- to twentieth-century farm and vacation house featuring a locus of concentrated precontact artifacts (Locus 1). Locus 1 may represent an in situ precontact short-term resource procurement camp possibly dating to the Middle Woodland period with potential to elucidate artifact distribution patterning that could provide meaningful data about precontact lifeways in St. Mary's County and, as such, is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. It is recommended that disturbance to Locus 1 of Site 18ST927 be avoided. If disturbance cannot be avoided, a Phase II evaluation is recommended to further investigate Locus 1 of Site 18ST927.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In April, 2021, Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (AAHA) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of portions of the Snow Hill Community Park (Study Area) in St. Mary's County, Maryland. St. Mary's County (County) recently obtained Snow Hill Community Park and proposes development of the ca. 165-acre park to allow for limited public access in accordance with a Request for Proposal (RFP) issued by the County (Contract # 104011). The proposed improvements include a gravel entrance road and parking, signage, portable restrooms, picnic tables, access to Roslin Creek, and a nature trail to waterfront area and informal beach use with kayak launching. The work was conducted through a partnership with the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) and the United States Department of the Navy. This archaeological investigation was designed to identify archaeological resources in the Study Area and assess their significance for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). All work will be conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994) and where appropriate, *Technical Update Number 1* (Revised 2005).

Fieldwork was supervised by W. Brett Arnold, RPA with assistance from Emily Masters, RPA, Kristen Browne, Celia Engel, Jason Elder, and Sara Furst. Lab processing was conducted by Jasmine Gollup, RPA and Amanda Gaster. Jeanne A. Ward served as principal investigator and Patrick Walters served as project manager.

Study Area Description

The Study Area encompasses approximately 50 of the park's 165 acres of woodland, agricultural fields, and landscaped areas surrounding a historic structural complex overlooking the Patuxent River. The proposed development avoids wetlands, slopes, and a designated Forest Interior Dwelling Species (FIDS) bird habitat. The areas within the FIDS habitat (ca. 85 acres) are not currently planned for development. A preliminary review of the Study Area environmental setting reveals landforms that would have been attractive for both historic and precontact occupation due to the proximity of natural resources and transportation access.

The entire Study Area falls within the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP)-listed Snow Hill Farm (MIHP SM-933) property. Snow Hill Farm occupies 163.35 acres and includes 13 structures in average to good condition. According to a 2019 MIHP survey, the property has been under patent since 1650, but a 2019 structural assessment indicates the earliest remaining structure appears to date to the mid-nineteenth century. The other 12 buildings, including two secondary residences and three tobacco barns, were all constructed in the mid-twentieth century or later. For most of its recorded history, the farm was occupied and operated by tenants or, for brief periods, may have been vacant. In 1964, the property was sold to two businessmen from Virginia, who used it as a second home and vacation property. The property was evaluated for listing in the NRHP in 2019, when it was determined not eligible (MIHP Form SM-933).

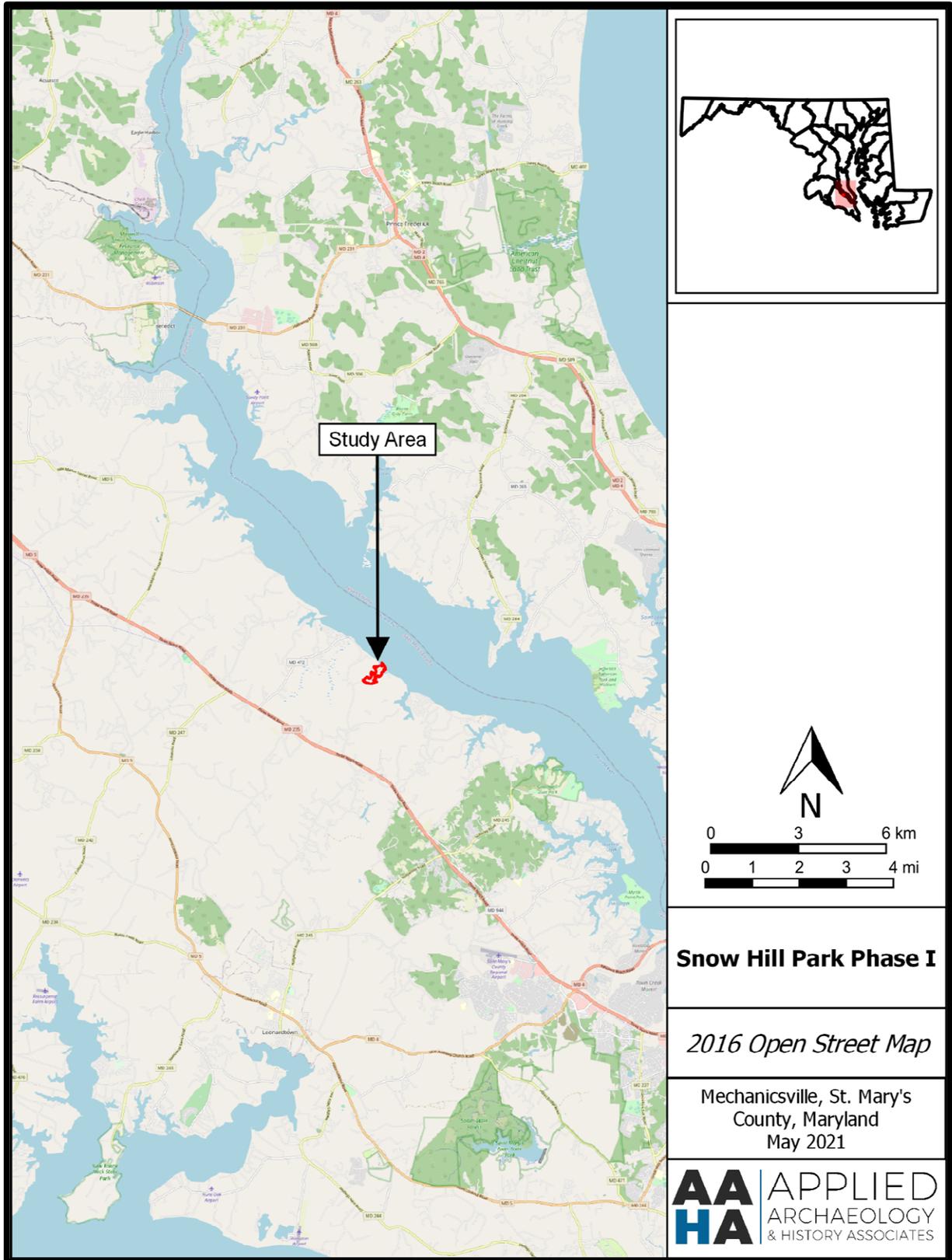


Figure 1-1. Location of the Study Area on the 2016 Open Street Map.

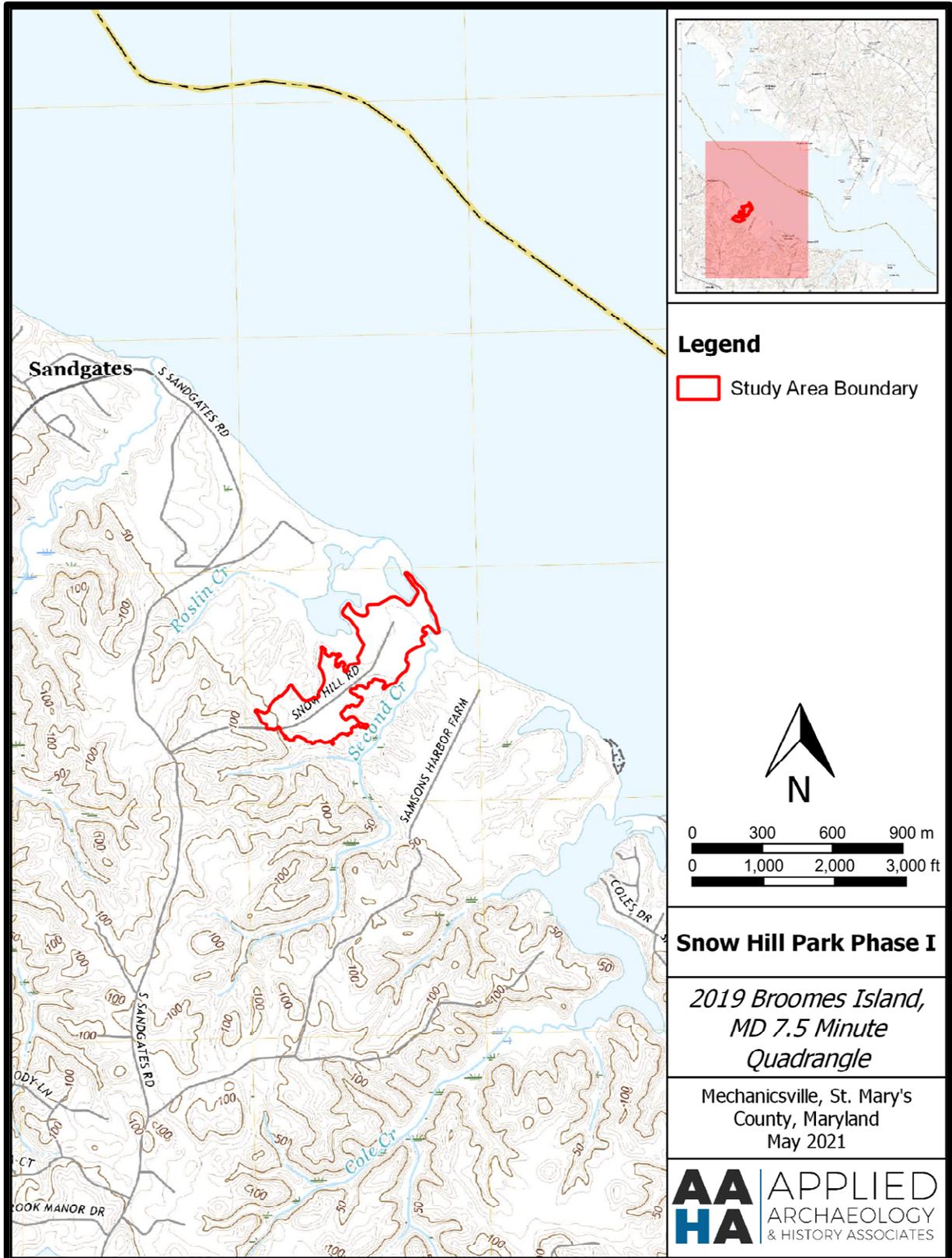


Figure 1-2. Detail of the 2019 Broomes Island, MD 7.5-minute quadrangle showing the location of the Study Area (USGS 2019).

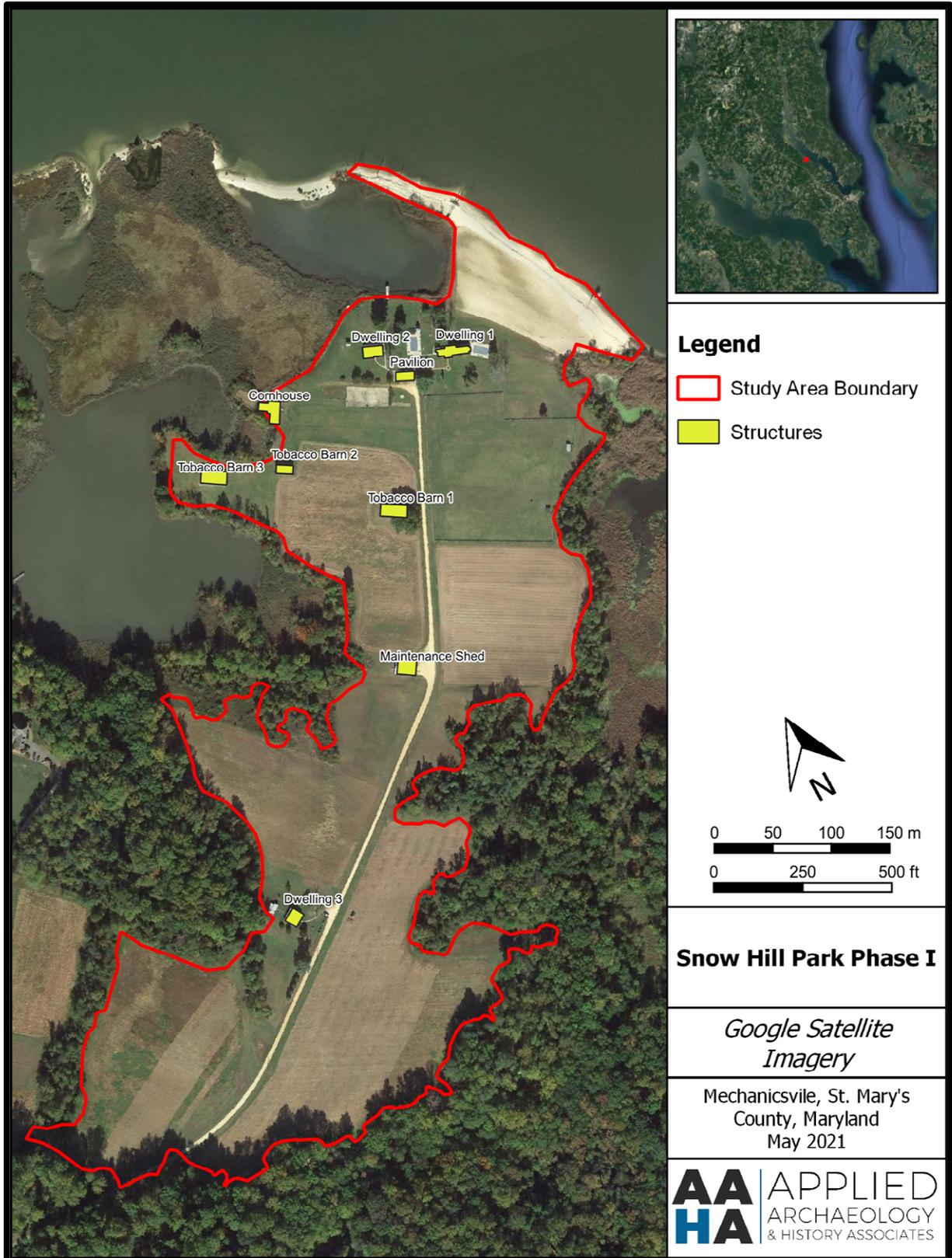


Figure 1-3. Aerial photograph showing the Study Area and documented historic structures within the Study Area.

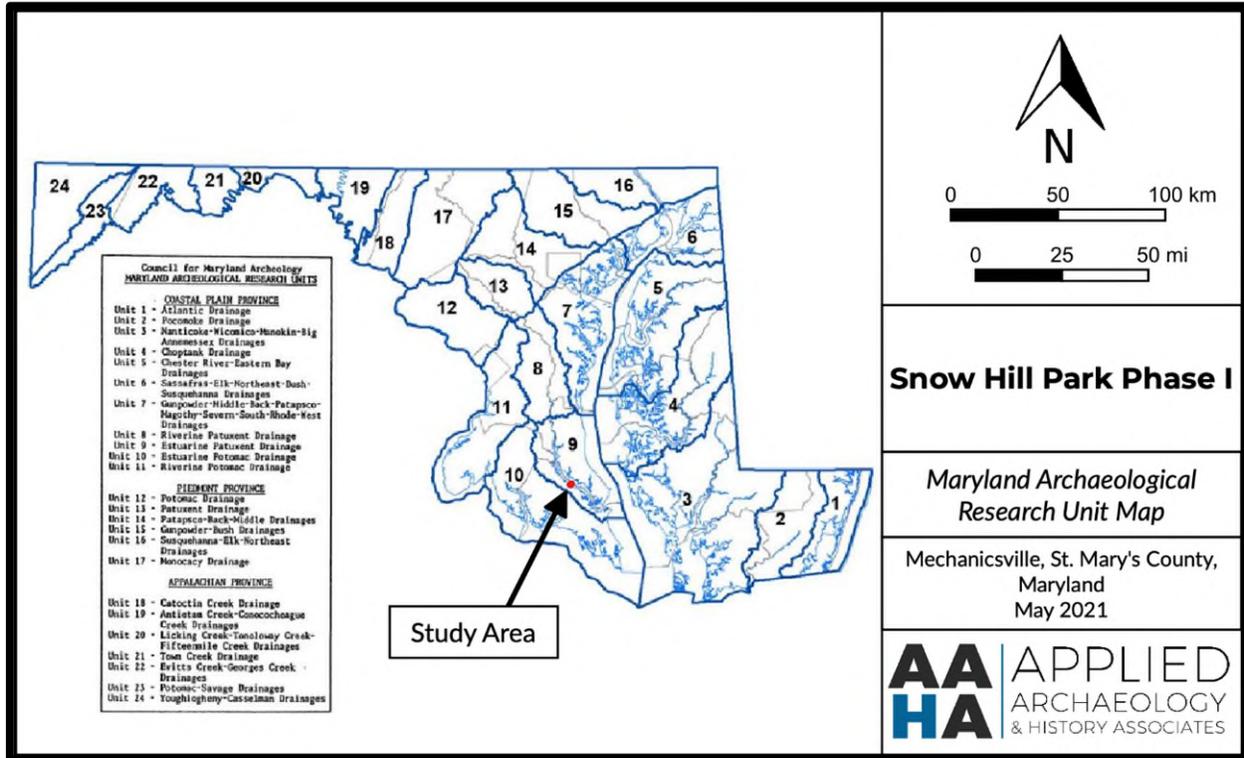


Figure 1-4. Map of Maryland Archaeological Research Units showing the Study Area in Research Unit 9, the Estuarine Patuxent Drainage.

Organization of the Report

This report presents six (6) chapters and a list of references cited. Following the introduction, including 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 the Study Area. Chapter 4 provides the field and laboratory methods of the investigation. Chapter 5 presents the results of the investigation. Chapter 6 summarizes the findings and provides recommendations. References cited are followed by appendices presenting the Chain of Title (Appendix A), Artifact Inventory (Appendix B), the updated Maryland Archaeological Site Survey Forms (Appendix C), and Qualifications of the Investigators (Appendix D).

2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The Study Area is located along Snow Hill Road in northeastern St. Mary's County, Maryland. The Study Area occupies an approximately 50-acre portion of Snow Hill Park, located on an estuarine terrace that slopes gently to the northeast towards the western bank of the Patuxent River. The property is situated between Roslin Creek, to the north, and Second Creek, to the South.

Physiography and Geology

The Study Area is located in the Atlantic Coastal Plain, Western Shore physiographic province within an area consisting of broad, gently sloping lowland surfaces and stream terraces. It is situated on a "series of low (generally below 50-ft elevation) fluvial and estuarine terraces, beaches, and drowned river mouths that fringe the Western Shore Uplands" (Reger & Cleaves 2008) along the western bank of the Patuxent River (Figure 2-1). Relief is nearly flat to gently rolling with elevations ranging from 0.6 to 12.5 meters (m) (2 to 41 feet [ft]) above mean sea level (amsl) (MDiMap Topography Viewer 2020).

Geological strata underlying the Study Area are primarily included within the Patuxent Estuaries and Lowlands District, consisting of 0 to 150 ft thick sand and gravel fluvial deposits (Maryland Geological Survey 1968). These sediments were formed during the Quaternary to Pleistocene epochs of the Cenozoic era from fluvial sediments deposited from variation in water levels of the Atlantic Ocean and the Chesapeake Bay. The gravel deposits in the project region, in particular

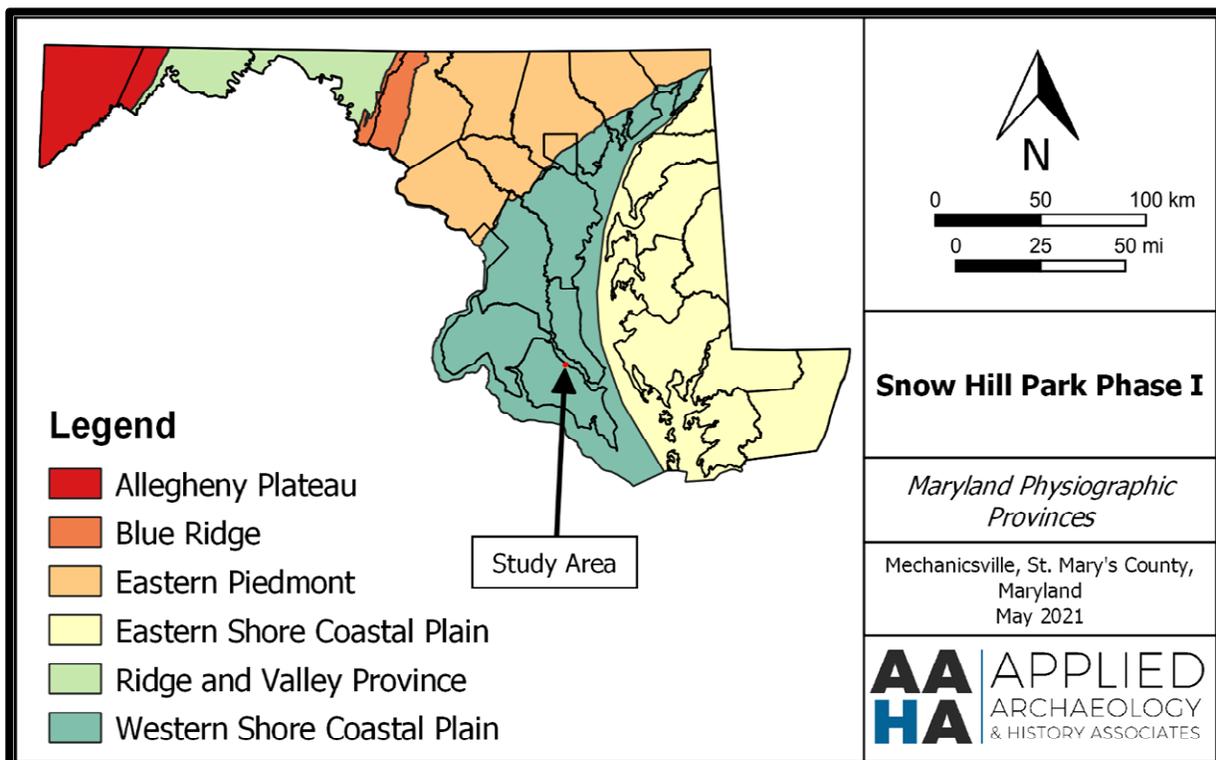


Figure 2-1. Location of the Study Area on a map of the Physiographic Provinces in Maryland.

quartz and quartzite, are of particular interest as they provided lithic source material for the manufacture of stone tools during the precontact period.

Additionally, segments of the Study Area along the southwest and northeastern boundaries are underlain by Choptank Formation geological strata. These soils consist of 0 to 150 ft of sand and silt deposits formed during the Tertiary to Miocene epochs of the Cenozoic era. The Choptank Formation was formed by the deposition of sediments eroding eastward from the Appalachian Mountains toward the Atlantic Ocean (Maryland Geological Survey 1968)

Though quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite predominate on many western Coastal Plain precontact sites, cherts and jaspers are not uncommon. 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 (1989) 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. The Study Area primarily incorporates Chillum loam soils (ChB2; 2-5% slopes; ChC2; 5-10% slopes) and Sassafras sandy loam (SaaB; 2-5% slopes) with smaller areas of Croom gravelly sandy loam (CrD3; 10-15% slopes), Evesboro-Westphalia complex soils (EwE2; 20-45% slopes) in the south and Klej loamy sand (Kz; 0-5% slopes), Evesboro loamy sand (EvB; 0-8% slopes), beach soils (Be). Each soil complex is described below, and representative profiles are detailed in Table 2-1.

Chillum soils are classified as very deep and well-drained. They are generally encountered on Coastal Plain dissected uplands and are formed from silty eolian material underlain by loamy marine sediments. Sassafras soils are classified as very deep and well-drained. They are generally encountered on Coastal Plain uplands and are formed from loamy fluviomarine sediment deposits. Croom soils are classified as very deep and well-drained. They are generally encountered on Northern Atlantic Coastal Plain interfluves and knolls and are formed from gravelly fluvial deposits.

The Evesboro-Westphalia Complex soils are classified as very deep and well-drained to excessively drained. Evesboro soils are generally encountered on Coastal Plain uplands and are formed from sandy marine and eolian deposits. Westphalia soils are generally encountered on upland Coastal Plain terraces and are formed from unconsolidated Coastal Plain sediments containing fine and very fine sands. Klej soils are classified as very deep and somewhat poorly drained. They are generally encountered on Coastal Plain broad upland depressions and flats and are formed from sandy fluviomarine sediments that are highly siliceous.

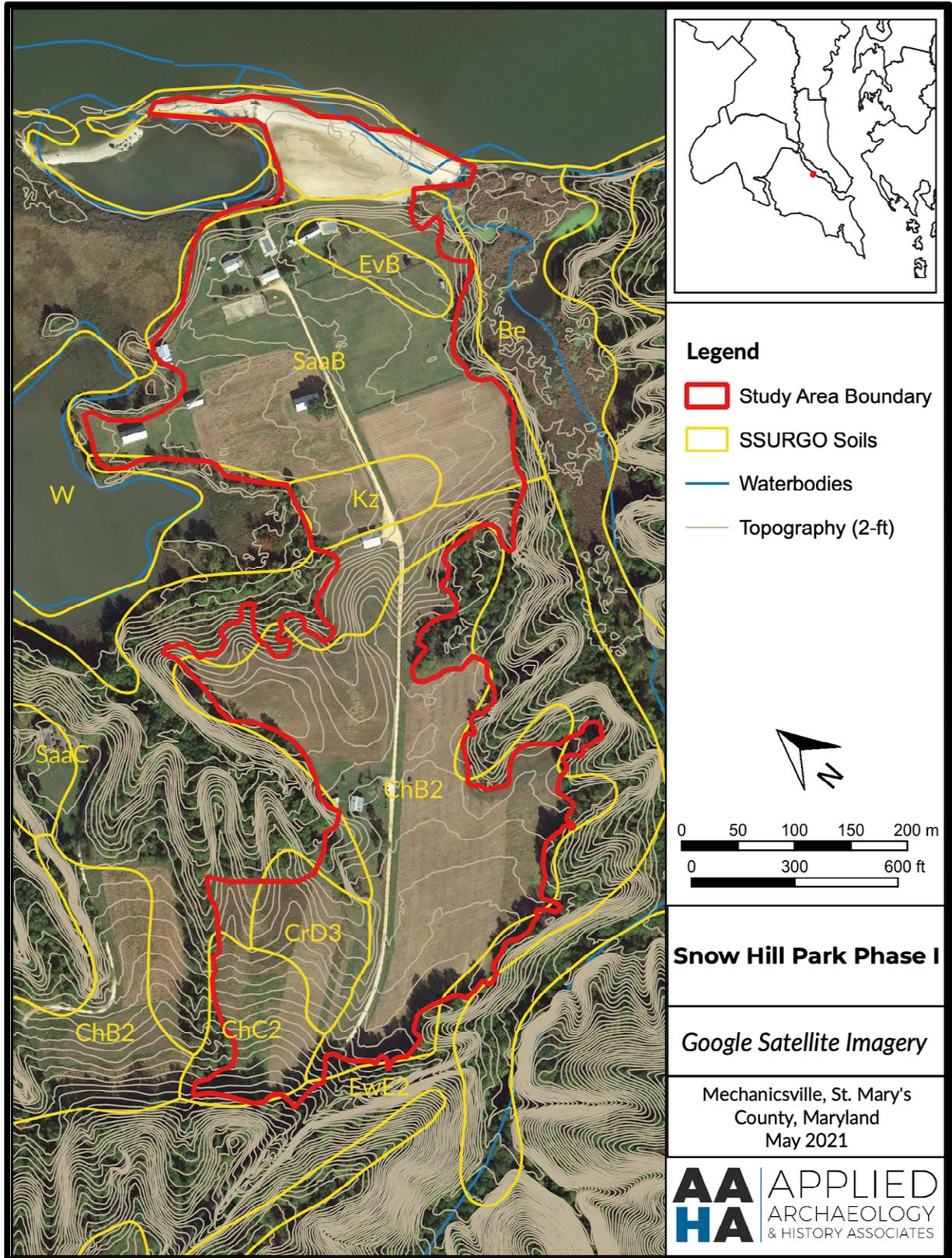


Figure 2-2. Aerial photograph showing soils and soil complexes in the Study Area.

TABLE 2-1. REPRESENTATIVE SOIL PROFILES IN THE SNOW HILL STUDY AREA

Soil Series	Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Inclusions
Chillum	A	0-2.5 cm (0-1 in)	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2)	Silt loam	
	E	2.5-20.3 cm (1-8 in)	Brown (10YR 4/3)	Silt loam	
	Bt1	20.3-41 cm (8-16 in)	Brown (7.5YR 4/4)	Silt loam	
	Bt2	41-71 cm (16-28 in)	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6)	Silty clay loam	
	2C1	71-81.3 cm (28-32 in)	Pale brown (10YR 6/3)	Gravelly sandy loam	Brown and yellowish red mottles; rounded quartz pebbles
	2C2	81.3-244 cm (32-96 in)	Pale brown (10YR 6/3)	Extremely gravelly sandy loam	Brown, dark yellowish brown, and yellowish red mottles; rounded quartz pebbles
Sassafras	Ap	0-23 cm (0-9 in)	Brown (10YR 5/3)	Sandy loam	
	BA	23-53 cm (9-21 in)	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4)	Loam	
	Bt1	53-81 cm (21-32 in)	Brown (7.5YR 5/4)	Sandy clay loam	
	Bt2	81-102 cm (32-40 in)	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6)	Sandy loam	
	C1	102-132 cm (40-52 in)	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6)	Gravelly sandy loam	Small, light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) pockets of clay
	C2	132-178 cm (52-70 in)	Brownish yellow (10YR 6/8)	Loamy sand	Fine strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) gravel
Croom	Ap1	0-3 cm (0-1.2 in)	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) with very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2)	Loam	

Soil Series	Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Inclusions
	Ap2	3-23 cm (1.2-9.1 in)	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4)	Loam	
	Bt1	23-33 cm (9.1-13 in)	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6)	Very gravelly clay loam	Dark yellowish brown clay films
	Bt2	33-76 cm (13-29.9 in)	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6)	Extremely gravelly sandy clay loam	Dark yellowish brown clay films
	Bt3	76-137 cm (29.9-53.9 in)	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6)	Extremely gravelly sandy clay loam	Dark yellowish brown clay films
	BCt	137-168 (53.9-66.1 in)	Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6)	Extremely gravelly sandy clay loam	Dark yellowish brown clay films; pinkish gray iron depletions
	BC	168-203 cm (66.1-79.9 in)	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6)	Extremely gravelly coarse sandy loam	Dark yellowish brown clay films; gray iron depletions; strong brown iron-manganese masses
Evesboro	Oe	0-2.5 cm (0-1 in)	Black (7.5YR 2.5/1)		Moderately decomposed plant material
	A1	2.5-5 cm (1-2 in)	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2)	Sand	
	A2	5-10 cm (2-4 in)	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2)	Sand	
	B/E	10-25 cm (4-10 in)	60% B: dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6); 40% E: light brownish gray (10YR 6/2)	Sand	
	BE1	25-91 cm (10-36 in)	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6)	Sand	

Soil Series	Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Inclusions
	BE2	91-114 cm (36-45 in)	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6)	Sand	
	BE3	114-157 cm (45-62 in)	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6)	Sand	
	E and Bt1	157-193 cm (62-76 in)	98% E: Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6); 2% Bt: strong brown (7.5YR 4/6)	Sand; loamy sand lamellae	
	E and Bt2	193-244 cm (76-96 in)	97% E: Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4); 2% Bt: strong brown (7.5YR 4/6)	Sand; loamy sand lamellae	
Westphalia	A	(0-4 in)	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2)	Fine sandy loam	
	E	(4-10 in)	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/4)	Fine sandy loam	
	Bt	(10-18 in)	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6)	Heavy fine sandy loam	
	BC	(18-28 in)	Brownish yellow (10YR 6/6)	Loamy fine sand	
	C	(28-72 in)	Pale yellow (2.5Y 7/4)	Fine sand and light loamy fine sand	Variegated with light yellow gray and light yellowish brown
Klej	Oi	(1-3 in)	Dark reddish gray (2.5YR 3/2)	Peat	
	Oe	(3-4 in)	Reddish gray (2.5YR 5/1)	Mucky peat	50% white, uncoated sand grains
	A	(4-7 in)	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2)	Loamy sand	50% white, uncoated sand grains

Soil Series	Horizon	Depth	Color	Texture	Inclusions
	Bh	(7-8 in)	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/3)	Sand	
	E	(8-14 in)	Light olive brown (2.5Y 5/4)	Loamy sand	
	Bw	(14-20 in)	Light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4)	Loamy sand	Light brownish gray iron depletions; yellowish brown soft, iron masses; yellowish red iron accumulations; dark reddish brown manganese masses
	C1	(20-35 in)	Light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4)	Loamy sand	Light yellowish brown iron depletions; yellowish brown iron masses; yellowish red iron accumulations
	C2	(35-62 in)	Pale yellow (2.5Y 7/3)	Sand	Light gray iron depletions; strong brown iron masses; yellowish red iron masses
	Cg	(62-80 in)	Gray (10YR 6/1)	Sand	Yellowish red (5YR 4/6; 5YR 5/8) iron masses;

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 1995:75). 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 1974:399-400). 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 1972:308). After 3,500 years ago, the local flora and fauna assume a relatively modern character. Before the arrival of Europeans, the environment was primarily wooded in deciduous hardwoods (Hall 1973:73). 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 prehistoric inhabitants in the late summer, fall, and early winter of this region include fruits, seeds, greens, and tubers (Steponaitis 1986:79). 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.

Modern Climate

Modern climate in Mechanicsville, Maryland experiences an average of 38 inches (in) of precipitation per year. Snowfall averages 28 in (Best Places 2020). The temperature throughout the year typically varies from 29 to 87 degrees Fahrenheit. The growing season lasts for an average of 229 days (WeatherSpark 2020).

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.

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. The following section briefly outlines the cultural and environmental changes associated with the prehistoric and contact period cultures of the Middle Atlantic region.

Paleoindian populations (ca. 12,000-8,000 BC) began to migrate into the study region at the end of the Late Glacial to early Post Glacial climate episodes. Climatic conditions at that time differed significantly from those of today, and Paleoindian people would have adapted to a tundra or Jack Pine-Spruce forest (Hatch et al. 1986:100). The traditional view of Paleoindians has been of highly mobile hunters who tracked the large game that inhabited the region, but research in recent decades have shown that they exploited a wide variety food resources (Ebright 1992:410). It has been suggested, based on the current distribution of Paleoindian materials, that they preferred to occupy upland areas. The prevalence of Paleoindian artifacts in upland settings may, however, be due to current sea levels which are approximately 30 m above their Late Glacial levels, causing riverine or estuarine Paleoindians sites to become inundated. Most documented sites that have yielded Paleoindian material consist only of isolated fluted projectile points, which is the prime diagnostic artifact of the period (Funk 1969; Gardner 1974; Adovasio et al. 1977; Dent and Kauffman 1978). These points are almost always recovered from the surface of plowed fields. Stratified Paleoindian materials have come to light in recent years in Anne Arundel County (Ebright 1992), Prince George's County (Gibb 2004), and on the Delmarva Peninsula (Lowery et al. 2010). Along with similarly stratified Clovis sites in Virginia (e.g. Cactus Hill; Wagner and McAvoy 2004), these sites have contributed significantly to scholarship on the earliest peopling of the Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain.

The beginning of the Archaic Period (ca. 8,000-1,000 BC) is approximately coeval with the shift from cool, wet Pleistocene climates and environments to those of the essentially modern Holocene. Climatic conditions did fluctuate during the period, however, resulting in changes in the forest composition and faunal communities. By ca. 3,000 BC essentially modern climatic conditions were established with the onset of the Sub-Atlantic episode, although minor fluctuations persisted. Archaic groups modified their adaptive strategies in response to environmental changes. These changes are reflected in the archaeological record by the appearance of more diverse tool styles. Included among these are specialized tools such as manos, metates, and pitted stones which indicate a more intensive exploitation of edible plant foods, and netsinkers and fishhooks, which signify a greater dependence on anadromous fish resources (Bryan 1980:363; Thomas 1980:II-5). These peoples also procured an increased quantity of smaller mammals, as well as birds. Diagnostic projectile point forms are recognized for the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic periods, that include notched-, bifurcated-, and stemmed-base styles.

The appearance of ceramic technology traditionally has marked the beginning of the Woodland Period (ca. 1,000 BC-Contact) (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 in the Coastal Plain that continued into the subsequent Middle Woodland Period. 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 2,800 BC in the Chesapeake region (Rick and Waselkof 2015), began appearing along Maryland's rivers in great numbers during the Early Woodland. This indicates an increased reliance on marine food sources, most notably oyster.

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 being characterized by a sand-tempered ceramic ware called the Popes Creek series and the second being 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 slow 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) 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.

By the Late Woodland Period (ca. AD 900-1630) there is evidence for the cultivation of corn, beans, and squash, and also for the establishment of semi-permanent villages. Despite this, the long-range trade between the Coastal Plain and the Ohio Valley seems to have broken down by this point. 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.

The three centuries preceding sustained European contact may have 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).

After AD 1500, there was an increase in social and political action among native peoples in Maryland and Virginia. Spanish missionaries may have explored parts of southern Maryland during the 16th century, 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. At this time, the material culture of the natives began to shift away from stone and bone tools, toward brass arrow points, glass trade beads, and other iron and brass objects. The early effects of colonialism on Native 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 probably predates the Maryland Colony and reflects Native Americans adapting to use European technologies prior to the long term social and political effects of sustained contact.

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). The Piscataway and their neighbors spoke an Eastern Algonquian language closely related to the languages of the Powhatan in Virginia and the Lenni Lenape in Delaware and New Jersey (Mackie 2006:16). 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 located south of the Study Area (Galke 2004:96). Native groups were displaced as European settlement continued during the seventeenth century with many migrating or assimilating with other groups and bands (Maryland

State Archives, Galke 2004:97, Potter 1993:198, Strickland et al. 2015:29-31). While historic records of the Yeocomico are non-existent after the late 1600s, the Piscataway would take refuge in a fort along the Zekiah Swamp in Charles County in the 1680s, and after a century of European encroachment on their land, many of the remaining Piscataway left Maryland with the Choptico and Mattawoman (Strickland et al. 2015:29-31). Many Native Americans did not make this journey, deciding instead to make a life among the English settlers. Beginning in the second half of the seventeenth century, remaining groups in coastal Maryland were increasingly confined to reservations (Galke 2004:97). Groups who settled at these locations were often near European settlements and actively engaged in commerce and trade with the local colonists. Analysis of artifacts from identified sites suggests rather than assimilating to European customs, Native peoples continued their cultural practices, provided Europeans with trade goods, and incorporated European goods into existing material roles (Galke 2004:108). The Piscataway continue to have descendants in the Southern Maryland region and in 2012 the Piscataway-Conoy and the Piscataway Indian Nation were officially recognized by the state of Maryland. The Cedarville Band of Piscataways are part of the Piscataway-Conoy group headquartered near Brandywine in Prince George's County.

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. Captain John Smith was the first European to record and map the territory of what became southern Maryland. During his exploration of the Potomac River from June 17-July 15, 1608, Smith encountered members and tributaries of the Piscataway Paramount Chiefdom. After an initial heated interaction at Nomini Creek on the first day, Smith was permitted to proceed up the Potomac River (Rountree et al. 2007). Smith recorded little during his time exploring the Potomac River, although his map documents over a dozen villages spread out along the riverbanks.

In the decades following Smith's initial and overall positive interactions with the Native Americans living in the Potomac River Valley, trade relations were established between the Jamestown settlers and Native American polities along the Potomac River. English copper and glass beads were traded for food and animal furs (Rice 2008). These trade relations brought Jamestown settlers to the Potomac River on a more frequent basis and new alliances began to promote fissures in Powhatan's territory. Although trade continued during the next 25 years, no permanent European settlements were established in the Potomac River drainage in the first quarter of the seventeenth century (Virta 1981:14).

Settlement in what is now the State of Maryland began in the 1630s, as Cecil Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, began exercising the proprietary rights granted to his father by King Charles I. In 1634, around 150 English colonists aboard two ships and accompanied by Cecil's brother, Leonard Calvert, embarked on a mission to settle the Potomac River (Fausz 1984). Leonard Calvert had been appointed governor of the new colony by his brother. Initially seeking to settle further upriver, Leonard met with the Piscataway *tayac* (commonly translated as emperor) residing along Piscataway Creek in what is now Prince George's County (King et al. 2017:11).

They were discouraged from settling in the area and ultimately acquired land from the Yaocomico further down river.

Once they arrived, the settlers quickly constructed a fort and set out to establish the governing system as mandated in the Maryland Charter. 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 privileges, 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.

Trade relations with surrounding Native American groups continued in the early colony, with tensions between groups continually waxing and waning 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.

While settlement within and around St. Mary's City was slow, reaching only ten listed dwellings in town by 1642, 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, Hall of Records Commission 1984). In 1637, St. Mary's County was formed as the first 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.

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 Assembly and Provincial Court are kept and whither all shippes 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.

The Calverts 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. In 1654, during the English Civil War, the Calverts' governor William Stone was deposed and replaced with a Commission whose membership was limited to Puritans. Stone, with the backing of Oliver Cromwell and the British Parliament, attempted to retake his position by force in 1655, only to be defeated at the Battle of the Severn. Puritan rebels maintained de facto control of the colony until 1660, when the Calverts' 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).

Toward 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 lost much of its initial importance and fell into line with the agricultural nature of St. Mary's County.

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 component of settlement and economy in the Chesapeake Bay area and became increasingly elaborate, with the wealthiest constructing large main houses made from brick, an array of outbuildings, and lavish formal gardens. As a result, towns and urban centers were still 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.

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. Despite these attacks, Griffith's 1794 map illustrates that, after the conclusion of the war, much of the County's population remained concentrated along its coastline.

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 1991:104-109). Attacks and raids continued to be conducted throughout the course of the war until its end in 1815.

Based as it was upon the cultivation of tobacco to the exclusion of most other crops, the financial success of St. Mary's County largely depended upon the cheap supply of slave labor. As the nineteenth century progressed, the African American 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 (Wesler *et al.* 1991:126, Brugger 1988:158-159).

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 the slave 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 African American population went on to serve in U.S. Colored regiments, with many assigned to be prison guards at the infamous Camp Hoffman. The camp occupied Point Lookout and had originally served as resort, then as a hospital, and finally as prison camp for Confederate soldiers. Along with Andersonville in Georgia and Elmira Prison in New York, Camp Hoffman quickly became one war's most notoriously deadly prison camps due to extreme overcrowding.

The end of the war and the emancipation of the African American population of the County ushered in a new era for Maryland's southern Western Shore counties. Without slave 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.

Little changed within the County during the first half of the twentieth century until the creation of the Naval Air Station Patuxent River and the associated town of Lexington Park. From the late eighteenth century through to the establishment of the station the County's population remained constant at around 15,000 people. Since that time, the population of St. Mary's County has increased to approximately 80,000 people. While employment within the tobacco and seafood industries continued to shrink during the twentieth century, employment within tourism and the federal government has increased. In addition, numerous residents live in the County and commute to the Metropolitan D.C. area (St. Mary's County 2010).

The Snow Hill Park Phase I Study Area

Property History

The Study Area occupies a parcel along the Patuxent River in St. Mary's County, Maryland that can be traced back to two prominent families of colonial Maryland: the Fenwicks and the Brookes. At the request of Maryland proprietor Cecil Calvert, Robert Brooke emigrated from England in 1650 to become a member of Maryland's Lord's Privy Council and commander-in-chief of Charles County. In addition to his titles, Brooke was granted 2,000 acres along the Patuxent River, where he established De La Brooke Manor (Richardson 1967:32-33). Cuthbert Fenwick emigrated from England in the 1630s and was appointed Commissioner of St. Mary's County in 1644. In 1651, he received a land grant from Lord Baltimore for 2,000 acres along the Patuxent River adjoining Brooke's property. While Fenwick officially named the property Saint Cuthbert's Manor, in honor of his patron saint, the property has most commonly referred to as Fenwick Manor (O'Daniel 1919:166-168).

Robert Brooke sided with the Parliamentary forces when Governor William Stone was deposed, casting his lot with the Puritan Commissioners who took over Maryland's government in 1652 (Richardson 1967:33). Cecil Calvert, enraged that one of his highest ranking subordinates would side against him, annulled Brooke's position in 1654, though Calvert's word carried little weight in the colony at that time. Brooke was spared further consequences after Parliament disavowed the Puritan government as he died in 1655. His son Baker Brooke married Anne Calvert, daughter of Governor Leonard Calvert, between 1664 and 1671, when he was appointed as Surveyor-General of the Province of Maryland (Richardson 1967:34).

Cuthbert Fenwick is likely the scion of a prominent Catholic family from Northumberland County, England who came to Maryland as an indentured servant and rose to prominence as a member of the colony's early landed gentry (O'Daniel 1919:158). His career was marked by continued loyalty to the Calverts, fighting the Virginians of Kent Island in 1635 and being imprisoned by Richard Ingle and William Claibourne during 'The Plundering Time' in 1645. Fenwick, like Brooke, served the Puritan government in the early 1650s, but notably maintained his Catholic faith (O'Daniel 1919:164). He passed away between March and April of 1655, leaving land west of Deep Branch at Saint Cuthbert's Neck to his wife and dividing the remainder of his extensive estate among his sons. His eldest son, Cuthbert, was appointed Lord of the Saint Cuthbert's Manor and received an additional 100 acres. Jane Fenwick passed away in 1660, dividing her portion of the property among her three sons Robert, Richard, and John Fenwick (O'Daniel 1919:168-170).

The eighteenth century saw frequent intermarrying between prominent local families, notably the Fenwick, Brooke, Taney, and Diggs (also spelled Digges) families. Cuthbert Fenwick's estate was partitioned through deed and inheritance, and the portion containing the Study Area was possessed by Thomas Taney at the end of the eighteenth century. Taney's 1801 will devised the Study Area property to his sister, Dorothy Diggs, stipulating that it would pass to her son, Robert, upon her death (Maryland Register of Wills JJ 2:297). Taney likely did not occupy the Study Area, as a later conveyance from Robert Diggs included Taney's former dwelling plantation and adjoining lands outside the Study Area (St. Mary's County Land Record [SMC Land Rec] JH 9:185).

On August 4, 1837, Robert Diggs and his wife, Catherine, conveyed approximately 450-acres of Taney's former property including the Study Area to Mathew and Clement Snow (SMC Land Rec JH 11:111). Upon Matthew's 1868 death, a portion of the property whose size was not specified named "snowhill," was devised to his son, Albert (Maryland Register of Wills JTMR 1:210). Albert Snow retained this until October 16, 1882, when he sold a 216.25-acre portion of the "Dellabrooke Manor" or "Snow Hill" property to John B. Bond (SMC Land Rec JFF 6:125).

Upon receiving the property, John B. Bond and his wife, Mary, divided the property, selling portions of it and distributing others among their relatives. On July 14, 1900, the Bonds conveyed a one-acre parcel to John H. Bond (SMC Land Rec EBA 1:351) which, upon the death of John H., was returned to John B. Bond on December 27, 1922 (SMC Land Rec JMM 1:354). Additionally, C. Benton Bond and his wife, Bessie, received a 25-acre parcel from John and Mary Bond on September 10, 1917 (SMC Land Rec EBA 16:390). Upon the death of John B. Bond, a

one-eighths share of his estate was willed to C. Benton Bond, but C. Benton instead agreed to keep a 45.9-acre portion of the property and convey the rest to John B. Bond's other heirs on August 11, 1925 (SMC Land Rec JMM 3:334; SMC Land Rec JMM 3:337). Later, Mary Bond, now a widow, conveyed an 11.5-acre portion of the property to Charles and Maude Beyer on July 16, 1927 (SMC Land Rec JMM 5:320).

On December 22, 1927, Mary Bond and John B. Bond's other heirs sold a 134-acre portion of the property including the Study Area to Harry Raymond Stutsman, with Stutsman going into debt for the \$6,000 of the sale price (SMC Land Rec JMM 6:27; SMC Land Rec JMM 2:340). On July 2, 1929, Stutsman and his wife conveyed this 134-acre portion of the Della Brooke Manor/Snow Hill property to Walter Gebhart (SMC Land Rec JMM 6:382). The following month, Gebhart obtained an additional 11.5-acre portion of the property previously conveyed to Charles and Maude Beyer by Mary J. Bond in 1927 (SMC Land Rec JMM 6:414). On October 3, 1929, the Gebharts sold the property in two tracts to Leonard and Mary Johnson, with tract one consisting of the 134-acre parcel they had received from the Stutsmans and the second consisting of the 11.5-acre parcel they had received from the Beyers (SMC Land Rec JMM 6:439).

The Johnsons conveyed the property, as a single 144-acre parcel, to Olive Trivett Keiper on November 1, 1951 (SMC Land Rec CBG 34:41). On August 8, 1956, Olive Keiper and her husband, Tilghman, sold a 0.64-acre portion of the property along Roslin Creek to Robert and Florence Pio (SMC Land Rec CBG 64:314). On May 7, 1956, Virginia businessmen named Leon Baer, Jr. and Omer Fortier purchased both the Keiper and Pio properties for use as a vacation property (SMC Land Rec CBG 113:107; SMC Land Rec CBG 113:109). On November 1, 1980, Baer and Fortier conveyed the property to their company, BAFO Venture, with the Keiper property designated Parcel I and the Pio property designated Parcel II (SMC Land Rec MRB 105:81). Omer E. Fortier obtained sole ownership of the property from BAFO Venture on November 1, 1983 (SMC Land Rec MRB 170:441) and, on December 19, 1995, sold the property to Frontier Farm Limited Partnership (SMC Land Rec EWA 1021:594). The Partnership would own the property for 22 years, selling the 159-acre property to the Commissioners of St. Mary's County on March 30, 2017 (SMC Land Rec 4614:505).

Historic Maps

Captain John Smith was the first European to record and map the territory that would later become St. Mary's County. The Study Area is located along the Patuxent River, labelled as the "Pawtuxunt flu[men]" in the map (Figure 3-1). The Study Area vicinity is seen near a structure or village, possibly a "Kings house," as well as an "ordinary house." Several other ordinary houses are depicted near the Study Area vicinity along the Patuxent River. Augustine Herrman's 1673 *Map of Virginia and Maryland* notes minor creeks and tributaries as well as additional structures, settlements, and notable landmarks (Figure 3-2). The map places the Study Area vicinity roughly adjacent to Calverts Creek and several structures including Fenwick Manor. Emanuel Bowen's 1767 *Map of Virginia and Maryland* depicts several structures in the Study Area vicinity including "Bafford M[anor]" and "Refurection M[anor]" (Figure 3-3) Joshua Fry's 1775 *Map of Virginia and Maryland* depicts additional notable landmarks in the area surrounding the Study Area vicinity including Thorns Point to the southeast and Drum Point to the east (Figure 3-4).

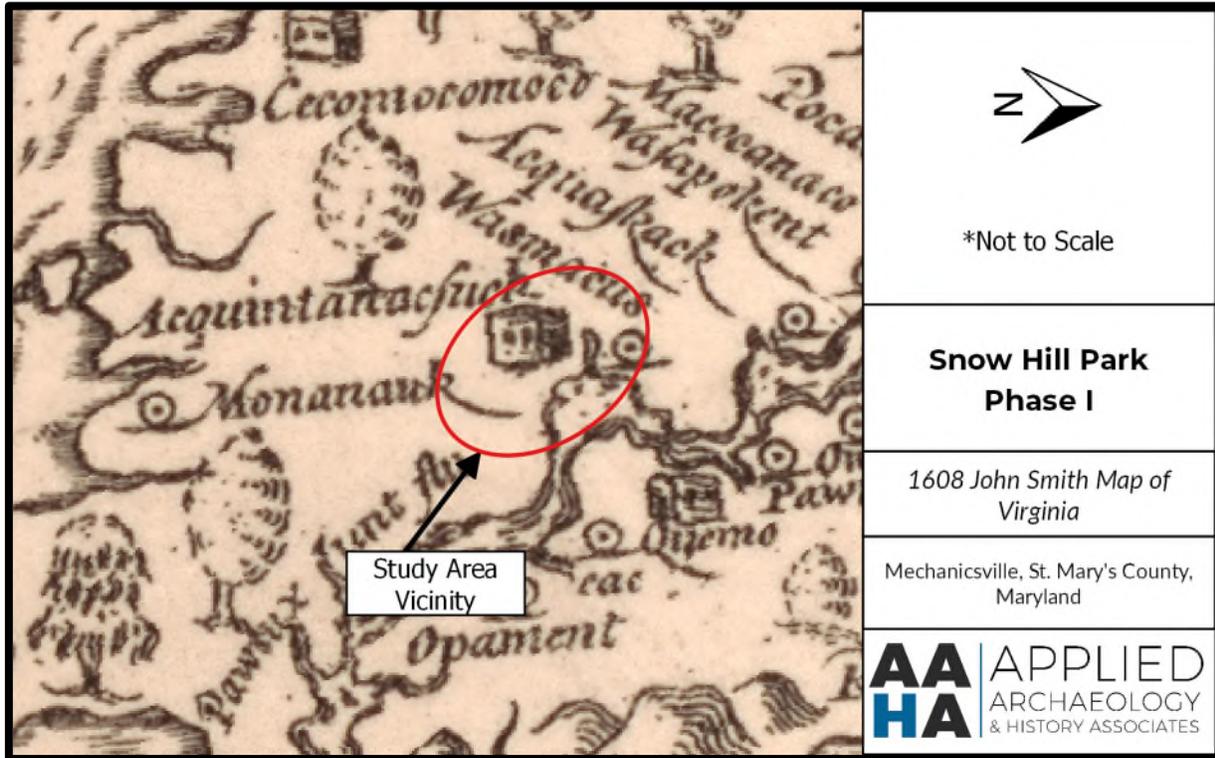


Figure 3-1. Detail of John Smith's *Map of Virginia* showing the location of the Study Area Vicinity (Smith 1624).

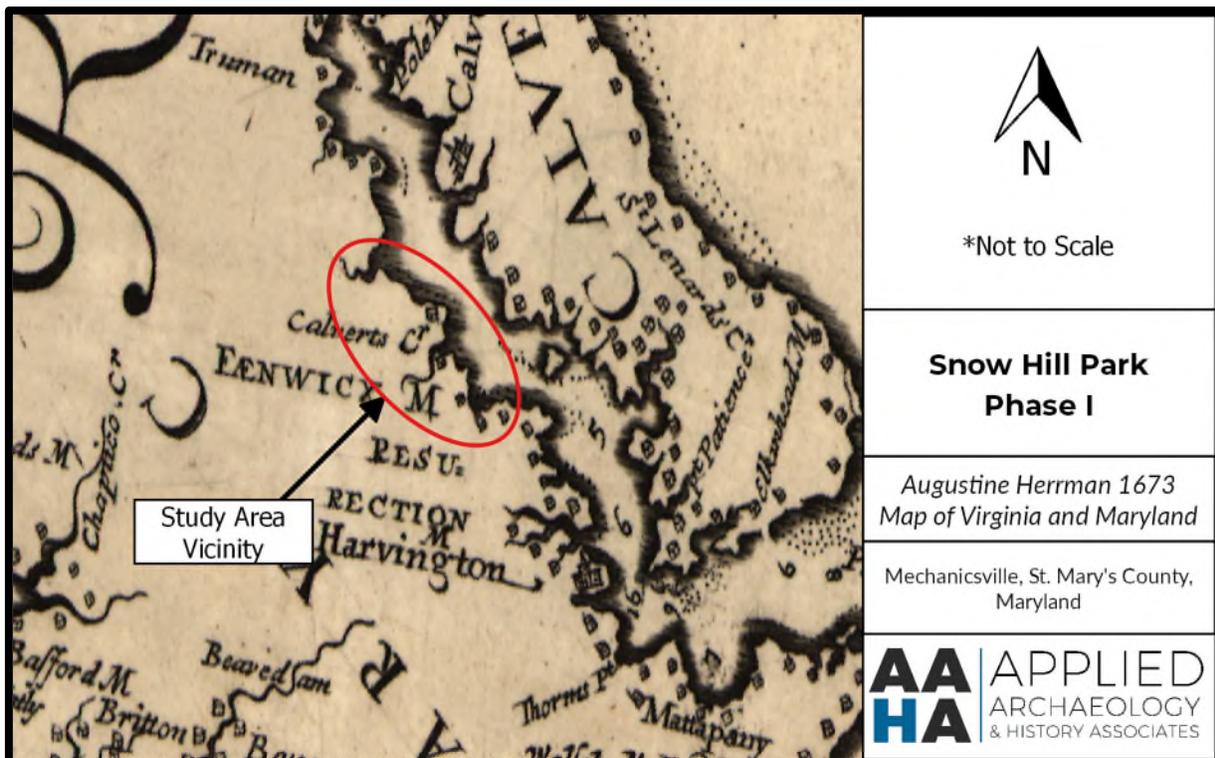


Figure 3-2. Detail of Augustine Herrman's *Map of Virginia and Maryland* showing the location of the Study Area Vicinity (Herrman 1673).

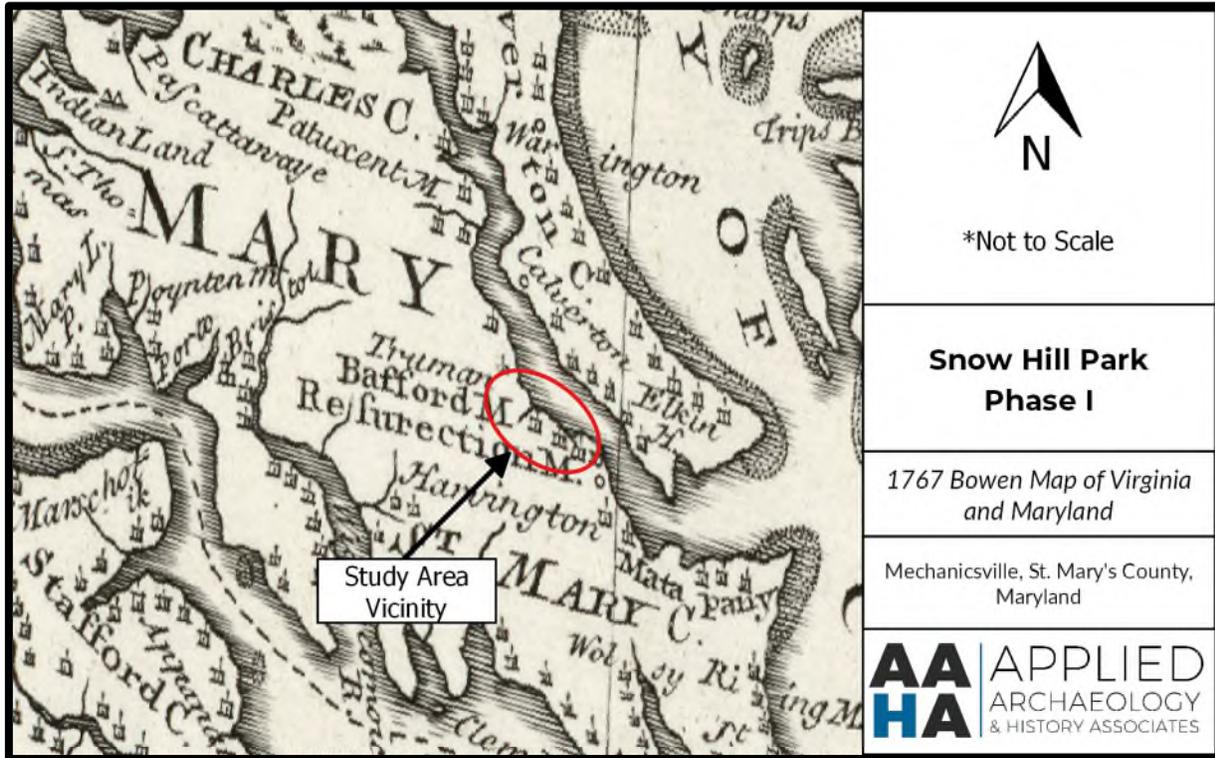


Figure 3-3. Detail of Emanuel Bowen's Emanuel Map of Virginia and Maryland showing the location of the Study Area vicinity (Bowen 1767).

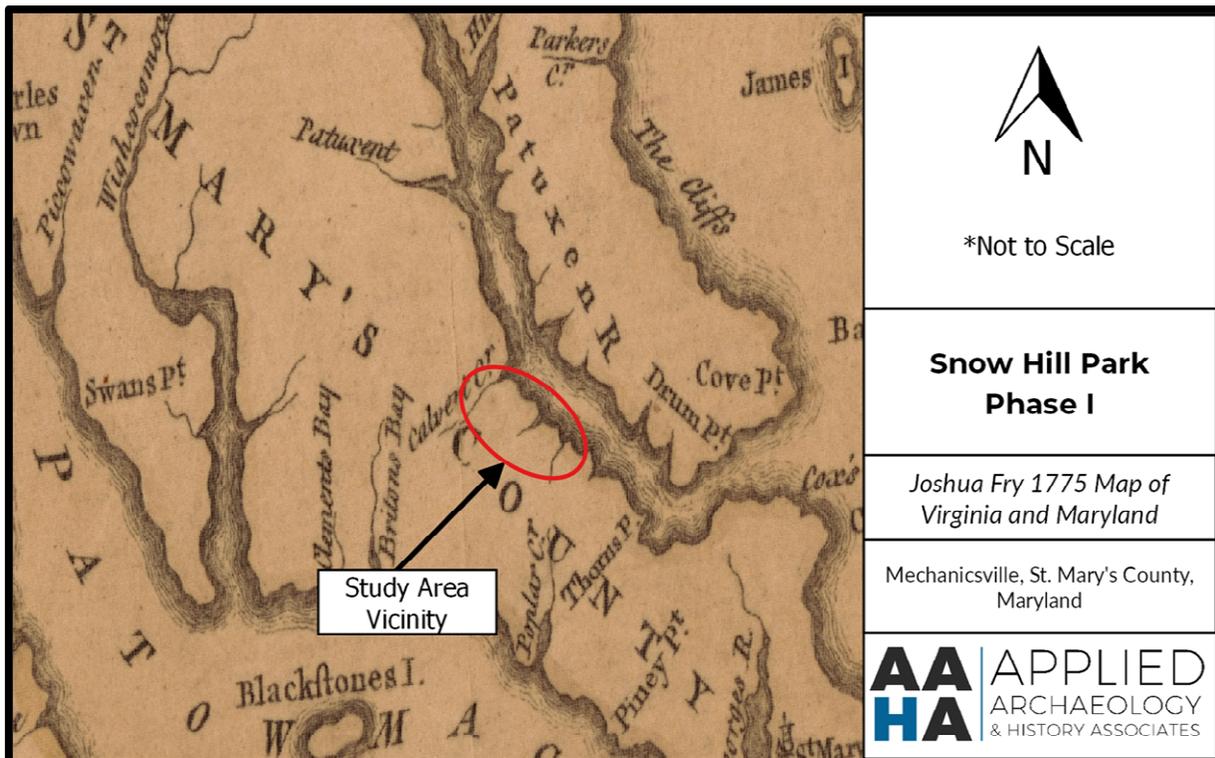


Figure 3-4. Detail of Joshua Fry's Map of Maryland showing the location of the Study Area Vicinity (Fry 1775).

Dennis Griffith's 1795 Map of Maryland adds further detail to the area around the Study Area vicinity and is the first map to depict roadways (Figure 3-5). The Study Area vicinity can be seen near two dwellings to the east labelled "Coles Inspection" and "Governor Platers" as well as a tavern to the south labelled "Floyds." Several roads are depicted near the Study Area vicinity, however these roads are not labelled.

The 1895 USGS Map of Leonardtown places the Study Area between Roslin Creek to the west and Second Creek to the east (Figure 3-6). Several structures are shown outside of the Study Area to the north and a road is depicted to the west of the Study Area. The 1950 USGS Map of Leonardtown depicts a light duty road running through the Study Area and shows eight structures falling within the Study Area (Figure 3-7). The beach in the northern portion of the Study Area is not present in USGS maps, suggesting it is artificial and was not constructed until after 1951.

Aerial photographs of the Study Area from 1952 and 1981 depict the open, agricultural fields that comprise the Study Area as well as several standing agricultural and residential standing structures (Figure 3-8; Figure 3-9). These structures include three dwellings, three tobacco barns, a cornhouse, and a maintenance shed.

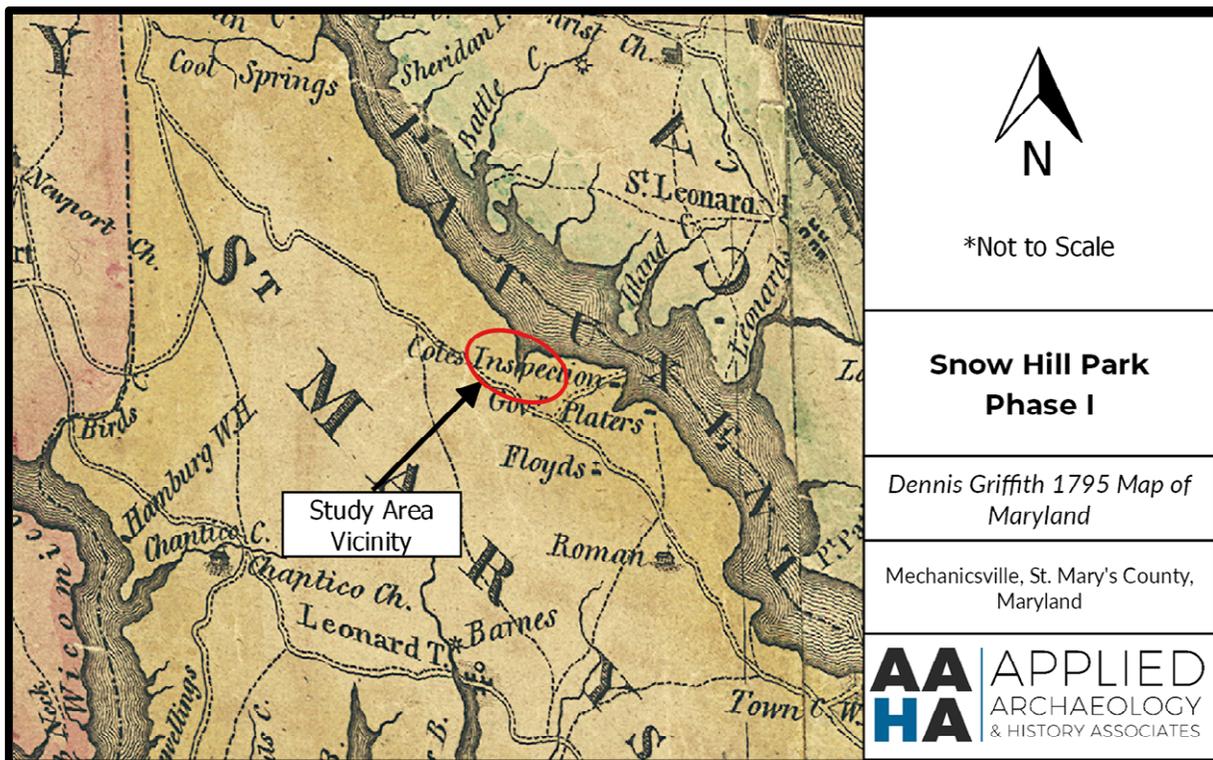


Figure 3-5. Detail of Dennis Griffith's 1795 Map of Maryland showing the location of the Study Area Vicinity (Griffith 1795).

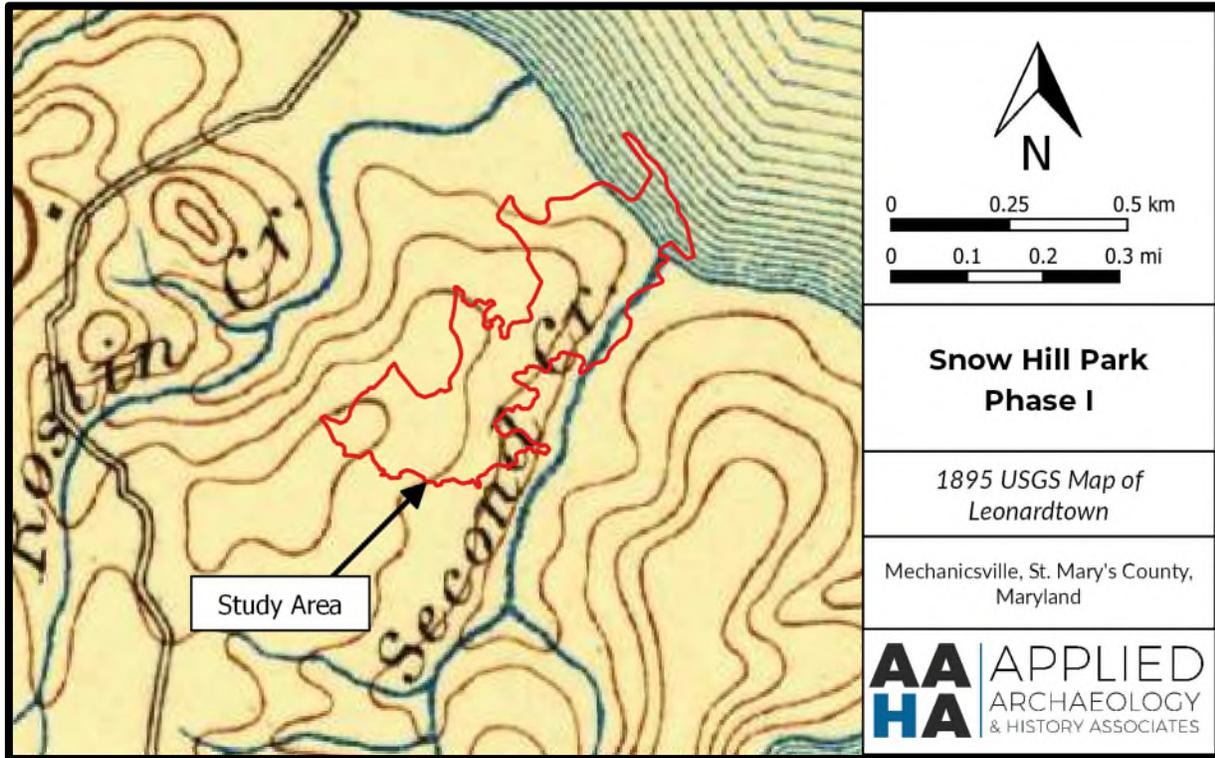


Figure 3-6. Detail of the 1895 USGS Map of Leonardtown showing the location of the Study Area (USGS 1895).

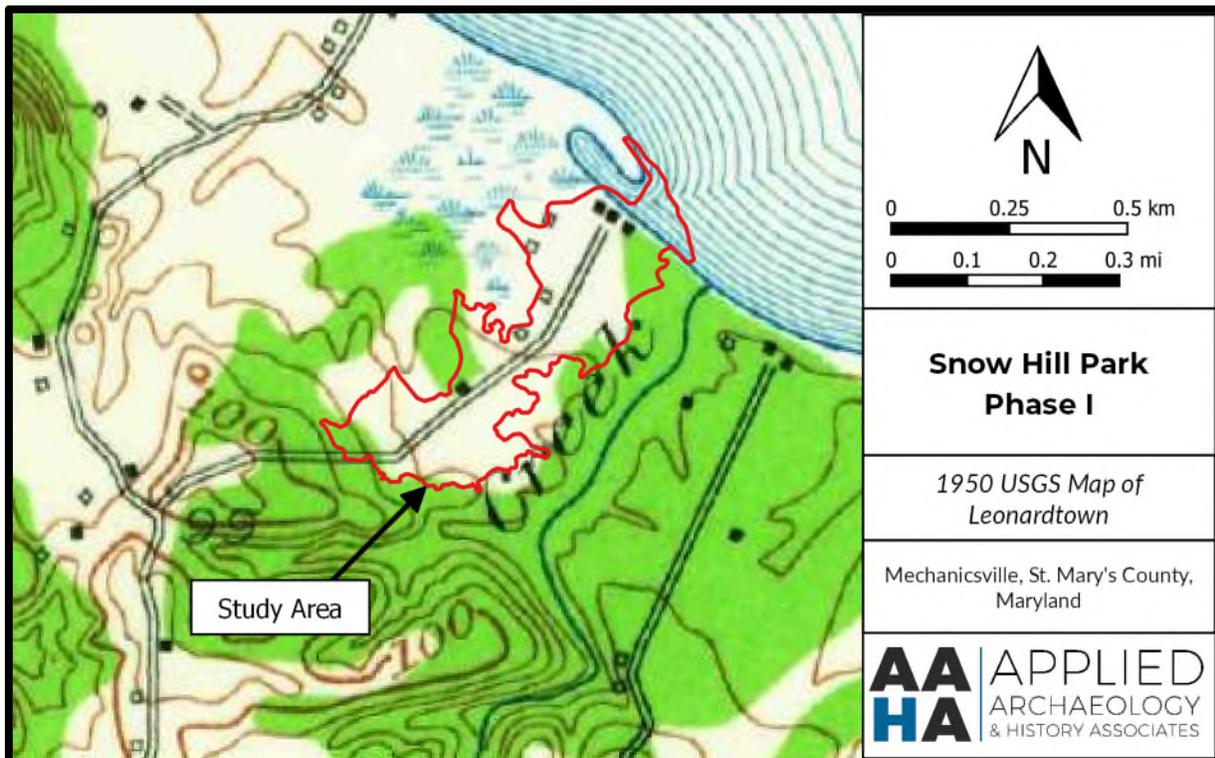


Figure 3-7. Detail of the 1950 USGS Map of Leonardtown, Maryland showing the location of the Study Area (USGS 1950).

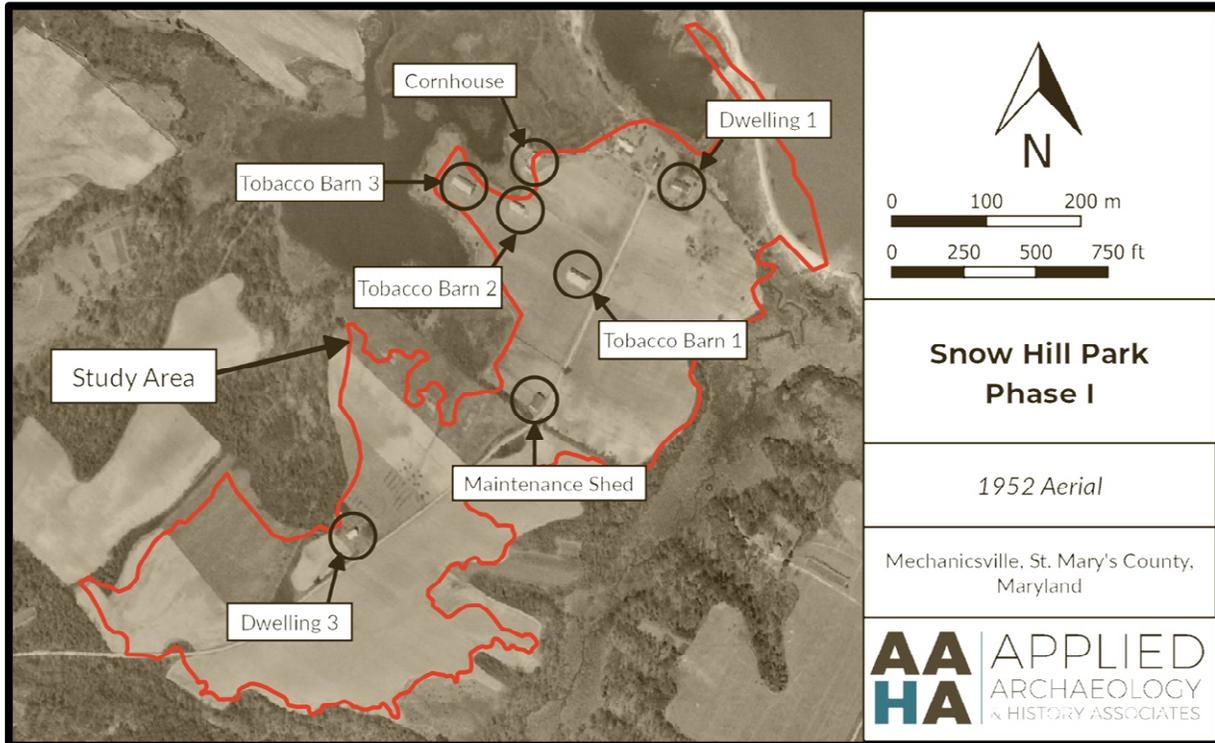


Figure 3-8. Detail of a 1952 historic aerial photograph showing the Study Area and its associated structures (HistoricAerials.com 2021).

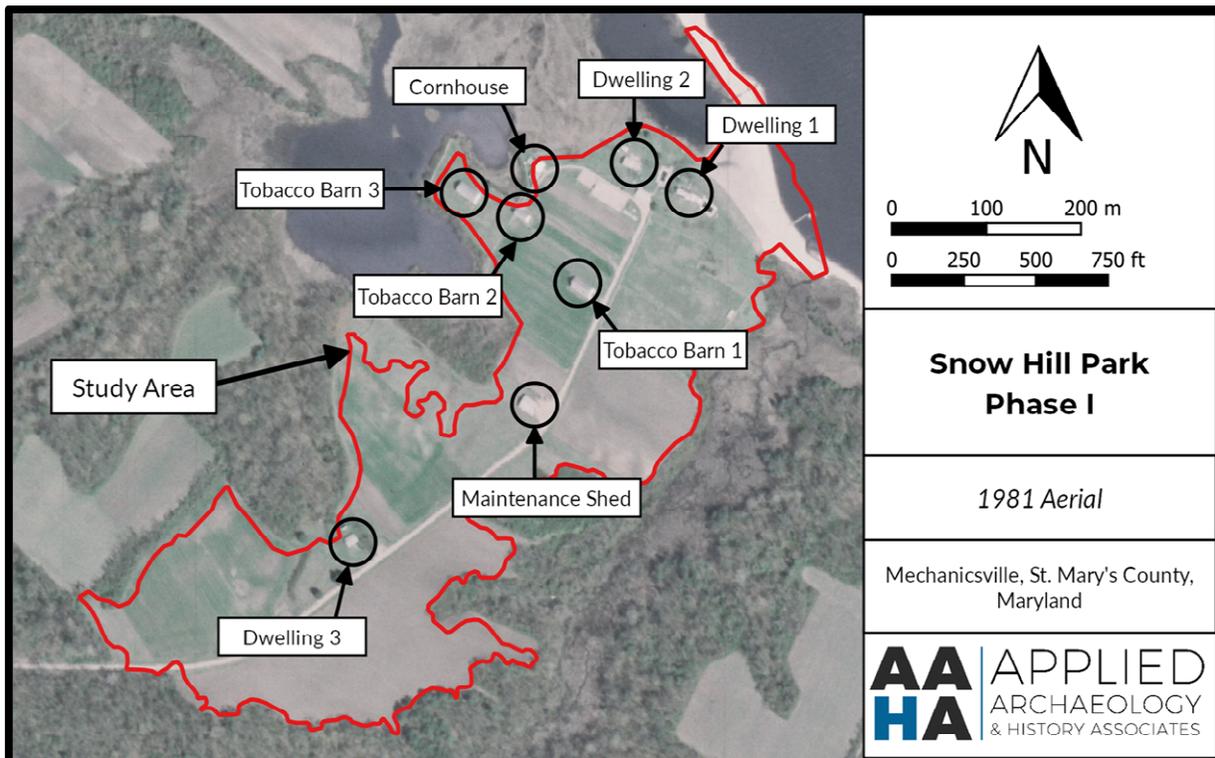


Figure 3-9. Detail of a 1981 historic aerial photograph showing the Study Area and its associated structures (HistoricAerials.com 2021).

Previous Sites and Surveys

Two professional archaeological surveys have been conducted within one mile of the Study Area (Table 3-1). The Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) was contracted by the Maryland Department of Transportation (M/DOT) to conduct an archaeological survey from April through November 1980 in compliance with the Maryland Board of Public Works Policy Statement of 1978 to evaluate the architectural and archaeological resources located within the properties of M/DOT. In total, 253 one-half-mile-length transects were selected and surveyed during this survey which resulted in the discovery of six historic sites (Wesler et al. 1981).

Between 1991 and 1994, the Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program conducted surveys within the Northwestern Shore, Patuxent, and Potomac River drainage basins. Project goals included compiling baseline information for a particular river system, conducting remote sensing surveys for Maryland rivers, and recording any visible sites and sonar images. Results encompassed a collection of five creeks and four rivers in which 54 sites were recorded, 60.72 acres of shoreline coverage was surveyed, and 986.88 acres of side-scan sonar coverage was surveyed (Thompson 2001).

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

MHT Call #	Report Title	Author, Year	Company	Survey Type
MD 1 v. 2	The M/DOT Archaeological Resources Survey, Volume 2: Western Shore	Wesler, Kit, Dennis J. Pogue, Alvin H. Luckenback, Gordon J. Fine, Patricia A. Sternheimer, and E. Glyn Furgurson, 1981	The Maryland Historical Trust (MHT)	Regional Phase I
AN 504	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, Calvert and St. Mary's Counties, Maryland.	Thompson, Bruce F., 2001	The Maryland Maritime Archaeological Program	Phase I

One archaeological site has been recorded within one mile of the Study Area (Table 3-2). The Cole Creek North site (18ST78) is recorded as a Late Woodland period shell midden and is located on the west bank of the Patuxent approximately 0.25 miles southeast of the Study Area. It lies at an elevation of 20 feet above sea level (asl) and is situated on the brackish portion of the Patuxent. Richard Stearns described the site as a shell deposit some 2-3' thick and covering a small area. In 1980, Laurie Steponaitis of SUNY Binghamton cataloged the Stearns collection as part of an MHT grant project. The single-component represented was Late Woodland I. The Cole Creek North (18ST78) site has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP.

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

Site #	Site Name	Site Type	Topographic Setting	Investigation Summary	NRHP Status
18ST78	Cole Creek North	Late Woodland Shell Midden	Hilltop/bluff, beach	Surface reconnaissance	Not Evaluated

Five historic properties have been recorded within one mile of the Study Area (Table 3-3), with most being northwest of the Study Area. The Study Area is located within the Snow Hill Farm property, a nineteenth- to twentieth-century historic farm improved by thirteen structures. Part of one residential structure dates to the nineteenth century while the other buildings were constructed in the mid-twentieth century or later. The Fenwick Manor House site lies approximately one mile southeast of the Study Area and is recorded as a seventeenth-century private residence. The Dixon House, a frame structure built in the 1910s, is located on the northwest side of South Sandgates Road approximately 0.44 miles northwest of the Study Area. The Part Delabrook residence is a frame structure built in three stages between the mid-nineteenth century and early-twentieth century and is located approximately 0.37 miles northwest of the Study Area. Sandgates on Cat Creek, or the Cat Creek House, is a frame structure built in the mid-eighteenth century (c. 1740-1780) and is located adjacent to North Sandgates Road approximately 0.97 miles northwest of the Study Area. Sandgates on Cat Creek is listed in the NRHP; all other historic properties within one mile of the Study Area have not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP.

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

MIHP #	Site Name	Date	Type	NRHP Status
SM-99	Sandgates on Cat Creek	Mid-18 th century	Residence	Registered
SM-100	Fenwick Manor House Site	17 th century	Residence	Not evaluated
SM-262	Part Delabrook	19 th – Early 20 th century	Residence	Not evaluated
SM-588	Dixon House	Early 20 th century	Residence	Not evaluated
SM-933*	Snow Hill Farm	19 th – 20 th century	Farm	Not eligible

*- Property falls within the current Study Area.

4. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

Field Methods

Archaeological field investigations were conducted to locate specific evidence of archaeological resources in the Study Area. The overall Study Area consists of approximately 160 ac of wooded areas, open agricultural fields, and landscaped areas surrounding the domestic occupation. The level of effort necessary to reliably document the presence or absence of archaeological resources is largely dependent on the extent of ground surface visibility. When ground surfaces are obscured by vegetation, it is necessary to manually excavate shovel test pits (STPs) to reveal soils and their contents. MHT guidelines call for the excavation of STPs at 15-meter intervals in areas of high probability. Wetland areas and existing ground disturbance areas will be examined via pedestrian survey with judgmental shovel testing employed where appropriate.

All shovel tests measured 40 cm in diameter and were excavated to sterile subsoil. Excavated soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth and soil strata within each STP were recorded on standardized forms describing Munsell color and USDA soil types. All shovel tests were backfilled after completion. All STPs were recorded using a *Trimble* GPS unit with sub-meter accuracy and plotted on aerial photographs and project maps. All positive STPs were evaluated and where appropriate were designated as an archaeological site. A Maryland Archaeological Site Form was completed and submitted to the MHT to obtain formal site number(s) for any newly recorded archaeological resources.

Lab Methods

All recovered artifacts were transferred to AAHA's laboratory in Annapolis, Maryland for cleaning, cataloguing, and analysis. Artifacts were washed in tap water using a soft toothbrush, with the exception of all metals, floral material, textiles, leather, friable bone or shell, or precontact ceramics with food residue which are carefully dry-brushed. After washing, artifacts were separated and placed into 4-milimeter polyethylene re-sealable bags with acid-free identification cards containing the following information: site number, lot number, provenience, level, stratum, and date of excavation.

Artifacts were sorted by general categories (historic, precontact, faunal, and floral) and analyzed according to morphological or material attributes or by functional class. Artifacts were labeled with their appropriate site number, lot, and catalog number. All laboratory procedures were performed in accordance with state and federal curation guidelines, including the *Standards and Guidelines, Technical Update No. 1: Collections and Conservation Standards* (MHT 2018) and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standard and Guidelines for Curation* (36 CFR 79).

An artifact inventory was prepared using Microsoft Access during artifact analysis; the complete artifact inventory for the project is presented as Appendix B. Precontact artifacts were cataloged as being either Lithic or Precontact Ceramic. Biological or organic artifacts were classified as either Floral or Faunal. Historic artifacts were catalogued according to functional group categories derived from Stanley South's *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology* (South 1977).

Faunal artifacts include mammal, avian, fish, crustacean, reptilian, or amphibian bones, teeth, horns, antlers, shells, or scales and may or may not be intentionally associated with the artifact assemblage. Floral artifacts include seeds, nuts, pits, and charcoal. These artifacts are most often recovered in midden contexts associated with the disposal of kitchen related trash.

Precontact lithic artifacts include fire-cracked rock, lithic debitage, and lithic tools. Common tools include cobble tools, projectile points, unifaces, flake tools, and bifaces which are defined by stage (Early, Middle, Late, and Indeterminate). If possible, tools were identified by function and/or type. Debitage includes most components of lithic production, including cobble shatter, decortication flakes, early-stage reduction flakes, flake fragments, and biface reduction flakes. Unidentifiable lithic artifacts were classified as miscellaneous. Lithic artifacts are further identified by material type such as jasper, quartz, quartzite, rhyolite, and sedimentary material. Unidentifiable lithic materials were classified as other material.

Precontact ceramics include all Native American manufactured ceramics, identified by ware type if possible. Ceramics are analyzed by temper, surface treatment, and decoration. If temper, surface treatment, or decoration were unidentifiable or included more than one type of surface treatment or decoration, the ceramic was classified as other. Vessels manufactured from stone (such as steatite) were analyzed as ceramics as they served a similar function.

Historic Functional group categories consist of Architectural, Arms, Clothing, Domestic, Domestic Hardware, Personal, Tobacco, Activity, and Miscellaneous group artifacts. Architectural group artifacts are associated with either the construction or demolition of a structure or architectural feature. Architectural group artifacts include brick, mortar, nails, window glass, and other materials used in the construction of a building and are generally found either in direct association with a standing structure or in the location of a demolished structure.

Arms group artifacts include objects associated with firearms or the production of munitions. Specific artifacts include ammunition, parts of firearms, and gunflints and associated debitage. Within most non-military sites, the recovery of Arms group artifacts is generally random and most often associated with either hunting or sport shooting.

Clothing group artifacts include items associated with clothing, including production and maintenance. Typical Clothing group artifacts include fasteners (such as buttons, grommets, and buckles), cloth, leather, shoe pieces, sewing tools (such as needles, straight pins, thimbles, and scissors), and bale seals (crimped lead tokens used for demarcating cloth excise taxes). Clothing group artifacts are generally recovered in areas where clothes are either being produced or maintained.

Domestic group artifacts are associated with contexts that include the production, storage, and consumption of food and beverages. This category typically includes cooking, storage, or serving vessels; vials; tableware utensils; and various kitchen related crockery. Domestic group artifacts are most often found in midden contexts and are often located in direct association with spaces related to either the production of food or in areas associated with the consumption of food and beverages.

The Domestic Hardware group includes miscellaneous household items such as pieces of furniture, door or drawer knobs or pulls, lock plates, hinges, bedsprings, chimney or fireplace hardware or accessories, leather ornaments, and meat hooks. Domestic Hardware group artifacts are typically found in association with domestic areas.

Personal group artifacts are objects carried, worn, or utilized by individuals. These artifacts include personal hygiene objects as well as objects used for personal adornment. Example artifacts within this functional group include coins, keys, mirrors, jewelry, beads, wig curlers, etc. The recovery of Personal group items within archaeological sites is generally random.

Tobacco group artifacts are items associated with the smoking of tobacco and include tobacco pipes and related paraphernalia such as smokers' companions, ashtrays, and pipe tampers. Tobacco-related material culture is generally recovered from spaces associated with either leisure or recreational activities.

Activity group artifacts are identifiable objects that do not easily fit within the other functional groups. Examples of Activities group artifacts include artifacts associated with gardening, leisure activities (such as art, music, writing, or gaming), toys, hunting traps, agricultural tools, horse hardware and accessories, and various metal hardware or tools. The recovery of Activity group artifacts can indicate the places where a specific activity took place. Miscellaneous group artifacts are objects that are unidentifiable or whose form is unidentifiable, such as small pieces of metal or unworked lithic material.

The use of functional group artifact categories within this report is intended for organizational and baseline inter-site descriptive artifact analysis only. Interpretations derived from these categories are relevant within the context of this particular archaeological investigation and, as such, are not necessarily applicable to archaeological sites elsewhere.

5. RESULTS

The Study Area occupies approximately 50 acres on the south bank of the Patuxent River between Roslin and Second Creeks. An approximately two-acre beach occupies the northernmost portion of the Study Area adjacent to the Patuxent River that transitions to a low river terrace to the southwest. The low terrace contains the property's eight extant primary structures, including two vacant dwellings, three tobacco barns, a carport, shop and equipment storage building, stable/corn house complex, and tennis court. These structures are surrounded by manicured lawns and fallow agricultural fields. Southwest of the main farm complex, the Study Area transitions into a high terrace containing a third vacant dwelling and a visitor kiosk surrounded by a manicured lawn. Fallow agricultural fields occupy the remaining portions of the Study Area. The agricultural fields are surrounded by wooded slopes and wetlands of the FIDS habitat. The Study Area is bounded to the southwest by a transition to uplands. A dirt road called Snow Hill Road partially bisects the Study Area and provides access to the property from South Sandgates Road to the southwest.

The Study Area's structures are part of historic Snow Hill Farm (MIHP SM-933), a 163.35-acre property with thirteen documented structures in good or average structural condition (MIHP Form SM-933). Dwelling 1 is a two-story structure in the northern extent of the Study Area. Dwelling 2 is a two-part split-level structure also in the northern extent of the Study Area. Dwelling 3 is a tenant house on the western side of Snow Hill Road in the high terrace portion of the Study Area. A visitor kiosk is also present adjacent to Snow Hill Road to the southeast of Dwelling 3. Most of the property is occupied by agricultural fields that remain in cultivation but were fallow at the time of the survey. St. Mary's County currently operates the property as a public park.

The Study Area was divided into five archaeological survey areas. STPs were systematically excavated at 15-m intervals in survey Areas A-D and a pedestrian survey was conducted in Area E on the beach (Figure 5-1). In total, 867 STPs were excavated, including 727 15-m interval STPs, 128 radial STPs, and 12 judgmental STPs. Of these, 98 STPs contained cultural material, resulting in the identification of five new archaeological sites (18ST924, 18ST925, 18ST926, SNFP4, and 18ST928) and 10 isolated finds.

Area A

Area A occupies 6.18 acres in the southwestern portion of the Study Area. The area is bounded to the northwest by a forested field margin and to the northeast by the designated FIDS habitat. Area C is separated from Area A by a steep westward-facing slope to the east. The southern boundary of Area A is demarcated by Snow Hill Road to the south and southwest. Area A is bounded to west by the designated FIDS habitat and a steep slope that marks the transition between the interfluvial terraces occupied by the Study Area and the upland environment to the southwest.

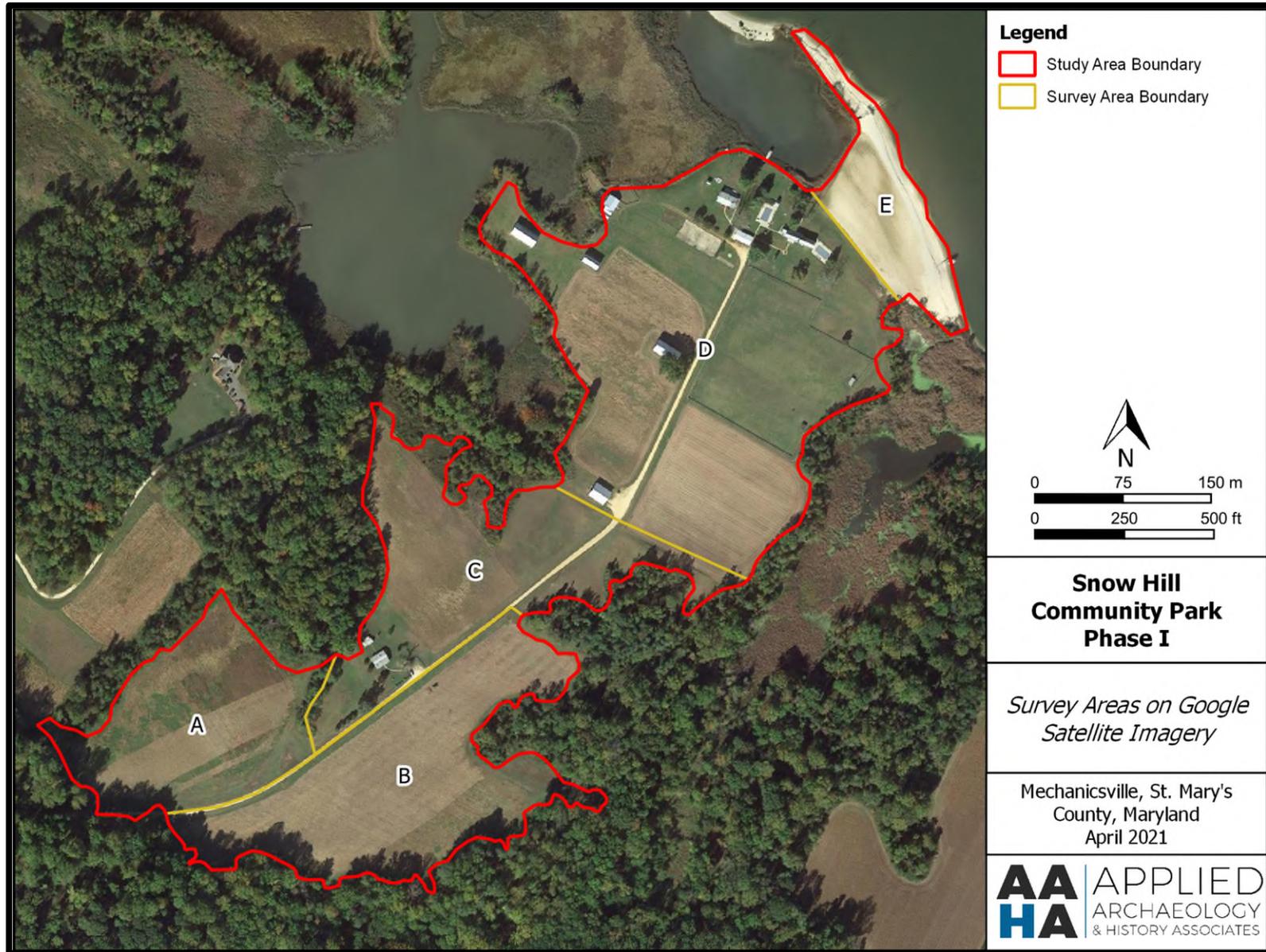


Figure 5-1. Aerial photograph showing survey areas A-D within the Study Area.

Area A largely consists of a fallow agricultural field occupying a moderately dissected high terrace sloping gently downward to the east. Beyond the northeastern extent of Area A, elevated finger ridges overlook the narrow channelized valley of an unnamed stream emptying into Roslin Creek to the north. Poor drainage and hydric soils were observed in the relatively low-lying southeast corner of Area A, positioned at the base of a steep slope leading up to Area C to the east and to an embankment carrying Snow Hill Road to the south. In total, 101 STPs were excavated in Area A and no cultural material was recovered (Figure 5-2).

Typical soil stratigraphy in Area A comprises two strata, including an Ap-horizon consisting of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam to a depth of 20-35 centimeters below surface (cmbs) underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay or sandy clay loam Bt-horizon (Figure 5-3).

In low-lying areas encountered sporadically across Area A, STPs were generally excavated to a depth of 1 m below surface and consisted of a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay loam Ap-horizon to a depth of 20 cmbs overlying a gray (10YR 6/1) sand E-horizon to a depth of approximately 20-35 cmbs. A brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sandy loam Bw-horizon with 40% small cobbles was encountered from 35-65 cmbs overlying a light gray (10YR 7/1) sand C1-horizon with ferrous staining to a depth of approximately 65-80 cmbs. A brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand C2-horizon mottled with light gray (10YR 7/1) sand was encountered at the base of excavation. This stratigraphy was encountered in low-lying areas relative to the surrounding topography and likely reflects a modern plowzone above a colluvial E-horizon overlying natural subsoil.

Hydric soils were observed in STPs excavated in the far eastern extent of Area A at the base of the steep slope between Areas A and C. Typical stratigraphy in this portion of Area A consists of a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam Ap-horizon to a depth of 15-20 cmbs underlain by a brown (10YR 5/3) sand or yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sandy loam BA-horizon to a depth of approximately 30-40 cmbs. A grayish brown (10YR 5/2) or light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sandy clay Btg-horizon was encountered at the base of excavation and is indicative of poorly drained soils.

Area B

Area B occupies 9.22 acres in the southern portion of the Study Area. It is bounded to the north by Snow Hill Road and to the south and east by the designated FIDs habitat. Area B consists of a fallow agricultural field that occupies a relatively flat high terrace overlooking Second Creek and tidal wetlands to the south and east.

In total, 242 STPs were excavated in Area B, including 169 regular interval STPs and 73 radial STPs (Figure 5-4). Of these, 25 were positive for historic cultural material, 3 were positive for precontact cultural material, and one was positive for both precontact and historic cultural material. The survey of Area B resulted in the recovery of 35 artifacts and 10 faunal items representing one historic site (18ST924) that includes a precontact locus, one historic site (18ST926), and seven historic isolated finds (SN-ISO-1, SN-ISO-2, SN-ISO-3, SN-ISO-4, SN-ISO-5, SN-ISO-6, and SN-ISO-7).

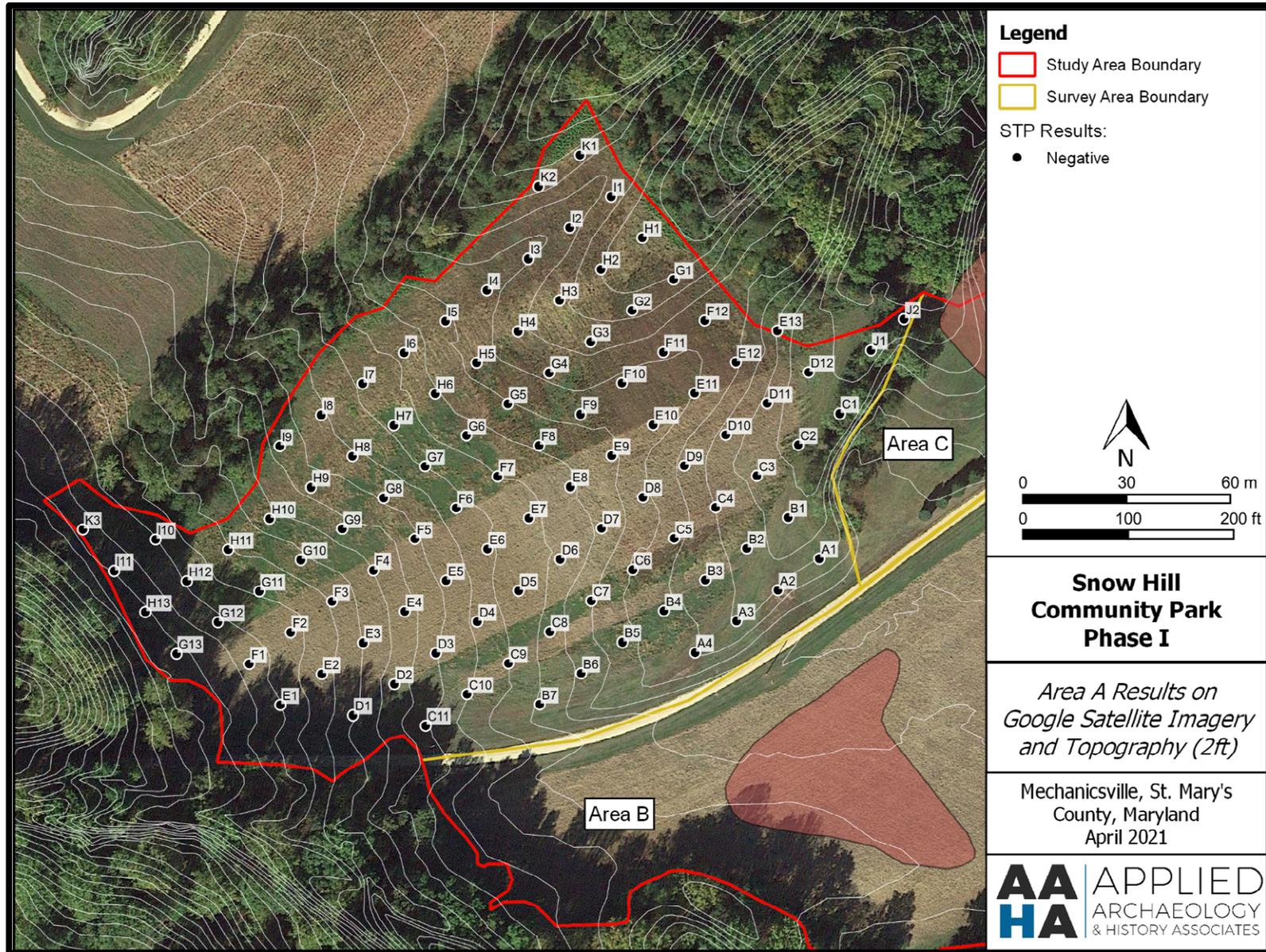


Figure 5-2. Aerial photograph showing Phase I survey results within Area A of the Snow Hill Study Area.

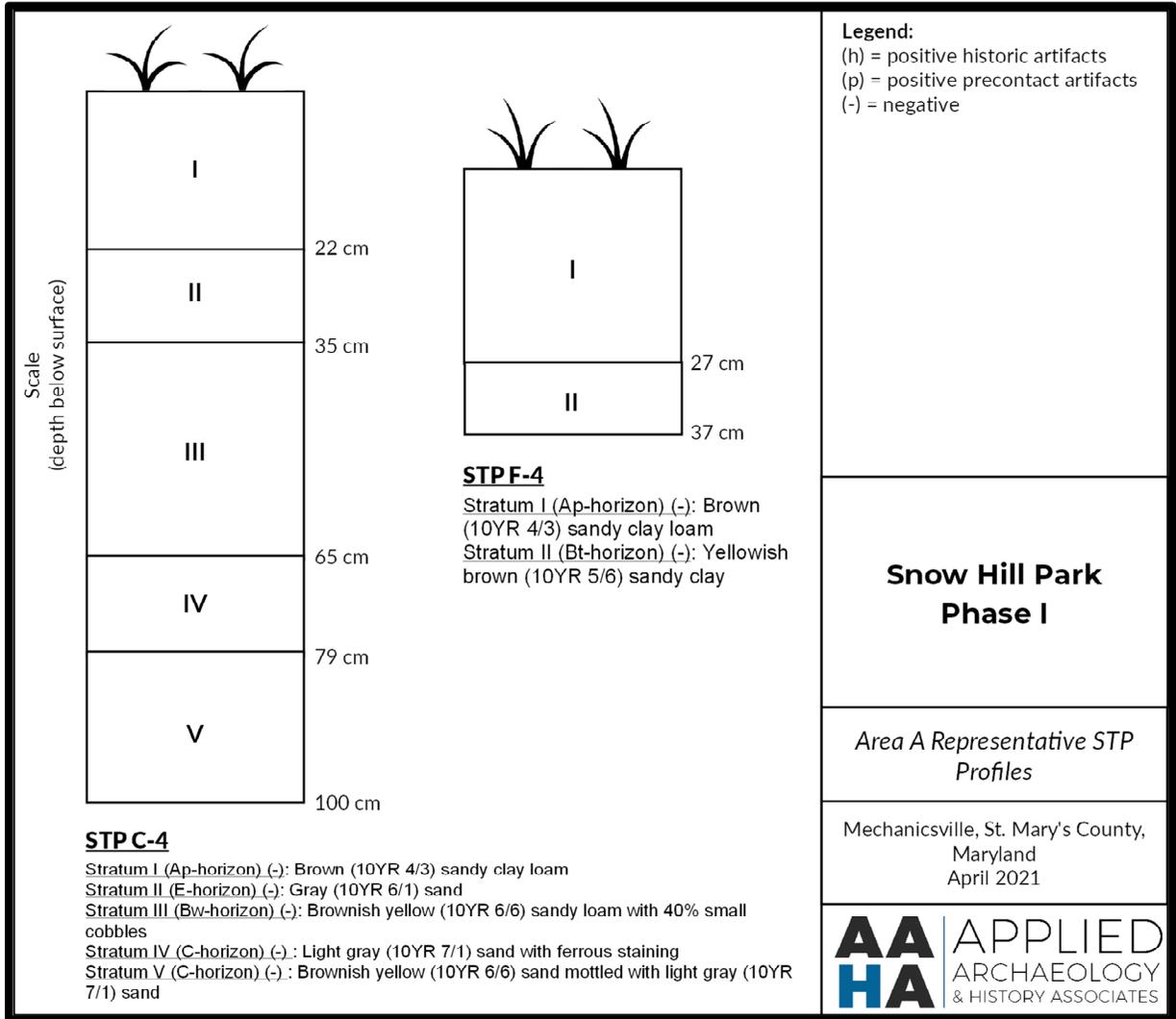


Figure 5-3. Representative shovel test profiles from Area A.

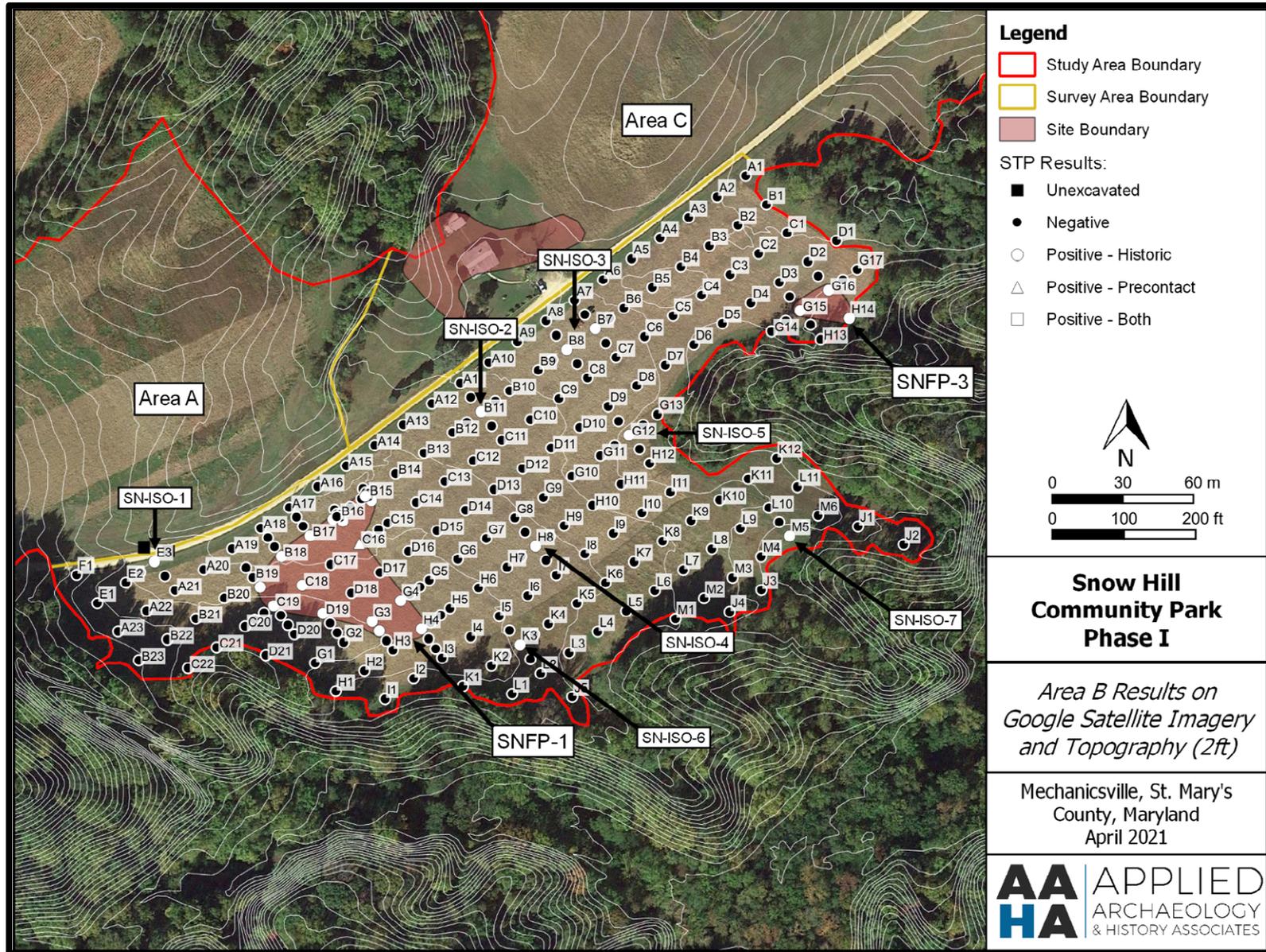


Figure 5-4. Aerial photograph showing Phase I survey results within Area B of the Snow Hill Study Area.

Typical soil stratigraphy throughout Area B comprises two strata, including an Ap-horizon consisting of brown (10YR 5/3) sand or sandy loam to a depth of 25-30 cmbs underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6 or 10YR 5/8) sandy clay Bt-horizon (Figure 5-5). An E-horizon was occasionally observed between 25-35 cmbs and consists of a pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand.

Area C

Area C occupies 8.41 acres in the western portion of the Study Area. The area is bounded to the north by steep slopes transitioning to tidal wetlands. The western boundary of Area C is defined by dense woodland sloping into a drainage of Roslin Creek just outside the Study Area. Snow Hill Road bounds Area C to the south and east, and the northeast portion of Area C is bounded by Area D. Dwelling 3 and the visitor's kiosk are located within the southern portion of Area C.

Area C consists of a fallow agricultural field, the manicured lawn of Dwelling 3 in the southwestern portion, and low grasses in the northeastern portion. The majority is occupied by an undulating fluvial-estuarine high terrace with a relatively low-lying swale in the center running southwest to northeast. An elevated landform in the eastern portion of Area C overlooks the low terrace of Area D to the east and a poorly-drained low-lying area lies to the west of Dwelling 3. An area of moderate slope lies along the portion of Area C to the south and east of Snow Hill Road. The steep slope along the northeastern boundary of Area C and southern boundary of Area D marks the transition from a high terrace to a low terrace.

In total, 151 STPs were excavated in Area C, including 140 regular interval STPs and 11 radial STPs (Figure 5-6). Of these, 11 were positive for historic cultural material. Survey of Area C resulted in the recovery of 160 artifacts and 46 faunal items representing one newly recorded historic site (18ST925).

Typical soil stratigraphy throughout Area C comprises two strata, including an Ap-horizon consisting of brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam to a depth of generally 20-30 cmbs underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay Bt-horizon (Figure 5-7). An E-horizon of pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand was periodically observed between 20-30 cmbs.

At the eastern margin of Area C and in low-lying areas, stratigraphy was deeper, consisting of a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam Ap-horizon to a depth of 30 cmbs underlain by a BC-horizon of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sand to a depth of 60-70 cmbs. A C-horizon of very pale brown (10YR 7/3) sand was encountered at the base of excavation, between 70-100 cmbs. These deeper stratigraphic sequences were observed in low-lying areas or at the bases of slopes and likely reflect colluvial deposits on landforms that have been subject to erosional forces.

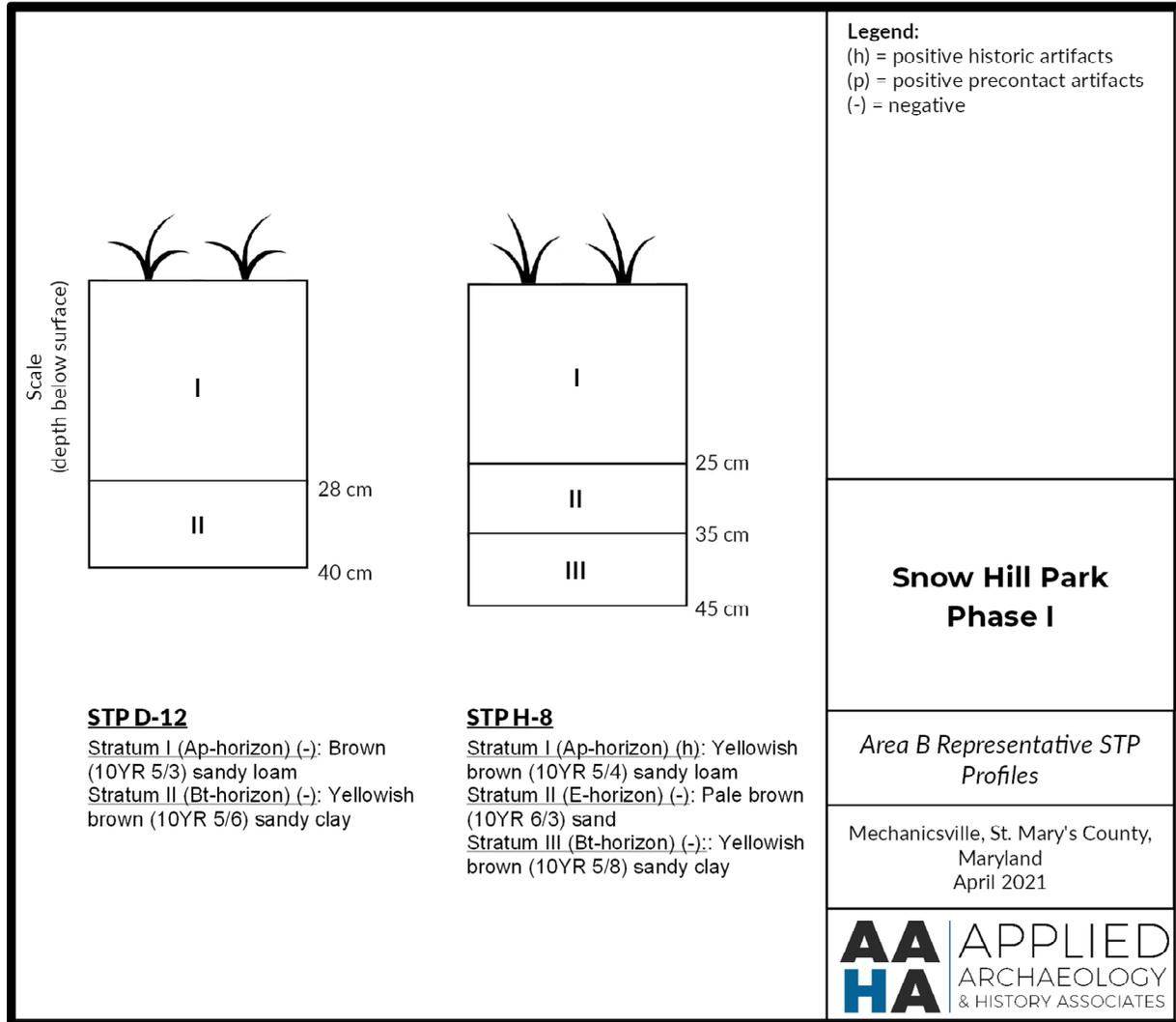


Figure 5-5. Representative shovel test profiles from Area B.

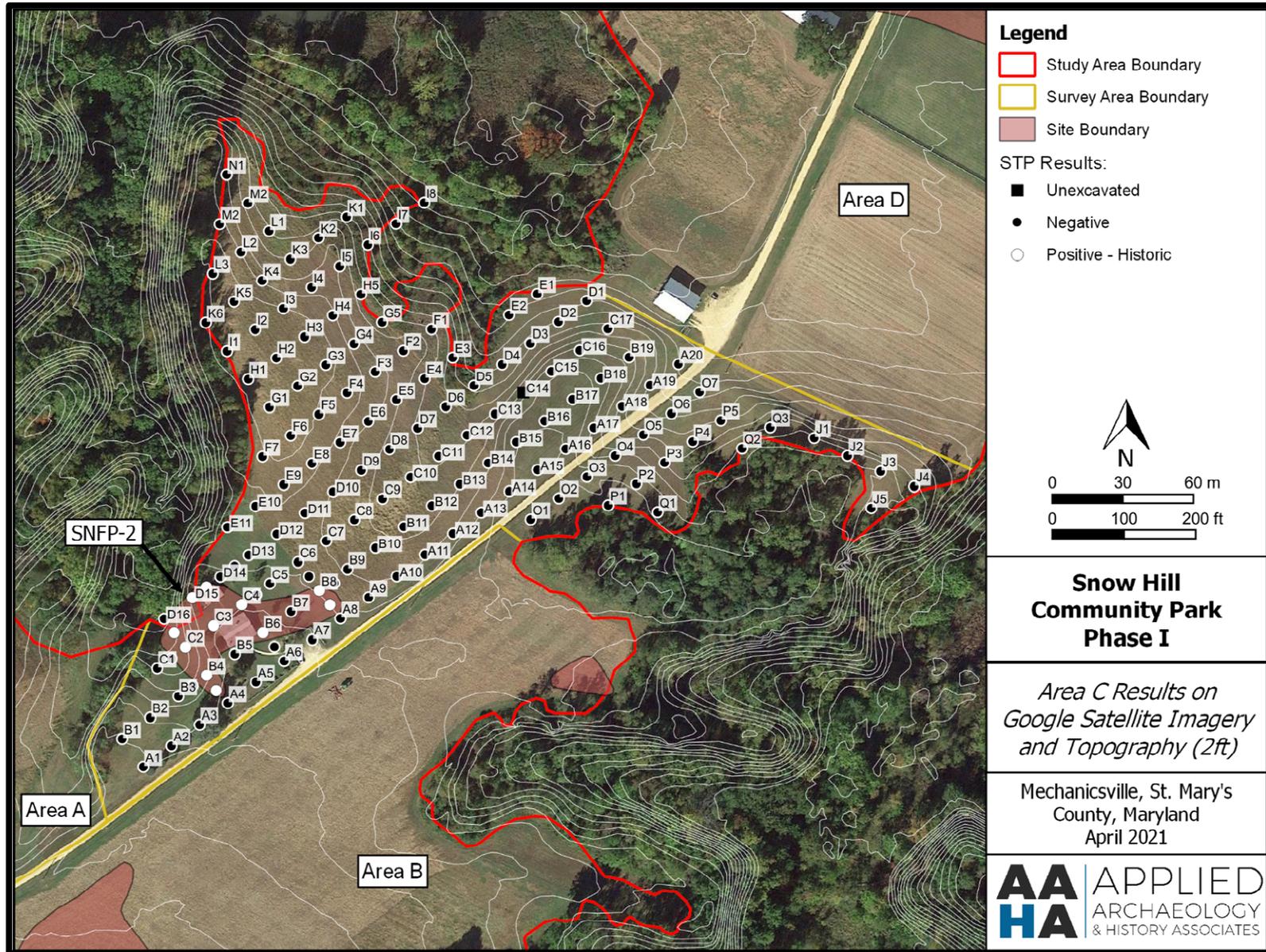


Figure 5-6. Aerial photograph showing Phase I survey results within Area C of the Snow Hill Study Area.

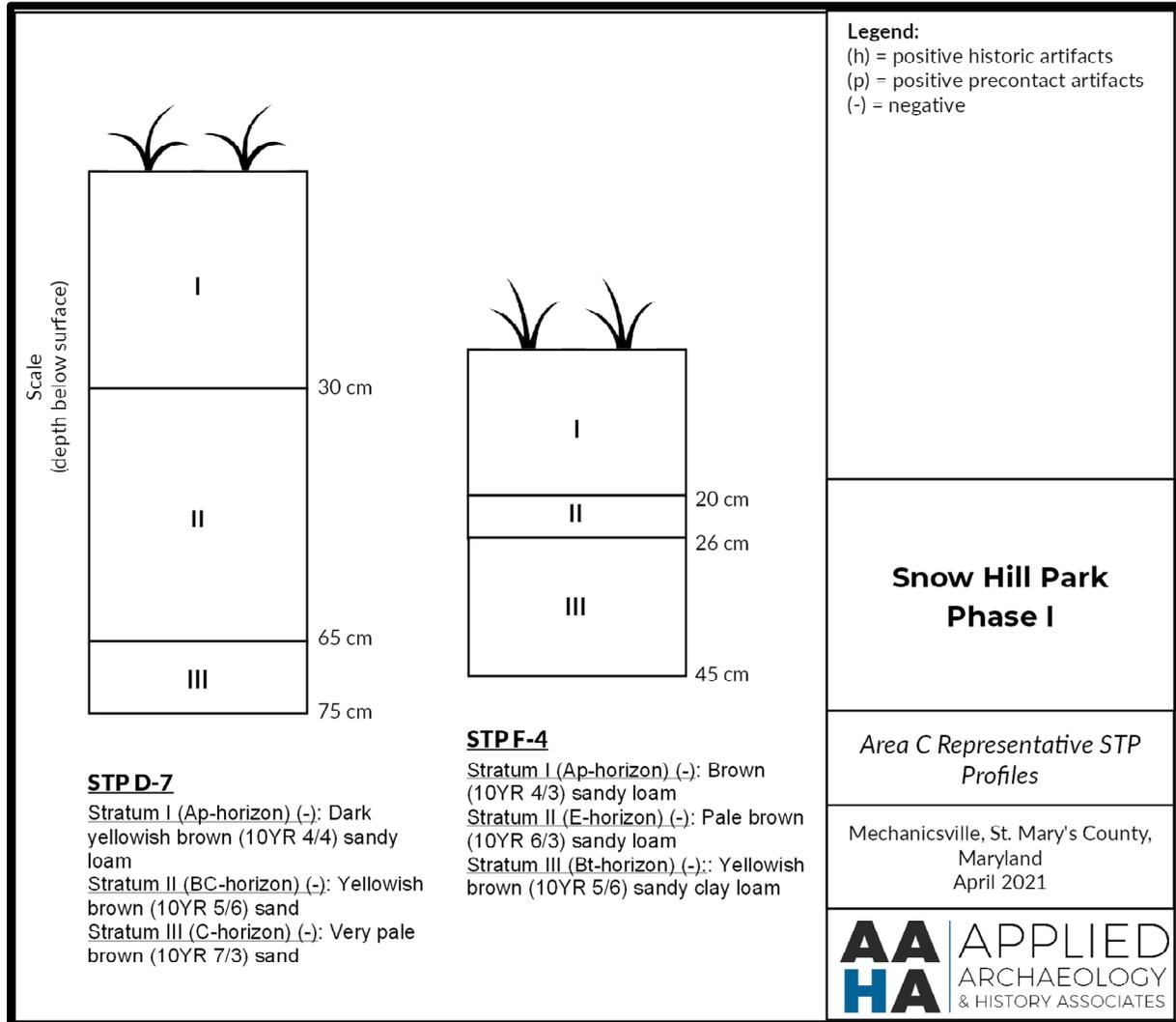


Figure 5-7. Representative shovel test profiles from Area C.

Area D

Area D occupies 18.64 acres in the north-central section of the Study Area. The area is bounded to the north and west by tidal wetlands that drain northeast into the Patuxent River. The eastern boundary of Area D is demarcated by a steep slope extending southeast to the creek valley and tidal wetlands of Second Creek. Area D is bounded to the northeast by Area E, to the southwest by Area C, and to the south by the forested FIDS habitat. Snow Hill Road bisects Area D from the southwest, connecting to an unimproved parking area in the northeast portion of Area D. With the exception of Dwelling 3 and the visitor's kiosk, all standing structures associated with the Snow Hill Farm property fall within Area D, including Dwellings 1 and 2, Tobacco Barn 1, 2, and 3, a cornhouse, and a maintenance shed. Surface features associated with Dwelling 1 include two filled in-ground pools, a pump house with retaining walls, and a capped well. A small shed and a detached storm cellar are associated with Dwelling 2. A second small shed and boardwalk extending out over the tidal wetland are located at the northernmost extent of Area D. Improvements in Area D include a pavilion, a tennis court, and a shuffleboard court.

Area D largely consists of fallow agricultural fields with low grasses at the time of the survey. Areas of manicured lawn surround Dwellings 1 and 2 and a picnic area west of Tobacco Barn 3. The majority of Area D is occupied by a flat, fluvial-estuarine low terrace, the northern extent of which slopes down sharply to the northeast at the edge of the beach and tidal marsh. Steep slope along the southwestern boundary of the survey area marks the transition from the high terrace in the southwestern portion of the Study Area to the lowlands occupied by Areas D and E to the northeast.

In total, 373 STPs were excavated in Area D, including 329 regular interval STPs, and 44 radial STPs (Figure 5-8). Of these, 37 were positive for historic cultural material, 15 were positive for precontact cultural material, and 6 yielded both precontact and historic cultural material. Survey of Area D resulted in the recovery of 143 artifacts, 221 faunal items, and 1 floral item representing one historic site (18ST927) that includes a precontact locus (Locus 1), one precontact site (18ST928), one historic isolated find (SN-ISO-9) and two precontact isolated finds (SN-ISO-8 and SN-ISO-10).

Typical soil stratigraphy throughout Area D generally consists of three strata, including an Ap-horizon of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam to a varying depth of 20-40 cmbs overlying a pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand E-horizon from approximately 30-50 cmbs (Figure 5-9). The E-horizon overlies a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay Bt-horizon. Stratigraphy in STPs adjacent to the beach east of Dwelling 1 exhibit a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam Ap-horizon to a depth of 15-20 cmbs underlain by a Bg-horizon of mottled gray (10YR 5/1) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sand.

Area E

Area E occupies the 3.03 acres of beach located at the northeastern extent of the Study Area. The area is bounded to the north and east by the Patuxent River and to the northwest by an intertidal pond separating the narrow northern extension of the beach from the tidal marsh to the west. The area is bounded to the south by a tidal wetland marsh that flanks the outlet of Second Creek into the Patuxent River and to the southwest by Area D.

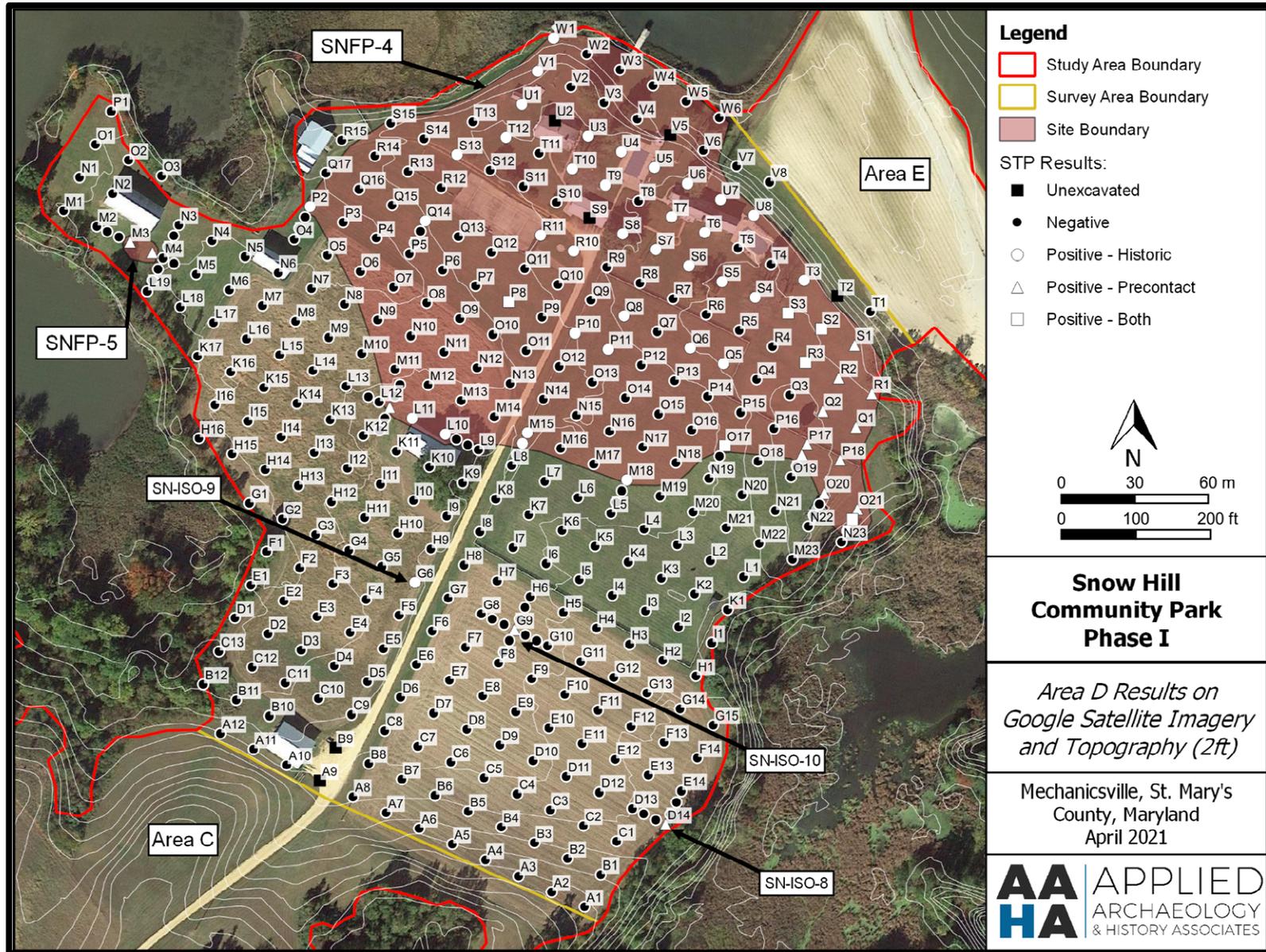


Figure 5-8. Aerial photograph showing Phase I survey results within Area D of the Snow Hill Study Area.

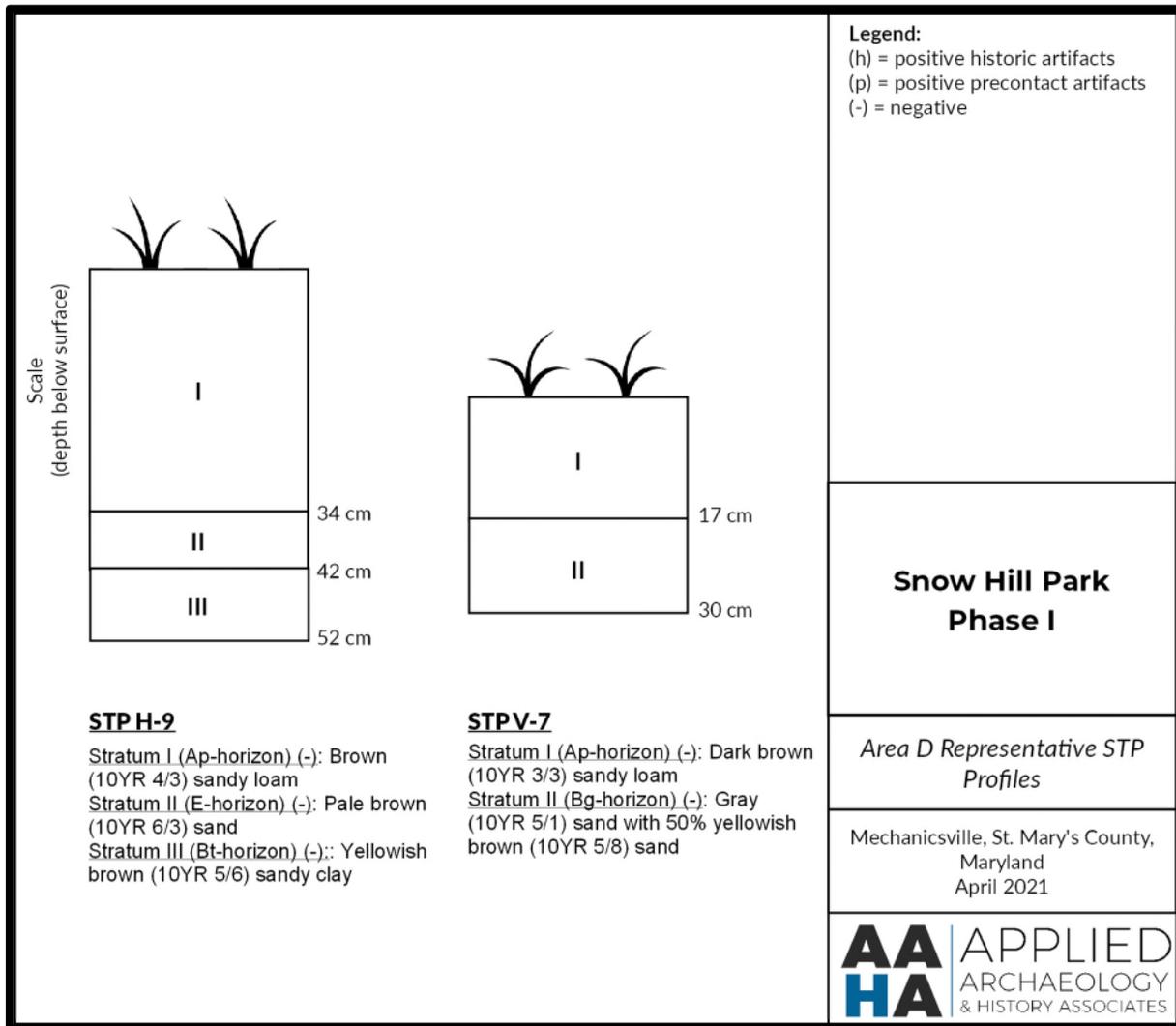


Figure 5-9. Representative shovel test profiles from Area D.

The sand and gravel beach that constitutes the entirety of Area E is a relatively modern landform. Based on historic USGS topographic maps, it appears that the beach began to form naturally between 1901 and 1936 as sediments gradually accumulated downstream from the mouth of Roslin Creek. In the 1950 USGS map of Leonardtown, MD, a mapped structure corresponding to the location of Dwelling 1 is plotted directly adjacent to the riverbank (Figure 5-10). By the 1963 USGS map of Broomes Island, the same structure is separated from the riverbank by a tidal pond, closed off from the river by a narrow beach (Figure 5-11). Comparing aerial photography from 1952 to 1981, extensive artificial modifications to the mouth of Roslin Creek, the intertidal pond, and the beach are obvious. It is likely that sand fill has been continually brought in to widen and stabilize the beach area following the removal of vegetation from the shoreline after 1952.

Given the recent formation and extensive modification to the landform, Area E was subjected to pedestrian survey. No cultural material was observed.

Newly Identified Archaeological Sites

Site SNFP-1 (18ST924)

Site SNFP-1 (18ST924) represents a multicomponent site consisting of a precontact lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation and a late eighteenth- to nineteenth-century historic artifact scatter. Precontact artifacts were only recovered from the northeast portion of the site, forming a low density precontact concentration within the broader extent of the overall site. The site lies in the central portion of the Snow Hill Farm property, directly southeast of Snow Hill Road in a fallow agricultural field (Figure 5-12). No structures are recorded in the site's immediate vicinity on historic maps or aerials. Dwelling 3 is located approximately 100 m northeast of the site and was constructed in the mid-twentieth century. A possible earlier structure is first mapped in the approximate location of Dwelling 3 as early as 1901 on USGS topographic maps. The site occupies approximately 2,298 m² (0.57 acres).

Typical soil stratigraphy in Site 18ST924 includes two strata, including an Ap-horizon consisting of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty loam or sandy loam underlain by a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) or brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) clay or sandy clay Bt-horizon (Figure 5-13). A subsoil consisting of a pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy clay mottled with a yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay was seen at the base of excavation within the northernmost corner of the site. The base of the Ap-horizon was encountered between 22 and 35 cmbs. No subsurface features were identified at Site 18ST924.

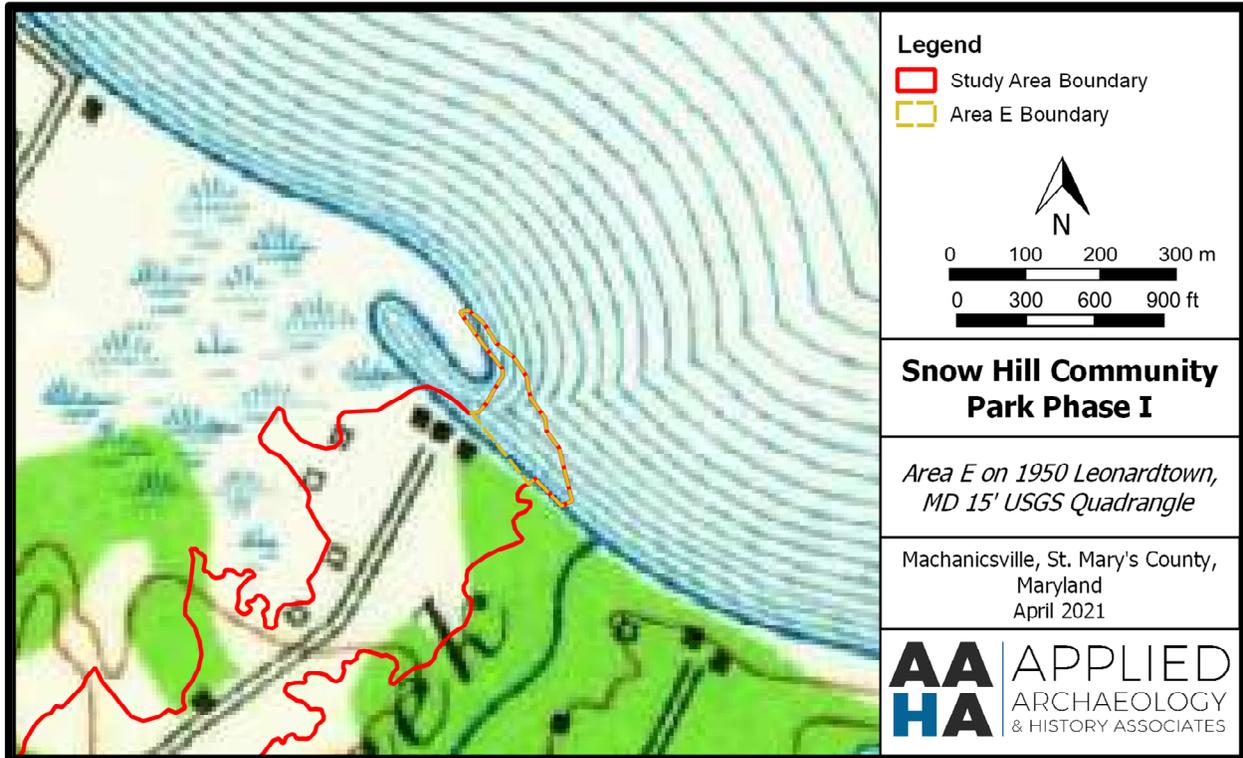


Figure 5-10. Detail of the 1950 Leonardtown, MD 15-minute quadrangle showing Area E of the Study Area (USGS 1950).

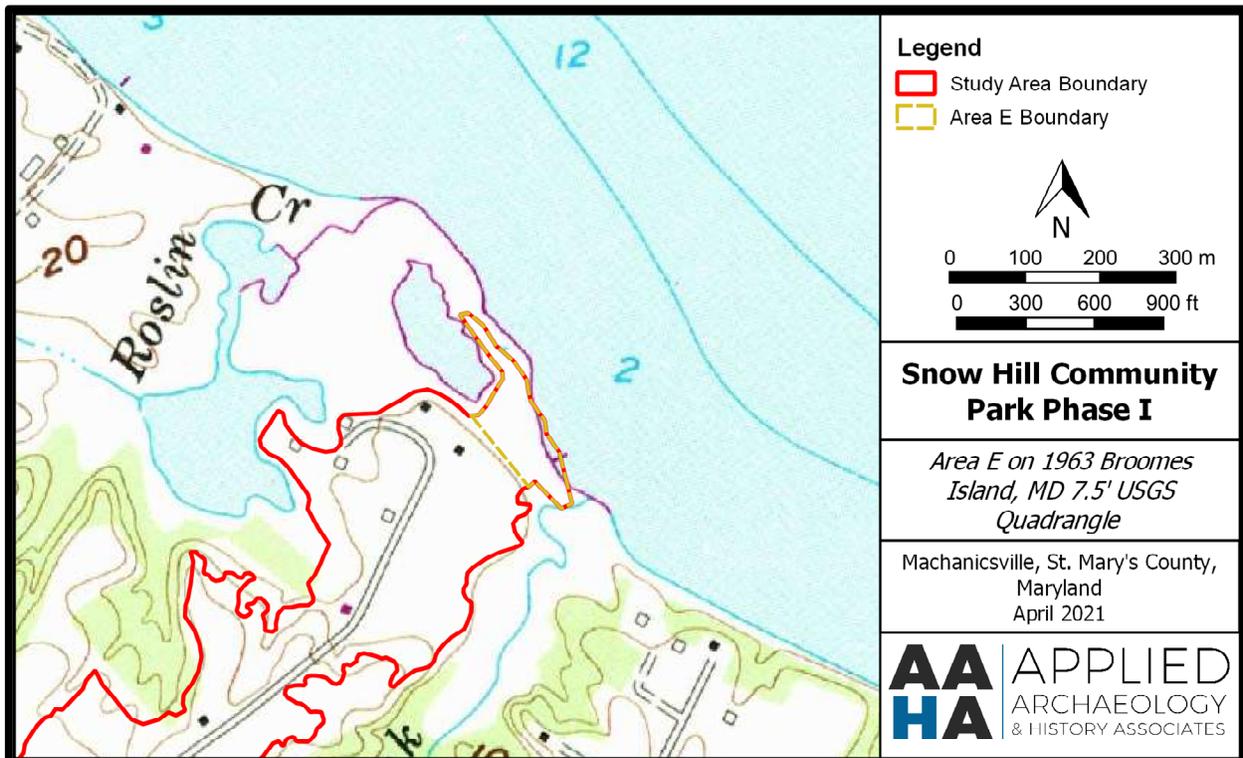


Figure 5-11. Detail of the 1963 Broomes Island, MD 7.5-minute quadrangle showing Area E of the Study Area (USGS 1963).

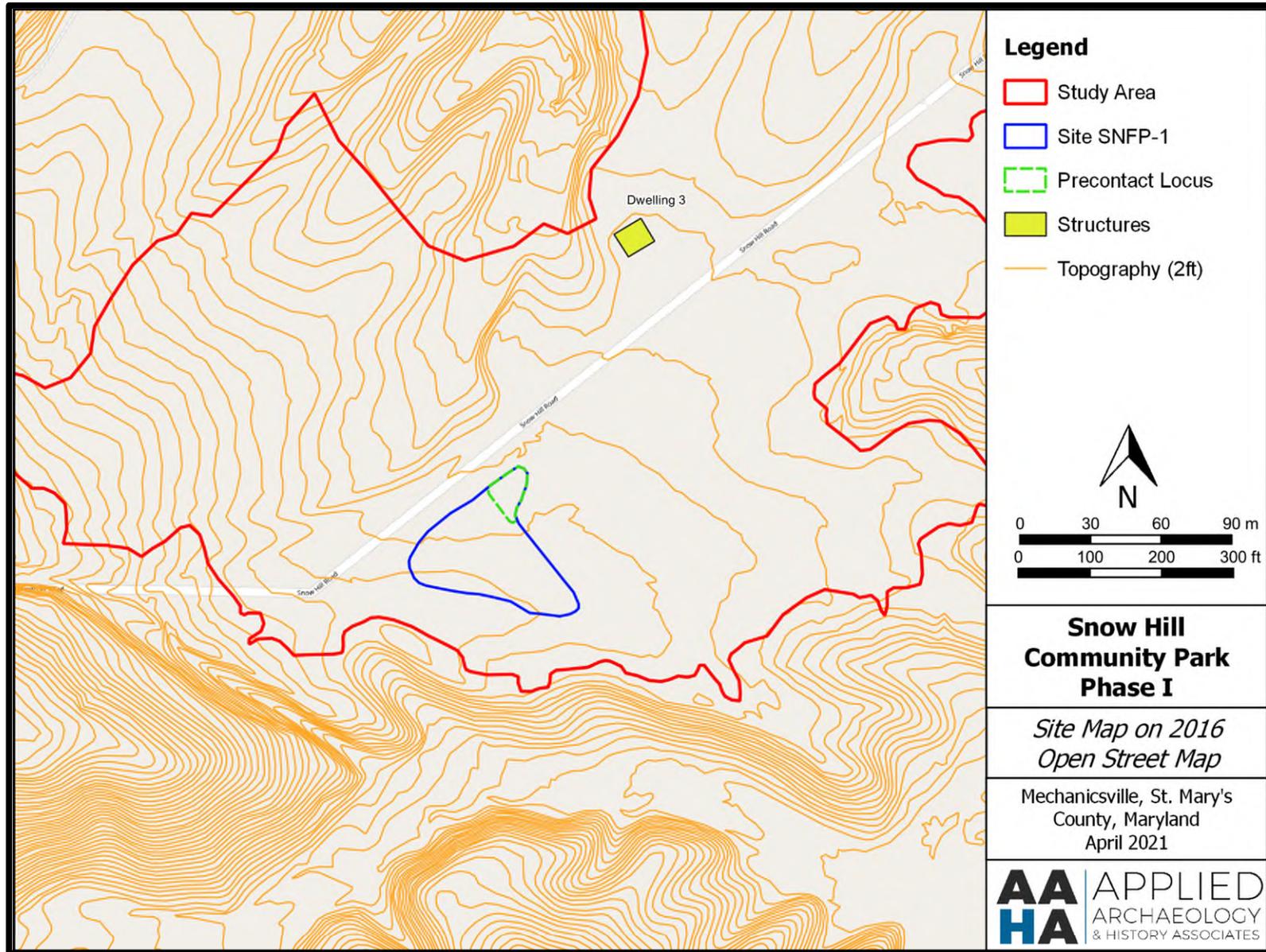


Figure 5-12. Detail of the 2016 Open Street Map demonstrating the topography within site SNFP-1 (18ST924).

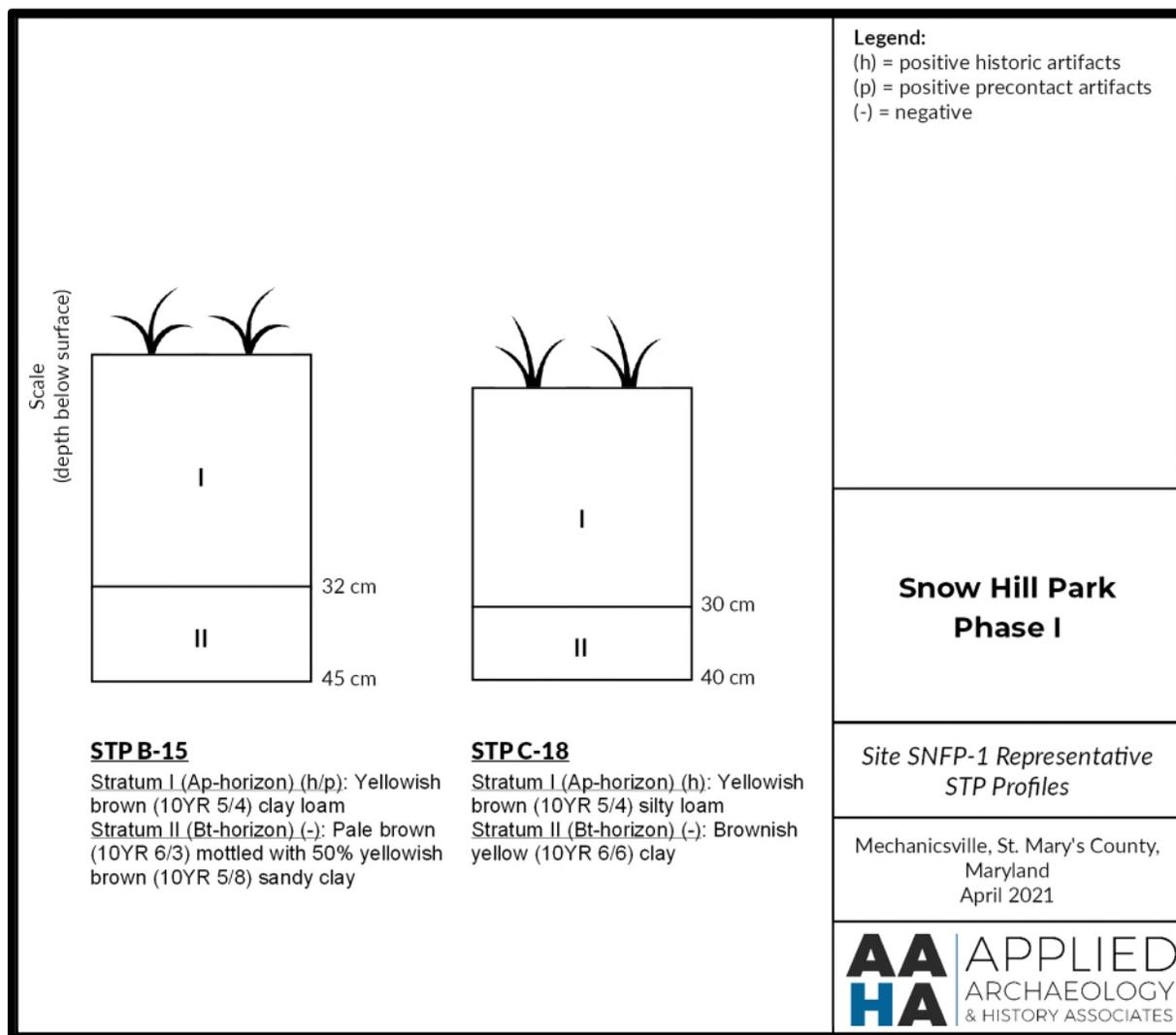


Figure 5-13. Representative shovel test profiles within site SNFP-1.

In total, 24 artifacts (w=149.77 g) were recovered from 18 STPs within newly identified Site 18ST924. All artifacts were recovered from the Ap-horizon (Stratum I) and include 18 historic artifacts (w=84.15 g), four precontact lithic artifacts (w=48.79 g), and two faunal items (w=16.83 g) (Table 5-1). The two faunal items are oyster shell fragments. The precontact lithic artifacts include one jasper tested cobble (w=42.01 g), two flake fragments manufactured from rhyolite (w=0.82 g) and quartz (w=0.81 g), and one chert projectile point fragment (w=5.15 g). The point fragment is missing both the tip and base and cannot be identified by type (Figure 5-14).

Identified historic artifacts were from the architectural and domestic functional groups (Figure 5-16). Domestic group artifacts were the most abundant (n=13, w=33.32 g), with the remaining five historic artifacts within the architectural group (w=50.83 g). Domestic group artifacts included 10 ceramic sherds (w=22.91 g) and three glass fragments (w=10.41 g). Identified ceramics include whiteware (n=3, w=1.62 g), creamware (n=2, w=1.09 g), domestic stoneware (n=2, w=13.31 g), red-pasted earthenware (n=2, w=6.18 g), and white salt-glazed stoneware (n=1, w=0.71 g).

TABLE 5-1. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SITE 18ST924

Artifact Group	Quantity	Weight (g)
Faunal	2	16.83
Oyster Shell	2	16.83
Precontact - Lithics	4	48.79
Tools	1	5.15
Projectile Point	1	5.15
Debitage	3	43.64
Tested Cobble	1	42.01
Flake Fragment	2	1.63
Architectural	5	50.83
Nail	2	18.93
Unidentifiable	2	18.93
Brick	3	31.90
Machine-made	2	6.06
Hand-made	1	25.84
Domestic	13	33.32
Ceramic	10	22.91
Whiteware	3	1.62
Creamware	2	1.09
Domestic Stoneware	2	13.31
White Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	0.71
Red pasted Earthenware	2	6.18
Glass	3	10.41
Free-blown Bottle – Olive	1	4.21
Unidentifiable – Clear	1	0.22
Unidentifiable – Amber	1	5.98
Total	24	149.77



Figure 5-14. *Left to right:* rhyolite flake fragment (65), quartz flake fragment (68), chert projectile point fragment (64) and one jasper tested cobble (94).



Figure 5-15. Representative historic artifacts from site SNFP-1 (18ST924). *Left to right, top:* gray undecorated stoneware sherd (69), white salt-glazed stoneware sherd (74), undecorated creamware sherd (71), undecorated whiteware sherd (96), lead glazed unidentified coarse earthenware sherd (97), black lead glazed unidentified red earthenware sherd (93), clear undecorated salt-glazed stoneware sherd (78). *Bottom:* olive green free blown bottle glass fragment (91), amber unidentified glass fragment (92), machine-made brick fragment (73), handmade brick fragment (97) and one unidentifiable nail (93).

Glassware includes one free-blown olive glass bottle fragment (w=4.21 g), one unidentifiable amber glass fragment (w=5.98 g), and one unidentifiable clear glass fragment (w=0.22 g). Architectural group artifacts include two machine-made brick fragments (w=6.06 g), one hand-made brick fragment (w=25.84 g), and two unidentifiable nails (w=18.93 g). Both nails are heavily corroded, precluding identification.

A diffuse artifact density was observed throughout the site, with no more than two historic or precontact artifacts being recovered from any single provenience. All artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. The precontact artifacts are all lithic and include one jasper tested cobble, two flake fragments manufactured from rhyolite and quartz, and one chert projectile point fragment, unidentifiable by type. The precontact component of Site 18ST924 represents a lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation.

The historic component of the site includes architectural and domestic material. The diagnostic historic artifacts recovered from 18ST924 include two small creamware sherds, one white salt-glazed stoneware sherd, three sherds of plain whiteware, two machine-made brick fragments, and one hand-made brick fragment, providing a date range spanning the second half of the

eighteenth century to the nineteenth century. The historic component of Site 18ST924 represents a diffuse domestic and architectural artifact scatter associated with the eighteenth- through nineteenth-century occupation of Snow Hill Farm (MIHP SM-933).

Site SNFP-2 (18ST925)

Site SNFP-2 (18ST925) represents a late nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifact scatter located in the central portion of the Snow Hill Farm property, northwest of Snow Hill Road and surrounding Dwelling 3 (Figure 5-16). Dwelling 3 is an extant mid-twentieth-century tenant house visible on aerial photography as early as 1952. Two small, conjoined sheds measuring approximately 5.5-x-6.6-m (18-x-21-ft) are located approximately 10 m (33 ft) northwest of Dwelling 3. Site 18ST925 is situated primarily on a level fluvial-estuarine high terrace overlooking a poorly drained low-lying area to the west. The site occupies approximately 1,722 m² (0.43 acres).

Typical soil stratigraphy throughout Site 18ST925 includes two strata, including an Ap-horizon consisting of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) to brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay Bt-horizon (Figure 5-17). The base of the Ap-horizon was encountered between 20 and 40 cmbs. The Ap-horizon represents a historic and modern plowzone. At the western boundary of the site, the subsoil within the poorly drained, low-lying area west of Dwelling 3. Soil stratigraphy in this area consists of a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay loam Ap-horizon overlying a brown (10YR 5/3) sand E-horizon underlain by a light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sand Bg-horizon.

In total, 206 artifacts (w=1,791.44 g) were recovered from 11 STPs in Site 18ST925. All artifacts were recovered from the Ap-horizon (Stratum I) and include 160 historic artifacts (w=986.64 g), and 46 faunal items (w=804.8 g) (Table 5-2). The faunal items are primarily oyster shell fragments (w=804.34 g), with the exception of one turtle carapace bone fragment (w=0.46 g). Identified historic artifacts were from the architectural, domestic, and miscellaneous groups. Architectural group artifacts were the most abundant (n=86, w=608.4 g), followed by domestic (n=50, w=277.9 g), and miscellaneous (n=24, w=100.34 g; Figure 5-18). The architectural group included 68 nails (w=473.94 g), 14 fragments of aqua-colored window glass (w=34.46 g), one fragment of colorless window glass (w=0.37 g), one fragment of hand-made brick (w=0.69 g), and two iron coil fragments (w=98.94 g). Identified nails include 16 cut common nails (w=92.12 g) and 15 wire common nails (w=142.64 g). The remaining nails were heavily corroded, precluding type identification.

Domestic group artifacts include 32 fragments of glass (w=160.45 g) and 18 ceramic sherds (w=117.45 g). Identified glass includes 22 fragments of machine-made bottle glass (w=103.07 g), four fragments of table glass (w=11 g), one hand-finished lip bottle fragment (w=23.48 g), and two screw-top container fragments (w=16.72 g). The remaining three glass fragments (w=6.18 g) were too small to identify. Identified ceramics include whiteware (n=11, w=61.91 g), hard-pasted porcelain (n=3, w=5.92 g), domestic stoneware (n=2, w=25.67 g), ironstone (n=1, w=21.48 g), and Staffordshire slipware (n=1, w=2.47 g). The miscellaneous group contains 15 pieces of heavily corroded iron (w=93.33 g), and nine fragments of leather (w=7.01 g), possibly from a shoe.

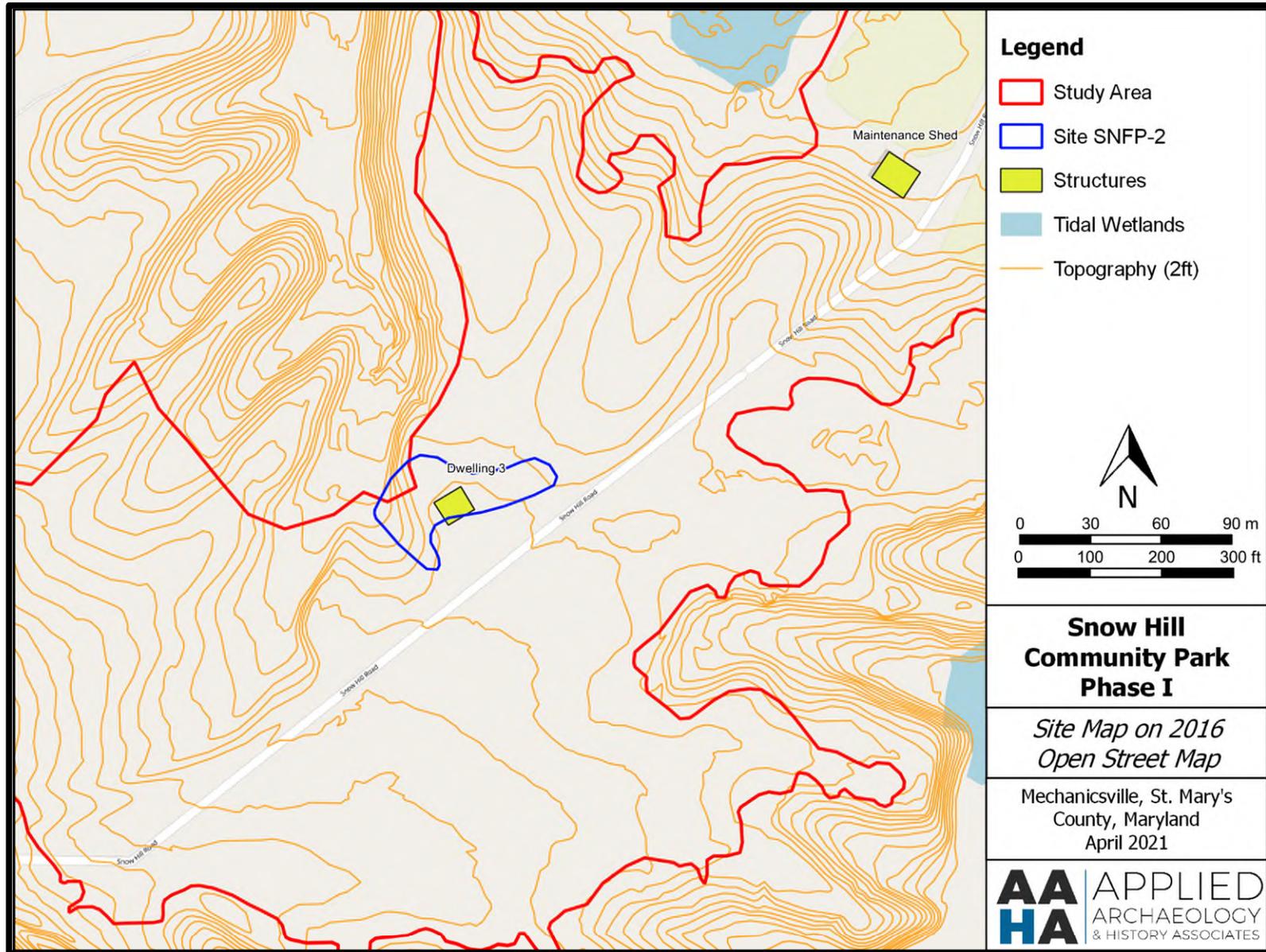


Figure 5-16. Detail of the 2016 Open Street Map demonstrating the topography within site SNFP-2 (18ST925).

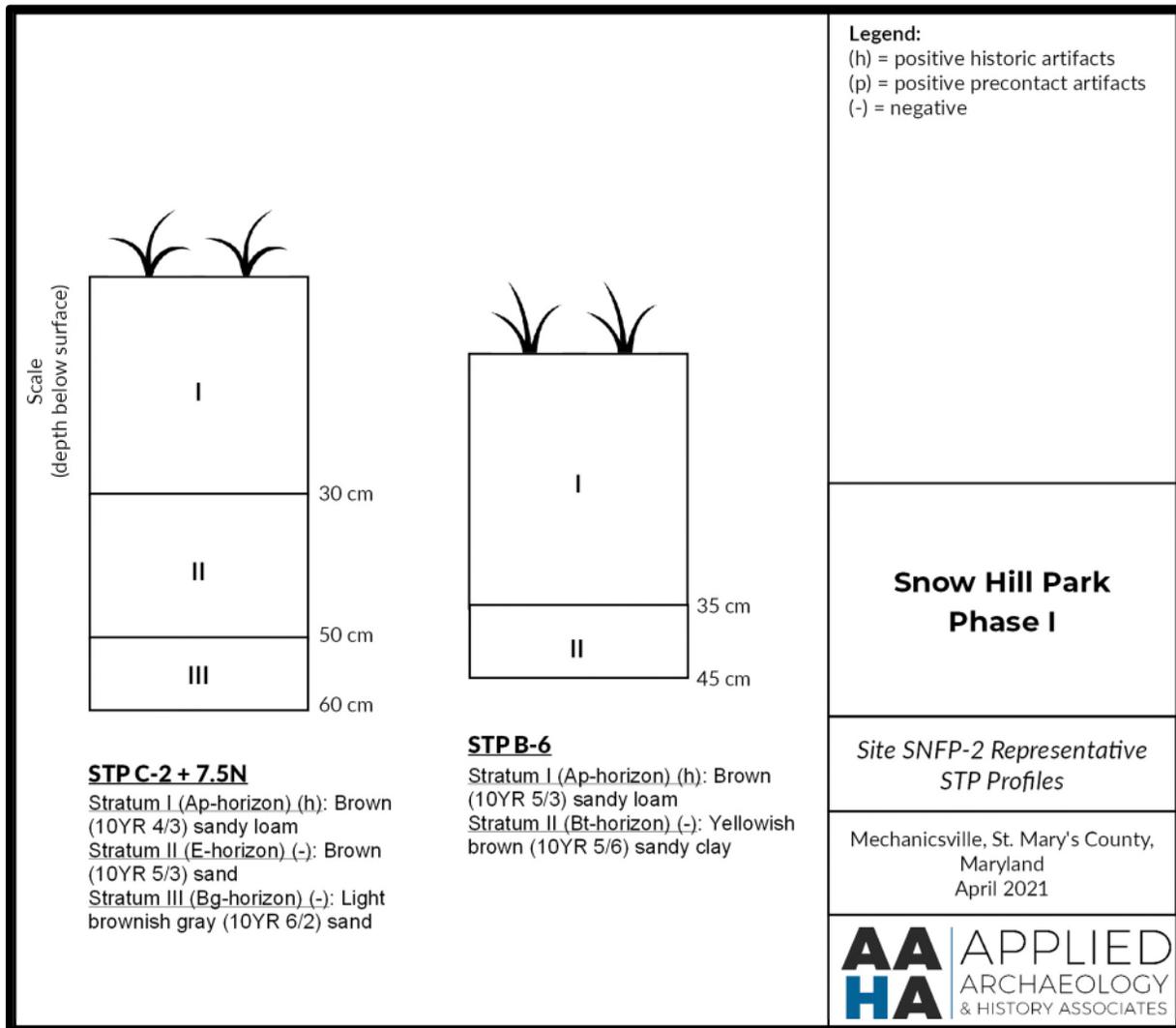


Figure 5-17. Representative shovel test profiles within site SNFP-2 (18ST925).



Figure 5-18. Representative artifacts from site SNFP-2 (18ST925). *Left to right:* handmade brick fragment (101), window glass fragments (87 and 84), complete cut nail (89), complete cut nail (89), clinched wire nail (89), and complete wire nail (89).

TABLE 5-2. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SITE 18ST925

Artifact Group	Quantity	Weight (g)
Architectural	86	608.40
Window Glass	15	34.83
Nail	68	473.94
Cut Common Nail	16	92.12
Wire Roofing Nail	15	142.94
UNID Nail	37	239.18
Brick	1	0.69
Hardware – Coil	2	98.94
Domestic	50	277.90
Ceramic	18	117.45
Hard-paste Porcelain	3	5.92
Domestic Stoneware	2	25.67
Ironstone	1	21.48
Staffordshire Slipware	1	2.47
Whiteware	11	61.91
Glass	32	160.45
Table Glass	4	11.00
Hand-finished Lip Bottle	1	23.48
Machine-Made Bottle	22	103.07
Screw-top Container	2	16.72
UNID Glass	3	6.18
Miscellaneous	24	100.34
UNID Iron	15	93.33
Coal	9	7.01
Faunal	46	804.80
Turtle Bone	1	0.46
Oyster Shell	45	804.34
Total	206	1,791.44

Overall, the diagnostic artifacts recovered from 18ST925 provide a date range spanning the second half of the nineteenth century to the twentieth century, but the artifacts primarily represent material produced during the early twentieth century or later. According to the architectural survey conducted for Snow Hill Farm (MIHP SM-933), Dwelling 3 was constructed in the mid-twentieth century. A structure is depicted in the approximate location of Dwelling 3 as early as 1901 on USGS topographic maps. It is possible that the diagnostic artifacts recovered from 18ST925 that predate Dwelling 3, particularly the nineteenth-century cut nails, are associated with an earlier structure that was removed prior to 1952. No features or evidence of the possible prior structure was observed in the field and all artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. Site 18ST925 represents a late nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifact scatter associated with the overall historic occupation of Snow Hill Farm (MIHP SM-933), particularly the twentieth-century occupation of Dwelling 3.

Site SNFP-3 (18ST926)

Site SNFP-3 (18ST926) represents a late eighteenth- to nineteenth-century historic artifact scatter located within the central portion of the Snow Hill Farm property (Figure 5-19). No structures are recorded in the site's immediate vicinity on historic maps or aerials. A structure is mapped approximately 130 m west of the site, across what is now Snow Hill Road, on the 1901 USGS topographic map. Extant Dwelling 3, located in approximately the same location, was built in the mid-twentieth century and no evidence of the previous structure is visible. No evidence of structural remains or sub-surface features in the immediate vicinity of Site 18ST926 were identified in the field. The site occupies approximately 295 m² (0.07 acres).

Typical soil stratigraphy throughout Site 18ST926 includes two strata, consisting of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty loam or sandy loam Ap-horizon underlain by a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) or brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) clay or sandy clay Bt-horizon (Figure 5-20). A subsoil consisting of a pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy clay mottled with a yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay was seen at the base of excavation in the northernmost corner of the site. The base of the Ap-horizon was encountered between 22 and 35 cmbs. The Ap-horizon represents a historic and modern plowzone.

In total, five artifacts (w=6.53 g) were recovered from three (3) STPs in Site 18ST926. All artifacts were recovered from the Ap-horizon (Stratum I) and include four historic artifacts (w=6.18 g) and one faunal item (w=0.35 g). The faunal item is an incomplete oyster shell. Identified historic artifacts were from the architectural and domestic groups (Table 5-3). Domestic group artifacts (n=2, w=1.85 g) included two sherds of creamware while the architectural (n=2, w=4.33 g) group included two fragments of machine-made brick.

Site 18ST926 represents a late eighteenth- to nineteenth-century historic scatter associated with the historic occupation of Snow Hill Farm. It does not appear to reflect a meaningful locus of activity and likely represents casual discard.

Site SNFP-4 (18ST927)

Site SNFP-4 (18ST927) is a multicomponent site identified in the northeastern half of Area D (Figure 5-21). The site encompasses Dwellings 1 and 2 and their associated structures and is situated on the edge of a relatively flat estuarine-fluvial low terrace. The site falls within the manicured lawn surrounding the dwellings and the fallow agricultural fields to the south. Snow Hill Road cuts through the center of Site 18ST927 from the southwest and extends to an unimproved parking area in the northeast corner of the site. The site is bounded to the northwest by tidal wetlands and to the northeast by the sloped transition from low terrace to tidal wetlands and the beach area that front the Patuxent River. A forested field margin slopes to tidal wetlands and bounds the site to the southeast. Tobacco Barn 1 lies along the southwest boundary of the site. Modern disturbances and modern surface features are present within the site including a tennis court, shuffleboard court, carport that was repurposed into a pavilion, two in-ground pools with a subterranean pumphouse, and retaining walls. The site occupies approximately 28,752 m² (7.11 acres).

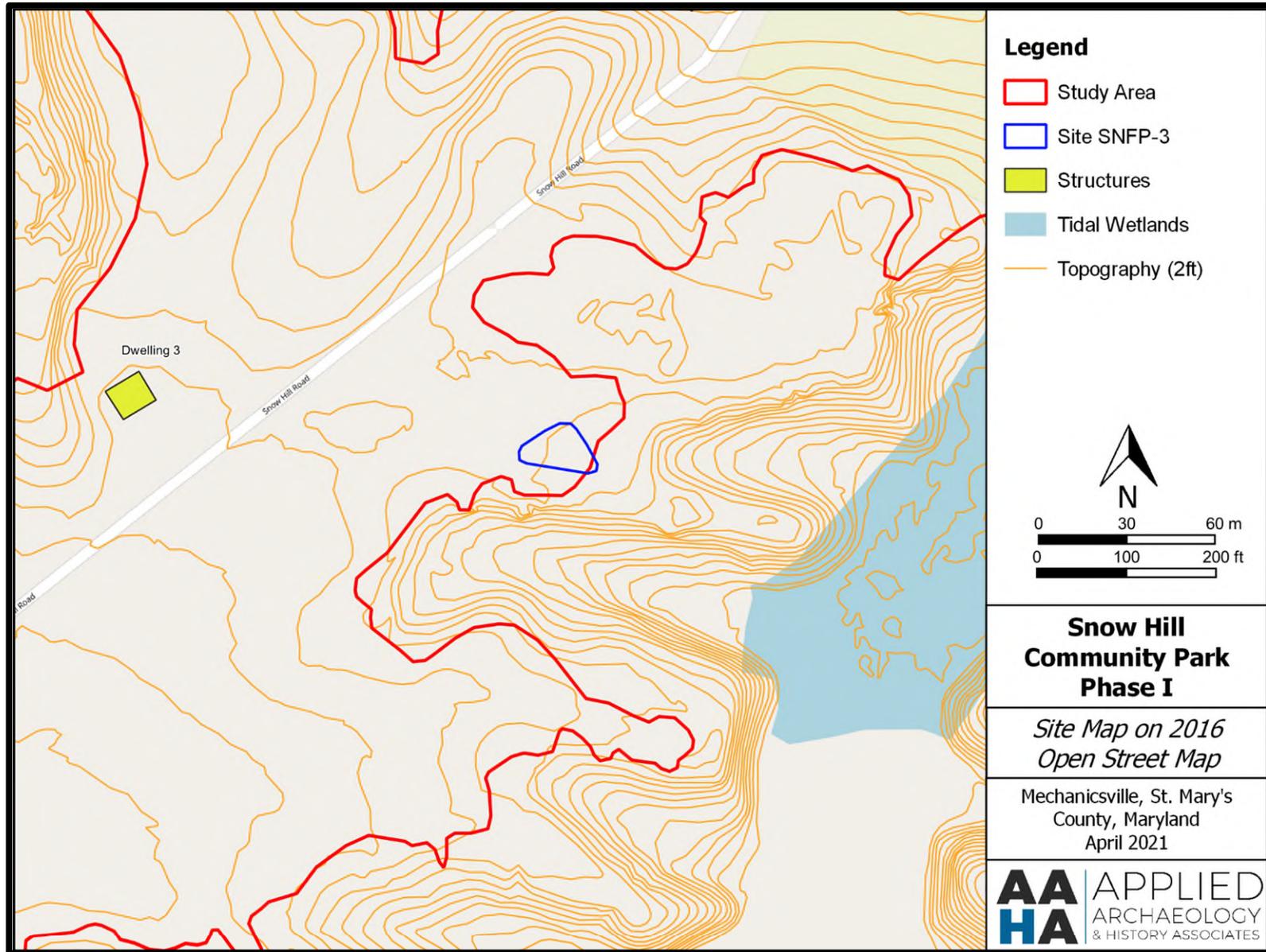


Figure 5-19. Detail of the 2016 Open Street Map demonstrating the topography within site SNFP-3 (18ST926).

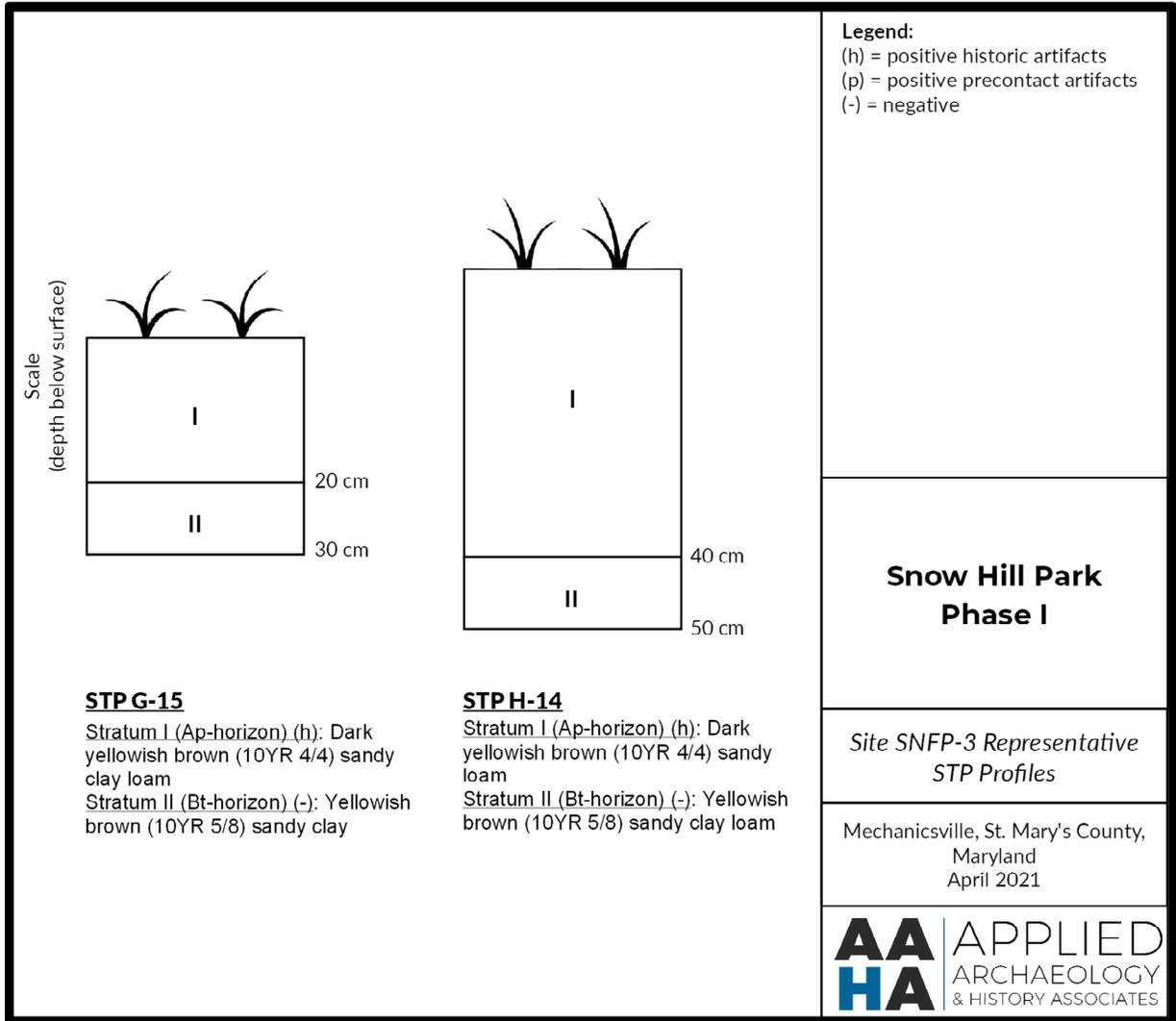


Figure 5-20. Representative shovel test profiles within site SNFP-3 (18ST926).

TABLE 5-3. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SITE 18ST926

Artifact Group	Quantity	Weight (g)
Architectural	2	4.33
Brick	2	4.33
Machine-made	2	4.33
Domestic	2	1.85
Ceramic	2	1.85
Creamware	2	1.85
Faunal	1	0.35
Oyster Shell	1	0.35
Total	5	6.53

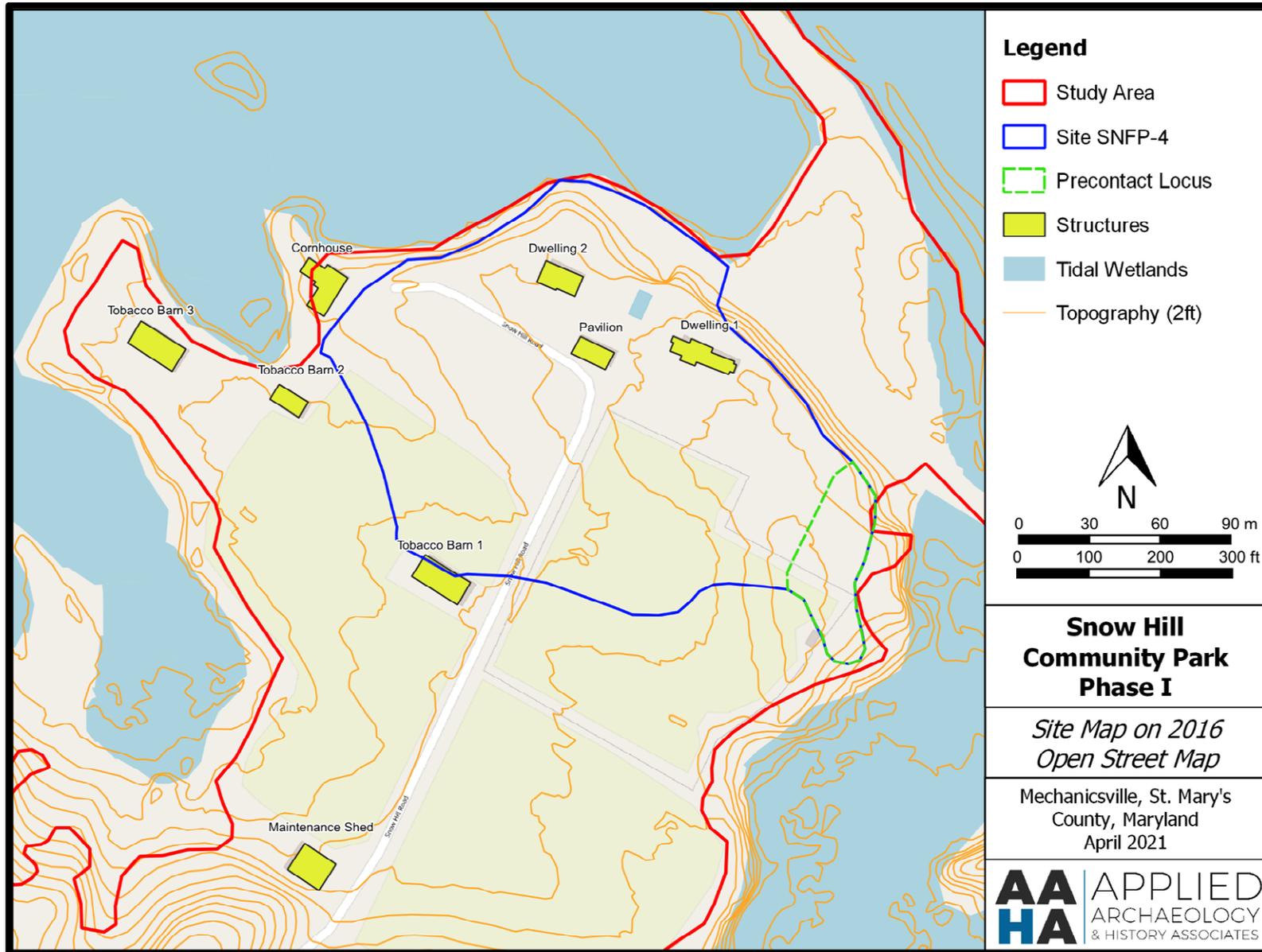


Figure 5-21. Detail of the 2016 Open Street Map demonstrating the topography within site SNFP-4 (18ST927).

Typical soil stratigraphy throughout Site 18ST927 includes three strata, consisting of a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam Ap-horizon overlying a pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand E-horizon underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay Bt-horizon (Figure 5-22). The base of the Ap-horizon was encountered between 20 and 40 cmbs while the base of the E-horizon was encountered between 30 and 60 cmbs. Occasionally, only two strata are present consisting of a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam Ap-horizon underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay Bt-horizon. Areas of disturbance were found surrounding Dwellings 1 and 2 and their related structures and included pools, utility trenches, and road disturbance in the western portion of the site. This disturbance, especially from utility trenches, resulted in deeper stratigraphy compared to the rest of the site.

In total, 359 artifacts (w=2,798.65 g) were recovered from 58 STPs in Site 18ST927. Artifacts were recovered from disturbed contexts and three strata: the Ap-horizon (Stratum I) (n=312, w=2,405.82 g), the interface between the Ap and E-horizons (Stratum I/II) (n=35, w=295.39 g), the E-horizon (Stratum II) (n=3, w=42.47 g), and disturbed contexts (n=9, w= 54.97 g).

Artifacts recovered from Stratum I include 199 faunal items (w=1,738.28 g), 101 historic artifacts (w=513.42 g), 11 precontact lithic artifacts (w=153.89 g), and one floral item (w=0.23 g) (Table 5-4). The floral item is a fragment of wood charcoal while the faunal items include oyster shell fragments (n=196, w=1,736.29 g) and three fragments of mammal bone (w=1.99 g), one of which has butchering marks. The precontact lithic artifacts include two tools (w=38.83 g) and nine pieces of debitage (w=115.06 g; Figure 5-23). The tools include one utilized flake (w=2.02 g) and one early-stage biface (w=36.81 g), both manufactured from quartz. Identified debitage includes three pieces of quartzite cobble shatter (w=18.84 g), one piece of quartz cobble shatter (w=2.90 g), one quartzite decortication flake (w=11.41 g), two quartz flake fragments (w=0.49 g), one quartz tested cobble (w=75.78 g), and one piece of quartzite fire cracked rock (w=5.64 g).

Identified historic artifacts were from the activity (n=1, w=1.46 g), architectural (n=62, w=440.84 g), arms (n=2, w=6.44 g), clothing (n=1, w=0.49 g), domestic (n=29, w=58.88 g), miscellaneous (n=4, w=2.26 g), and tobacco (n=2, w=3.05 g) groups (Figure 5-24). The majority of artifacts are categorized within the architectural group, including 36 nails (w=165.01 g), 19 fragments of brick (w=265.08 g), and seven pieces of window glass (w=10.75 g). Identifiable nails include 15 cut common nails (w=57.41 g), 14 wire common nails (w=85.56 g), and two wire roofing nails (w=6.94 g), while the remaining five nails are too corroded to be identified (w=15.1 g). Brick fragments were either hand-made (n=11, w=173.53 g) or machine-made (n=7, w=89.39 g), with one fragment being too small to identify (w=2.16 g).

The domestic group included 16 fragments of glass (w=42.04 g) and 13 ceramic sherds (w=16.84 g). Identified glass included canning lid liner fragments (n=3, w=25.58 g), and fragments of colorless machine-made bottle (n=8, w=6.51 g). The remaining five pieces of glass are too small to be identified (w=9.95 g). Identified ceramics include eight sherds of whiteware (w=10.77 g), three sherds of creamware (w=4.98 g), and one sherd each of hard-pasted porcelain (w=0.30 g) and Staffordshire slipware (w=0.79 g).

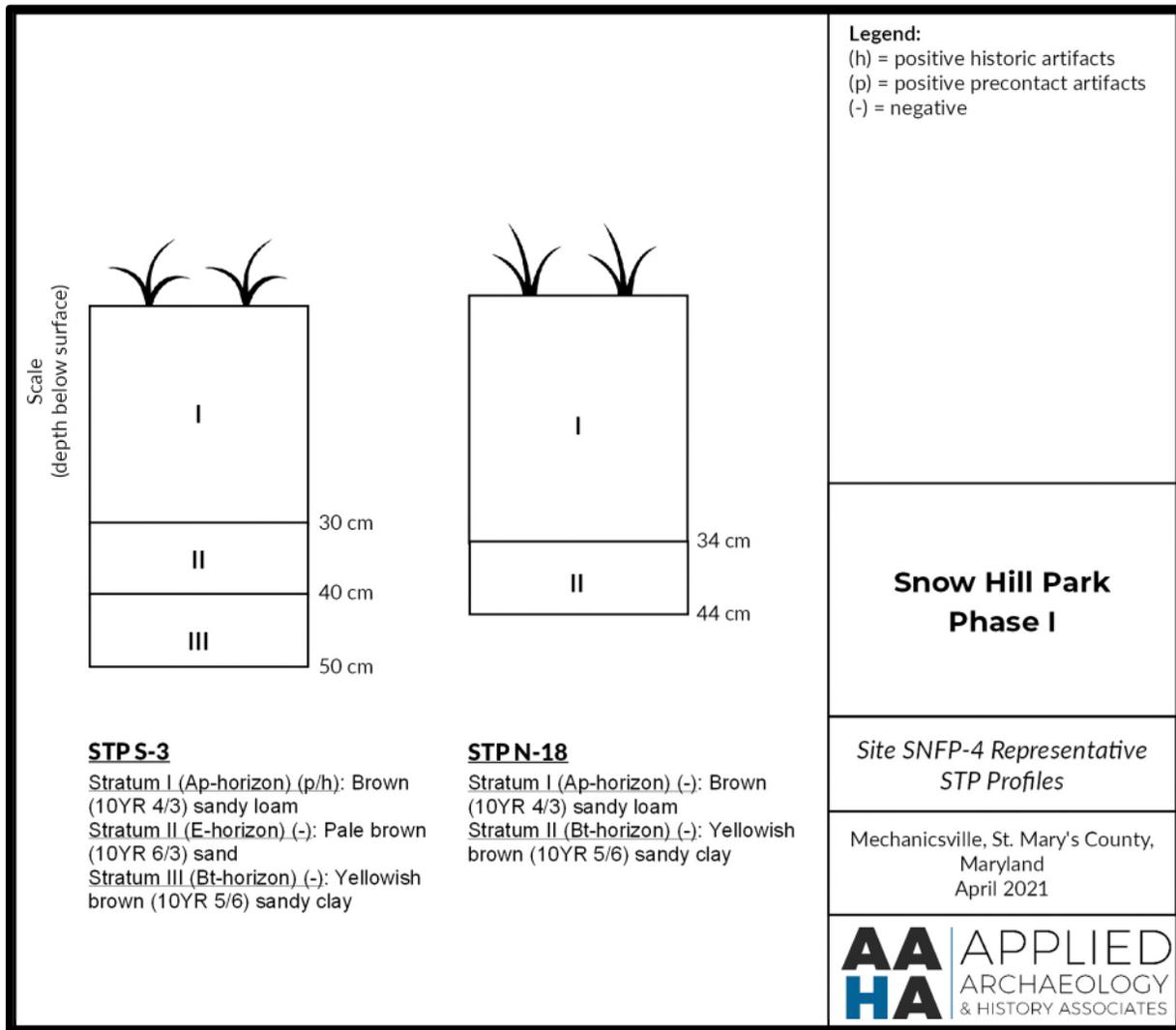


Figure 5-22. Representative shovel test profiles within site SNFP-4 (18ST927).

TABLE 5-4. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SITE 18ST927, STRATUM I

Artifact Group	Quantity	Weight (g)
Activity	1	1.46
Fencing Staple	1	1.46
Architectural	62	440.84
Window Glass	7	10.75
Nail	36	165.01
Cut Common Nail	15	57.41
Wire Common Nail	14	85.56
Wire Roofing Nail	2	6.94
UNID Nails	5	15.1
Brick	19	265.08
Hand-made	11	173.53
Machine-made	7	89.39
UNID Brick	1	2.16
Arms	2	6.44
Gunflint	1	0.21
Ammunition – Shotgun Shell	1	6.23
Clothing	1	0.49
Button - Porcelain	1	0.49
Domestic	28	58.22
Ceramic	12	16.18
Hard-paste Porcelain	1	0.30
Creamware	3	4.98
Staffordshire Slipware	1	0.79
Whiteware	7	10.11
Glass	16	42.04
Canning Lid Liner – Milk Glass	3	25.58
Machine-Made Bottle – Clear	8	6.51
UNID	5	9.95
Miscellaneous	4	2.26
UNID Iron	1	1.72
Biological Material	3	0.54
Coal	3	0.54
Tobacco	2	3.05
Pipe Stem Fragment	2	3.05
Precontact Lithic	11	153.89
Tool	2	38.83
Utilized Flake	1	2.02
Early Stage Biface	1	36.81
Debitage	9	115.06
Floral	1	0.23
Charcoal	1	0.23
Faunal	199	1,738.28
Mammal Bone	3	1.99
Oyster Shell	196	1,736.29
Total	311	2,405.16



Figure 5-23. Representative precontact artifacts from site SNFP-4 (18ST927). *Left to right, top:* precontact shell tempered ceramic with smoothed surface treatment (14), quartz flake fragment (17), quartzite cobble shatter (8), heat-altered quartzite cobble shatter (25), quartz cobble shatter (7), quartz utilized flake (12), fire cracked rock fragment (7). *Bottom:* heat-altered quartzite decortication flake (25), quartz early-stage biface (55) and one quartz tested cobble (12).



Figure 5-24. Representative historic artifacts from site SNFP-4 (18ST927). *Left to right, top to bottom:* undecorated hard-paste porcelain (37), Staffordshire slipware (6), hand-painted whiteware (44), undecorated whiteware (33), hand-painted polychrome whiteware (46), undecorated whiteware (52), shell-edged creamware rim (27), undecorated whiteware (54), milk glass canning lid liner (24), aqua machine-made bottle glass (24), amber unidentified glass (28), colorless machine-made bottle glass (35), green unidentified glass (35) and milk glass canning lid liner (52).

The miscellaneous group included three pieces of coal (w=0.54 g) and one piece of heavily corroded iron (w=1.72 g). The tobacco group included two mendable pipe pieces (w=3.05 g) with a bore size of 4/64 inches, as well as one stem and one heel. The arms group included one shotgun shell (w=6.23 g) and one honey-colored gunflint (w=0.21 g). The activity group artifact is an iron fencing staple (w=1.46 g). The clothing group item is a porcelain four-hole button (w=0.49 g).

Artifacts recovered from the interface between Strata I and II include 19 faunal items (w=195.56 g), 15 historic artifacts (w=66.09 g), and one precontact lithic artifact (w=33.74 g) (Table 5-5). The faunal items are all oyster shell fragments and the precontact lithic artifact is a piece of quartz cobble shatter. Identified historic artifacts were from the architectural (n=8, w=47.49 g), domestic (n=3, w=5.71 g), and miscellaneous (n=4, w=12.89 g) groups. The architectural group included seven nails (w=46.94 g) and one asphalt shingle fragment (w=0.55 g). Identified nails include four wire common nails (w=22.74 g) and two cut common nails (w=12.12 g), with the remaining nails too corroded to identify. The miscellaneous group contains four heavily corroded iron fragments. The domestic group includes two sherds of whiteware ceramic (w=2.38 g), and one fragment of colorless machine-made bottle glass (w=3.33 g).

Artifacts recovered from Stratum II include two fragments of oyster shell (w=39.62 g) and one fragment of precontact ceramic (w=2.85 g). The ceramic fragment featured leached shell-tempering with a compact, micaceous paste. The interior and exterior surfaces have been smoothed. The ceramic is fragmentary and lacks definitive features for identification.

TABLE 5-5. ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SITE 18ST927, STRATUM I/II

Artifact Group	Quantity	Weight (g)
Architectural	8	47.49
Asphalt Shingle	1	0.55
Nail	7	46.94
Cut Common Nail	2	12.12
Wire Roofing Nail	4	22.74
UNID Nail	1	12.08
Domestic	3	5.71
Ceramic	2	2.38
Whiteware	2	2.38
Glass	1	3.33
Machine-Made Bottle – Colorless	1	3.33
Miscellaneous	4	12.89
UNID Iron	4	12.89
Precontact Lithic	1	33.74
Cobble Shatter	1	33.74
Faunal	19	195.56
Oyster Shell	19	195.56
Total	35	295.39

Eight historic artifacts (w=48.61 g) and one oyster shell fragment (w=6.36 g) were recovered from disturbed contexts. Noted disturbances are related to the landform modification of the pool area (STP U-4 and U-5), utility disturbance (STP W-1), and layers of road fill along the abandoned portion of Snow Hill Road leading to the cornhouse (STP P-2).

Identified historic artifacts were from the architectural (n=2, w=5.81 g), domestic (n=5, w=15.94 g), and miscellaneous (n=1, w=26.86 g) groups. The architectural artifacts are window glass while the miscellaneous artifact is a fragment of heavily corroded iron. The domestic artifacts are two sherds of whiteware (w=13.04 g), one fragment of unidentifiable amber glass (w=1.22 g), an aqua-colored machine-made bottle fragment (w=0.83 g), and a canning lid liner fragment (w=0.85 g).

The historic artifacts provide a date range spanning the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with some domestic artifacts possibly predating 1800. According to the architectural survey, Dwelling 1 was originally constructed in the second half of the nineteenth century and modified to its current configuration by 1964, which is the same year Dwelling 2 was reportedly constructed. The historic component of Site 18ST927 represents a nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifact scatter associated with the occupation of Dwellings 1 and 2 of Snow Hill Farm (MIHP SM-933).

With the exception of one early-stage quartz biface recovered from just north of Tobacco Barn 1, all precontact material was recovered from the southeastern extent of the site within an area designated Locus 1 (Table 5-6). The precontact assemblage consists of two non-diagnostic lithic tools, ten pieces of lithic debitage, and one small fragment of precontact shell-tempered ceramic. Lithic raw materials include quartz and quartzite. The presence of a precontact ceramic could indicate a Woodland Period component and possibly an activity area but the small sample size precludes definitive temporal affiliation. Given the concentrations of shell, presence of precontact ceramic, and lithic debitage, Locus 1 of Site 18ST927 represents a short-term resource procurement site dating to the Woodland Period.

TABLE 5-6. PRECONTACT ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SITE 18ST927

Artifact Group	Quantity	Weight (g)
Precontact Lithic	12	187.63
Fire Cracked Rock	1	5.64
Cobble Shatter	5	55.48
Tested Cobble	1	75.78
Flake Fragment	2	0.49
Decortication Flake	1	11.41
Tool	2	35.83
Early-Stage Biface	1	36.81
Utilized Flake	1	2.02
Precontact Ceramic	1	2.85
Total	13	190.48

Site SNFP-5 (18ST928)

Site 18ST928 is a precontact lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation, identified in the northwestern portion of Area D just south of Tobacco Barn 3 and located on a peninsula surrounded by tidal wetlands (Figure 5-25). The site is situated on a flat estuarine-fluvial low terrace and is covered by low grasses. The site occupies approximately 122 m² (0.03 ac).

Typical soil stratigraphy throughout Site 18ST928 comprises three strata, including an Ap-horizon consisting of a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam to a depth of approximately 15-35 cmbs overlying a brown (10YR 5/3) or pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy loam or sand E-horizon to a depth of approximately 40-50 cmbs underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam or sandy clay Bt-horizon (Figure 5-26).

In total, three artifacts (w=2.52 g) were recovered from two STPs. All artifacts were from the Ap-horizon (Stratum I) and are identified as lithic debitage (Figure 5-27). Three quartz flake fragments were recovered including one with evidence of possible utilization. Site 18ST928 represents a precontact lithic scatter of unknown date.

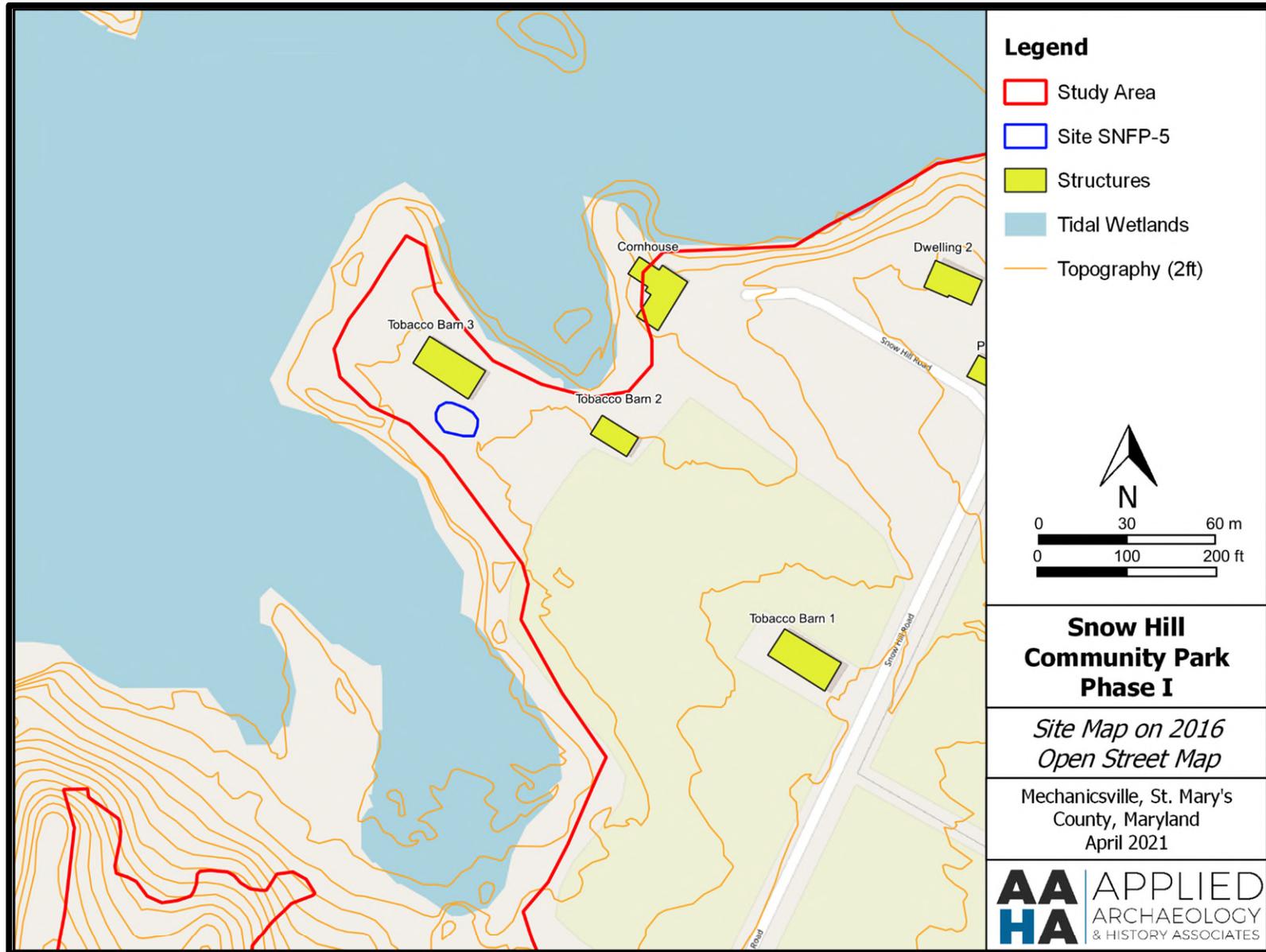


Figure 5-25. Detail of the 2016 Open Street Map demonstrating the topography within site SNFP-5 (18ST928).

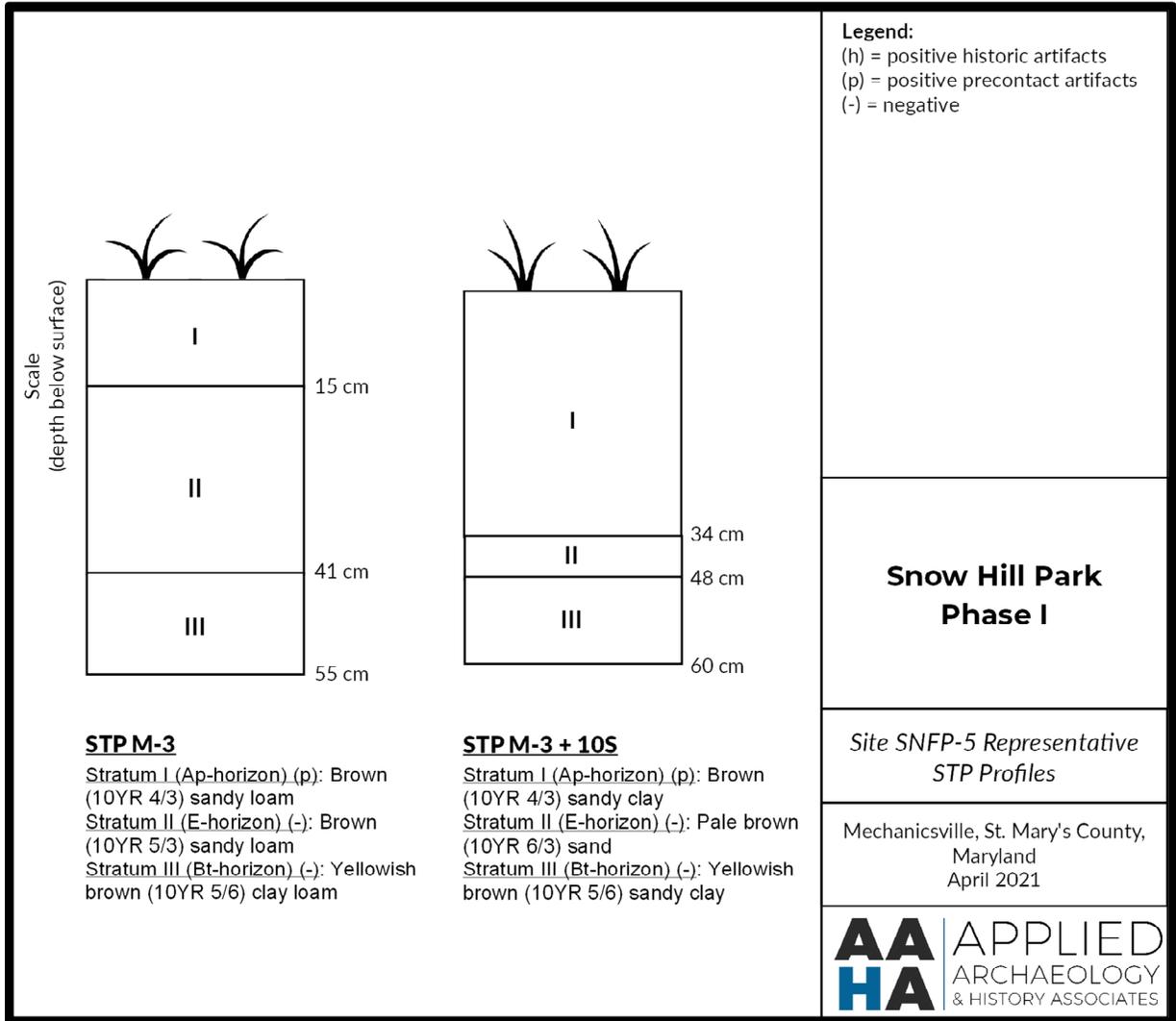


Figure 5-26. Representative shovel test profiles within site SNFP-5 (18ST928).



Figure 5-27. Precontact artifacts from site SNFP-5 (18ST928). *Left to right, top to bottom*: quartz flake fragment (57), quartz flake fragment (57) and one quartz flake fragment (9).

6. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In April 2021, AAHA conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of portions of the Snow Hill Community Park in St. Mary's County, Maryland. The County recently obtained Snow Hill Community Park and proposes development of the ca. 165-acre park to allow for limited public access in accordance with an RFP issued by the County (Contract # 104011). The proposed improvements include a gravel entrance road and parking, signage, portable restrooms, picnic tables, access to Roslin Creek, and a nature trail to waterfront area and informal beach use with kayak launching. This archaeological investigation was designed to identify archaeological resources in the Study Area and assess their significance for inclusion in the NRHP. All work will be conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994) and where appropriate, *Technical Update Number 1* (Revised 2005).

The Study Area encompasses approximately 50 of the park's 165 acres of woodland, agricultural fields, and landscaped areas surrounding a historic structural complex overlooking the Patuxent River. The proposed development avoids wetlands, slopes, and a designated FIDS bird habitat. The areas within the FIDS habitat (ca. 85 acres) are not currently planned for development. A preliminary review of the Study Area environmental setting reveals landforms that would have been attractive for both historic and precontact occupation due to the proximity of natural resources and transportation access afforded by river.

The entire Study Area falls within the MIHP-listed Snow Hill Farm (MIHP SM-933) property. Snow Hill Farm occupies 163.35 acres and includes thirteen structures in average to good condition. Background research revealed a corroboration of previous research undertaken for an NRHP nomination in 2019. The property has been under patent since 1650, but the earliest remaining structure appears to date to the mid-nineteenth century. The other twelve buildings, including two secondary residences and three tobacco barns, were all constructed in the mid-twentieth century or later. For most of its recorded history, the farm was occupied and operated by tenants or, for brief periods, may have been vacant. In 1964, the property was sold to two businessmen from Virginia, who used it as a second home and vacation property. The property was evaluated for listing in the NRHP in 2019, when it was determined not eligible.

The Study Area was divided into five survey areas with STP excavations conducted in survey Areas A-D and a pedestrian survey conducted in survey Area E. In total, 867 STPs were excavated, including 727 regular-interval STPs, 128 radial STPs, and 12 judgmental STPs. Of these, 98 STPs contained cultural material, resulting in the identification of five new archaeological sites (18ST924, 18ST925, 18ST926, 18ST927, and 18ST928) and 10 isolated finds (8 historic and 2 precontact) (Figure 6-1; Table 6-1). The isolated finds consist of scattered artifacts resulting from plow activity or casual discard and do not represent meaningful loci of human occupation or activity.

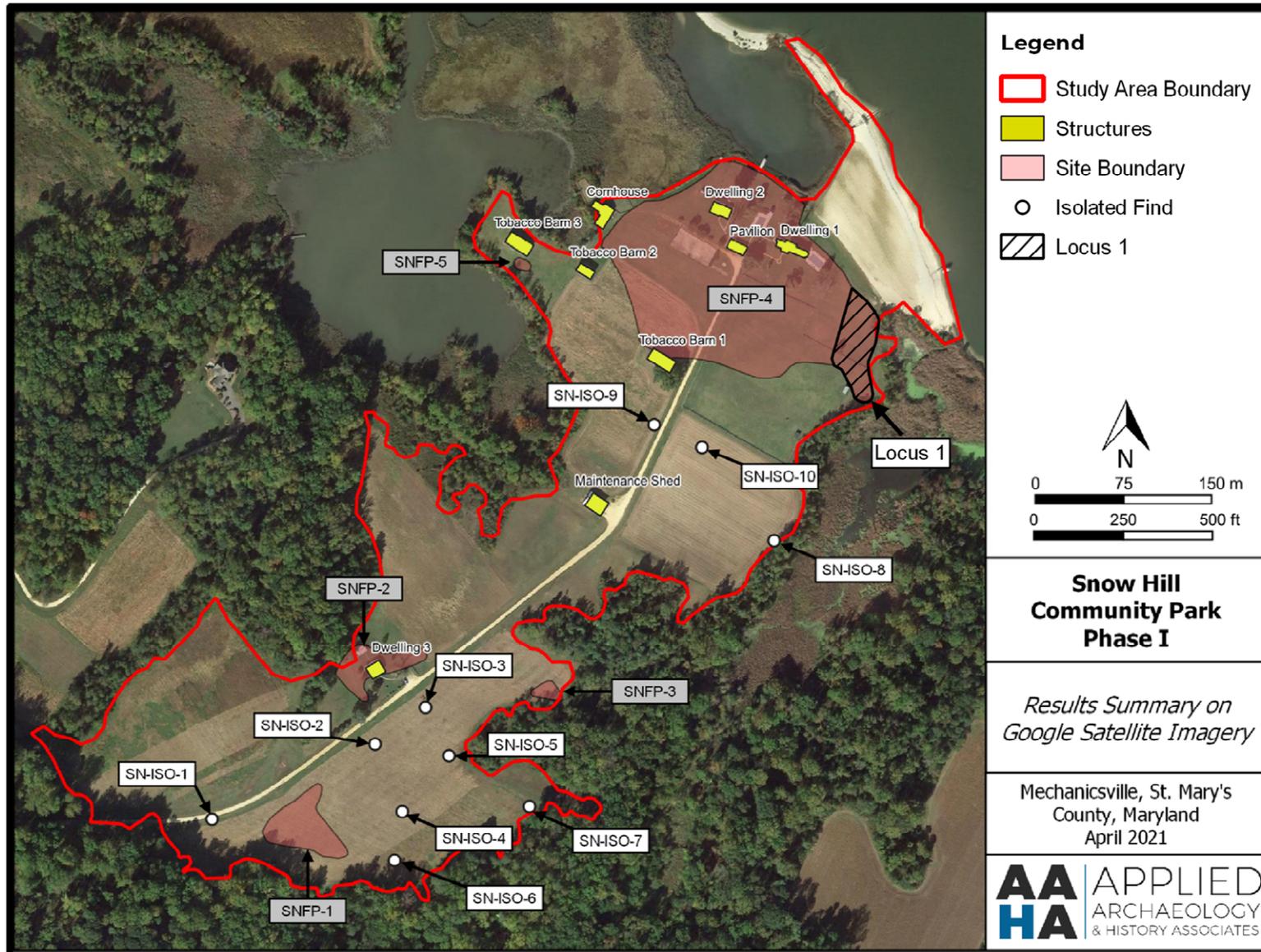


Figure 6-1. Aerial photograph showing archaeological resources identified during the Snow Hill Community Park Phase I.

TABLE 6-1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED DURING THE SNOW HILL COMMUNITY PARK PHASE I

Identified Resource	Survey Area	Class	Recommendation
18ST924 (SNFP-1)	B	Multicomponent	No further investigation
18ST925 (SNFP-2)	C	Historic	No further investigation
18ST926 (SNFP-3)	B	Historic	No further investigation
18ST927 (SNFP-4)	D	Multicomponent	Avoidance or Phase II investigation in Locus 1; no further investigation in remainder of site
18ST928 (SNFP-5)	D	Precontact	No further investigation
SN-ISO-1	B	Historic	No further investigation
SN-ISO-2	B	Historic	No further investigation
SN-ISO-3	B	Historic	No further investigation
SN-ISO-4	B	Historic	No further investigation
SN-ISO-5	B	Historic	No further investigation
SN-ISO-6	B	Historic	No further investigation
SN-ISO-7	B	Historic	No further investigation
SN-ISO-8	D	Precontact	No further investigation
SN-ISO-9	D	Historic	No further investigation
SN-ISO-10	D	Precontact	No further investigation

Newly Identified Archaeological Sites

Site SNFP-1 (18ST924)

Site SNFP-1 (18ST924) represents a 2,298-m² (0.57-acre) multicomponent site consisting of a precontact lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation and a late eighteenth- to nineteenth-century historic artifact scatter. The site lies in the central portion of the Snow Hill Farm MIHP (MIHP SM-933) property, directly southeast of Snow Hill Road in a fallow agricultural field (Figure 5-12). Precontact artifacts were only recovered from the northeast portion of the site, forming a precontact concentration within the broader extent of the overall site. Dwelling 3 is located approximately 100 m northeast of the site and was constructed in the mid-twentieth century. A possible earlier structure is first mapped in the approximate location of Dwelling 3 as early as 1901 on USGS topographic maps.

Typical soil stratigraphy in Site 18ST924 consists of an Ap-horizon over a Bt-horizon. In total, 24 artifacts were recovered from 18 STPs within newly identified Site 18ST924. All artifacts were recovered from the Ap-horizon (Stratum I) and include 18 historic artifacts, four precontact lithic artifacts, and two faunal items. A diffuse artifact density was observed throughout the site, with no more than two historic or precontact artifacts being recovered from any single provenience.

The precontact artifacts are all lithic and include one jasper tested cobble, two flake fragments manufactured from rhyolite and quartz, and one chert projectile point fragment, unidentifiable by type due to the lack of diagnostic elements. The precontact component of Site 18ST924 represents a lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation. The historic component of the site

includes architectural and domestic material. The diagnostic historic artifacts recovered from 18ST924 date from the second half of the eighteenth century to the nineteenth century. The historic component of Site 18ST924 represents a diffuse domestic and architectural artifact scatter associated with the eighteenth- through nineteenth-century tenant occupation of Snow Hill Farm (MIHP SM-933). No subsurface features were identified at Site 18ST924.

Site SNFP-2 (18ST925)

Site SNFP-2 (18ST925) represents a late nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifact scatter located in the central portion of the Snow Hill Farm property and is associated with Dwelling 3. Dwelling 3 is a mid-twentieth-century tenant house with two small, conjoined sheds. Site 18ST925 is situated primarily on a level fluvial-estuarine high terrace overlooking a poorly drained low-lying area to the west. The site occupies approximately 1,722 m² (0.43 acres).

Typical soil stratigraphy throughout Site 18ST925 consists of an Ap-horizon over a Bt-horizon. The Ap-horizon represents a historic and modern plowzone. In a low-lying part of the site west of Dwelling 3, the subsoil was hydric due to poor drainage. In total, 206 artifacts were recovered from 11 STPs. All artifacts were recovered from the Ap-horizon (Stratum I) and include 160 historic artifacts and 46 faunal items. The diagnostic artifacts recovered provide a date range spanning the second half of the nineteenth century to the twentieth century, but the artifacts primarily represent material produced during the early twentieth century or later.

According to the architectural survey conducted for Snow Hill Farm (MIHP SM-933), Dwelling 3 was constructed in the mid-twentieth century. A structure is depicted in the approximate location of Dwelling 3 as early as 1901 on USGS topographic maps. It is possible that the diagnostic artifacts recovered from Site 18ST925 that predate Dwelling 3, particularly the nineteenth-century cut nails, are associated with an earlier structure that was removed prior to 1952. No subsurface features or evidence of the possible prior structure was observed and all artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. Site 18ST925 represents a late nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifact scatter primarily associated with the twentieth-century occupation of Dwelling 3.

Site SNFP-3 (18ST926)

Site SNFP-3 (18ST926) represents a late eighteenth- to nineteenth-century historic artifact scatter located on the margin of an agricultural field within the central portion of the Snow Hill Farm (MIHP SM-933) property. The site occupies approximately 295 m² (0.07 acres). Soil stratigraphy throughout Site 18ST926 consists of an Ap-horizon over a Bt-horizon. In total, five artifacts (w=6.53 g) were recovered from three (3) STPs in Site 18ST926. All artifacts were recovered from the Ap-horizon (Stratum I), and no subsurface features were identified. Domestic group artifacts included two sherds of creamware while the architectural group included two fragments of machine-made brick. Site 18ST926 represents a late eighteenth- to twentieth-century historic scatter associated with the historic occupation of Snow Hill Farm. It does not reflect a meaningful locus of activity and likely arose from casual discard.

Site SNFP-4 (18ST927)

Site SNFP-4 (18ST927) is a multicomponent site identified in the northeastern half of Area D (Figure 5-21). The site encompasses Dwellings 1 and 2 and their associated structures and is situated on the edge of a relatively flat estuarine-fluvial low terrace. The site falls within the manicured lawn surrounding the dwellings and the fallow agricultural fields to the south. Snow Hill Road cuts through the center of Site 18ST927 from the southwest and extends to an unimproved parking area in the northeast corner of the site. Tobacco Barn 1 lies along the southwest boundary of the site. Modern disturbances and modern surface features are present within the site including a tennis court, shuffleboard court, carport that was repurposed into a pavilion, two in-ground pools with a subterranean pumphouse, and retaining walls. The site occupies approximately 28,752 m² (7.11 acres).

Typical soil stratigraphy throughout Site 18ST927 includes three strata, consisting of an Ap-horizon over an E-horizon and a Bt-horizon. Areas of disturbance were found surrounding Dwellings 1 and 2 and their related structures and included pools, utility trenches, and road disturbance in the western portion of the site. In total, 359 artifacts (w=2,798.65 g) were recovered from 58 STPs in Site 18ST927. Artifacts were recovered from disturbed contexts and three strata: the Ap-horizon (Stratum I) (n=312, w=2,405.82 g), the interface between the Ap- and E-horizons (Stratum I/II) (n=35, w=295.39 g), the E-horizon (Stratum II) (n=3, w=42.47 g), and disturbed contexts (n=9, w= 54.97 g). Apart from modern utility trenches, no features were identified.

Historic diagnostic artifacts provide a date range spanning the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with some domestic artifacts possibly predating 1800. According to the architectural survey, Dwelling 1 was originally constructed in the second half of the nineteenth century and modified to its current configuration around 1964, which is the same year Dwelling 2 was reportedly constructed. The historic component of Site 18ST927 represents a nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifact scatter associated with the occupation of Dwellings 1 and 2 of Snow Hill Farm (MIHP SM-933).

With the exception of one early-stage quartz biface recovered from just north of Tobacco Barn 1, all precontact material was recovered from Locus 1 in the southeastern edge of the site. The precontact assemblage consists of two non-diagnostic lithic tools, ten pieces of lithic debitage, and one small fragment of precontact shell-tempered ceramic. Lithic raw materials include quartz and quartzite. The presence of a precontact ceramic could indicate a sedentary Woodland Period component with activity areas but the small sample size precludes definitive temporal affiliation. Given the concentrations of shell, presence of precontact ceramic, and lithic debitage, the precontact component of Site 18ST927 within Locus 1 likely represents a short-term resource procurement site.

Site SNFP-5 (18ST928)

Site SNFP-5 (18ST928) is a precontact lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation, identified in the northwestern portion of Area D just south of Tobacco Barn 3 and located on a peninsula surrounded by tidal wetlands (Figure 5-25). The site occupies approximately 122 m² (0.03 ac). Typical soil stratigraphy throughout Site 18ST928 consists of an Ap-horizon over an E-horizon

and Bt-horizon. In total, three artifacts were recovered from two STPs, all from the Ap-horizon (Stratum I) and identified as lithic debitage (Figure 5-27). No subsurface features were identified. Site 18ST928 represents a precontact lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation.

Recommendations

Site SNFP-1 (18ST924)

Site 18ST924 is a multicomponent site consisting of a precontact lithic scatter and late eighteenth- to nineteenth-century historic artifact scatter. The precontact component consists of only four artifacts, including one partial projectile point lacking diagnostic characteristics. All recovered artifacts were intermixed in the historic and modern plowzone and do not exhibit patterning in diffuse distribution. No subsurface features were identified. The site does not retain the potential to provide meaningful information on the precontact or historic occupants of the property. **Site 18ST924 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.**

Site SNFP-2 (18ST925)

Site 18ST925 is a domestic scatter associated with a twentieth-century tenant house. It likely reflects an occupation that lasted from the mid-twentieth to the early twenty-first century. A low density of earlier diagnostic artifacts were identified, but they appear to have been mixed into more modern contexts and do not provide meaningful information on the pre-twentieth-century occupants of the property. No subsurface features were identified. **Site 18ST925 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.**

Site SNFP-3 (18ST926)

Site 18ST926 is a field scatter of historic artifacts likely arising from historic discard along Snow Hill Road. The artifacts have reached their current position through historic and modern plowing activity. While the creamware recovered from this site may date to the late eighteenth century, creamware production continued into the nineteenth century and, in the absence of archaeological context, do not have the potential to provide meaningful data on historic lifeways in St. Mary's County. **Site 18ST926 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.**

Site SNFP-4 (18ST927)

Site 18ST927 is a multicomponent site consisting of a probable precontact short-term resource procurement site and a nineteenth- to twentieth-century farmhouse that was expanded into a vacation property in the 1960s. It includes two of the property's dwellings, one of which was constructed around 1868 and one of which was constructed in 1964, as well as agricultural and recreational support structures. Historic materials were generally recovered from mixed context and site stratigraphy indicates the historic occupation has been disturbed by twentieth-century activities, including the installation of subsurface utilities and the construction of in-ground pools

and tennis courts. The historic component of the site is largely disturbed or reflects recent occupation and has no potential to provide meaningful information on historic lifeways in St. Mary's County. **The historic component of Site 18ST927 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further archaeological investigation is recommended outside the precontact locus.**

A locus of precontact artifacts (Locus 1) is concentrated in the southeastern portion of the site. All artifacts were recovered from plowzone contexts, but there is a paucity of intermixed historic artifacts. Artifacts from the precontact locus provide evidence for distinct activity areas. The shell-tempered ceramic recovered within Locus 1 indicates a Woodland temporal affiliation. **Locus 1 (Figure 6-1) has the potential to elucidate artifact distribution patterning that could provide meaningful data about precontact lifeways in St. Mary's County and is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. It is recommended that disturbance to Locus 1 of Site 18ST927 be avoided. If such disturbance cannot be avoided, a Phase II evaluation is recommended to further investigate the precontact locus of Site 18ST927.**

Site SNFP-5 (18ST928)

Site 18ST928 is a small lithic scatter on a low terrace overlooking a tidal marsh. Three artifacts were intermixed in the historic and modern plowzone and no subsurface features were identified. Low-density lithic scatters such as this are common throughout the Atlantic Coastal Plain and do not have the potential to provide meaningful data on precontact lifeways in St. Mary's County. **Site 18ST928 is recommended ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further archaeological investigation is recommended.**

Isolated Finds

The 10 isolated finds identified during the archaeological survey likely resulted from casual discard that do not represent meaningful loci of human activity. By definition, they are not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. **No further archaeological investigation is recommended.**

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APPENDIX A:

Chain of Title

Snow Hill Farm Deed Research

4614:505 Deed

March 30, 2017

Grantee: Commissioners of St. Mary's County

Grantor: Fortier Farm Limited Partnership

Two parcels in the Sixth Election District of St. Mary's County containing a combined 163 acres of land being the same property conveyed to Fortier Farm Family Limited by Omer and Theresa Fortier on December 19, 1995 (EWA 1021:594). Subject to the Natural Resources Article of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

MRB 105:81 Deed

November 1, 1980

Grantee: BAFO Venture

Grantor: Leon Baer, Jr. and Omer E. Fortier

Two parcels in the Sixth Election District of St. Mary's County containing a combined 160 acres of land. Parcel I is located on the edge of a former ice pond. Property boundaries generally follow bodies of water including the Patuxent River, Second Creek, unnamed creeks, and tidal inlets and ponds.

Land in Parcel I was conveyed to Leon Baer, Jr. and Omer E. Fortier by deed on May 7, 1964 (CBG 113:107). Land in Parcel II was conveyed to Leon Baer, Jr. and Omer E. Fortier by deed on May 7, 1964 by Robert and Florence Pio (CBG 113:109).

CBG 113:107 Deed

May 7, 1964

Grantee: Leon Baer, Jr. and Omer E. Fortier

Grantor: Olive T. Keiper and Tilghman H. Keiper

Nominal Consideration. Property in the Sixth Election District of St. Mary's County containing 158.3 acres and located on the edge of a former ice pond. Property boundaries generally follow bodies of water including the Patuxent River, Roslin Creek, and Second Creek. Land conveyed to Olive T. Keiper by deed (CBG 34:41), less a small parcel of land conveyed to Robert Pio and his wife by deed from Olive T. Keiper and her husband (CBG 64:314) (current Parcel II).

CBG 34:41 Deed

November 1, 1951

Grantee: Olive Trivett Keiper

Grantor: Leonard B. Johnson and Mary E. Johnson

Nominal Consideration. Property in the Sixth Election District of St. Mary's County known as "Della Brooke Manor" or "Snow Hill" and including two tracts of land. Tract One was part of a

larger parcel, totaling 144 acres, conveyed to John B. Bond by Albert N. Stone (JFF 6:125). The deed includes the remaining portion of Tract One, excepting three portions totaling 82.4 acres, for a total of 61.6 acres conveyed to Olive T. Keiper. Tract Two contains the property known as "Della Brooke Manor" or "Snow Hill" and was conveyed to Walter A. Gebhart by Charles Beyers (JMM 6:414) and contains 11.5 acres.

JMM 6:382 Deed

July 2, 1929

Grantee: Walter A. Gebhart

Grantor: Harry Raymond Stutsman and Pearl Edna Stutsman

Consideration: Nominal. Grantee promises to pay mortgage on property of \$6,000 dated January 5, 1928 (JMM 2:340). Property is located in the Sixth Election District of St. Mary's County and is known as "Della Brooke Manor" or "Snow Hill". The parcel contains 134 acres and is the remaining portion of a tract or parcel of land conveyed to John B. Bond from Albert M. Stone (JFF 6:125).

JMM 2:340 Mortgage

January 5, 1928

Grantee: Mary J. Bond

Grantor: Harry Raymond Stutsman and Pearl Edna Stutsman

Property is located in the Sixth Election District of St. Mary's County and is known as "Della Brooke Manor" or "Snow Hill" and contains 134 acres. The parcel was part of a larger tract conveyed to John B. Bond from Albert M. Stone (JFF 6:125). Harry Raymond Stutsman and Pearl Edna Stutsman are indebted to Mary J. Bond in the sum of \$6,000 for balance due on the purchase price of the tract or parcel of land to be repaid with interest at a rate of six percent per year

JMM 6:27 Deed

December 22, 1927

Grantee: Harry Raymond Stutsman

Grantor: Mary J. Bond, Ina M. Tebbitts, Maggie T. Jones, Frank A. Jones, Emma E. Abbott, J. Leon Abbott, F. Parran Bond, Essie M. Bond, Odie B. Mattingly, A. Kingsley Mattingly, Nettie B. Woodburn, Arthur M. Woodburn, Elizabeth Bond, Hayden Bond, M. Veleane Wilson, and James W. Wilson

Nominal consideration. Property is located in the Sixth Election District of St. Mary's County and is known as "Della Brooke Manor" or "Snow Hill" and contains 134 acres. The parcel was part of a larger tract conveyed to John B. Bond from Albert M. Stone (JFF 6:125).

JFF 6:125 Deed

October 16, 1882

Grantee: James B. Bond

Grantor: Albert M. Stone

Consideration: \$1,800. Property is located in the Sixth Election District of St. Mary's County and is known as "Dellabrooke Manor" or "Snow Hill" and contains 216.25 acres. The parcel was conveyed to Albert M. Stone by Matthew A. Stone ([?] 1:210)

JH 11:111 Deed

August 4, 1837

Grantee: Albert M. Snow and Clement V. Snow

Grantor: Robert Diggs and Catherine Diggs

Consideration: \$2,000. Property is called "Delabrooks Manor" and contains an estimated 450 acres. The parcel was conveyed to Robert Diggs in the will of Thomas Taney.

APPENDIX B:
Artifact Inventory

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST924
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT.	AREA	STP	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
1	1	AREA B	B-15	I	0-32	1	1.31	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER			
1	2	AREA B	B-15	I	0-32	1	0.35	DOMESTIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN			
1	3	AREA B	B-15	I	0-32	1	5.15	LITHIC	PROJECTILE POINT FRAGMENT	CHERT	MEDIAL FRAGMENT, MISSING TIP AND BASE, WAXY LUSTER		PREH.
2	1	AREA B	B-16	I	0-30	1	0.82	LITHIC	FLAKE FRAGMENT	RHYOLITE			PREH.
3	1	AREA B	B-17	I	0-24	1	0.22	DOMESTIC	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS FRAGMENT	COLORLESS	THIN-BODIED, POSS, TABLE GLASS BUT FRAGMENTARY	0	0
4	1	AREA B	B-18	I	0-25	1	0.56	DOMESTIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN			
5	1	AREA B	C-16	I	0-22	1	0.81	LITHIC	FLAKE FRAGMENT	QUARTZ	POSS. RETOUICHED/UTILIZED EDGE		PREH.
6	1	AREA B	C-18	I	0-30	1	0.65	DOMESTIC	DOMESTIC STONEWARE	CLEAR SALT-GLAZED, UNDECORATED	GRAY BODIED	0	0
7	1	AREA B	C-19	I	0-28	1	0.4	DOMESTIC	CREAMWARE	PLAIN	SMALL CREAMWARE SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT	1762	1815
8	1	AREA B	D-19	I	0-30	1	0.69	DOMESTIC	CREAMWARE	PLAIN	SMALL CREAMWARE SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT	1762	1815
9	1	AREA B	G-3	I	0-26	1	5.6	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	MACHINE-MADE UNGLAZED	MACHINE-MADE BRICK FRAGMENT	1860	0
10	1	AREA B	G-4	I	0-20	1	0.71	DOMESTIC	WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	WHITE SALT GLAZED STONEWARE BODY SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT.	0	0

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST924
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT.	AREA	STP	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
11	1	AREA B	H-4	I	0-22	1	0.46	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	MACHINE-MADE UNGLAZED	MACHINE-MADE BRICK FRAGMENT	1860	0
11	2	AREA B	H-4	I	0-22	1	12.66	DOMESTIC	DOMESTIC STONEWARE	CLEAR SALT-GLAZED, UNDECORATED	DOMESTIC STONEWARE, NO DECORATION PRESENT	0	0
12	1	AREA B	B-15+3S	I	0-20	1	15.52	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL		
12	2	AREA B	B-15+3S	I	0-20	1	4.21	DOMESTIC	FREE BLOWN BOTTLE	OLIVE GREEN	OLIVE GREEN BOTTLE FRAGMENT	0	0
13	1	AREA B	B-15+1W	I	0-40	1	5.98	DOMESTIC	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS FRAGMENT	AMBER	AMBER GLASS FRAGMENT, THERMALLY ALTERED	0	0
14	1	AREA B	B-16+3W	I	0-30	1	4.92	DOMESTIC	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMIC	RED EARTHENWARE	RED PASTED EARTHENWARE, BLACK LEAD GLAZE	0	0
14	2	AREA B	B-16+3W	I	0-30	1	15.63	ARCHITECTURAL	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	UNID NAIL, HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
15	1	AREA B	B-16+3E	I	0-36	1	42.01	LITHIC	TESTED COBBLE	JASPER	NODULE		PREH.
16	1	AREA B	B-16+3S	I	0-34	1	3.3	ARCHITECTURAL	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	CORRODED, SLIGHTLY AMORPHOUS	0	0
17	1	AREA B	C-19+10N	I	0-20	1	0.71	DOMESTIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN			
18	1	AREA B	G-3+5S	I	0-29	1	1.26	DOMESTIC	UNIDENTIFIED COARSE EARTHENWARE	LEAD GLAZED	RED PASTED EARTHENWARE, YELLOWISH LEAD GLAZE		
18	2	AREA B	G-3+5S	I	0-29	1	25.84	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED	HAND-MADE BRICK FRAGMENT	0	1860

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST925
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
1	1	AREA C	B-4	I	0-40	1	0.73	DOMESTIC	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS FRAGMENT	COLORLESS	UNID GLASS FRAGMENT, COLORLESS	0	0
1	2	AREA C	B-4	I	0-40	2	5.39	ARCHITECTURAL	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	UNID NAILS, HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
2	1	AREA C	B-6	I	0-35	1	0.35	DOMESTIC	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS FRAGMENT	COLORLESS	UNID GLASS FRAGMENT, COLORLESS	0	0
2	2	AREA C	B-6	I	0-35	2	2.07	ARCHITECTURAL	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA COLORED WINDOW GLASS	0	0
2	3	AREA C	B-6	I	0-35	3	32.57	ARCHITECTURAL	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	UNID NAILS, HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
2	4	AREA C	B-6	I	0-35	1	68.92	ARCHITECTURAL	ARCHITECTURAL HARDWARE	COIL	IRON COIL, HEAVILY CORRODED		
3	1	AREA C	B-8	I	0-33	1	5.9	DOMESTIC	TABLE GLASS	ETCHED	TABLE GLASS BODY SHERD WITH ETCHED GEOMETRIC DESIGN	0	0
4	1	AREA C	C-2	I	0-46	2	2.31	DOMESTIC	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	COBALT BLUE GLASS FRAGMENTS	0	0
4	2	AREA C	C-2	I	0-46	1	14.49	DOMESTIC	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COLORLESS	MACHINE-MADE COLORLESS BOTTLE BASE, GEOMETRIC (AT LEAST 6 SIDES)	0	0

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST925
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
4	3	AREA C	C-2	I	0-46	6	25.32	DOMESTIC	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COLORLESS	MACHINE-MADE COLORLESS BOTTLE FRAGMENTS	0	0
4	4	AREA C	C-2	I	0-46	4	8.44	DOMESTIC	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	MACHINE-MADE AQUA GLASS FRAGMENTS	0	0
4	5	AREA C	C-2	I	0-46	2	2.7	ARCHITECTURAL	WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	AQUA COLORED WINDOW GLASS	0	0
4	6	AREA C	C-2	I	0-46	1	0.37	ARCHITECTURAL	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	COLORLESS WINDOW GLASS, FRACTURED	0	0
4	7	AREA C	C-2	I	0-46	3	16.06	DOMESTIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	WHITEWARE BODY SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT		
4	8	AREA C	C-2	I	0-46	1	1.55	DOMESTIC	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	DECAL	PORCELAIN RIM FRAGMENT WITH FUGITIVE DECAL DECORATION	0	0
4	9	AREA C	C-2	I	0-46	1	1.76	DOMESTIC	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	UNIDENTIFIED	PORCELAIN RIM SHERD, EMBOSSED		
4	10	AREA C	C-2	I	0-46	3	43.93	ARCHITECTURAL	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	UNID NAILS, HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
4	11	AREA C	C-2	I	0-46	36	732	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENTS		

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST925
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
5	1	AREA C	C-3	I	0-21	1	4.52	ARCHITECTURAL	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT	SQUARE NAIL BODY, HEAVILY CORRODED		
5	2	AREA C	C-3	I	0-21	6	68.78	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENTS		
6	1	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	1	0.46	FAUNAL	MAMMAL ELEMENT	UNIDENTIFIED FRAGMENTS	TURTLE CARAPACE FRAGMENT		
6	2	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	1	19.2	DOMESTIC	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COLORLESS	COLORLESS BOTTLE FRAGMENT W/ GHOST SEAM	0	0
6	3	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	1	6.93	DOMESTIC	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COLORLESS	COLORLESS BOTTLE FRAGMENT W/ EMBOSSED LINES, EXTERIOR	0	0
6	4	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	1	4.89	DOMESTIC	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COLORLESS	COLORLESS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	0	0
6	5	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	1	1.81	DOMESTIC	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COBALT BLUE	COBALT BLUE GLASS FRAGMENT	0	0
6	6	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	1	23.48	DOMESTIC	HAND-FINISHED LIP BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMBER	AMBER BOTTLE GLASS LIP	0	0
6	7	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	6	8.41	ARCHITECTURAL	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA WINDOW GLASS FRAGMENTS	0	0

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST925
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
6	8	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	1	3.45	DOMESTIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	WHITEWARE RIM SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT		
6	9	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	1	5.41	DOMESTIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	WHITEWARE BASE SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT		
6	10	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	1	8.34	DOMESTIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	WHITEWARE BODY SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT. LIKELY PLATE SHOULDER		
6	11	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	1	2.61	DOMESTIC	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	DECAL	PORCELAIN BODY SHERD WITH DECAL DECORATION, PARTIALLY FUGITIVE	0	0
6	12	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	1	25.94	DOMESTIC	WHITEWARE	EDGE DECORATED: Symmetric scallop with straight or curved lines	WHITEWARE W/ SYMMETRIC SCALLOPED RIM, EMBOSSED, WITH BROWN PAINTED EDGE	1820	1830's
6	13	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	1	15.58	DOMESTIC	DOMESTIC STONEWARE	ALBANY SLIPPED	DOMESTIC STONEWARE, ALBANY SLIP, BODY SHERD	1875	1940

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST925
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
6	14	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	1	0.95	MISCELLANEOUS	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON, VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	UNIDIRON, FLAT, MINIMALLY CORRODED		
6	15	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	3	68.46	ARCHITECTURAL	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	WIRE COMMON NAILS, 3.5-4 INCHES LONG, MODERATELY CORRODED	1860	0
6	16	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	2	20.12	ARCHITECTURAL	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	WIRE COMMON NAILS, 3-3.5 INCHES LONG, MODERATELY CORRODED	1860	0
6	17	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	1	4.4	ARCHITECTURAL	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	WIRE COMMON NAIL, 2-2.5 INCHES LONG, MODERATELY CORRODED	1860	0
6	18	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	1	1.94	ARCHITECTURAL	WIRE COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	WIRE COMMON NAIL, 1-1.5 INCHES LONG, MODERATELY CORRODED	1860	0
6	19	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	8	47.72	ARCHITECTURAL	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	WIRE COMMON NAIL FRAGMENTS, MODERATELY CORRODED	1860	0

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST925
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
6	20	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	2	15.91	ARCHITECTURAL	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT	UNID SQUARE NAILS, HEAVILY CORRODED		
6	21	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	8	40.68	ARCHITECTURAL	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	CUT COMMON NAIL, FRAGMENT, HEAVILY CORRODED	1801	1911
6	22	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	1	17.71	ARCHITECTURAL	CUT COMMON NAIL	4 TO 4.5 IN. LONG	CUT COMMON NAIL, 4-4.5 INCHES LONG, MODERATELY CORRODED	1799	1909
6	23	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	2	15.17	ARCHITECTURAL	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	CUT COMMON NAIL, 2.5-3 INCHES LONG, MODERATELY CORRODED	1796	1906
6	24	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	3	15.8	ARCHITECTURAL	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	CUT COMMON NAIL, 2-2.5 INCHES LONG, MODERATELY CORRODED	1795	1905
6	25	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	2	2.76	ARCHITECTURAL	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	CUT COMMON NAIL, 1-1.5 INCHES LONG, MODERATELY CORRODED	1793	1903

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST925
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
6	26	AREA C	C-4	I	0-20	22	102.37	ARCHITECTURAL	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	UNID NAILS, HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
7	1	AREA C	D-15	I	0-35	1	2.01	DOMESTIC	MACHINE-MADE, DECORATED OR EMBOSSED BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	AQUA BOTTLE GLASS, EMBOSSED "A"	0	0
8	1	AREA C	B-4+7.5S	I	0-32	3	16.3	ARCHITECTURAL	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	UNID NAILS, HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
8	2	AREA C	B-4+7.5S	I	0-32	1	2.19	DOMESTIC	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COLORLESS	COLORLESS BOTTLE GLASS FRAGMENT	0	0
8	3	AREA C	B-4+7.5S	I	0-32	1	3.1	DOMESTIC	TABLE GLASS: MOLDED	TUMBER	COLORLESS TUMBLER BODY FRAGMENT WITH MOLDED DECORATION	0	0
9	1	AREA C	B-8+7.5S	I	0-30	1	1.78	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENTS		
9	2	AREA C	B-8+7.5S	I	0-30	1	2.47	DOMESTIC	STAFFORDSHIRE/NORTH MIDLANDS TYPE SLIPWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE/NORTH MIDLANDS, UNIDENTIFIED DECORATION	STAFFORDSHIRE BODY SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT		
10	1	AREA C	C-2+7.5N	I	0-30	1	0.96	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENTS		
10	2	AREA C	C-2+7.5N	I	0-30	4	2.71	DOMESTIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	WHITEWARE BODY SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT		

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST925
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
10	3	AREA C	C-2+7.5N	I	0-30	1	21.48	DOMESTIC	IRONSTONE	MAKERS MARK STAMP/PRINT	IRONSTONE BASE SHERD W/ BLACK TRANSFER PRINT MAKERS MARK - EDWIN BENNETT POTTERY COMPANY (1890-1936), BALTIMORE, MD. (BEEM, BARBARA AND KEN BEEM 2012 - A HISTORY OF BALTIMORE PORCELAIN, CERAMICS IN AMERICA).	0	0
10	4	AREA C	C-2+7.5N	I	0-30	4	21.28	ARCHITECTURAL	WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	AQUA COLORED WINDOW GLASS	0	0
10	5	AREA C	C-2+7.5N	I	0-30	2	2	DOMESTIC	TABLE GLASS: PRESSED	UNIDENTIFIED	COLORLESS TABLE GLASS, RIM FRAGMENTS	0	0
10	6	AREA C	C-2+7.5N	I	0-30	1	0.51	DOMESTIC	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COLORLESS	COLORLESS BOTTLE GLASS FRAGMENT	0	0
10	7	AREA C	C-2+7.5N	I	0-30	1	1.78	DOMESTIC	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AMETHYST	AMETHYST BOTTLE GLASS FRAGMENTS	0	0

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST925
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
10	8	AREA C	C-2+7.5N	I	0-30	1	5.1	DOMESTIC	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS FRAGMENT	COLORLESS	COLORLESS GLASS FRAGMENT, FORM UNKNOWN, EMBOSSED.	0	0
10	9	AREA C	C-2+7.5N	I	0-30	1	13.19	DOMESTIC	MACHINE-MADE LIP BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COLORLESS	COLORLESS MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE LIP FRAGMENT	1889	0
10	10	AREA C	C-2+7.5N	I	0-30	2	16.72	DOMESTIC	SCREW-TOP GLASS CONTAINER	AQUA	AQUA COLORED SCREW TOP GLASS CONTAINER FRAGMENTS		
10	11	AREA C	C-2+7.5N	I	0-30	1	30.02	ARCHITECTURAL	ARCHITECTURAL HARDWARE	COIL	IRON COIL, HEAVILY CORRODED		
10	12	AREA C	C-2+7.5N	I	0-30	1	18.19	ARCHITECTURAL	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	UNID NAIL, HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
10	13	AREA C	C-2+7.5N	I	0-30	2	22.33	MISCELLANEOUS	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON, VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	UNID IRON, FLAT, HEAVILY CORRODED		
10	14	AREA C	C-2+7.5N	I	0-30	11	23.46	MISCELLANEOUS	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON, VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	UNID IRON, CHUNKS, HEAVILY CORRODED		

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST925
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
10	15	AREA C	C-2+7.5N	I	0-30	1	46.59	MISCELLANEOUS	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON, VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	UNID IRON, HEAVILY CORRODED, 2 JOINED CIRCLES W/ POSSIBLE NAIL CORRODED TO ONE SIDE		
10	16	AREA C	C-2+7.5N	I	0-30	9	7.01	MISCELLANEOUS	LEATHER	UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT/FRAGMENT	UNID LEATHER, POSSIBLE SHOE. SEVERAL ROUND HOLES PRESENT.		
11	1	AREA C	D-15+7.5E	I	0-30	1	0.82	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENT		
11	2	AREA C	D-15+7.5E	I	0-30	1	0.69	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED	HAND-MADE BRICK FRAGMENT	0	1860
11	3	AREA C	D-15+7.5E	I	0-30	1	10.09	DOMESTIC	DOMESTIC STONEWARE	ALBANY SLIPPED, BRISTOL GLAZED	DOMESTIC STONEWARE, ALBANY SLIP, BRISTOL GLAZE		1920's

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST926
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
1	1	AREA B	G-15	I	0-20	1	4.02	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	MACHINE-MADE UNGLAZED	MACHINE-MADE BRICK FRAGMENTS	1860	0
2	1	AREA B	G-16	I	0-25	1	1.61	DOMESTIC	CREAMWARE	PLAIN	CREAMWARE BASE SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT	1762	1815
2	2	AREA B	G-16	I	0-25	1	0.31	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	MACHINE-MADE UNGLAZED	MACHINE-MADE BRICK FRAGMENT	1860	0
2	3	AREA B	G-16	I	0-25	1	0.35	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENT		
3	1	AREA B	H-14	I	0-40	1	0.24	DOMESTIC	CREAMWARE	PLAIN	CREAMWARE RIM SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT	1762	1815

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST927
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
1	1	AREA D	L-10		I	0-39	1	15.94	ARCHITECTURAL	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	COMPLETE WIRE NAIL, HEAVILY CORRODED	1860	0
2	1	AREA D	L-11		I	0-29	1	7.5	ARCHITECTURAL	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	WIRE NAIL, BODY AND HEAD, HEAVILY CORRODED	1860	0
3	1	AREA D	P-11		I	0-29	1	0.79	DOMESTIC	STAFFORDS HIRE/NORTH MIDLANDS TYPE SLIPWARE	STAFFORDSHIRE/NORTH MIDLANDS, REVERSE SLIPPED	STAFFORDS HIRE SLIPWARE, REVERSE SLIPPED, BODY SHERD	1650	1770
4	1	AREA D	P-17		I	0-30	1	2.9	LITHIC	COBBLE SHATTER	QUARTZ			PREH.
4	2	AREA D	P-17		I	0-30	1	5.64	LITHIC	FIRE CRACKED ROCK	QUARTZITE			
4	3	AREA D	P-17		I	0-30	6	61.03	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	5 OF 6 WITH HINGE		
4	4	AREA D	P-17		I	0-30	1	0.05	LITHIC	FLAKE FRAGMENT	QUARTZ	VERY SMALL FRAGMENT		PREH.
5	1	AREA D	P-18		I	0-27	1	1.96	LITHIC	COBBLE SHATTER	QUARTZITE			PREH.
5	2	AREA D	P-18		I	0-27	4	124.34	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	ALL WITH HINGE		
6	1	AREA D	M-15		I	0-32	1	1.9	ARCHITECTURAL	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA WINDOW GLASS, 2.0 MM THICK	0	0

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST927
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
6	2	AREA D	M-15		I	0-32	3	99.79	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELLS (SAMPLE), COMPLETE		
7	1	AREA D	M-18		I	0-26	1	0.59	DOMESTIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	WHITEWARE BODY SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT		
8	1	AREA D	O-17		I	0-38	1	15.64	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED		0	1860
8	2	AREA D	O-17		I	0-38	1	75.78	LITHIC	TESTED COBBLE	QUARTZ			PREH.
8	3	AREA D	O-17		I	0-38	1	2.02	LITHIC	UTILIZED FLAKE	QUARTZ			PREH.
9	1	AREA D	O-20		I/II	0-45	12	84.06	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELLS (SAMPLE), FRAGMENTS		
10	1	AREA D	O-20		II	27-45	1	2.85	PRECONTACT CERAMIC	PRECONTACT SHELL TEMPERED CERAMIC	SMOOTHED	SHELL-TEMPERED (LEACHED), SMOOTHED INT. AND EXT., COMPACT PASTE, MICACEOUS, TOO FRAGMENTARY TO ID.		PREC.
11	1	AREA D	O-21		I/II	0-45	3	23.48	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER			
11	2	AREA D	O-21		I/II	0-45	1	33.74	LITHIC	COBBLE SHATTER	QUARTZ	WEATHERED		PREH.

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST927
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
11	3	AREA D	O-21		I/II	0-45	1	0.55	ARCHITECTURAL	MISCELLANEOUS ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL	ASPHALT ROOF TILE	SHINGLE		
12	1	AREA D	Q-1		I	0-24	23	153.37	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELLS. 1 COMPLETE, REMAINDER FRAGMENTS		
13	1	AREA D	Q-2		I	0-23	2	12.97	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER			
13	2	AREA D	Q-2		I	0-23	1	0.44	LITHIC	FLAKE FRAGMENT	QUARTZ			PREH.
14	1	AREA D	Q-5		I	0-23	1	0.13	DOMESTIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	WHITEWARE BODY SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT		
14	2	AREA D	Q-5		I	0-23	1	7.01	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL, INCOMPLETE		
14	3	AREA D	Q-5		I	0-23	2	1.65	ARCHITECTURAL	WINDOW GLASS	20TH CENTURY	COLORLESS WINDOW GLASS, 20TH CENTURY	0	0
14	4	AREA D	Q-5		I	0-23	1	8.51	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	MACHINE-MADE UNGLAZED	MACHINE-MADE BRICK FRAGMENT	1860	0
15	1	AREA D	Q-6		I	0-35	1	2.52	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENT		

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST927
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
15	2	AREA D	Q-6		I	0-35	2	4.73	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED	HAND-MADE BRICK FRAGMENTS	0	1860
16	1	AREA D	Q-8		I	0-23	1	8.05	ARCHITECTURAL	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	WIRE COMMON NAIL, HEAVILY CORRODED	1860	0
17	1	AREA D	R-1		I	0-29	17	207.97	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENTS		
18	1	AREA D	R-2		I	0-38	31	282.29	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENTS		
19	1	AREA D	R-3		I	0-39	5	11.09	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENTS		
19	2	AREA D	R-3		I	0-39	1	7.1	ARCHITECTURAL	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	COMPLETE WIRE NAIL, MINIMALLY CORRODED	1860	0
20	1	AREA D	P-2		IV/V	32-63	1	0.83	DOMESTIC	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	AQUA	AQUA BOTTLE GLASS FRAGMENT	0	0
20	2	AREA D	P-2		IV/V	32-63	1	0.85	DOMESTIC	DOMESTIC GLASS	CANNING LID LINER, MILK GLASS	MILK GLASS CANNING LID LINER FRAGMENT	0	0

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST927
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
21	1	AREA D	P-8		I	0-40	1	3.15	ARCHITECTURAL	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	HEAD/SHAFT, CORRODED	0	0
21	2	AREA D	P-8		I	0-40	1	11.41	LITHIC	DECORTICATION FLAKE, >50% CORTEX	QUARTZITE	HEAT-ALTERED, CORTEX ON PLATFORM		PREH.
21	3	AREA D	P-8		I	0-40	1	1.95	LITHIC	COBBLE SHATTER	QUARTZITE	HEAT-ALTERED		PREH.
22	1	AREA D	P-10		I	0-24	2	2.12	DOMESTIC	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COLORLESS	COLORLESS BOTTLE BODY FRAGMENTS	0	0
23	1	AREA D	Q-14		I	0-25	1	4.81	DOMESTIC	CREAMWARE	SHELL EDGED	CREAMWARE RIM SHERD, SHELL EDGED	1770	1820
24	1	AREA D	R-10		I	0-30	3	0.54	MISCELLANEOUS	MISCELLANEOUS BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL	COAL	COAL FRAGMENTS	0	0
24	2	AREA D	R-10		I	0-30	1	0.56	DOMESTIC	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS FRAGMENT	AMBER	AMBER GLASS, UNID	0	0
24	3	AREA D	R-10		I	0-30	2	0.17	DOMESTIC	CREAMWARE	PLAIN	CREAMWARE GLAZE SPALLS	1762	1815
24	4	AREA D	R-10		I	0-30	5	15.77	ARCHITECTURAL	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	WIRE NAIL FRAGMENTS, HEAVILY CORRODED	1860	0

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST927
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
24	5	AREA D	R-10		I	0-30	1	1.72	MISCELLANEOUS	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON, VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	UNID IRON FRAGMENT		
25	1	AREA D	R-11		I	0-26	1	3.65	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENT		
25	2	AREA D	R-11		I	0-26	1	4.06	ARCHITECTURAL	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	UNIDNAIL, HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0
25	3	AREA D	R-11		I	0-26	1	0.3	FAUNAL	MAMMAL ELEMENT	VERTEBRA	MAMMAL SACRUM, SMALL		
26	1	AREA D	S-1		I	0-30	39	245.49	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENTS		
27	1	AREA D	S-2		I	0-30	4	11.35	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENTS		
27	2	AREA D	S-2		I	0-30	1	0.88	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED	HAND-MADE BRICK FRAGMENT	0	1860
28	1	AREA D	S-3		I	0-30	1	3.65	ARCHITECTURAL	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	CORRODED, CLINCHED, MISSING TIP	1801	1911
28	2	AREA D	S-3		I	0-30	1	0.21	ARMS	GUN FLINT	HONEY/BROWN-COLORED	POSS., FLAKE	0	0
28	3	AREA D	S-3		I	0-30	8	41.33	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	1 OF 8 WITH HINGE		
29	1	AREA D	S-4		I	0-33	2	2.27	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENTS		

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST927
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
29	2	AREA D	S-4		I	0-33	2	3.05	TOBACCO	PIPE STEM FRAGMENT	4/64TH IN. BALL CLAY	TOBACCO PIPE FRAGMENTS, MEND. HEEL AND STEM. NO DECORATION PRESENT	0	0
29	3	AREA D	S-4		I	0-33	1	3.46	DOMESTIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	WHITEWARE BODY SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT		
29	4	AREA D	S-4		I	0-33	1	2.58	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	MACHINE-MADE UNGLAZED	MACHINE-MADE BRICK FRAGMENT	1860	0
29	5	AREA D	S-4		I	0-33	1	4.67	ARCHITECTURAL	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	CUT NAIL FRAGMENT, MODERATELY CORRODED	1801	1911
29	6	AREA D	S-4		I	0-33	1	3.97	ARCHITECTURAL	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT	UNID SQUARE NAIL, ROSE HEAD. HEAVILY CORRODED.		
30	1	AREA D	S-5		I	0-26	1	1.96	ARCHITECTURAL	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	CUT OR WROUGHT	UNID SQUARE NAIL, BODY ONLY. HEAVILY CORRODED.		

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST927
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
31	1	AREA D	S-6		I	0-28	1	3.82	DOMESTIC	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS FRAGMENT	GREEN	GREEN GLASS FRAGMENT, UNID	0	0
31	2	AREA D	S-6		I	0-28	1	1.21	DOMESTIC	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COLORLESS	COLORLESS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	0	0
31	3	AREA D	S-6		I	0-28	2	9.84	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENTS		
31	4	AREA D	S-6		I	0-28	2	132.9	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED	HAND-MADE BRICK FRAGMENTS	0	1860
32	1	AREA D	S-7		I	0-30	1	0.55	DOMESTIC	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COLORLESS	COLORLESS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	0	0
32	2	AREA D	S-7		I	0-30	1	2.13	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	MACHINE-MADE UNGLAZED	MACHINE-MADE BRICK FRAGMENTS	1860	0
32	3	AREA D	S-7		I	0-30	1	7.43	ARCHITECTURAL	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	CUT NAIL, HEAVILY CORRODED	1796	1906
32	4	AREA D	S-7		I	0-30	1	4.51	ARCHITECTURAL	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	WIRE NAIL FRAGMENT, HEAVILY CORRODED	1860	0

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST927
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
33	1	AREA D	S-8		I	0-38	1	3.57	ARCHITECTURAL	WINDOW GLASS	20TH CENTURY	COLORLESS WINDOW GLASS, 20TH CENTURY	0	0
33	2	AREA D	S-8		I	0-38	1	0.3	DOMESTIC	HARD-PASTE PORCELAIN	UNDECORATED	PORCELAIN SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT		
33	3	AREA D	S-8		I	0-38	1	2.41	DOMESTIC	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS FRAGMENT	AQUA	AQUA GLASS FRAGMENT, UNID	0	0
33	4	AREA D	S-8		I	0-38	1	0.5	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED	HAND-MADE BRICK FRAGMENT	0	1860
33	5	AREA D	S-8		I	0-38	3	8.13	ARCHITECTURAL	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	CUT NAIL FRAGMENTS, HEAVILY CORRODED	1801	1911
34	1	AREA D	S-13		I	0-30	4	16.73	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENTS		
34	2	AREA D	S-13		I	0-30	1	0.66	DOMESTIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	WHITEWARE BODY SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT		
34	3	AREA D	S-13		I	0-30	1	1.46	ACTIVITY	METAL HARDWARE	FENCING STAPLE	IRON STAPLE		
35	1	AREA D	T-3		I	0-25	1	7.99	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL		

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST927
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
35	2	AREA D	T-3		I	0-25	1	0.43	DOMESTIC	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COLORLESS	COLORLESS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	0	0
35	3	AREA D	T-3		I	0-25	1	2.53	ARCHITECTURAL	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	CUT NAIL FRAGMENT, MINIMALLY CORRODED	1801	1911
36	1	AREA D	T-6		I	0-33	1	0.36	ARCHITECTURAL	WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	AQUA WINDOW GLASS, 2.2 MM THICK	0	0
36	2	AREA D	T-6		I	0-33	1	1.81	DOMESTIC	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS FRAGMENT	AQUA	AQUA GLASS FRAGMENT, UNID	0	0
36	3	AREA D	T-6		I	0-33	1	6.49	ARCHITECTURAL	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	WIRE NAIL, COMPLETE	1860	0
36	4	AREA D	T-6		I	0-33	1	1.71	ARCHITECTURAL	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	WIRE NAIL, FRAGMENT	1860	0
37	1	AREA D	T-7		I	0-25	3	53.04	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELLS		
37	2	AREA D	T-7		I	0-25	1	9.32	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED	HAND-MADE BRICK FRAGMENTS	0	1860
37	3	AREA D	T-7		I	0-25	2	4.38	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	MACHINE-MADE UNGLAZED	MACHINE-MADE BRICK FRAGMENTS	1860	0

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST927
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
37	4	AREA D	T-7		I	0-25	1	7.44	ARCHITECTURAL	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3 TO 3.5 IN. LONG	WIRE NAIL COMPLETE, MINIMALLY CORRODED	1860	0
37	5	AREA D	T-7		I	0-25	1	2.59	ARCHITECTURAL	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	WIRE ROOFING NAIL, COMPLETE	1860	0
37	6	AREA D	T-7		I	0-25	1	2.87	ARCHITECTURAL	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	CUT NAIL FRAGMENT, MINIMALLY CORRODED	1801	1911
37	7	AREA D	T-7		I	0-25	1	1.43	FAUNAL	BUTCHERED BONE	SAW MARKS	BUTCHERED ANIMAL BONE		
37	8	AREA D	T-7		I	0-25	1	0.49	CLOTHING	CERAMIC CLOTHING ELEMENT	BUTTON	PORCELAIN BUTTON, 4 HOLE, UNDECORATED	0	0
38	1	AREA D	T-9		I/II	0-70	1	1.49	DOMESTIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	WHITEWARE BODY SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT		
38	2	AREA D	T-9		I/II	0-70	3	14.33	ARCHITECTURAL	WIRE COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	WIRE NAIL FRAGMENTS, MODERATE CORROSION	1860	0
38	3	AREA D	T-9		I/II	0-70	1	4.07	ARCHITECTURAL	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	CUT NAIL FRAGMENT	1801	1911

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST927
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
38	4	AREA D	T-9		I/II	0-70	1	8.05	ARCHITECTURAL	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	CUT NAIL, COMPLETE, MODERATE CORROSION	1796	1906
38	5	AREA D	T-9		I/II	0-70	4	12.89	MISCELLANEOUS	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON, VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	UNID IRON, FLAT		
38	6	AREA D	T-9		I/II	0-70	3	61.31	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL, COMPLETE (SAMPLE)		
39	1	AREA D	T-10		I	0-25	1	8.98	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENT		
39	2	AREA D	T-10		I	0-25	1	11.64	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	MACHINE-MADE UNGLAZED	MACHINE-MADE BRICK FRAGMENT	1860	0
40	1	AREA D	T-12		I/II	0-50	1	26.71	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL		
40	2	AREA D	T-12		I/II	0-50	1	8.41	ARCHITECTURAL	WIRE COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	WIRE NAIL, COMPLETE, MODERATELY CORRODED	1860	0
40	3	AREA D	T-12		I/II	0-50	1	12.08	ARCHITECTURAL	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	UNID NAIL, HEAVILY CORRODED	0	0

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST927
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
40	4	AREA D	T-12		I/II	0-50	1	0.89	DOMESTIC	WHITEWARE	HAND-PAINTED: unidentified motif	WHITEWARE SHERD, HANDPAINTED WITH BLUE DECORATION. MIGHT BE PORTION OF MAKERS MARK. "BU" UNDER UNID DECORATION	1820	1870's
40	5	AREA D	T-12		I/II	0-50	1	3.33	DOMESTIC	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COLORLESS	COLORLESS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	0	0
41	1	AREA D	U-1		I	0-25	1	1.38	ARCHITECTURAL	WINDOW GLASS	20TH CENTURY	COLORLESS WINDOW GLASS, 20TH CENTURY	0	0
41	2	AREA D	U-1		I	0-25	1	0.77	DOMESTIC	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COLORLESS	COLORLESS BOTTLE FRAGMENT	0	0
41	3	AREA D	U-1		I	0-25	2	26.91	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENTS		
41	4	AREA D	U-1		I	0-25	1	0.26	FAUNAL	FAUNAL MATERIAL	UNIDENTIFIED	SMALL FRAGMENT OF BONE, UNID		

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST927
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
41	5	AREA D	U-1		I	0-25	1	11.05	ARCHITECTURAL	WIRE COMMON NAIL	3.5 TO 4 IN. LONG	DUPLEX NAIL, COMPLETE, MINIMAL CORROSION	1860	0
42	1	AREA D	U-3	1 (UTILITY TRENCH)	I	0-36	1	10.85	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL		
42	2	AREA D	U-3	1 (UTILITY TRENCH)	I	0-36	2	4.32	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED	HAND-MADE BRICK FRAGMENTS	0	1860
42	3	AREA D	U-3	1 (UTILITY TRENCH)	I	0-36	1	3.04	ARCHITECTURAL	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	CUT NAIL, COMPLETE, MINIMAL CORROSION	1795	1905
42	4	AREA D	U-3	1 (UTILITY TRENCH)	I	0-36	1	1.89	ARCHITECTURAL	WINDOW GLASS	1 TO 2 MM THICK	AQUA WINDOW GLASS, 1.8 MM THICK	0	0
42	5	AREA D	U-3	1 (UTILITY TRENCH)	I	0-36	1	1.87	DOMESTIC	WHITEWARE	HAND-PAINTED: Polychrome painted, chrome colors	WHITEWARE WITH HANDPAINTED POLYCHROME FLORAL DECORATION	1830	1860
42	6	AREA D	U-3	1 (UTILITY TRENCH)	I	0-36	1	6.23	ARMS	AMMUNITION	SHOTGUN SHELL	AMMUNITION SHELL, CORRODED, FRAGMENTARY		

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST927
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
43	1	AREA D	U-4		I	0-18	1	0.98	DOMESTIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	WHITEWARE RIM SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT		
44	1	AREA D	U-4		IV	51-58	1	6.36	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL		
44	2	AREA D	U-4		IV	51-58	1	0.73	DOMESTIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	WHITEWARE BODY SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT		
44	3	AREA D	U-4		IV	51-58	1	1.59	ARCHITECTURAL	WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	WINDOW GLASS, CLEAR, 2.1 MM THICK	0	0
44	4	AREA D	U-4		IV	51-58	1	26.86	MISCELLANEOUS	UNIDENTIFIABLE METAL	IRON, VERY HEAVILY CORRODED	UNID IRON, HEAVILY CORRODED		
45	1	AREA D	U-5		II	28-39	2	39.62	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENTS		
46	1	AREA D	U-6		I	0-25	1	0.56	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENT		
46	2	AREA D	U-6		I	0-25	1	5.24	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	HANDMADE UNGLAZED	HAND-MADE BRICK FRAGMENT	0	1860
47	1	AREA D	U-7		I	0-23	2	1.43	DOMESTIC	MACHINE-MADE BOTTLE FRAGMENT	COLORLESS	COLORLESS BOTTLE FRAGMENTS	0	0

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST927
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
47	2	AREA D	U-7		I	0-23	1	0.46	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENT		
48	1	AREA D	U-8		I	0-22	2	8.84	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENTS		
48	2	AREA D	U-8		I	0-22	1	2.48	DOMESTIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	WHITEWARE BODY SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT		
48	3	AREA D	U-8		I	0-22	3	25.58	DOMESTIC	DOMESTIC GLASS	CANNING LID LINER, MILK GLASS	MILK GLASS CANNING LID LINER, 3 FRAGMENTS ALL MEND. EMBOSSED "GENUINE BOYD CAP MASON JARS"	0	0
48	4	AREA D	U-8		I	0-22	1	0.23	FLORAL	FLORAL MATERIAL	WOOD CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL		
48	5	AREA D	U-8		I	0-22	1	6.4	ARCHITECTURAL	CUT COMMON NAIL	2.5 TO 3 IN. LONG	CUT NAIL, COMPLETE, MODERATE CORROSION	1796	1906
48	6	AREA D	U-8		I	0-22	3	13.32	ARCHITECTURAL	CUT COMMON NAIL	2 TO 2.5 IN. LONG	CUT NAILS, COMPLETE, MODERATE CORROSION	1795	1905

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST927
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
48	7	AREA D	U-8		I	0-22	1	1.49	ARCHITECTURAL	CUT COMMON NAIL	1 TO 1.5 IN. LONG	CUT NAIL, COMPLETE, MODERATE CORROSION	1793	1903
48	8	AREA D	U-8		I	0-22	1	3.88	ARCHITECTURAL	CUT COMMON NAIL	FRAGMENT	CUT NAIL, FRAGMENT, MODERATE CORROSION	1801	1911
49	1	AREA D	V-1		I	0-25	1	35.71	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL		
49	2	AREA D	V-1		I	0-25	1	60.15	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	MACHINE-MADE UNGLAZED	MACHINE-MADE BRICK FRAGMENT	1860	0
50	1	AREA D	W-1		IV	42-54	1	12.31	DOMESTIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	WHITEWARE BASE SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT		
50	2	AREA D	W-1		IV	42-54	1	1.22	DOMESTIC	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS FRAGMENT	AMBER	AMBER GLASS, UNID	0	0
50	3	AREA D	W-1		IV	42-54	1	4.22	ARCHITECTURAL	WINDOW GLASS	2 TO 3 MM THICK	AQUA WINDOW GLASS, 2.4 MM THICK	0	0
51	1	AREA D	L-11+10N		I	0-25	1	36.81	LITHIC	EARLY STAGE BIFACE	QUARTZ			PREH.
52	1	AREA D	M-15+5W		I	0-28	1	0.6	DOMESTIC	WHITEWARE	PLAIN	WHITEWARE SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT		

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST927
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	FEATURE	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
52	2	AREA D	M-15+5W		I	0-28	14	216.31	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	OYSTER SHELL FRAGMENTS		
53	1	AREA D	O-21+5W		I	0-23	1	14.93	LITHIC	COBBLE SHATTER	QUARTZITE	WEATHERED		PREH.
53	2	AREA D	O-21+5W		I	0-23	1	1.35	DOMESTIC	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS FRAGMENT	COLORLESS	POSS. MACHINE-MADE BUT FRAGMENTARY	0	0
53	3	AREA D	O-21+5W		I	0-23	9	60.13	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	4 OF 9 WITH HINGE		
54	1	AREA D	O-21+10 W		I	0-28	1	2.16	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	FRAGMENTARY	0	0
54	2	AREA D	O-21+10 W		I	0-28	3	9.73	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER			
54	3	AREA D	O-21+10 W		I	0-28	1	4.35	ARCHITECTURAL	WIRE ROOFING NAIL	TO 1 IN. LONG	CORRODED, WITH POINTED TIP	1860	0
54	4	AREA D	O-21+10 W		I	0-28	1	1.96	ARCHITECTURAL	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	NAIL	CORRODED, HEAD/SHAFT	0	0
55	1	AREA D	P-17+5W		I	0-25	4	3.74	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER			

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - 18ST928
Artifact Inventory

LOT	CAT .	AREA	STP	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
1	1	AREA D	M-3	I	0-15	1	1.6	LITHIC	FLAKE FRAGMENT	QUARTZ	POSS. UTILIZED		PREH.
2	1	AREA D	M-3+10S	I	0-34	2	0.92	LITHIC	FLAKE FRAGMENT	QUARTZ			PREH.

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - Isolated Finds
Artifact Inventory

SITE	LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
SN-ISO-1	1	1	AREA B	E-3	II	22-70	1	2.25	DOMESTIC	WHITE SALT-GLAZED STONEWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	WHITE SALT GLAZED STONEWARE BASE SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT.	0	0
SN-ISO-10	1	1	AREA D	G-9	I	0-25	1	0.3	LITHIC	BIFACE REDUCTION FLAKE	QUARTZ			PREH
SN-ISO-2	1	1	AREA B	B-11	I	0-21	7	65.32	FAUNAL	MARINE SHELL	OYSTER	2 OF 7 WITH HINGE		
SN-ISO-3	1	1	AREA B	B-7	I	0-26	2	16.89	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	POSS. HANDMADE BUT FRAGMENTARY	0	0
SN-ISO-3	2	1	AREA B	B-8	I	0-30	1	1.1	ARCHITECTURAL	BRICK	UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	POSS. GLAZE FRAGMENT (GRAY RESIDUE ON SURFACE), FRAGMENTARY	0	0
SN-ISO-4	1	1	AREA B	H-8	I	0-25	1	1.44	DOMESTIC	UNIDENTIFIED CERAMIC	RED EARTHENWARE	RED PASTED EARTHENWARE, BLACK LEAD GLAZE	0	0
SN-ISO-5	1	1	AREA B	G-12	I	0-28	1	0.41	DOMESTIC	UNIDENTIFIED GLASS FRAGMENT	MILK GLASS	MILK GLASS FRAGMENT, UNID	1743	0

Snow Hill Park Property, Phase I - Isolated Finds
Artifact Inventory

SITE	LOT	CAT	AREA	STP	STRAT	DEPTH (CMBS)	COUNT	WEIGHT (G)	ARTIFACT GROUP	TYPE NAME	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS	START DATE	END DATE
SN-ISO-6	1	1	AREA B	K-3	I	0-31	1	0.22	DOMESTIC	CREAMWARE	PLAIN	CREAMWARE BODY SHERD, NO DECORATION PRESENT	1762	1815
SN-ISO-7	1	1	AREA B	M-5	I	0-23	1	0.62	DOMESTIC	CREAMWARE	PLAIN	CREAMWARE BODY SHERD, RAISED DECORATION EXTERIOR	1762	1815
SN-ISO-7	1	2	AREA B	M-5	I	0-23	1	4.26	ARCHITECTURAL	CUT NAIL, T-HEAD	FRAGMENT	CUT NAIL, FRAGMENT, T-HEAD	1790	1900
SN-ISO-8	1	1	AREA D	D-14	I	0-20	1	3.17	LITHIC	BIFACE REDUCTION FLAKE	QUARTZ	BASE/MEDIAL FRAGMENT		PREH
SN-ISO-9	1	1	AREA D	G-6	I	0-36	1	1.85	DOMESTIC	ROCKINGHAM	MOLDED	ROCKINGHAM BODY SHERD	1830	1900

APPENDIX C:

Maryland Archeological Site Survey Forms

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM

Date Filed: 05/07/2021

Check if update:



Maryland Department of Planning
Maryland Historical Trust
Division of Historical and Cultural Programs
100 Community Place
Crownsville, Maryland 21032

Site Number: 18ST924

County: St. Mary's

A. DESIGNATION

1. Site Name: SNFP-1
2. Alternate Site Name/Numbers: Snow Hill Farm (SM-933)
3. Site Type (describe site chronology and function; see instructions):
Late eighteenth- to nineteenth-century historic artifact scatter.
Precontact lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation.
4. Prehistoric Historic Unknown
5. Terrestrial Submerged/Underwater Both

B. LOCATION

6. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): Broomes Island, MD (For underwater sites)
NOAA Chart No.: _____
(Photocopy section of quad or chart on page 4 and mark site location)

Latitude in decimal degrees 38.235704 Longitude in decimal degrees -76.360081

7. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 9
8. Physiographic Province (check one):
 Allegheny Plateau Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
 Ridge and Valley Eastern Piedmont
 Great Valley Western Shore Coastal Plain
 Blue Ridge Eastern Shore Coastal Plain
9. Major Watershed/Underwater Zone (see instructions for map and list): Patuxent River

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

10. Nearest Water Source: Unnamed tributary of Second Creek Stream Order: _____
11. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):
 Ocean Freshwater Stream/River
 Estuarine Bay/Tidal River Freshwater Swamp
 Tidal or Marsh Lake or Pond
 Spring
12. Distance from closest surface water: 116 meters (or 380.6 feet)

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

13. Current water speed: _____ knots 14. Water Depth: ___ meters

15. Water visibility: _____

16. SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: Chillum loam (ChB2)

17. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain | <input type="checkbox"/> Hilltop/Bluff |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interior Flat | <input type="checkbox"/> Upland Flat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Ridgetop |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter/Cave |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hillslope | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
_____ |

18. Slope: 2-5%

19. Elevation: 12 meters (or 39 feet) above sea level

20. Land use at site when last field checked (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plowed/Tilled | <input type="checkbox"/> Extractive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No-Till | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wooded/Forested | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Logging/Logged | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Underbrush/Overgrown | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
_____ |

21. Condition of site:

- Disturbed
 Undisturbed
 Unknown

22. Cause of disturbance/destruction (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plowed | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalized/Looted |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eroded/Eroding | <input type="checkbox"/> Dredged |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Graded/Contoured | <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy Marine Traffic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collected | <input type="checkbox"/> Other:
_____ |

23. Extent of disturbance:

- Minor (0-10%)
 Moderate (10-60%)
 Major (60-99%)
 Total (100%)
 % unknown

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

24. Describe site setting with respect to local natural and cultural landmarks (topography, hydrology, fences, structures, roads). Use continuation sheet if needed.

Site SNFP-1 is located northeast of MD 235 (Three Notch Road) and north of Hollywood in the east central portion of St. Mary's County, Maryland. The site falls within the historic Snow Hill Farm property (SM-933) located on either side of Snow Hill Road and the southwestern bank of the Patuxent River. Today Snow Hill Farm, a nineteenth- to twentieth-century historic farm complex, is owned and operated by the county as a community park. The 165-acre property includes one nineteenth-century residential structure, two mid-twentieth-century residential structures, three twentieth-century tobacco barns, and various other outbuildings.

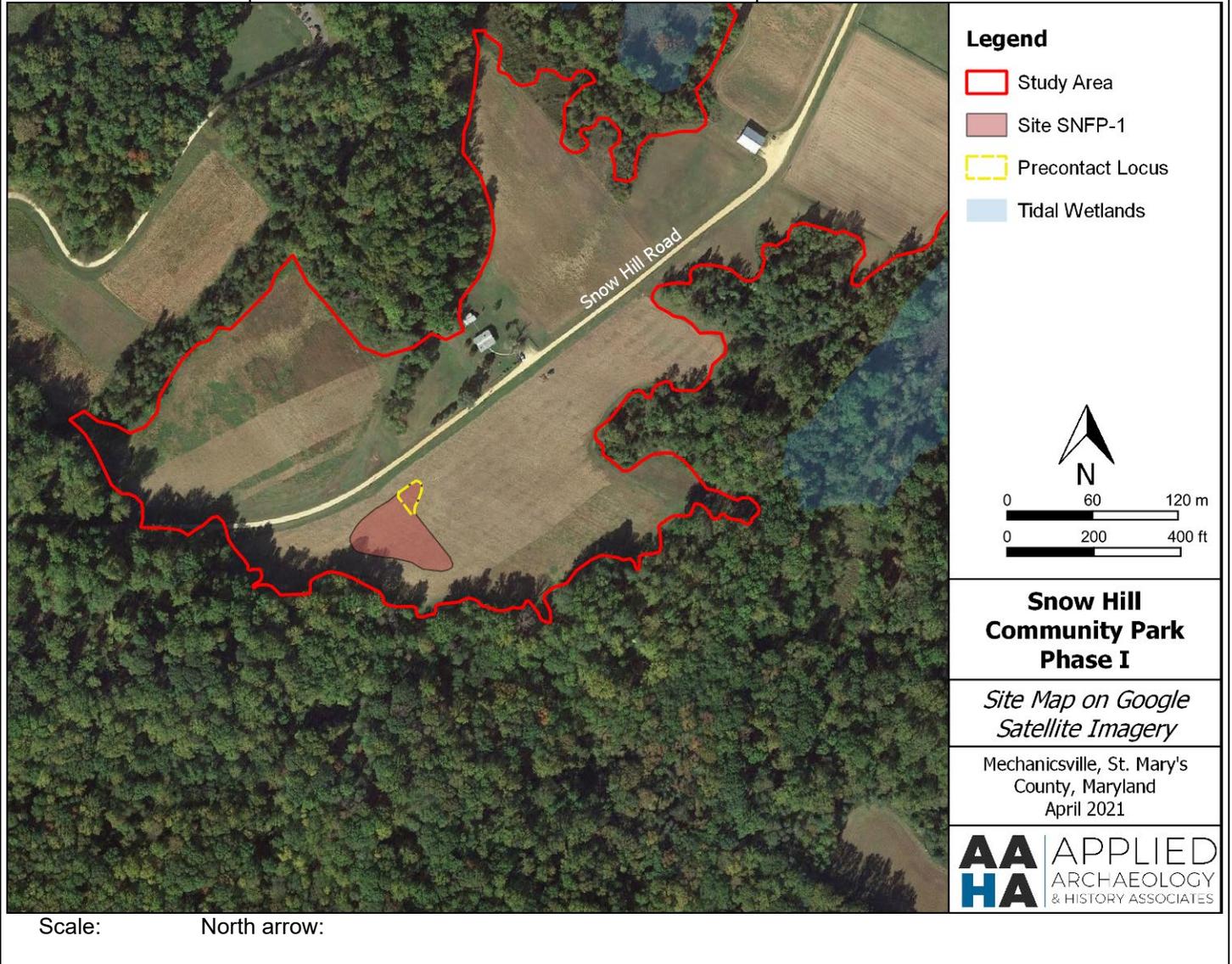
The Site is located on a relatively flat fallow agricultural field that is situated upon an estuarine-fluvial high terrace north of Second Creek and west of the Patuxent River. The site is located 580 m east of Sandgates Road and approximately 20 m southeast of Snow Hill Road, that extends northeast to the main complex of buildings associated with the Snow Hill Farm property. Dwelling 3, originally a mid-twentieth-century tenant house on the property, is located approximately 100 m northeast of Site SNFP-1, on the opposite side of Snow Hill Road.

25. Characterize site stratigraphy. Include a representative profile on separate sheet, if applicable. Address plowzone (presence/absence), subplowzone features and levels, if any, and how stratigraphy affects site integrity. Use continuation sheet if needed.

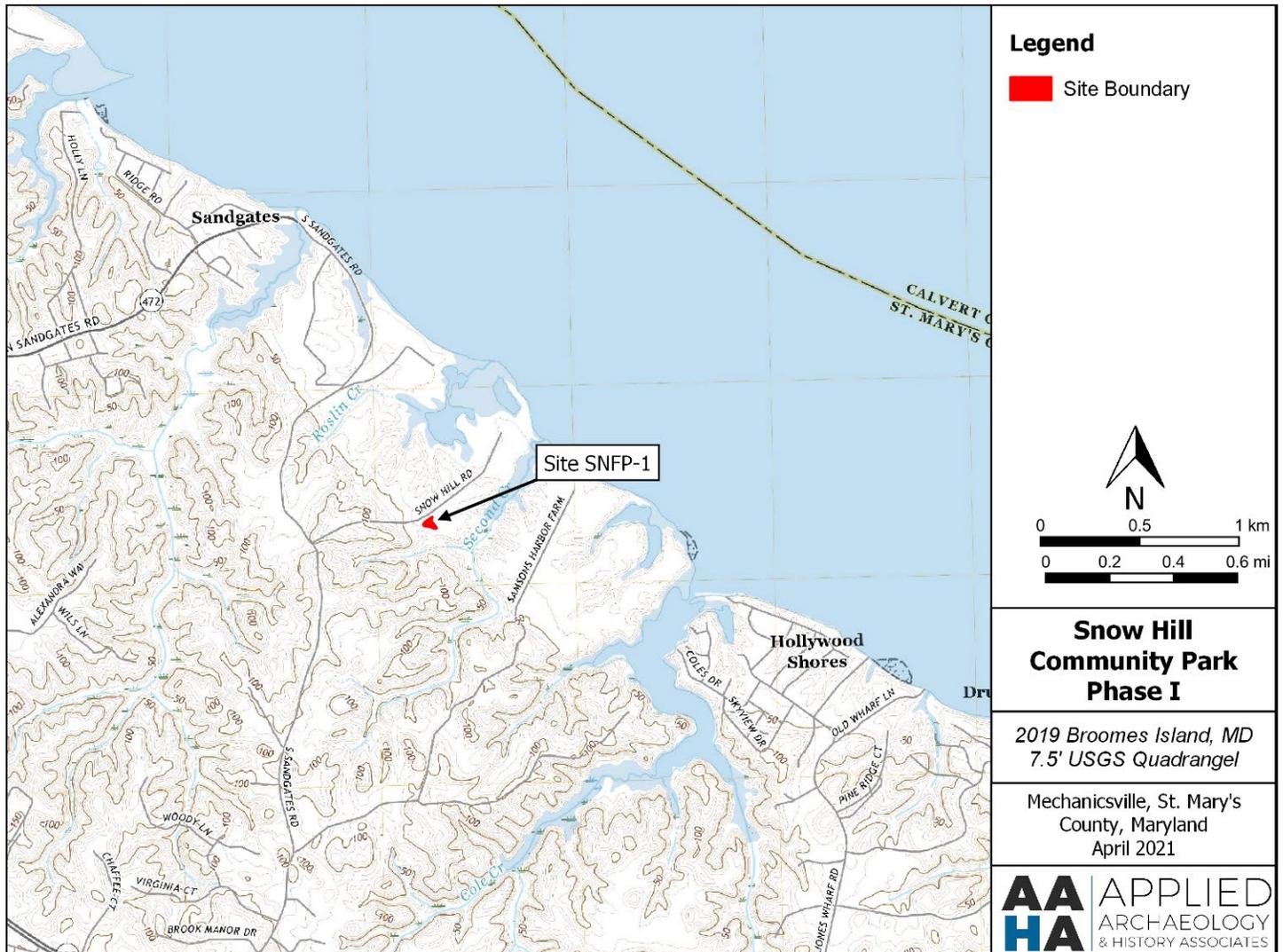
Typical soil stratigraphy throughout Site SNFP-1 comprises two strata, including an Ap-horizon consisting of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty loam or sandy loam underlain by a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) or brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) clay or sandy clay Bt-horizon. A subsoil consisting of a pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy clay mottled with a yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay was seen at the base of excavation within the northernmost corner of the site. The base of the Ap-horizon was encountered between 22 and 35 cmbs. The Ap-horizon represents a historic and modern plowzone. No features were identified at Site SNFP-1.

6. Site size: 65 meters by 64 meters (or 213 feet by 210 feet)

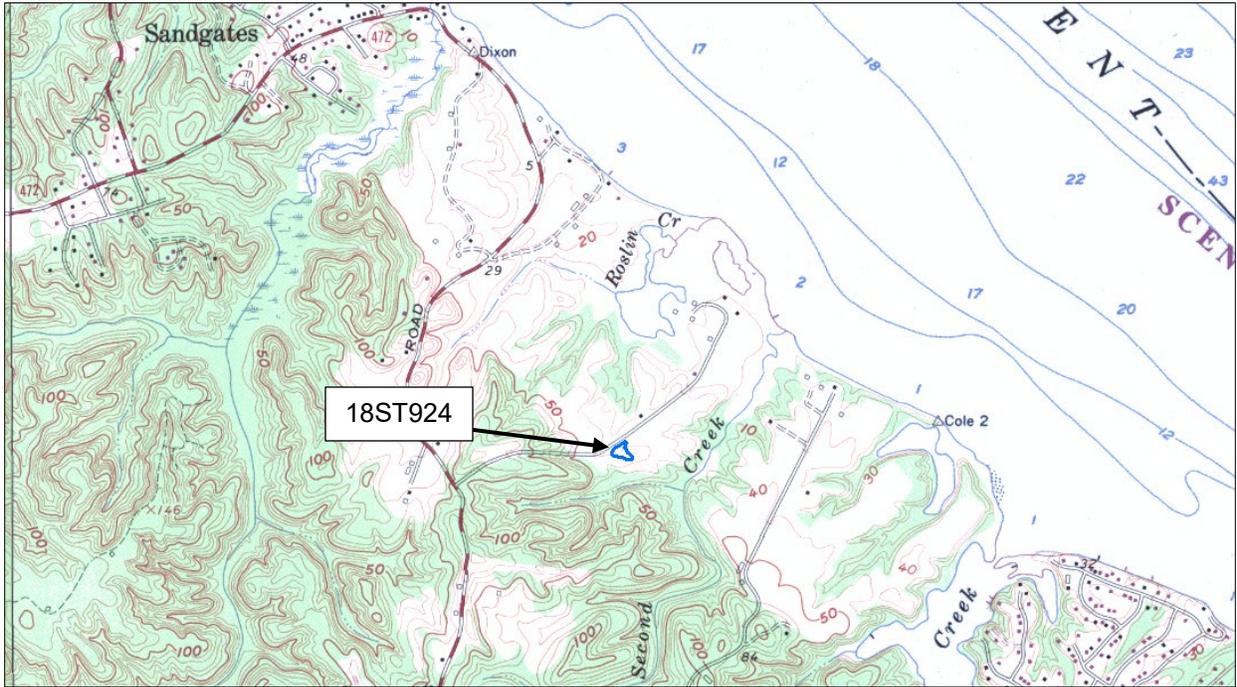
27. Draw a sketch map of the site and immediate environs, here or on separate sheet:



Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow pointing to it.



18ST924
SNFP-1
Broomes Island 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle 1963, Photorevised 1986



National Web Map Service 6" Orthophoto Map, c. 2017



18ST924
SNFP-1
MD iMAP LiDAR Hillshade Data, St. Mary's County, 2014



D. CONTEXT

28. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------|
| PREHISTORIC | HISTORIC: | _____ UNKNOWN |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unknown | _____ Unknown | |
| _____ Paleoindian | 17 th century | |
| _____ Archaic | _____ 1630-1675 | |
| _____ Early Archaic | _____ 1676-1720 | |
| _____ Middle Archaic | 18 th century | |
| _____ Late Archaic | _____ 1721-1780 | |
| _____ Terminal Archaic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1781-1820 | |
| _____ Woodland | 19 th century | |
| _____ Adena | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1821-1860 | |
| _____ Early Woodland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1861-1900 | |
| _____ Middle Woodland | 20 th century | |
| _____ Late Woodland | _____ 1901-1930 | |
| _____ CONTACT | _____ post-1930 | |

E. INVESTIGATIVE DATA

29. Type of investigation:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phase I | _____ Field Visit |
| _____ Phase II/Site Testing | _____ Collection/Artifact Inventory |
| _____ Phase III/Excavation | _____ Report From Informant |
| _____ Archival Investigation | _____ Other: |
| _____ Monitoring | _____ |

30. Purpose of investigation:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compliance | _____ Site Inventory |
| _____ Research | _____ MHT Grant Project |
| _____ Avocational | _____ Other: |
| _____ Regional Survey | _____ |

31. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| _____ Non-systematic surface search | _____ Excavation units |
| _____ Systematic surface collection | _____ Mechanical excavation |
| _____ Non-systematic shovel test pits | _____ Remote sensing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic shovel test pits | _____ Other: |
| | _____ |

32. Extent/nature of excavation: Shovel test pits (STPs) excavated at 15-m (50-ft.) intervals to a minimum depth of 10-cm into sterile sub-soil within the Study Area. Radial STPs excavated at 7.5-m intervals, 5-m and 10-m intervals, and/or 1-m and 3-m intervals around artifact concentrations depending on the nature and density of the material cultural recovered. All soils passed through 1/4-inch hardware mesh.

F. SUPPORT DATA

33. Accompanying Data Form(s):

- | |
|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic |
| _____ Shipwreck |

34. Ownership: _____ Private _____ Federal _____ State Local/County
 _____ Unknown

35. Owner(s): Commissioners of St. Mary's County
Address: PO Box 653, Leonardtown, MD 20650
Phone: _____
Email: _____

36. Tenant and/or Local Contact: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____

37. Other Known Investigations: _____

38. Primary report reference or citation: Arnold, W. Brett, Emily Masters, Jasmine Gollup, Kristen Browne, Jason Elder, and Jeanne A. Ward. A Phase I Survey of the Snow Hill Park Property, St. Mary's County, Maryland. [In progress]

39. Other Records (e.g. slides, photos, original field maps/notes, sonar, magnetic record)?
 Slides Field record Other: _____
 Photos Sonar
 Field maps Magnetic record

40. If yes, location of records: AAHA Laboratory, Annapolis, Maryland

41. Collections at Maryland Archeological Conservation (MAC) Lab or to be deposited at MAC Lab?
 Yes
 No
 Unknown

42. If NO or UNKNOWN, give owner: _____
location: _____
and brief description of collection: _____

43. Informant: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____

44. Site visited by: Emily Masters, RPA
Company/Group name: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.
Address: 31 Old Solomons Island Road, Annapolis, MD 21401
Phone: 410-224-3402
Email: emasters@appliedarcheology.com Date: 04/27/2021

45. Form filled out by: Emily Masters, RPA
Company/Group name: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.
Address: 31 Old Solomons Island Road, Annapolis, MD 21401
Phone: 410-224-3402
Email: emasters@appliedarcheology.com Date: 05/06/2021

46. Site Summary/Additional Comments (append additional pages if needed):

Site SNFP-1 represents a multicomponent site with a precontact lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation and a late eighteenth- to nineteenth-century historic artifact scatter. Historic artifacts were recovered in low densities throughout the site. Precontact artifacts were only recovered from the northeast portion of the site, forming a precontact locus within the broader extent of the overall site. The site is located within the central portion of the Snow Hill Farm MIHP (SM-933) property, directly southeast of Snow Hill Road in a fallow agricultural field. No structures are recorded in the site's immediate vicinity on historic maps or aerials. Dwelling 3 is located approximately 100-m northeast of the site and was built in the mid-twentieth century, according to the architectural survey conducted for Snow Hill Farm (SM-933). A possible earlier structure is first mapped in the approximate location of Dwelling 3 as early as 1901 on USGS topographic maps. No evidence of structural remains or sub-surface features were identified in the field. The site occupies approximately 2,298 m² (0.57 acres).

Typical soil stratigraphy throughout Site SNFP-1 comprises two strata, including an Ap-horizon consisting of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty loam or sandy loam underlain by a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) or brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) clay or sandy clay Bt-horizon. A subsoil consisting of a pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy clay mottled with a yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay was seen at the base of excavation within the northernmost corner of the site. The base of the Ap-horizon was encountered between 22 and 35 cmbs. The Ap-horizon represents a historic and modern plowzone. No features were identified at Site SNFP-1.

In total, 18 shovel tests yielded 18 historic artifacts, four precontact artifacts, and two oyster shell fragments. A diffuse artifact density was recorded throughout the site, with no more than two historic or precontact artifacts being recovered from any single provenience. All artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. The precontact artifacts are all lithic and include one jasper tested cobble, two flake fragments manufactured from rhyolite and quartz, and one chert projectile point fragment, unidentifiable by type. The precontact component of Site SNFP-1 represents a lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation.

The historic component of the site includes architectural and domestic material. The diagnostic historic artifacts recovered from SNFP-1 include two small creamware sherds, one white salt-glazed stoneware sherd, three sherds of plain whiteware, two machine-made brick fragments, and one hand-made brick fragment, providing a date range spanning the second half of the eighteenth century to the nineteenth century. The historic component of Site SNFP-1 represents a diffuse domestic and architectural artifact scatter associated with the historic occupation of Snow Hill Farm (SM-933).

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: PREHISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18ST924

1. Site type (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> village | <input type="checkbox"/> earthen mound |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hamlet | <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden |
| <input type="checkbox"/> base camp | <input type="checkbox"/> fish weir |
| <input type="checkbox"/> short-term resource procurement | <input type="checkbox"/> submerged prehistoric |
| <input type="checkbox"/> lithic quarry/extraction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lithic scatter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> rockshelter/cave | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cairn | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |
| | _____ |

2. Categories of aboriginal material or remains at site (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> flaked stone | <input type="checkbox"/> human skeletal remains |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ground stone | <input type="checkbox"/> faunal implements/ornaments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> stone bowls | <input type="checkbox"/> faunal material |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fire-cracked rock | <input type="checkbox"/> oyster shell |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other lithics | <input type="checkbox"/> floral material |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ceramics (vessels) | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other fired clay | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |
| | _____ |

3. Lithic materials (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> jasper | <input type="checkbox"/> steatite |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> chert | <input type="checkbox"/> sandstone |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> rhyolite | <input type="checkbox"/> silicified sandstone |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> quartz | <input type="checkbox"/> ferruginous quartzite |
| <input type="checkbox"/> quartzite | <input type="checkbox"/> European flint |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chalcedony | <input type="checkbox"/> basalt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ironstone | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> argillite | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |
| | _____ |

4. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recovered or observed):

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5. Features present:

- yes
 no
 unknown

6. Types of features identified (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> midden | <input type="checkbox"/> chipping clusters |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden | <input type="checkbox"/> refuse/storage pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> postholes/molds | <input type="checkbox"/> burials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> house patterns | <input type="checkbox"/> ossuaries |
| <input type="checkbox"/> palisade | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hearths | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |
| | _____ |

7. Flotation samples collected: analyzed:
 yes yes, by _____
 no no
 unknown unknown

8. Samples for radiocarbon dating collected:
 yes
 no
 unknown
Dates and Lab Reference Nos. _____

9. Soil samples collected: analyzed:
 yes yes, by _____
 no no
 unknown unknown

10. Other analyses (specify): _____

11. Additional comments:

12. Form filled out by: Emily Masters
Address/Company: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.
Date: 05/06/2021

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18ST924

1. Site class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

- a. domestic
 industrial
 transportation
 military
 sepulchre
 religious
- b. urban
 rural
 unknown
- c. standing structure:
 yes
 no
 unknown
- d. above-grade/visible ruin:
 yes
 no
 unknown
- commercial
 educational
 non-domestic agricultural
 unknown
 other:

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

- artifact concentration
 possible structure
 post-in-ground structure
 frame structure
 masonry structure
 log structure
 farmstead
 plantation
 townsite
 road/railroad
 wharf/landing
 bridge
 ford
- _____ mill (specify: _____)
 raceway
 quarry
 furnace/forge
 other industrial (specify):

 battlefield
 military fortification
 military encampment
 cemetery
 unknown
 other: _____

3. Ethnic Association:

- Native American
 African American
 Angloamerican
 Hispanic American
 Asian American
- _____ other Euroamerican (specify):

 unknown
 other:

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

- ceramics
 bottle/table glass
 other kitchen artifacts
 architecture
 furniture
 arms
 clothing
 personal items
- tobacco pipes
 activity items
 human skeletal remains
 faunal remains
 floral remains
 organic remains
 unknown
 other:

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

Creamware (2)
White Salt-Glazed Stoneware (1)
Whiteware (3)
Machine made brick (2)

6. Features present:

yes
 no
 unknown

7. Types of features present:

construction feature
 foundation
 cellar hole/storage cellar
 hearth/chimney base
 posthole/postmold
 paling ditch/fence
 privy
 well/cistern
 trash pit/dump
 sheet midden
 planting feature

road/drive/walkway
 depression/mound
 burial
 railroad bed
 earthworks
 raceway
 wheel pit
 unknown
 other:

8. Flotation samples collected:

yes
 no
 unknown

analyzed:
 yes, by _____
 no
 unknown

9. Soil samples collected:

yes
 no
 unknown

analyzed:
 yes, by _____
 no
 unknown

10. Other analyses (specify): _____

11. Additional comments:

12. Form filled out by: Emily Masters
Address/Company: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.
Date: 05/06/2021

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM

Date Filed: 05/07/2021

Check if update:



Maryland Department of Planning
Maryland Historical Trust
Division of Historical and Cultural Programs
100 Community Place
Crownsville, Maryland 21032

Site Number: 18ST925

County: St. Mary's

A. DESIGNATION

1. Site Name: SNFP-2
2. Alternate Site Name/Numbers: Snow Hill Farm (SM-933)
3. Site Type (describe site chronology and function; see instructions):
Late nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifact scatter associated with a standing house.
4. Prehistoric Historic Unknown
5. Terrestrial Submerged/Underwater Both

B. LOCATION

6. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): Broomes Island, MD (For underwater sites)
NOAA Chart No.: _____
(Photocopy section of quad or chart on page 4 and mark site location)

Latitude in decimal degrees 38.240147 Longitude in decimal degrees -76.355864

7. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 9
8. Physiographic Province (check one):
 Allegheny Plateau Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
 Ridge and Valley Eastern Piedmont
 Great Valley Western Shore Coastal Plain
 Blue Ridge Eastern Shore Coastal Plain
9. Major Watershed/Underwater Zone (see instructions for map and list): Patuxent River

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

10. Nearest Water Source: Tidal Mash/Wetlands of Patuxent River Stream Order: _____
11. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):
 Ocean Freshwater Stream/River
 Estuarine Bay/Tidal River Freshwater Swamp
 Tidal or Marsh Lake or Pond
 Spring
12. Distance from closest surface water: 244 meters (or 800.5 feet)

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

13. Current water speed: _____ knots 14. Water Depth: ___ meters
15. Water visibility: _____
16. SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: Chillum loam (ChB2) and Evesboro-Wesphalia complex (EwE2)

17. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain | <input type="checkbox"/> Hilltop/Bluff |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interior Flat | <input type="checkbox"/> Upland Flat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Ridgetop |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter/Cave |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hillslope | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| | _____ |

18. Slope: 2-15%
19. Elevation: 7-10 meters (or 33-23 feet) above sea level

20. Land use at site when last field checked (check all applicable):
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed/Tilled | <input type="checkbox"/> Extractive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No-Till | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wooded/Forested | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Logging/Logged | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Underbrush/Overgrown | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standing Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| | <u>Abandoned Residential Lot</u> |

21. Condition of site:
- | |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disturbed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undisturbed |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unknown |

22. Cause of disturbance/destruction (check all applicable):
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalized/Looted |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eroded/Eroding | <input type="checkbox"/> Dredged |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Graded/Contoured | <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy Marine Traffic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collected | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| | _____ |

23. Extent of disturbance:
- | |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Minor (0-10%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate (10-60%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Major (60-99%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Total (100%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> % unknown |

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

24. Describe site setting with respect to local natural and cultural landmarks (topography, hydrology, fences, structures, roads). Use continuation sheet if needed.

Site SNFP-2 is located northeast of MD 235 (Three Notch Road) and north of Hollywood in the east central portion of St. Mary's County, Maryland. The site falls within the historic Snow Hill Farm property (SM-933) located on either side of Snow Hill Road and the southwestern bank of the Patuxent River. Today Snow Hill Farm, a nineteenth- to twentieth-century historic farm complex, is owned and operated by the county as a community park. The 165-acre property includes one nineteenth-century residential structure, two mid-twentieth-century residential structures, three twentieth-century tobacco barns, and various other outbuildings.

The site is located immediately northwest of Snow Hill Road, approximately 660 m east of the intersection of Snow Hill Road and Sandgates Road and is situated primarily on a relatively flat fluvial-estuarine high terrace with a poorly drained low-lying area lying in the western portion of the site. The entirety of site SNFP-2 falls within the manicured lawn associated with Dwelling 3, a mid-twentieth-century tenant house of the Snow Hill Farm property. A park visitor's kiosk and small grave parking area are located just outside the site boundary to the southeast, between Dwelling 3 and Snow Hill Road.

25. Characterize site stratigraphy. Include a representative profile on separate sheet, if applicable. Address plowzone (presence/absence), subplowzone features and levels, if any, and how stratigraphy affects site integrity. Use continuation sheet if needed.

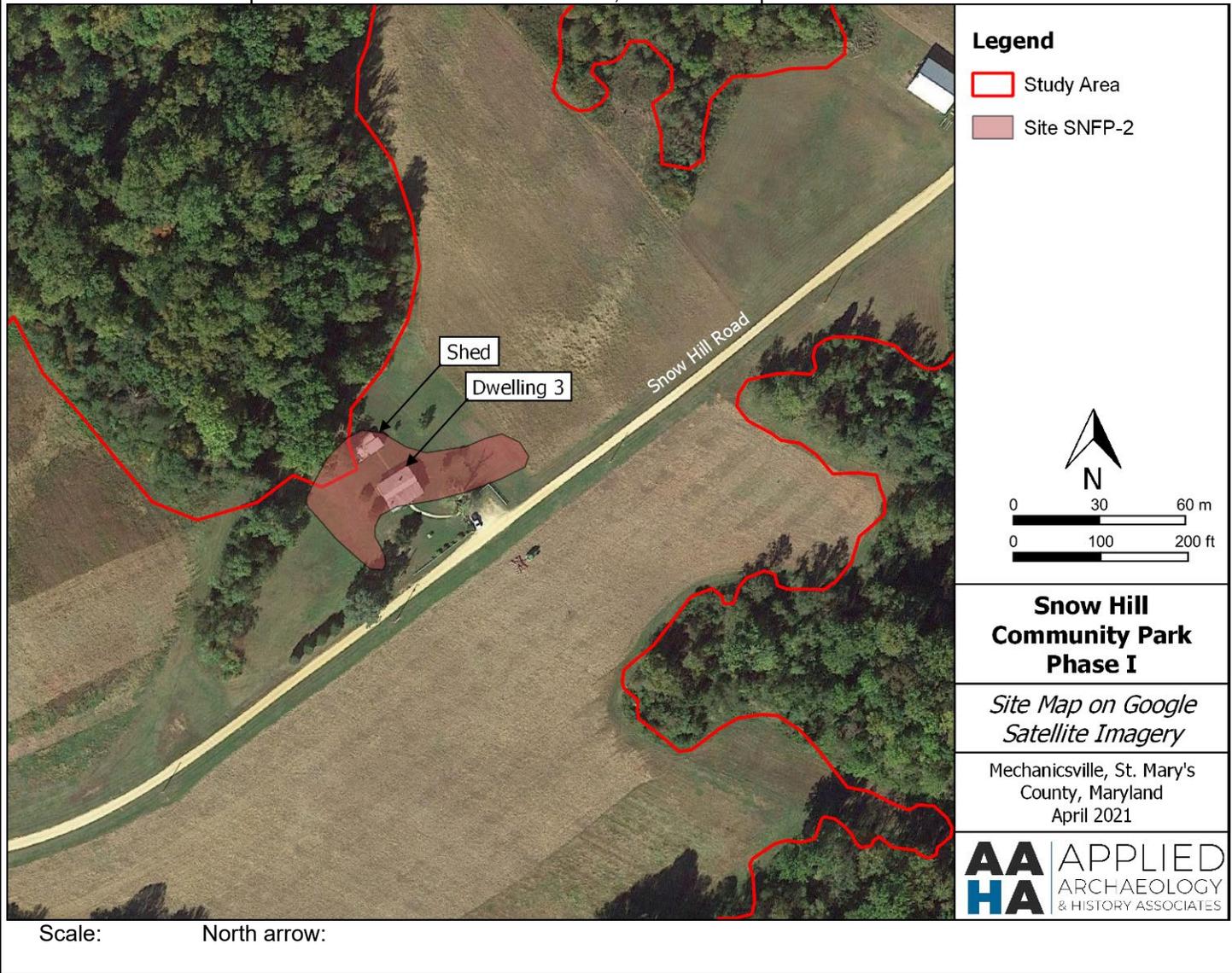
Typical soil stratigraphy throughout Site SNFP-2 comprises two strata, including an Ap-horizon consisting of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) to brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay Bt-horizon. The base of the Ap-horizon was encountered between 20 and 40 cmbs. The Ap-horizon represents a historic and modern plowzone.

At the western boundary of the site the subsoil changed to reflect the poorly drained low-lying area to the west of Dwelling 3. Soil stratigraphy in this area is comprised of a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay loam Ap-horizon overlying a brown (10YR 5/3) sand E-horizon underlain by a light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sand Bg-horizon.

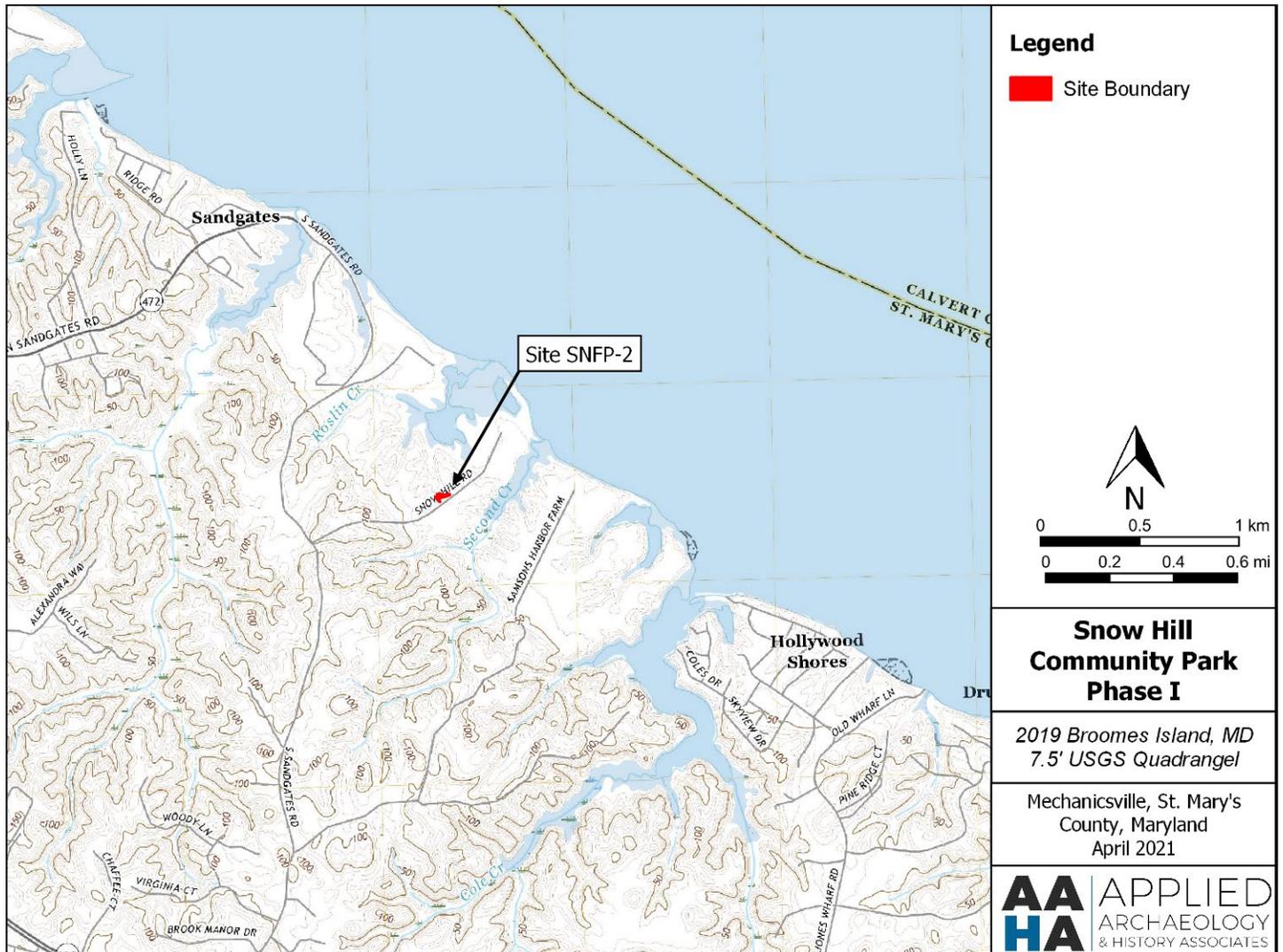
No features were identified at Site SNFP-2.

26. Site size: 75 meters by 50 meters (or 246 feet by 164 feet)

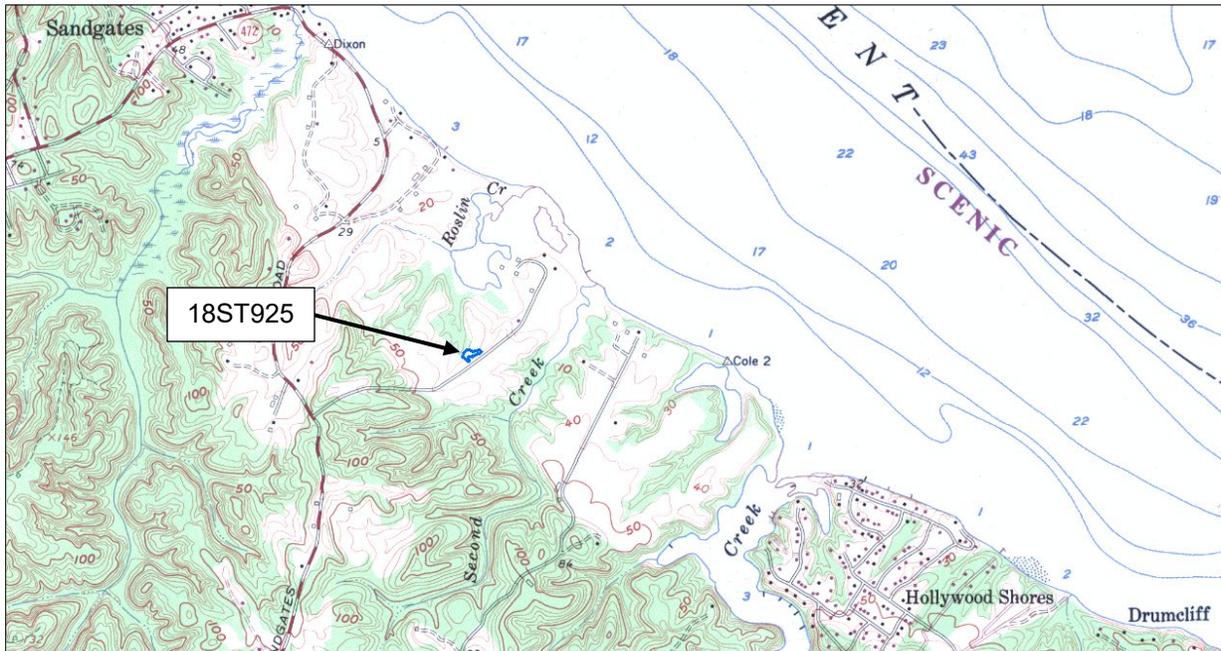
27. Draw a sketch map of the site and immediate environs, here or on separate sheet:



Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow pointing to it.



18ST925
SNFP-2
Broomes Island 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle 1963, Photorevised 1986

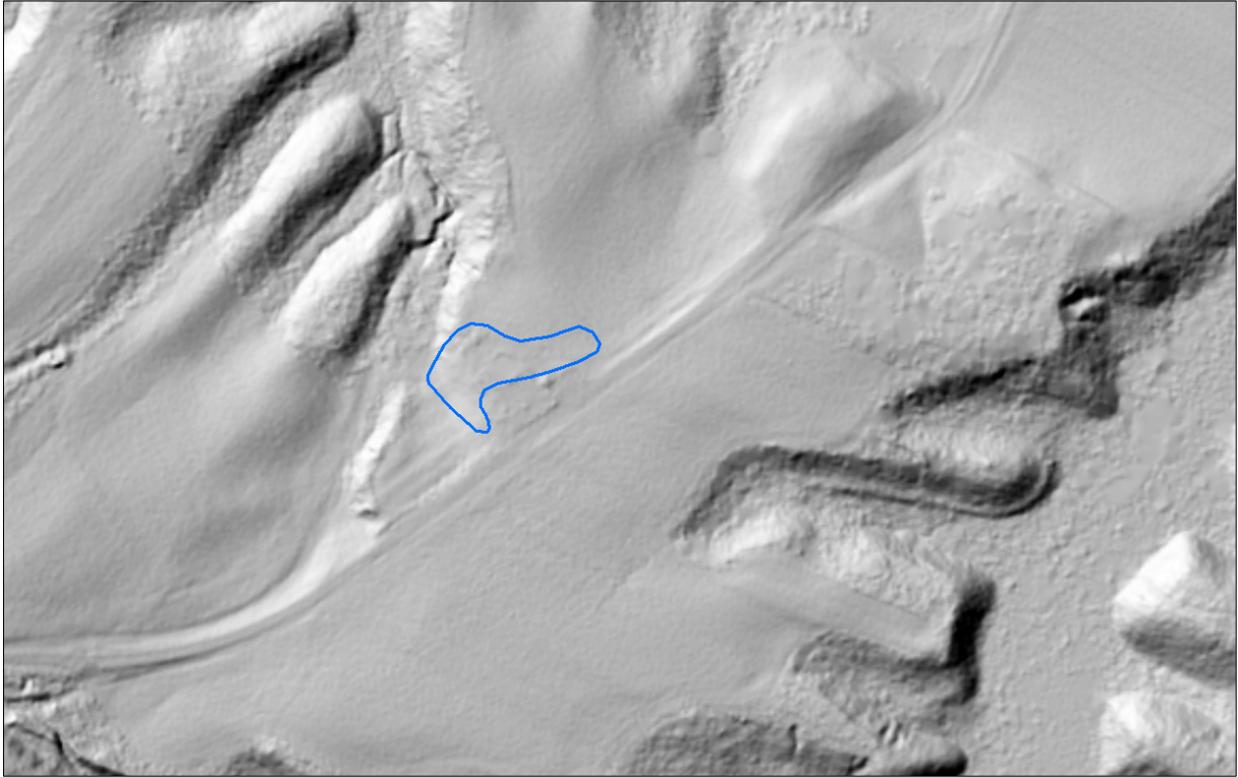


National Web Map Service 6" Orthophoto Map, c. 2017

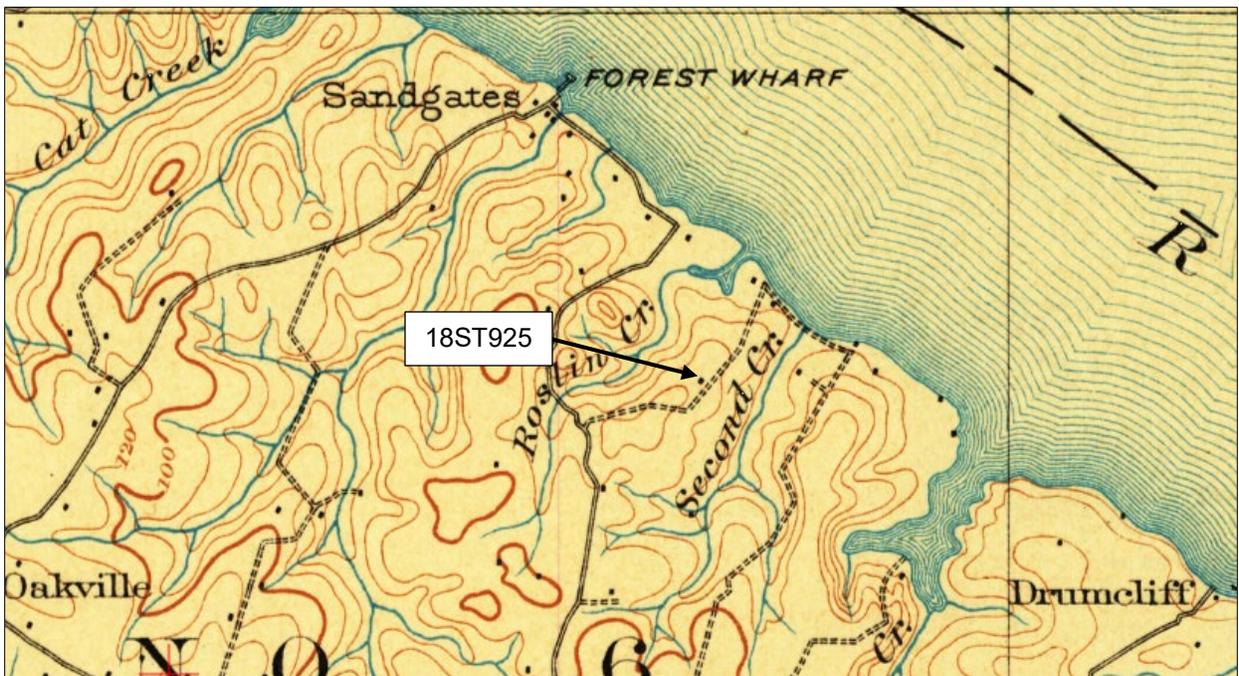


MHT GIS 05/07/2021 JKC

18ST924
SNFP-1
MD iMAP LiDAR Hillshade Data, St. Mary's County, 2014



Leonardtwn 15' Topographic Quadrangle 1901



D. CONTEXT

28. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| PREHISTORIC | HISTORIC: | _____ UNKNOWN |
| _____ Unknown | _____ Unknown | |
| _____ Paleoindian | 17 th century | |
| _____ Archaic | _____ 1630-1675 | |
| _____ Early Archaic | _____ 1676-1720 | |
| _____ Middle Archaic | 18 th century | |
| _____ Late Archaic | _____ 1721-1780 | |
| _____ Terminal Archaic | _____ 1781-1820 | |
| _____ Woodland | 19 th century | |
| _____ Adena | _____ 1821-1860 | |
| _____ Early Woodland | _____ X 1861-1900 | |
| _____ Middle Woodland | 20 th century | |
| _____ Late Woodland | _____ X 1901-1930 | |
| _____ CONTACT | _____ X post-1930 | |

E. INVESTIGATIVE DATA

29. Type of investigation:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phase I | _____ Field Visit |
| _____ Phase II/Site Testing | _____ Collection/Artifact Inventory |
| _____ Phase III/Excavation | _____ Report From Informant |
| _____ Archival Investigation | _____ Other: |
| _____ Monitoring | _____ |

30. Purpose of investigation:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compliance | _____ Site Inventory |
| _____ Research | _____ MHT Grant Project |
| _____ Avocational | _____ Other: |
| _____ Regional Survey | _____ |

31. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| _____ Non-systematic surface search | _____ Excavation units |
| _____ Systematic surface collection | _____ Mechanical excavation |
| _____ Non-systematic shovel test pits | _____ Remote sensing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic shovel test pits | _____ Other: |
| | _____ |

32. Extent/nature of excavation: Shovel test pits (STPs) excavated at 15-m (50-ft.) intervals to a minimum depth of 10-cm into sterile sub-soil within the Study Area. Radial STPs excavated at 7.5-m intervals, 5-m and 10-m intervals, and/or 1-m and 3-m intervals around artifact concentrations depending on the nature and density of the material cultural recovered. All soils passed through 1/4-inch hardware mesh.

F. SUPPORT DATA

33. Accompanying Data Form(s):

- | |
|------------------------|
| _____ Prehistoric |
| _____ X _____ Historic |
| _____ Shipwreck |

34. Ownership: _____ Private _____ Federal _____ State _____ X _____ Local/County
 _____ Unknown

35. Owner(s): Commissioners of St. Mary's County
Address: PO Box 653, Leonardtown, MD 20650
Phone: _____
Email: _____

36. Tenant and/or Local Contact: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____

37. Other Known Investigations: _____

38. Primary report reference or citation: Arnold, W. Brett, Emily Masters, Jasmine Gollup, Kristen Browne, Jason Elder, and Jeanne A. Ward. A Phase I Survey of the Snow Hill Park Property, St. Mary's County, Maryland. [In progress]

39. Other Records (e.g. slides, photos, original field maps/notes, sonar, magnetic record)?
 Slides Field record Other: _____
 Photos Sonar
 Field maps Magnetic record

40. If yes, location of records: AAHA Laboratory, Annapolis, Maryland

41. Collections at Maryland Archeological Conservation (MAC) Lab or to be deposited at MAC Lab?
 Yes
 No
 Unknown

42. If NO or UNKNOWN, give owner: _____
location: _____
and brief description of collection: _____

43. Informant: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____

44. Site visited by: Emily Masters, RPA
Company/Group name: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.
Address: 31 Old Solomons Island Road, Annapolis, MD 21401
Phone: 410-224-3402
Email: emasters@appliedarcheology.com Date: 04/24/2021

45. Form filled out by: Emily Masters, RPA
Company/Group name: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.
Address: 31 Old Solomons Island Road, Annapolis, MD 21401
Phone: 410-224-3402
Email: emasters@appliedarcheology.com Date: 05/06/2021

46. Site Summary/Additional Comments (append additional pages if needed):

Site SNFP-2 represents a late nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifact scatter located in the central portion of the Snow Hill Farm MIHP (SM-933) property, northwest of Snow Hill Road within the manicured lawn of Dwelling 3. Dwelling 3 is an extant mid-twentieth-century tenant house visible on aerial photography from as early as 1952. Two small sheds placed directly adjacent and measuring approximately 5.5-x-6.6-m (18-x-21-ft) together, are located 10 m (33 ft) northwest of the rear extent of Dwelling 3. Site SNFP-2 is situated primarily on a relatively flat fluvial-estuarine high terrace with a poorly drained low-lying area lying to the west of Dwelling 3. The site occupies approximately 1,722 m² (0.43 acres).

Typical soil stratigraphy throughout Site SNFP-2 comprises two strata, including an Ap-horizon consisting of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) to brown (10YR 5/3) sandy loam underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay Bt-horizon. The base of the Ap-horizon was encountered between 20 and 40 cmbs. The Ap-horizon represents a historic and modern plowzone. At the western boundary of the site the subsoil changed to reflect the poorly drained low-lying area to the west of Dwelling 3. Soil stratigraphy in this area is comprised of a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy clay loam Ap-horizon overlying a brown (10YR 5/3) sand E-horizon underlain by a light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) sand Bg-horizon.

In total, 11 shovel tests yielded a total of 160 historic artifacts, primarily architectural and domestic, and 46 faunal items, largely oyster shell. Overall, the diagnostic artifacts recovered from SNFP-2 provide a date range spanning the second half of the nineteenth century to the twentieth century, however, the artifacts primarily represent material produced during the early twentieth century or later. According to the architectural survey conducted for Snow Hill Farm (SM-933), Dwelling 3 was constructed in the mid-twentieth century. A structure is depicted in the approximate location of Dwelling 3 as early as 1901 on USGS topographic maps. It is possible that the diagnostic artifacts recovered from SNFP-2 that predate Dwelling 3, particularly the cut nails, are associated with an earlier structure that was removed prior to 1952. No features or evidence of the possible prior structure was observed in the field and all artifacts were recovered from the plowzone. Site SNFP-2 represents a late nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifact scatter associated with the overall historic occupation of Snow Hill Farm (SM-933), particularly the twentieth-century occupation of Dwelling 3.

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18ST925

1. Site class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

- a. domestic
 industrial
 transportation
 military
 sepulchre
 religious
- b. urban
 rural
 unknown
- c. standing structure:
 yes
 no
 unknown
- d. above-grade/visible ruin:
 yes
 no
 unknown
- commercial
 educational
 non-domestic agricultural
 unknown
 other:

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

- artifact concentration
 possible structure
 post-in-ground structure
 frame structure
 masonry structure
 log structure
 farmstead
 plantation
 townsite
 road/railroad
 wharf/landing
 bridge
 ford
- mill (specify: _____)
 raceway
 quarry
 furnace/forge
 other industrial (specify):

 battlefield
 military fortification
 military encampment
 cemetery
 unknown
 other: _____

3. Ethnic Association:

- Native American
 African American
 Angloamerican
 Hispanic American
 Asian American
- other Euroamerican (specify):

 unknown
 other:

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

- ceramics
 bottle/table glass
 other kitchen artifacts
 architecture
 furniture
 arms
 clothing
 personal items
- tobacco pipes
 activity items
 human skeletal remains
 faunal remains
 floral remains
 organic remains
 unknown
 other:

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

<u>Cut Nails (16)</u>	_____
<u>Wire Nails (15)</u>	_____
<u>Whiteware (11)</u>	_____
<u>Staffordshire Slipware (1)</u>	_____
<u>Ironstone (1)</u>	_____
<u>Hard-pasted Porcelain (3)</u>	_____
<u>Domestic Stoneware (2)</u>	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

6. Features present:

yes
 no
 unknown

7. Types of features present:

construction feature
 foundation
 cellar hole/storage cellar
 hearth/chimney base
 posthole/postmold
 paling ditch/fence
 privy
 well/cistern
 trash pit/dump
 sheet midden
 planting feature

road/drive/walkway
 depression/mound
 burial
 railroad bed
 earthworks
 raceway
 wheel pit
 unknown
 other:

8. Flotation samples collected:

yes
 no
 unknown

analyzed:
 yes, by _____
 no
 unknown

9. Soil samples collected:

yes
 no
 unknown

analyzed:
 yes, by _____
 no
 unknown

10. Other analyses (specify): _____

11. Additional comments:

12. Form filled out by: Emily Masters
Address/Company: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.
Date: 05/06/2021

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM

Date Filed: 05/07/2021

Check if update:



Maryland Department of Planning
Maryland Historical Trust
Division of Historical and Cultural Programs
100 Community Place
Crownsville, Maryland 21032

Site Number: 18ST926

County: St. Mary's

A. DESIGNATION

1. Site Name: SNFP-3
2. Alternate Site Name/Numbers: Snow Hill Farm (SM-933)
3. Site Type (describe site chronology and function; see instructions):
Late eighteenth- to nineteenth-century artifact scatter.
4. Prehistoric Historic Unknown
5. Terrestrial Submerged/Underwater Both

B. LOCATION

6. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): Broomes Island, MD (For underwater sites)
NOAA Chart No.: _____
(Photocopy section of quad or chart on page 4 and mark site location)

Latitude in decimal degrees 38.240074 Longitude in decimal degrees -76.355203

7. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 9
8. Physiographic Province (check one):
 Allegheny Plateau Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
 Ridge and Valley Eastern Piedmont
 Great Valley Western Shore Coastal Plain
 Blue Ridge Eastern Shore Coastal Plain
9. Major Watershed/Underwater Zone (see instructions for map and list): Patuxent River

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

10. Nearest Water Source: Second Creek Stream Order: _____
11. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):
 Ocean Freshwater Stream/River
 Estuarine Bay/Tidal River Freshwater Swamp
 Tidal or Marsh Lake or Pond
 Spring
12. Distance from closest surface water: 136 meters (or 446.2 feet)

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

13. Current water speed: _____ knots 14. Water Depth: ___ meters

15. Water visibility: _____

16. SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: Chillum loam (ChB2)

17. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain | <input type="checkbox"/> Hilltop/Bluff |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interior Flat | <input type="checkbox"/> Upland Flat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Ridgetop |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Low Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter/Cave |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hillslope | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| | _____ |

18. Slope: 2-5%

19. Elevation: 9 meters (or 30 feet) above sea level

20. Land use at site when last field checked (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plowed/Tilled | <input type="checkbox"/> Extractive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No-Till | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wooded/Forested | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Logging/Logged | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Underbrush/Overgrown | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| | _____ |

21. Condition of site:

- | |
|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disturbed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undisturbed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |

22. Cause of disturbance/destruction (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plowed | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalized/Looted |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eroded/Eroding | <input type="checkbox"/> Dredged |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Graded/Contoured | <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy Marine Traffic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collected | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| | _____ |

23. Extent of disturbance:

- | |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Minor (0-10%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate (10-60%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Major (60-99%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Total (100%) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> % unknown |

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

24. Describe site setting with respect to local natural and cultural landmarks (topography, hydrology, fences, structures, roads). Use continuation sheet if needed.

Site SNFP-3 is located northeast of MD 235 (Three Notch Road) and north of Hollywood in the east central portion of St. Mary's County, Maryland. The site falls within the historic Snow Hill Farm property (SM-933) located on either side of Snow Hill Road and the southwestern bank of the Patuxent River. Today Snow Hill Farm, a nineteenth- to twentieth-century historic farm complex, is owned and operated by the county as a community park. The 165-acre property includes one nineteenth-century residential structure, two mid-twentieth-century residential structures, three twentieth-century tobacco barns, and various other outbuildings.

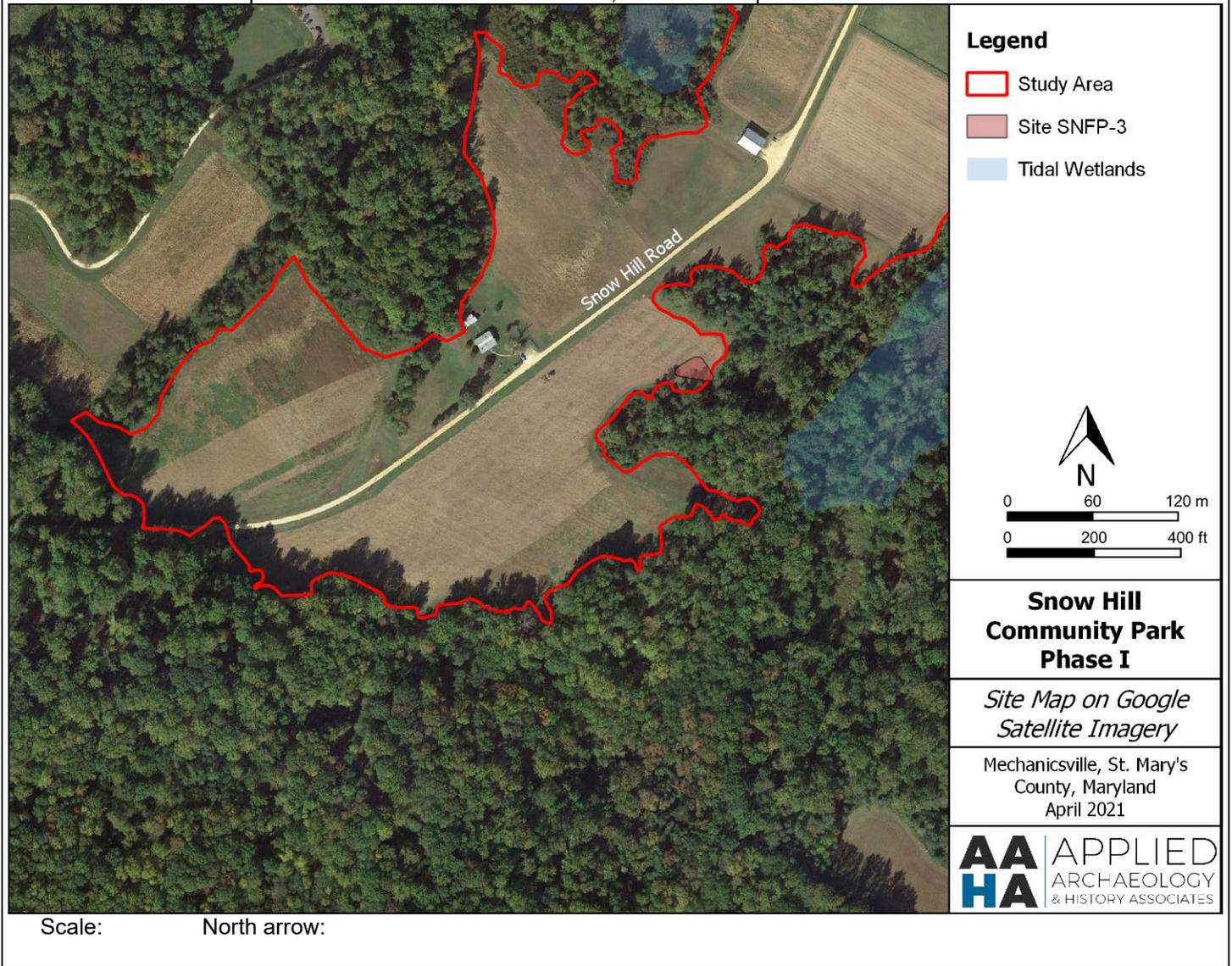
The site is located on a relatively flat fallow agricultural field that is situated upon an estuarine-fluvial high terrace north of Second Creek and west of the Patuxent River. The site is located 820 m east of Sandgates Road and approximately 60 m southeast of Snow Hill Road, that extends northeast to the main complex of buildings associated with the Snow Hill Farm property. Dwelling 3, originally a mid-20th-century tenant house on the property, is located approximately 130 m west of Site SNFP-1, on the opposite site of Snow Hill Road.

25. Characterize site stratigraphy. Include a representative profile on separate sheet, if applicable. Address plowzone (presence/absence), subplowzone features and levels, if any, and how stratigraphy affects site integrity. Use continuation sheet if needed.

Typical soil stratigraphy throughout Site SNFP-3 comprises two strata, including an Ap-horizon consisting of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty loam or sandy loam underlain by a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) or brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) clay or sandy clay Bt-horizon. A subsoil consisting of a pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy clay mottled with a yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay was seen at the base of excavation within the northernmost corner of the site. The base of the Ap-horizon was encountered between 22 and 35 cmbs. The Ap-horizon represents a historic and modern plowzone. No features were identified at Site SNFP-3.

26. Site size: 26 meters by 15 meters (or 85 feet by 49 feet)

27. Draw a sketch map of the site and immediate environs, here or on separate sheet:



Legend
[Red Outline] Study Area
[Pink Square] Site SNFP-3
[Light Blue Square] Tidal Wetlands

N
0 60 120 m
0 200 400 ft

**Snow Hill
Community Park
Phase I**

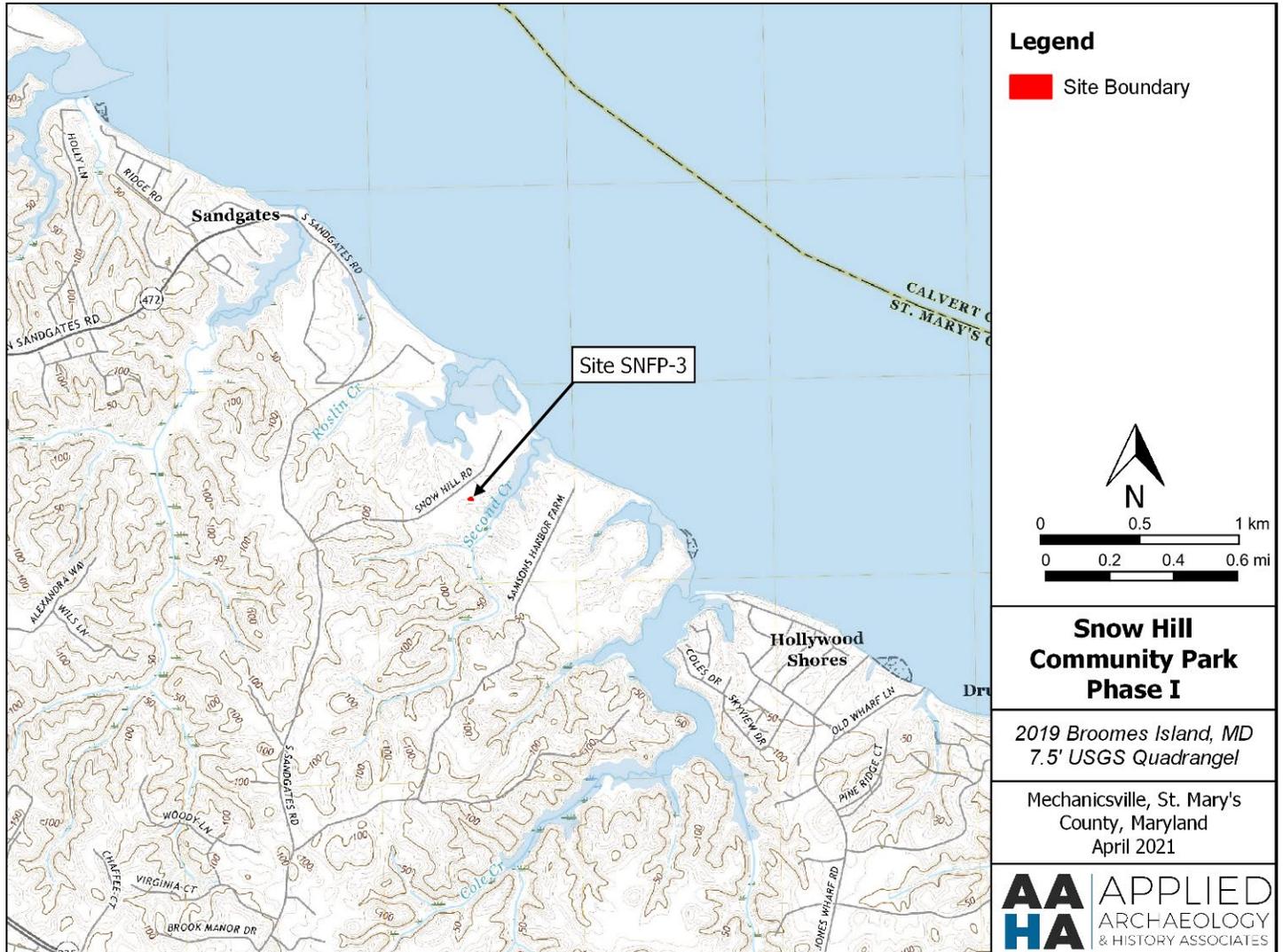
*Site Map on Google
Satellite Imagery*

Mechanicsville, St. Mary's
County, Maryland
April 2021

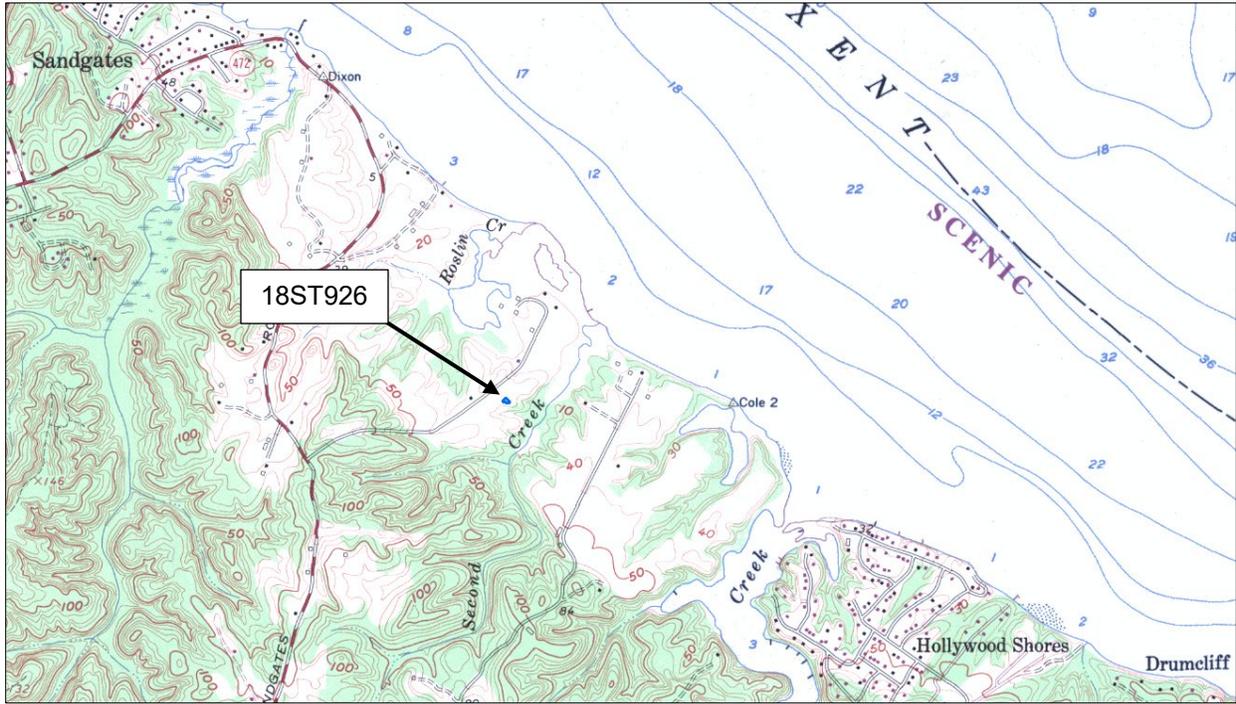
AA HA APPLIED
ARCHAEOLOGY
& HISTORY ASSOCIATES

Scale: North arrow:

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow pointing to it.



18ST926
SNFP-3
Broomes Island 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle 1963, Photorevised 1986



National Web Map Service 6" Orthophoto Map, c. 2017



MHT GIS 05/07/2021 JKC

18ST926
SNFP-3
MD iMAP LiDAR Hillshade Data, St. Mary's County, 2014



D. CONTEXT

28. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| PREHISTORIC | HISTORIC: | ___ UNKNOWN |
| ___ Unknown | ___ Unknown | |
| ___ Paleoindian | 17 th century | |
| ___ Archaic | ___ 1630-1675 | |
| ___ Early Archaic | ___ 1676-1720 | |
| ___ Middle Archaic | 18 th century | |
| ___ Late Archaic | ___ 1721-1780 | |
| ___ Terminal Archaic | ___ X 1781-1820 | |
| ___ Woodland | 19 th century | |
| ___ Adena | ___ X 1821-1860 | |
| ___ Early Woodland | ___ X 1861-1900 | |
| ___ Middle Woodland | 20 th century | |
| ___ Late Woodland | ___ 1901-1930 | |
| ___ CONTACT | ___ post-1930 | |

E. INVESTIGATIVE DATA

29. Type of investigation:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phase I | ___ Field Visit |
| ___ Phase II/Site Testing | ___ Collection/Artifact Inventory |
| ___ Phase III/Excavation | ___ Report From Informant |
| ___ Archival Investigation | ___ Other: |
| ___ Monitoring | _____ |

30. Purpose of investigation:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compliance | ___ Site Inventory |
| ___ Research | ___ MHT Grant Project |
| ___ Avocational | ___ Other: |
| ___ Regional Survey | _____ |

31. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| ___ Non-systematic surface search | ___ Excavation units |
| ___ Systematic surface collection | ___ Mechanical excavation |
| ___ Non-systematic shovel test pits | ___ Remote sensing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic shovel test pits | ___ Other: |
| | _____ |

32. Extent/nature of excavation: Shovel test pits (STPs) excavated at 15-m (50-ft.) intervals to a minimum depth of 10-cm into sterile sub-soil within the Study Area. Radial STPs excavated at 7.5-m intervals, 5-m and 10-m intervals, and/or 1-m and 3-m intervals around artifact concentrations depending on the nature and density of the material cultural recovered. All soils passed through 1/4-inch hardware mesh.

F. SUPPORT DATA

33. Accompanying Data Form(s):

- | |
|--|
| ___ Prehistoric |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic |
| ___ Shipwreck |

34. Ownership: ___ Private ___ Federal ___ State Local/County
 ___ Unknown

35. Owner(s): Commissioners of St. Mary's County
Address: PO Box 653, Leonardtown, MD 20650
Phone: _____
Email: _____

36. Tenant and/or Local Contact: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____

37. Other Known Investigations: _____

38. Primary report reference or citation: Arnold, W. Brett, Emily Masters, Jasmine Gollup, Kristen Browne, Jason Elder, and Jeanne A. Ward. A Phase I Survey of the Snow Hill Park Property, St. Mary's County, Maryland. [In progress]

39. Other Records (e.g. slides, photos, original field maps/notes, sonar, magnetic record)?
 Slides Field record _____ Other: _____
 Photos _____ Sonar
 Field maps _____ Magnetic record

40. If yes, location of records: AAHA Laboratory, Annapolis, Maryland

41. Collections at Maryland Archeological Conservation (MAC) Lab or to be deposited at MAC Lab?
 Yes
 No
 Unknown

42. If NO or UNKNOWN, give owner: _____
location: _____
and brief description of collection: _____

43. Informant: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____

44. Site visited by: Emily Masters, RPA
Company/Group name: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.
Address: 31 Old Solomons Island Road, Annapolis, MD 21401
Phone: 410-224-3402
Email: emasters@appliedarchaeology.com Date: 04/27/2021

45. Form filled out by: Emily Masters, RPA
Company/Group name: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.
Address: 31 Old Solomons Island Road, Annapolis, MD 21401
Phone: 410-224-3402
Email: emasters@appliedarchaeology.com Date: 05/06/2021

46. Site Summary/Additional Comments (append additional pages if needed):

Site SNFP-3 represents a late eighteenth- to nineteenth-century historic artifact scatter located within the central portion of the Snow Hill Farm MIHP (SM-933) property. In total, three adjacent shovel tests yielded four historic artifact and one oyster shell fragment. All artifacts were recovered from the plowzone and include two creamware sherds and two fragments of machine-made brick. No structures are recorded in the site's immediate vicinity on historic maps or aerials. A structure is mapped approximately 130 m west of the site, across what is now Snow Hill Road, on the 1901 USGS topographic map. Extant Dwelling 3, located in approximately the same location, was built in the mid-twentieth century and no evidence of the previous structure is visible today. No evidence of structural remains or sub-surface features in the immediate vicinity of Site SNFP-3 were identified in the field. The site occupies approximately 295 m² (0.07 acres).

Typical soil stratigraphy throughout Site SNFP-3 comprises two strata, including an Ap-horizon consisting of a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty loam or sandy loam underlain by a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) or brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) clay or sandy clay Bt-horizon. A subsoil consisting of a pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy clay mottled with a yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay was seen at the base of excavation within the northernmost corner of the site. The base of the Ap-horizon was encountered between 22 and 35 cmbs. The Ap-horizon represents a historic and modern plowzone.

Site SNFP-3 represents a late eighteenth- to nineteenth-century historic scatter associated with the historic occupation of Snow Hill Farm.

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18ST926

1. Site class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

- a. domestic
 industrial
 transportation
 military
 sepulchre
 religious
- b. urban
 rural
 unknown
- c. standing structure:
 yes
 no
 unknown
- d. above-grade/visible ruin:
 yes
 no
 unknown
- commercial
 educational
 non-domestic agricultural
 unknown
 other:

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

- artifact concentration
 possible structure
 post-in-ground structure
 frame structure
 masonry structure
 log structure
 farmstead
 plantation
 townsite
 road/railroad
 wharf/landing
 bridge
 ford
- mill (specify: _____)
 raceway
 quarry
 furnace/forge
 other industrial (specify):

 battlefield
 military fortification
 military encampment
 cemetery
 unknown
 other: _____

3. Ethnic Association:

- Native American
 African American
 Angloamerican
 Hispanic American
 Asian American
- other Euroamerican (specify):

 unknown
 other:

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

- ceramics
 bottle/table glass
 other kitchen artifacts
 architecture
 furniture
 arms
 clothing
 personal items
- tobacco pipes
 activity items
 human skeletal remains
 faunal remains
 floral remains
 organic remains
 unknown
 other:

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

Creamware (2)
Machine made brick (2)

6. Features present:

yes
 no
 unknown

7. Types of features present:

construction feature
 foundation
 cellar hole/storage cellar
 hearth/chimney base
 posthole/postmold
 paling ditch/fence
 privy
 well/cistern
 trash pit/dump
 sheet midden
 planting feature

road/drive/walkway
 depression/mound
 burial
 railroad bed
 earthworks
 raceway
 wheel pit
 unknown
 other:

8. Flotation samples collected:

yes
 no
 unknown

analyzed:
 yes, by _____
 no
 unknown

9. Soil samples collected:

yes
 no
 unknown

analyzed:
 yes, by _____
 no
 unknown

10. Other analyses (specify): _____

11. Additional comments:

12. Form filled out by: Emily Masters
Address/Company: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.
Date: 05/06/2021

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM

Date Filed: 05/07/2021

Check if update:



Maryland Department of Planning
Maryland Historical Trust
Division of Historical and Cultural Programs
100 Community Place
Crownsville, Maryland 21032

Site Number: 18ST927

County: St. Mary's

A. DESIGNATION

1. Site Name: SNFP-4
2. Alternate Site Name/Numbers: Snow Hill Farm (SM-933)
3. Site Type (describe site chronology and function; see instructions):
Late nineteenth- to twentieth-century domestic occupation.
Precontact short-term resource procurement camp.
4. Prehistoric Historic Unknown
5. Terrestrial Submerged/Underwater Both

B. LOCATION

6. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): Broomes Island, MD (For underwater sites)
NOAA Chart No.: _____
(Photocopy section of quad or chart on page 4 and mark site location)

Latitude in decimal degrees 38.241184 Longitude in decimal degrees -76.354489

7. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 9
8. Physiographic Province (check one):
 Allegheny Plateau Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
 Ridge and Valley Eastern Piedmont
 Great Valley Western Shore Coastal Plain
 Blue Ridge Eastern Shore Coastal Plain
9. Major Watershed/Underwater Zone (see instructions for map and list): Patuxent River

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

10. Nearest Water Source: Tidal Marsh of Patuxent River Stream Order: _____
11. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):
 Ocean Freshwater Stream/River
 Estuarine Bay/Tidal River Freshwater Swamp
 Tidal or Marsh Lake or Pond
 Spring
12. Distance from closest surface water: 8 meters (or 26.2 feet)

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

13. Current water speed: _____ knots 14. Water Depth: ___ meters
15. Water visibility: _____
16. SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: Sassafras sandy loam (SaaB) and Evesboro loamy sand (EvB)

17. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain | <input type="checkbox"/> Hilltop/Bluff |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interior Flat | <input type="checkbox"/> Upland Flat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Ridgetop |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter/Cave |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hillslope | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| | _____ |

18. Slope: 2-8%
19. Elevation: 5-0.6 meters (or 17-2 feet) above sea level

20. Land use at site when last field checked (check all applicable):
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plowed/Tilled | <input type="checkbox"/> Extractive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No-Till | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wooded/Forested | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Logging/Logged | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Underbrush/Overgrown | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standing Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| | _____ |

21. Condition of site:
- | |
|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disturbed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Undisturbed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |

22. Cause of disturbance/destruction (check all applicable):
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plowed | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalized/Looted |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eroded/Eroding | <input type="checkbox"/> Dredged |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Graded/Contoured | <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy Marine Traffic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collected | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| | <u>Utilities and Modern Surface Features</u> |

23. Extent of disturbance:
- | |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Minor (0-10%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate (10-60%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Major (60-99%) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Total (100%) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> % unknown |

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

24. Describe site setting with respect to local natural and cultural landmarks (topography, hydrology, fences, structures, roads). Use continuation sheet if needed.

Site SNFP-4 is located northeast of MD 235 (Three Notch Road) and north of Hollywood in the east central portion of St. Mary's County, Maryland. The site encompasses the majority of the main complex of structures associated with the historic Snow Hill Farm property (SM-933), located at the eastern extent of Snow Hill Road, along the southwestern bank of the Patuxent River. Today Snow Hill Farm, a nineteenth- to twentieth-century historic farm complex, is owned and operated by the county as a community park. The 165-acre property includes one nineteenth-century residential structure, two mid-twentieth-century residential structures, three twentieth-century tobacco barns, and various other outbuildings.

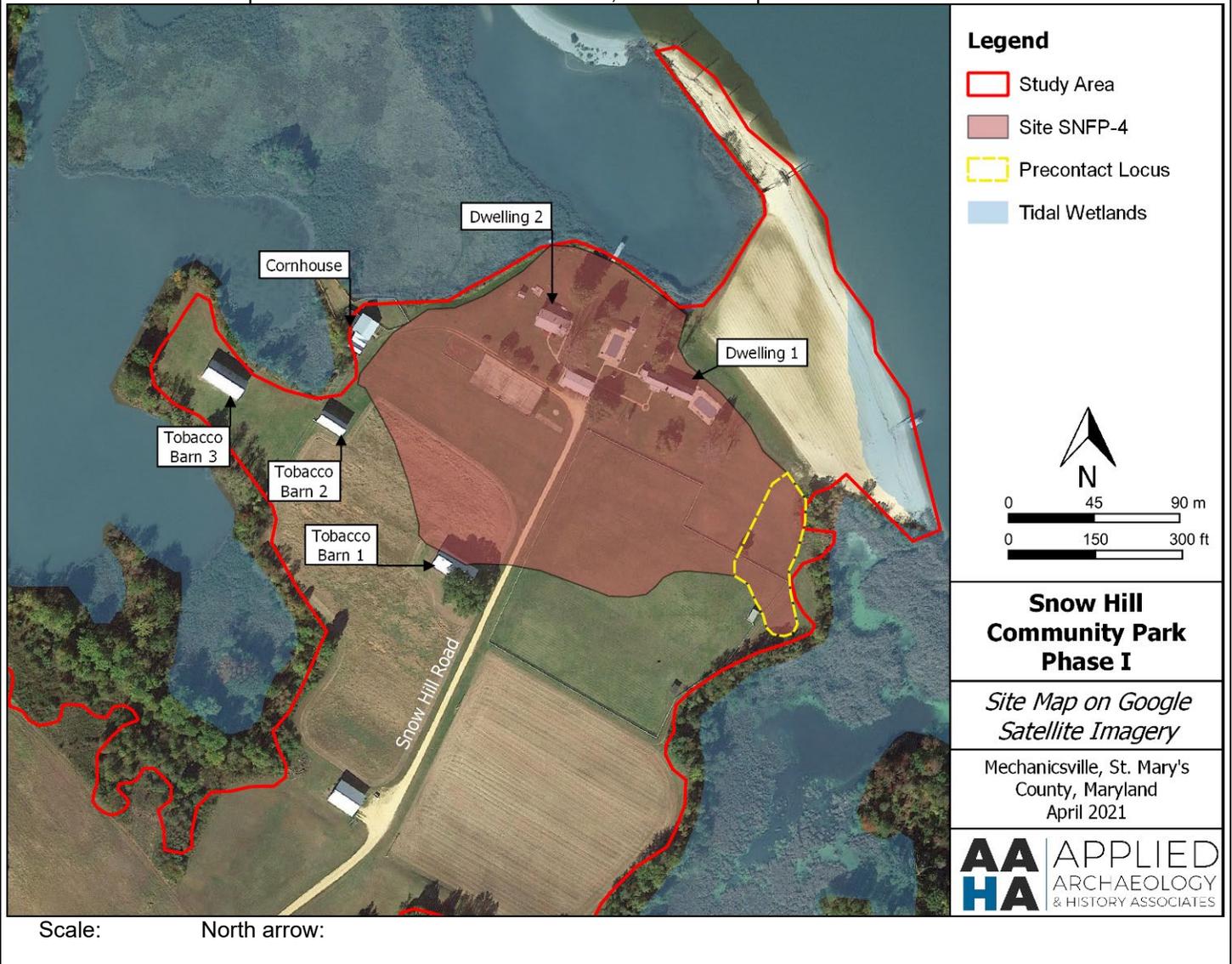
The site encompasses a nineteenth-century residential structure (Dwelling 1), a mid-twentieth-century residential structure (Dwelling 2), their associated outbuildings and surface features, and is situated on a relatively flat estuarine-fluvial low terrace. The site falls within the manicured lawn surrounding the dwellings and the fallow agricultural fields to the south. Snow Hill Road cuts through the center of site SNFP-4 from the southwest and extends to an unimproved parking lot in the northeast corner of the site. The site is bounded to the northwest by tidal wetlands and to the northeast by the sloped transition from low terrace to tidal wetlands and the beach area. A forested field margin slopes to tidal wetlands and bounds the site to the southeast. A twentieth century tobacco barn (Tobacco Barn1) lies along the outside of the southwest boundary of the site. Modern disturbances and modern surface features are present within the site including a tennis court, shuffleboard court, carport that was repurposed into a pavilion, two in-ground pools with a subterranean pumphouse, and retaining walls.

25. Characterize site stratigraphy. Include a representative profile on separate sheet, if applicable. Address plowzone (presence/absence), subplowzone features and levels, if any, and how stratigraphy affects site integrity. Use continuation sheet if needed.

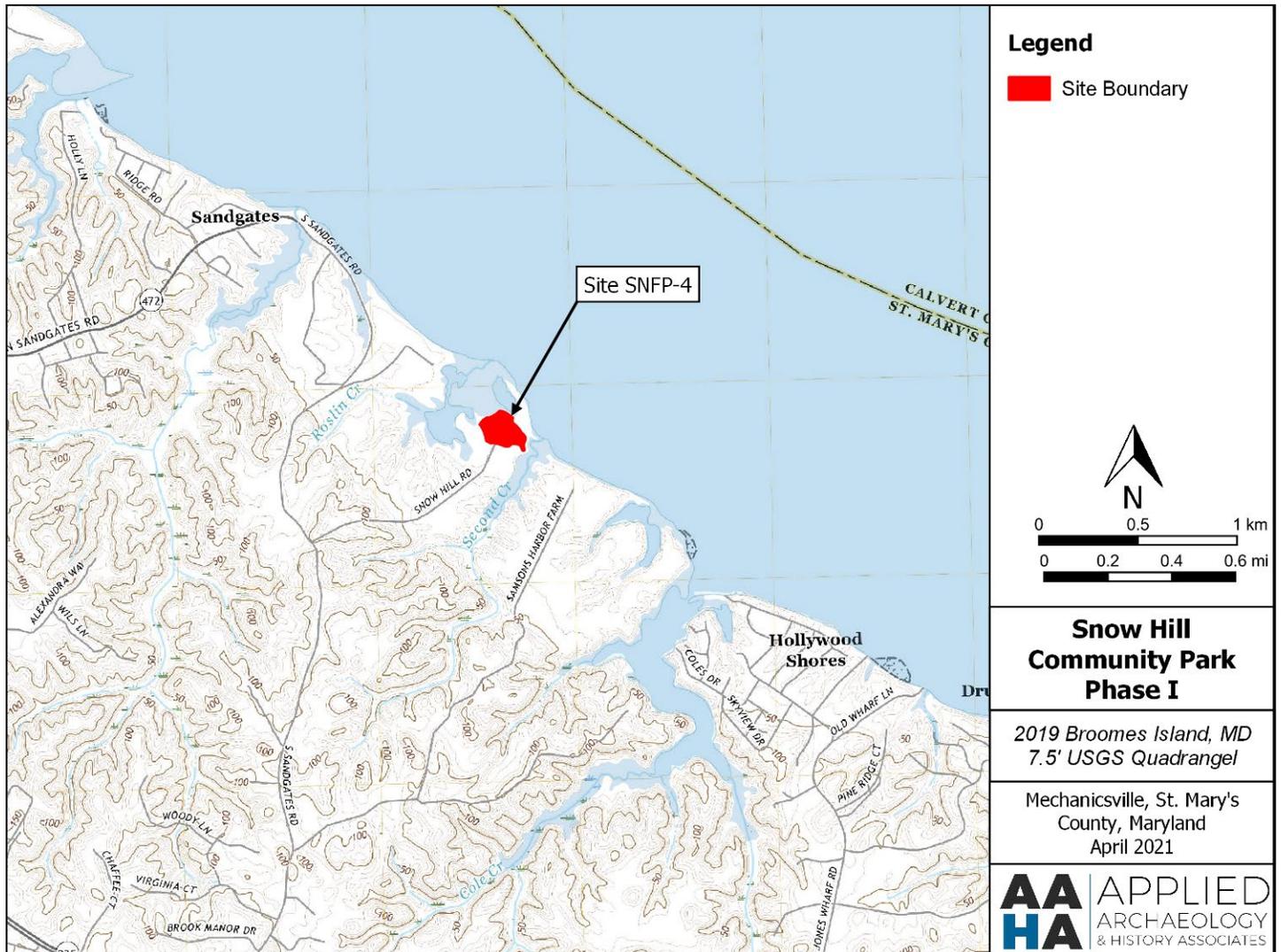
Typical soil stratigraphy throughout Site SNFP-4 comprises three strata, including an Ap-horizon consisting of a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam overlying a pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand E-horizon underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay Bt-horizon. The base of the Ap-horizon was encountered between 20 and 40 cmbs while the base of the E-horizon was encountered between 30 and 60 cmbs. Occasionally, only two strata are present consisting of a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam Ap-horizon underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay Bt-horizon. The Ap-horizon represents a historic and modern plowzone. Areas of disturbance were found surrounding Dwellings 1 and 2 and their related structures and included pools, utility trenches, and road disturbance in the western portion of the site. No cultural features were identified at Site SNFP-4, though one utility trench was noted.

26. Site size: 265 meters by 174 meters (or 869 feet by 571 feet)

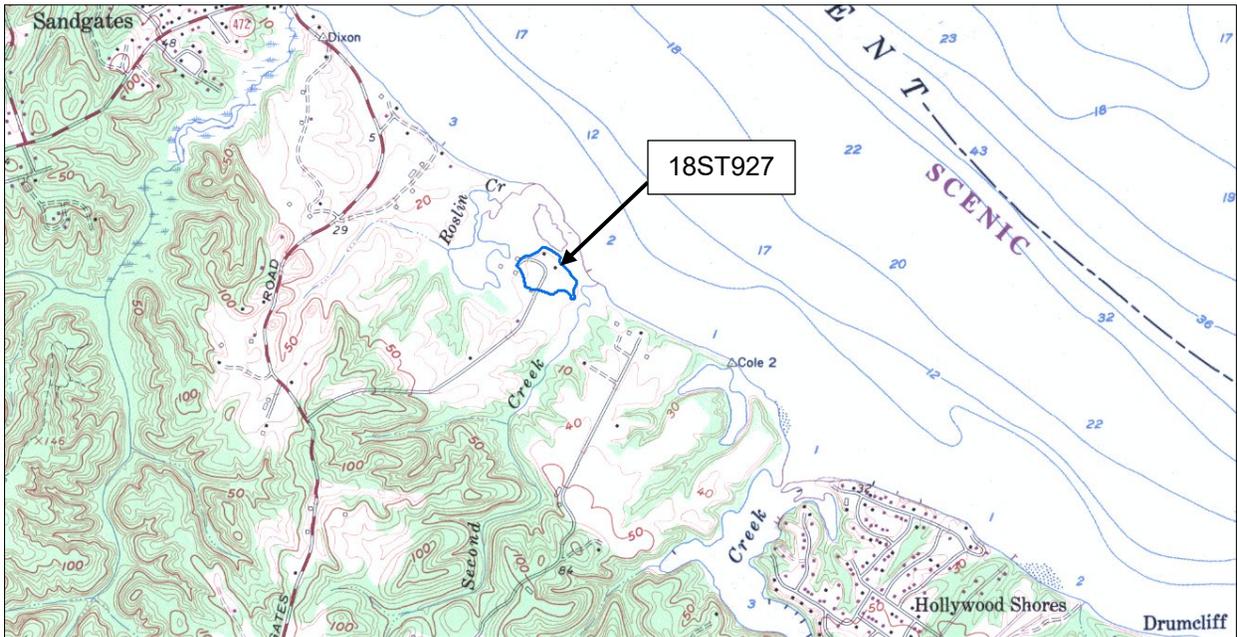
27. Draw a sketch map of the site and immediate environs, here or on separate sheet:



Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow pointing to it.



18ST927
SNFP-4
Broomes Island 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle 1963, Photorevised 1986

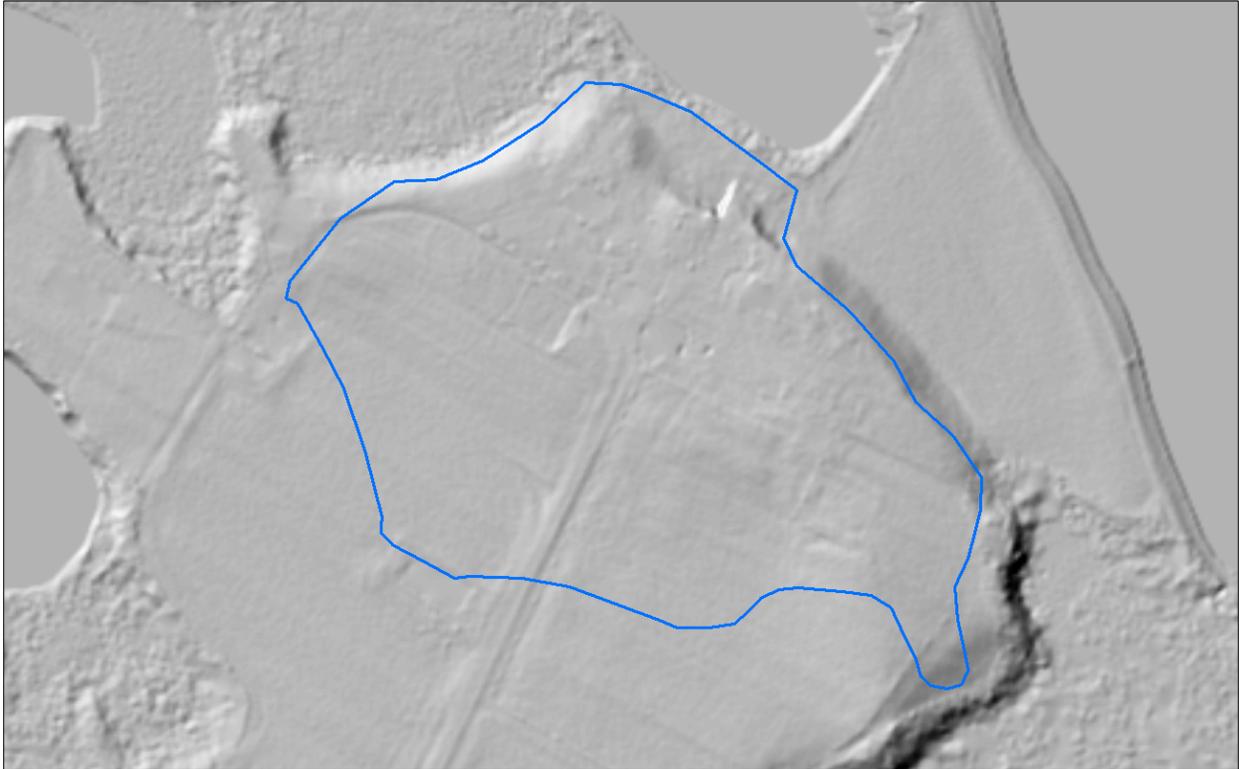


National Web Map Service 6" Orthophoto Map, c. 2017

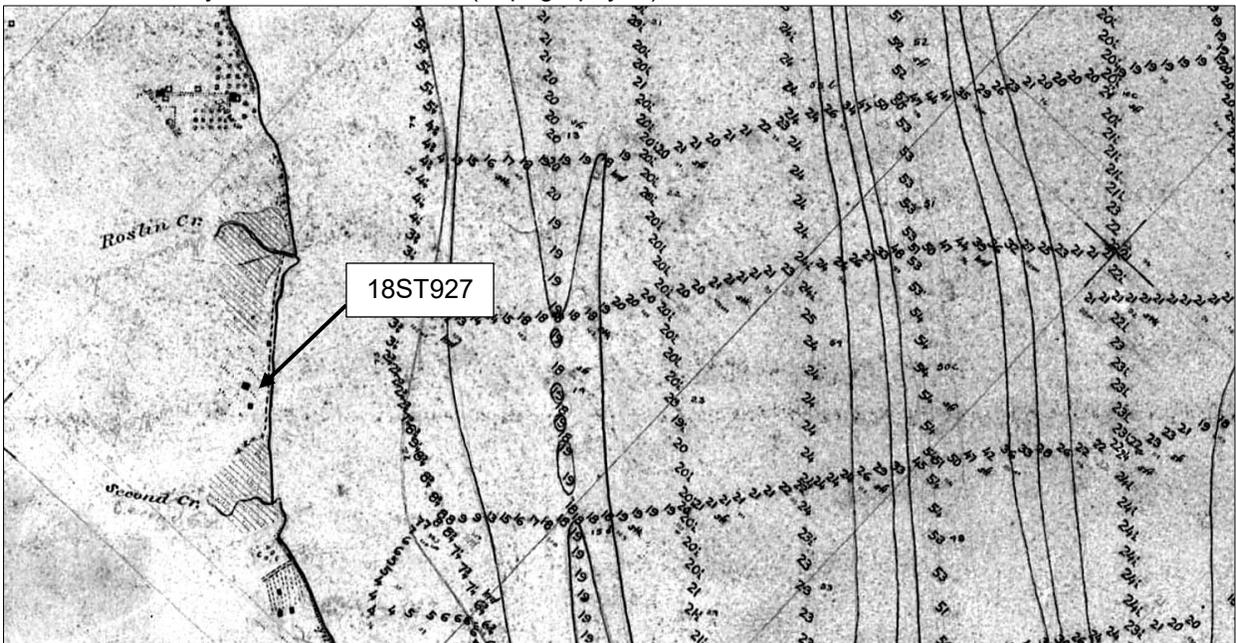


MHT GIS 05/07/2021 JKC

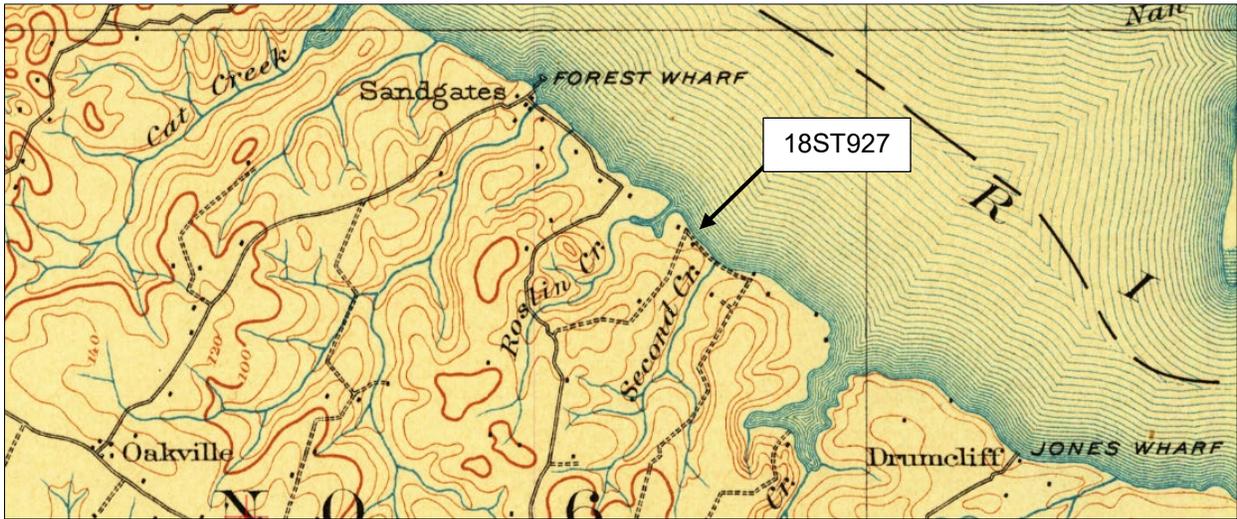
18ST927
SNFP-4
MD iMAP LiDAR Hillshade Data, St. Mary's County, 2014



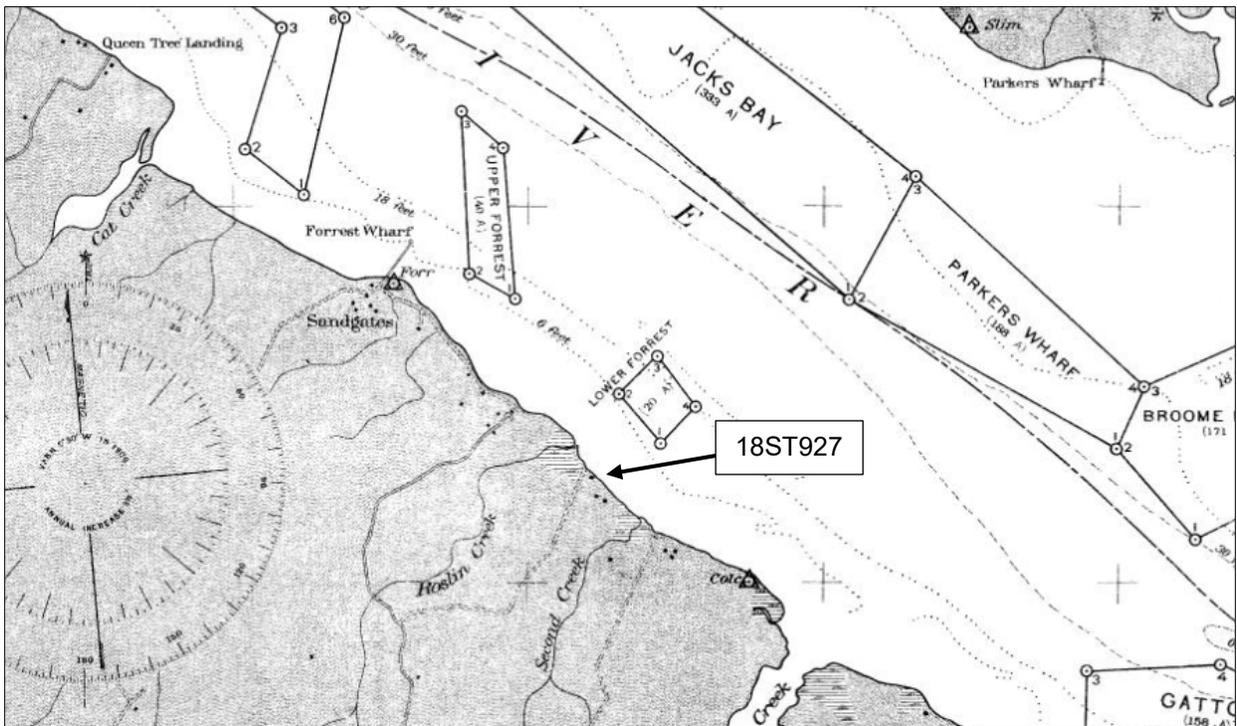
U.S. Coast Survey, Patuxent River, MD (Topography of), T-812, 1860



18ST927
SNFP-4
Leonardtown 15' Topographic Quadrangle 1901



U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Calvert, St. Mary's, and Charles Counties Natural Oyster Bars, 1908



D. CONTEXT

28. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

- | | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| PREHISTORIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unknown
<input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian
<input type="checkbox"/> Archaic
<input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic
<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic
<input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic
<input type="checkbox"/> Terminal Archaic
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland
<input type="checkbox"/> Adena
<input type="checkbox"/> Early Woodland
<input type="checkbox"/> Middle Woodland
<input type="checkbox"/> Late Woodland
<input type="checkbox"/> CONTACT | HISTORIC:
<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
17 th century
<input type="checkbox"/> 1630-1675
<input type="checkbox"/> 1676-1720
18 th century
<input type="checkbox"/> 1721-1780
<input type="checkbox"/> 1781-1820
19 th century
<input type="checkbox"/> 1821-1860
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1861-1900
20 th century
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1901-1930
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> post-1930 | ____ UNKNOWN |
|--|--|--------------|

E. INVESTIGATIVE DATA

29. Type of investigation:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phase I
<input type="checkbox"/> Phase II/Site Testing
<input type="checkbox"/> Phase III/Excavation
<input type="checkbox"/> Archival Investigation
<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring | <input type="checkbox"/> Field Visit
<input type="checkbox"/> Collection/Artifact Inventory
<input type="checkbox"/> Report From Informant
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
_____ |
|--|--|

30. Purpose of investigation:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compliance
<input type="checkbox"/> Research
<input type="checkbox"/> Avocational
<input type="checkbox"/> Regional Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Site Inventory
<input type="checkbox"/> MHT Grant Project
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
_____ |
|---|---|

31. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-systematic surface search
<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic surface collection
<input type="checkbox"/> Non-systematic shovel test pits
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic shovel test pits | <input type="checkbox"/> Excavation units
<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical excavation
<input type="checkbox"/> Remote sensing
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:
_____ |
|---|--|

32. Extent/nature of excavation: Shovel test pits (STPs) excavated at 15-m (50-ft.) intervals to a minimum depth of 10-cm into sterile sub-soil within the Study Area. Radial STPs excavated at 7.5-m intervals, 5-m and 10-m intervals, and/or 1-m and 3-m intervals around artifact concentrations depending on the nature and density of the material cultural recovered. All soils passed through 1/4-inch hardware mesh.

F. SUPPORT DATA

33. Accompanying Data Form(s):

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Prehistoric |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Historic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Shipwreck |

34. Ownership:

- | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private
<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local/County |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|

35. Owner(s): Commissioners of St. Mary's County
Address: PO Box 653, Leonardtown, MD 20650
Phone: _____
Email: _____

36. Tenant and/or Local Contact: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____

37. Other Known Investigations: _____

38. Primary report reference or citation: Arnold, W. Brett, Emily Masters, Jasmine Gollup, Kristen Browne, Jason Elder, and Jeanne A. Ward. A Phase I Survey of the Snow Hill Park Property, St. Mary's County, Maryland. [In progress]

39. Other Records (e.g. slides, photos, original field maps/notes, sonar, magnetic record)?
 Slides Field record Other: _____
 Photos Sonar
 Field maps Magnetic record

40. If yes, location of records: AAHA Laboratory, Annapolis, Maryland

41. Collections at Maryland Archeological Conservation (MAC) Lab or to be deposited at MAC Lab?
 Yes
 No
 Unknown

42. If NO or UNKNOWN, give owner: _____
location: _____
and brief description of collection: _____

43. Informant: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____

44. Site visited by: Emily Masters, RPA
Company/Group name: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.
Address: 31 Old Solomons Island Road, Annapolis, MD 21401
Phone: 410-224-3402
Email: emasters@appliedarcheology.com Date: 04/27/2021

45. Form filled out by: Emily Masters, RPA
Company/Group name: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.
Address: 31 Old Solomons Island Road, Annapolis, MD 21401
Phone: 410-224-3402
Email: emasters@appliedarcheology.com Date: 05/06/2021

46. Site Summary/Additional Comments (append additional pages if needed):

Site SNFP-4 represents a multicomponent site with a short-term resource procurement camp and a historic artifact scatter related to a late nineteenth- to twentieth-century domestic occupation. The site occupies approximately 28,752 m² (7.11 acres) at the northeastern extent of the Snow Hill Farm MIHP (SM-933) property. The site encompasses a nineteenth-century residential structure (Dwelling 1), a mid-twentieth-century residential structure (Dwelling 2), their associated outbuildings and surface features, and is situated on a relatively flat estuarine-fluvial low terrace. The site falls within the manicured lawn surrounding the dwellings and the fallow agricultural fields to the south. Snow Hill Road cuts through the center of site SNFP-4 from the southwest and extends to an unimproved parking lot in the northeast corner of the site. The site is bounded to the northwest by tidal wetlands and to the northeast by the sloped transition from low terrace to tidal wetlands and the beach area. A forested field margin slopes to tidal wetlands and bounds the site to the southeast. A twentieth century tobacco barn (Tobacco Barn 1) lies along the outside of the southwest boundary of the site. Modern disturbances and modern surface features are present within the site including a tennis court, shuffleboard court, carport that was repurposed into a pavilion, two in-ground pools with a subterranean pumphouse, and retaining walls.

Typical soil stratigraphy throughout Site SNFP-4 comprises three strata, including an Ap-horizon consisting of a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam overlying a pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand E-horizon underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay Bt-horizon. The base of the Ap-horizon was encountered between 20 and 40 cmbs while the base of the E-horizon was encountered between 30 and 60 cmbs. Occasionally, only two strata are present consisting of a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam Ap-horizon underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay Bt-horizon. The Ap-horizon represents a historic and modern plowzone. Areas of disturbance were found surrounding Dwellings 1 and 2 and their related structures and included pools, utility trenches, and road disturbance in the western portion of the site. No subsurface cultural features were identified at Site SNFP-4, though one utility trench was noted.

In total, 58 positive STPs yielded 123 historic artifacts, 13 precontact artifacts, 221 faunal items, and one floral item. With the exception of concentrations of oyster shell recovered primarily from the precontact locus of the site, a diffuse average density of 1.2 artifacts per shovel test was recorded.

The historic component of the site primarily includes architectural and domestic material. Diagnostic artifacts recovered from SNFP-4 include 17 cut nails, 20 wire nails, 11 hand-made brick fragments, seven machine-made brick fragments, one sherd of hard-past porcelain, three creamware sherds, 1 sherd of Staffordshire slipware, 11 whiteware sherds, four milk glass canning lids, and ball-clay pipestem fragments. These artifacts provide a date range spanning the nineteenth and twentieth centuries with some domestic artifacts possibly predating 1800. According to the architectural survey, Dwelling 1 was originally constructed in the second half of the nineteenth century and then heavily modified to its current appearance by 1964, which is the same year Dwelling 2 was reportedly constructed. Given the extent of modern disturbance to the site, evidence of any historic occupation to the site prior the construction of Dwelling 1 is unlikely to be encountered. The historic component of Site SNFP-4 represents a nineteenth- to twentieth-century artifact scatter associated with the occupation of Dwellings 1 and 2 of Snow Hill Farm (SM-933).

With the exception of one early-stage quartz biface recovered from just north of Tobacco Barn 1, all precontact material was recovered from southeastern extent of the site where a precontact locus has been designated. The precontact assemblage consists of two non-diagnostic lithic tools, ten pieces of lithic debitage, and one small fragment of precontact shell-tempered ceramic. Lithic raw materials include quartz and quartzite. The presence of precontact ceramic could indicate a Woodland Period component but the small sample size precludes definitive temporal affiliation. Given the concentrations of shell, presence of precontact ceramic, and lithic debitage, the Precontact Component of Site SNFP-4 represents a short-term resources procurement camp.

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: PREHISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18ST927

1. Site type (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> village | <input type="checkbox"/> earthen mound |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hamlet | <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden |
| <input type="checkbox"/> base camp | <input type="checkbox"/> fish weir |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> short-term resource procurement | <input type="checkbox"/> submerged prehistoric |
| <input type="checkbox"/> lithic quarry/extraction | <input type="checkbox"/> lithic scatter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> rockshelter/cave | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cairn | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |
| | _____ |

2. Categories of aboriginal material or remains at site (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> flaked stone | <input type="checkbox"/> human skeletal remains |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ground stone | <input type="checkbox"/> faunal implements/ornaments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> stone bowls | <input type="checkbox"/> faunal material |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fire-cracked rock | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> oyster shell |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other lithics | <input type="checkbox"/> floral material |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ceramics (vessels) | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other fired clay | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |
| | _____ |

3. Lithic materials (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> jasper | <input type="checkbox"/> steatite |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chert | <input type="checkbox"/> sandstone |
| <input type="checkbox"/> rhyolite | <input type="checkbox"/> silicified sandstone |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> quartz | <input type="checkbox"/> ferruginous quartzite |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> quartzite | <input type="checkbox"/> European flint |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chalcedony | <input type="checkbox"/> basalt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ironstone | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> argillite | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |
| | _____ |

4. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recovered or observed):

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| <u>10 flakes</u> | _____ |
| <u>2 non-diagnostic tools</u> | _____ |
| <u>1 small ceramic sherd</u> | _____ |
| <u>Oyster shell</u> | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

5. Features present:

- yes
 no
 unknown

6. Types of features identified (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> midden | <input type="checkbox"/> chipping clusters |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden | <input type="checkbox"/> refuse/storage pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> postholes/molds | <input type="checkbox"/> burials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> house patterns | <input type="checkbox"/> ossuaries |
| <input type="checkbox"/> palisade | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hearths | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |
| | _____ |

7. Flotation samples collected: analyzed:
 yes yes, by _____
 no no
 unknown unknown

8. Samples for radiocarbon dating collected:
 yes
 no
 unknown
Dates and Lab Reference Nos. _____

9. Soil samples collected: analyzed:
 yes yes, by _____
 no no
 unknown unknown

10. Other analyses (specify): _____

11. Additional comments:

12. Form filled out by: Emily Masters
Address/Company: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.
Date: 05/06/2021

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18ST927

1. Site class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

- a. domestic
 industrial
 transportation
 military
 sepulchre
 religious
- b. urban
 rural
 unknown
- c. standing structure:
 yes
 no
 unknown
- d. above-grade/visible ruin:
 yes
 no
 unknown
- commercial
 educational
 non-domestic agricultural
 unknown
 other:

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

- artifact concentration
 possible structure
 post-in-ground structure
 frame structure
 masonry structure
 log structure
 farmstead
 plantation
 townsite
 road/railroad
 wharf/landing
 bridge
 ford
- mill (specify: _____)
 raceway
 quarry
 furnace/forge
 other industrial (specify):

 battlefield
 military fortification
 military encampment
 cemetery
 unknown
 other: _____

3. Ethnic Association:

- Native American
 African American
 Angloamerican
 Hispanic American
 Asian American
- other Euroamerican (specify):

 unknown
 other:

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

- ceramics
 bottle/table glass
 other kitchen artifacts
 architecture
 furniture
 arms
 clothing
 personal items
- tobacco pipes
 activity items
 human skeletal remains
 faunal remains
 floral remains
 organic remains
 unknown
 other:

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

Cut nail (17)
Wire nail (20)
Handmade brick (11)
Machine made brick (7)
Hard-paste porcelain (1)
Creamware (3)
Staffordshire slipware (1)
Whiteware (11)

Ball clay tobacco pipe stem (2)
Milk glass canning lid (4)

6. Features present:

yes
 no
 unknown

7. Types of features present:

construction feature
 foundation
 cellar hole/storage cellar
 hearth/chimney base
 posthole/postmold
 paling ditch/fence
 privy
 well/cistern
 trash pit/dump
 sheet midden
 planting feature

road/drive/walkway
 depression/mound
 burial
 railroad bed
 earthworks
 raceway
 wheel pit
 unknown
 other:

8. Flotation samples collected:

yes
 no
 unknown

analyzed:
 yes, by _____
 no
 unknown

9. Soil samples collected:

yes
 no
 unknown

analyzed:
 yes, by _____
 no
 unknown

10. Other analyses (specify): _____

11. Additional comments:

12. Form filled out by: Emily Masters
Address/Company: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.
Date: 05/06/2021

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM

Date Filed: 05/07/2021

Check if update:



Maryland Department of Planning
Maryland Historical Trust
Division of Historical and Cultural Programs
100 Community Place
Crownsville, Maryland 21032

Site Number: 18ST928

County: St. Mary's

A. DESIGNATION

1. Site Name: SNFP-5
2. Alternate Site Name/Numbers: Snow Hill Farm (SM-933)
3. Site Type (describe site chronology and function; see instructions):
Lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation
4. Prehistoric Historic Unknown
5. Terrestrial Submerged/Underwater Both

B. LOCATION

6. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): Broomes Island, MD (For underwater sites)
NOAA Chart No.: _____
(Photocopy section of quad or chart on page 4 and mark site location)

Latitude in decimal degrees 38.241184 Longitude in decimal degrees -76.354489

7. Maryland Archeological Research Unit Number: 9
8. Physiographic Province (check one):
 Allegheny Plateau Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
 Ridge and Valley Eastern Piedmont
 Great Valley Western Shore Coastal Plain
 Blue Ridge Eastern Shore Coastal Plain
9. Major Watershed/Underwater Zone (see instructions for map and list): Patuxent River

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

10. Nearest Water Source: Tidal Marsh of Patuxent River Stream Order: _____
11. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):
 Ocean Freshwater Stream/River
 Estuarine Bay/Tidal River Freshwater Swamp
 Tidal or Marsh Lake or Pond
 Spring
12. Distance from closest surface water: 17 meters (or 55.8 feet)

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

13. Current water speed: _____ knots 14. Water Depth: ___ meters

15. Water visibility: _____

16. SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: Sassafras sandy loam (SaaB)

17. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floodplain | <input type="checkbox"/> Hilltop/Bluff |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interior Flat | <input type="checkbox"/> Upland Flat |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Ridgetop |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter/Cave |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High Terrace | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hillslope | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| | _____ |

18. Slope: 2-5%

19. Elevation: 1.5 meters (or 5 feet) above sea level

20. Land use at site when last field checked (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plowed/Tilled | <input type="checkbox"/> Extractive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No-Till | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wooded/Forested | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Logging/Logged | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Underbrush/Overgrown | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruin |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture | <input type="checkbox"/> Standing Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cemetery | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Educational | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| | _____ |

21. Condition of site:

- Disturbed
 Undisturbed
 Unknown

22. Cause of disturbance/destruction (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plowed | <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalized/Looted |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eroded/Eroding | <input type="checkbox"/> Dredged |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Graded/Contoured | <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy Marine Traffic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Collected | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| | _____ |

23. Extent of disturbance:

- Minor (0-10%)
 Moderate (10-60%)
 Major (60-99%)
 Total (100%)
 % unknown

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

24. Describe site setting with respect to local natural and cultural landmarks (topography, hydrology, fences, structures, roads). Use continuation sheet if needed.

Site SNFP-5 is located northeast of MD 235 (Three Notch Road) and north of Hollywood in the east central portion of St. Mary's County, Maryland. The site falls within the historic Snow Hill Farm property (SM-933) located on either side of Snow Hill Road and the southwestern bank of the Patuxent River. Today Snow Hill Farm, a nineteenth- to twentieth-century historic farm complex, is owned and operated by the county as a community park. The 165-acre property includes one nineteenth-century residential structure, two mid-twentieth-century residential structures, three twentieth-century tobacco barns, and various other outbuildings.

Site SNFP-5 is located 165 m northwest of Snow Hill Road just south of a Tobacco Barn associated with Snow Hill Farm. The site is located on peninsula surrounded by tidal wetlands, west of the Patuxent River and south of Roslin Creek. The site is situated on a flat estuarine-fluvial low terrace and is covered by low grasses.

25. Characterize site stratigraphy. Include a representative profile on separate sheet, if applicable. Address plowzone (presence/absence), subplowzone features and levels, if any, and how stratigraphy affects site integrity. Use continuation sheet if needed.

Typical soil stratigraphy throughout Site SNFP-5 comprises three strata, including an Ap-horizon consisting of a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam to a depth of approximately 15-35 cmbs overlying a brown (10YR 5/3) or pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy loam or sand E-horizon to a depth of approximately 40-50 cmbs underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam or sandy clay Bt-horizon. The Ap-horizon represents a historic and modern plowzone. No features were identified at Site SNFP-5.

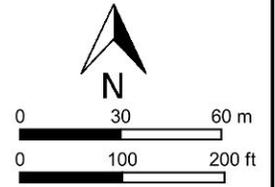
26. Site size: 15 meters by 10 meters (or 50 feet by 33 feet)

27. Draw a sketch map of the site and immediate environs, here or on separate sheet:



Legend

-  Study Area
-  Site SNFP-5
-  Tidal Wetlands



**Snow Hill
Community Park
Phase I**

*Site Map on Google
Satellite Imagery*

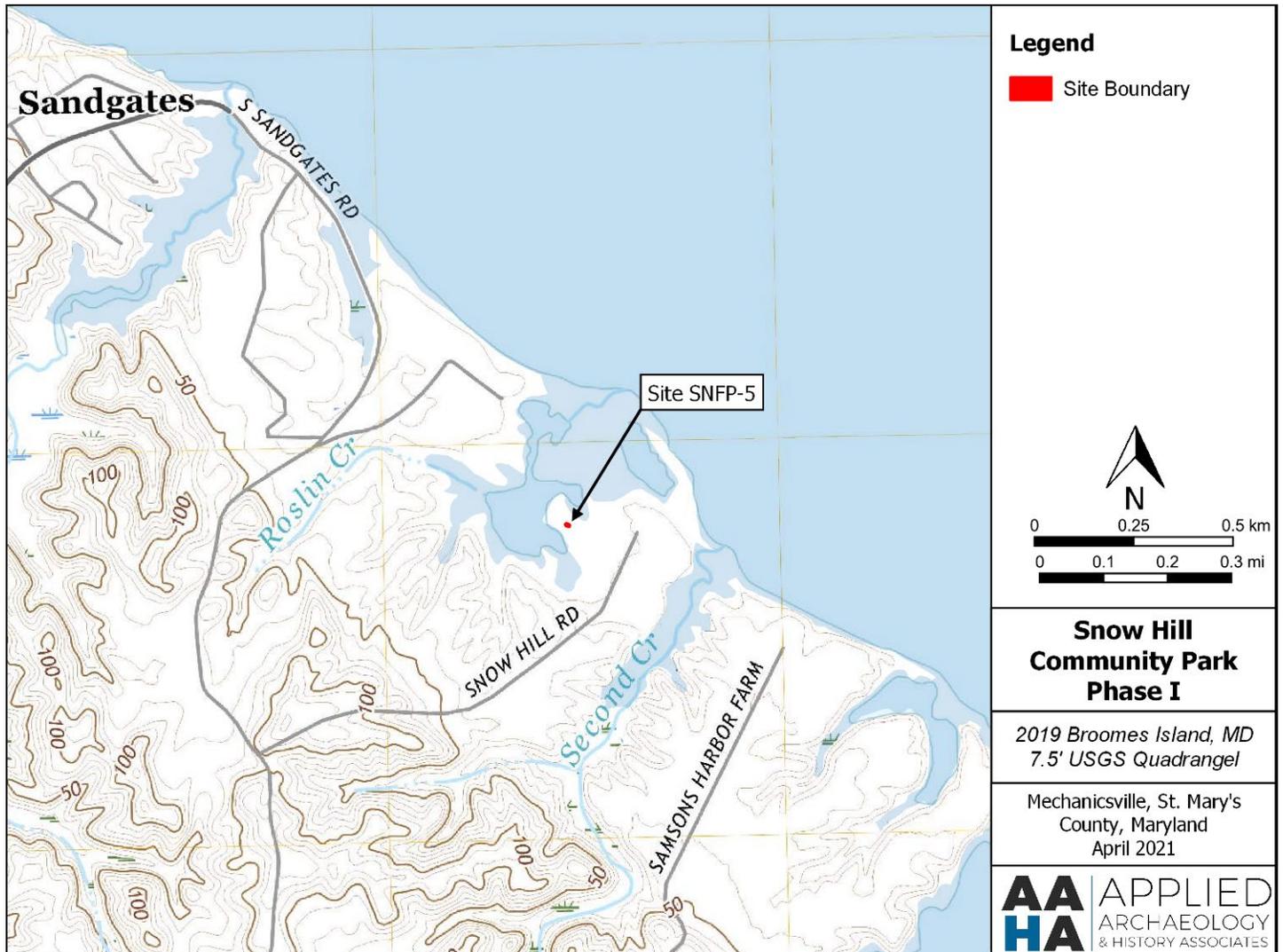
Mechanicsville, St. Mary's
County, Maryland
April 2021



Scale:

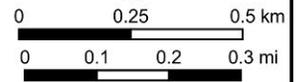
North arrow:

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow pointing to it.



Legend

 Site Boundary



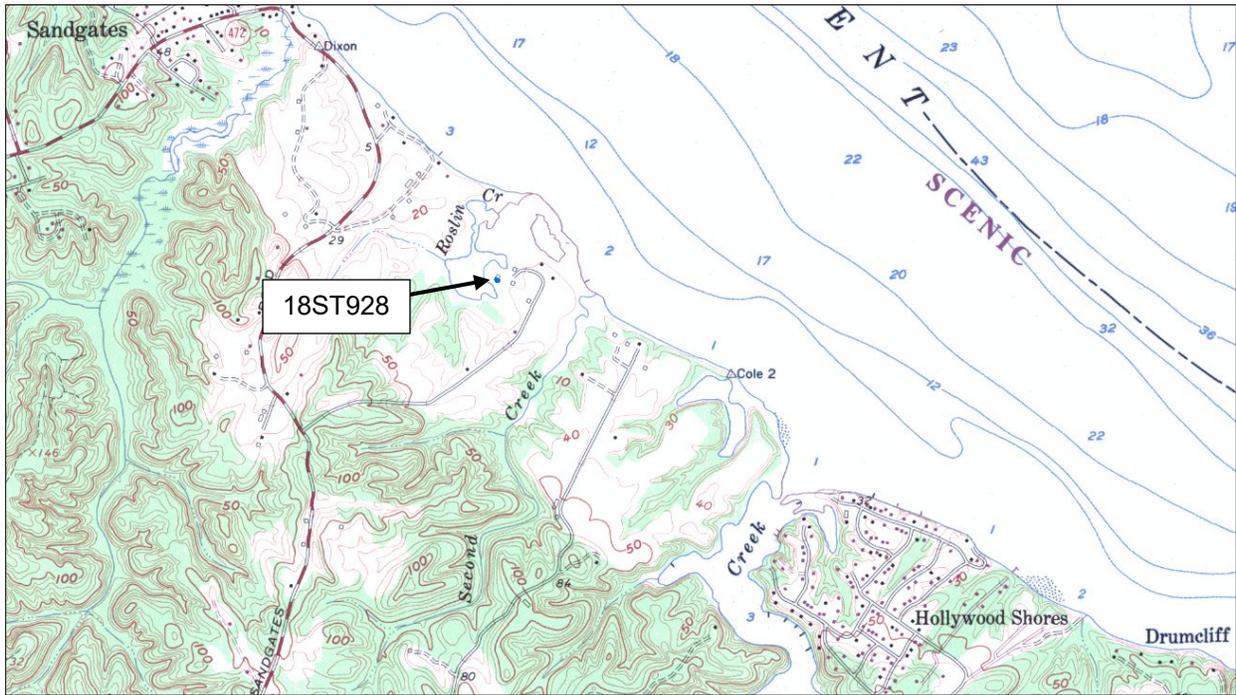
**Snow Hill
Community Park
Phase I**

*2019 Broomes Island, MD
7.5' USGS Quadrangle*

Mechanicsville, St. Mary's
County, Maryland
April 2021



18ST928
SNFP-5
Broomes Island 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle 1963, Photorevised 1986

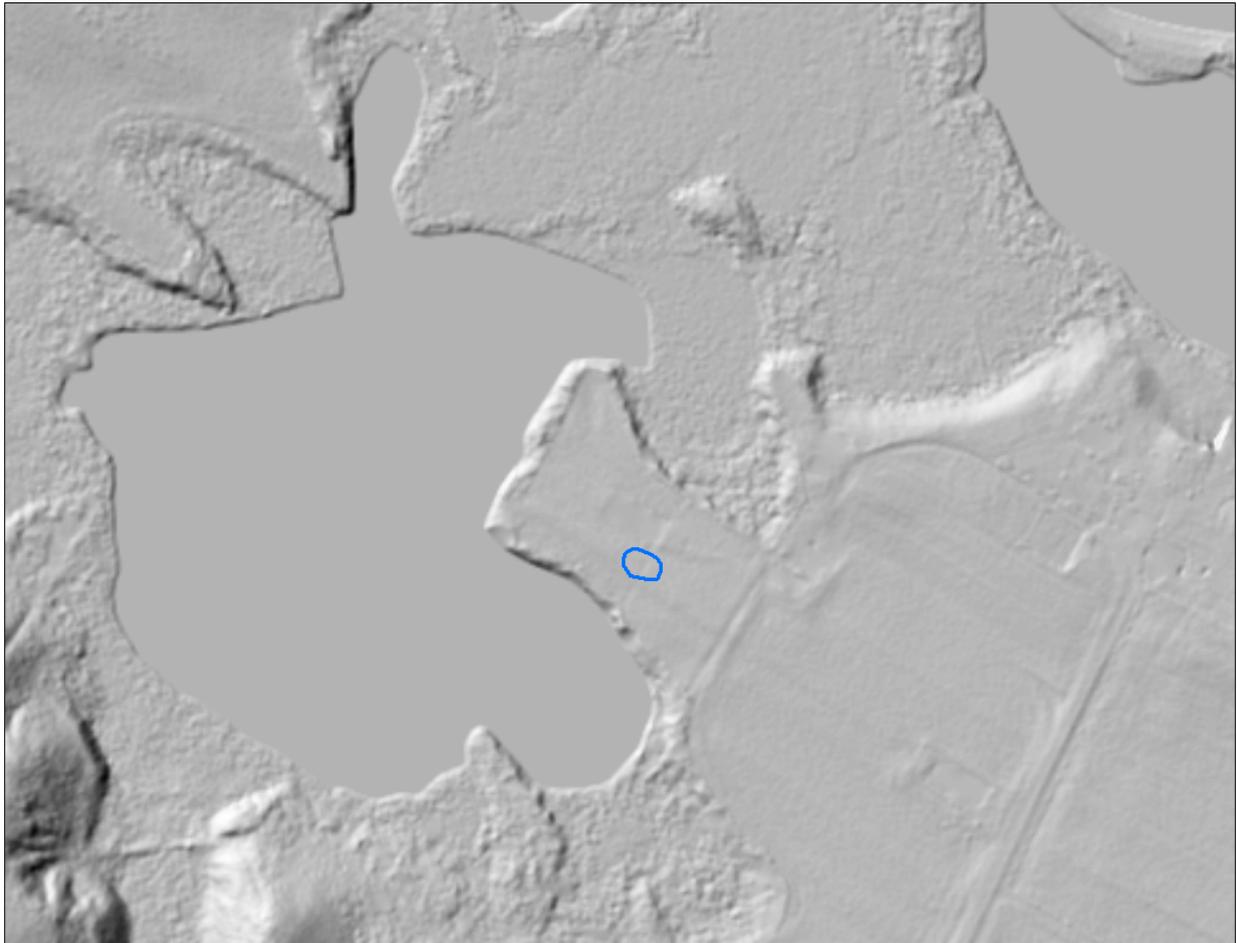


National Web Map Service 6" Orthophoto Map, c. 2017



MHT GIS 05/07/2021 JKC

18ST928
SNFP-5
MD iMAP LiDAR Hillshade Data, St. Mary's County, 2014



D. CONTEXT

28. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC | <input type="checkbox"/> HISTORIC: | <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unknown | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paleoindian | <input type="checkbox"/> 17 th century | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> 1630-1675 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> 1676-1720 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> 18 th century | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> 1721-1780 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Terminal Archaic | <input type="checkbox"/> 1781-1820 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> 19 th century | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adena | <input type="checkbox"/> 1821-1860 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> 1861-1900 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> 20 th century | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Late Woodland | <input type="checkbox"/> 1901-1930 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CONTACT | <input type="checkbox"/> post-1930 | |

E. INVESTIGATIVE DATA

29. Type of investigation:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Phase I | <input type="checkbox"/> Field Visit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Phase II/Site Testing | <input type="checkbox"/> Collection/Artifact Inventory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Phase III/Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Report From Informant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archival Investigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring | _____ |

30. Purpose of investigation:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compliance | <input type="checkbox"/> Site Inventory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Research | <input type="checkbox"/> MHT Grant Project |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Avocational | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Survey | _____ |

31. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-systematic surface search | <input type="checkbox"/> Excavation units |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic surface collection | <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical excavation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-systematic shovel test pits | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote sensing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic shovel test pits | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |
| | _____ |

32. Extent/nature of excavation: Shovel test pits (STPs) excavated at 15-m (50-ft.) intervals to a minimum depth of 10-cm into sterile sub-soil within the Study Area. Radial STPs excavated at 7.5-m intervals, 5-m and 10-m intervals, and/or 1-m and 3-m intervals around artifact concentrations depending on the nature and density of the material cultural recovered. All soils passed through 1/4-inch hardware mesh.

F. SUPPORT DATA

33. Accompanying Data Form(s):

- | |
|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shipwreck |

34. Ownership:

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private | <input type="checkbox"/> Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> State | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local/County |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown | | | |

35. Owner(s): Commissioners of St. Mary's County
Address: PO Box 653, Leonardtown, MD 20650
Phone: _____
Email: _____

36. Tenant and/or Local Contact: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____

37. Other Known Investigations: _____

38. Primary report reference or citation: Arnold, W. Brett, Emily Masters, Jasmine Gollup, Kristen Browne, Jason Elder, and Jeanne A. Ward. A Phase I Survey of the Snow Hill Park Property, St. Mary's County, Maryland. [In progress]

39. Other Records (e.g. slides, photos, original field maps/notes, sonar, magnetic record)?
 Slides Field record _____ Other: _____
 Photos _____ Sonar
 Field maps _____ Magnetic record

40. If yes, location of records: AAHA Laboratory, Annapolis, Maryland

41. Collections at Maryland Archeological Conservation (MAC) Lab or to be deposited at MAC Lab?
 Yes
 No
 Unknown

42. If NO or UNKNOWN, give owner: _____
location: _____
and brief description of collection: _____

43. Informant: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____

44. Site visited by: Emily Masters, RPA
Company/Group name: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.
Address: 31 Old Solomons Island Road, Annapolis, MD 21401
Phone: 410-224-3402
Email: emasters@appliedarcheology.com Date: 04/27/2021

45. Form filled out by: Emily Masters, RPA
Company/Group name: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.
Address: 31 Old Solomons Island Road, Annapolis, MD 21401
Phone: 410-224-3402
Email: emasters@appliedarcheology.com Date: 05/06/2021

46. Site Summary/Additional Comments (append additional pages if needed):

Site SNFP-5 is a precontact lithic scatter of unknown temporal affiliation, identified in the northwestern portion of the Snow Hill Farm MIHP (SM-933) property. The site lies on a peninsula surrounded by tidal wetlands, currently used as a recreational area. The site is situated on a flat estuarine-fluvial low terrace and is covered by low grasses. The site occupies approximately 122 m² (0.03 acres).

Typical soil stratigraphy throughout Site SNFP-5 comprises three strata, including an Ap-horizon consisting of a brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam to a depth of approximately 15-35 cmbs overlying a brown (10YR 5/3) or pale brown (10YR 6/3) sandy loam or sand E-horizon to a depth of approximately 40-50 cmbs underlain by a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam or sandy clay Bt-horizon. The Ap-horizon represents a historic and modern plowzone

In total, two STPs yielded 3 precontact artifacts. All artifacts were from the Ap-horizon (Stratum I) and are identified as lithic debitage. Three quartz flake fragments were identified; one shows evidence of possible utilization. No features were identified. Site SNFP-3 represents a precontact lithic scatter of unknown date.

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: PREHISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18ST928

1. Site type (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> village | <input type="checkbox"/> earthen mound |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hamlet | <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden |
| <input type="checkbox"/> base camp | <input type="checkbox"/> fish weir |
| <input type="checkbox"/> short-term resource procurement | <input type="checkbox"/> submerged prehistoric |
| <input type="checkbox"/> lithic quarry/extraction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lithic scatter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> rockshelter/cave | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cairn | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |
| | _____ |

2. Categories of aboriginal material or remains at site (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> flaked stone | <input type="checkbox"/> human skeletal remains |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ground stone | <input type="checkbox"/> faunal implements/ornaments |
| <input type="checkbox"/> stone bowls | <input type="checkbox"/> faunal material |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fire-cracked rock | <input type="checkbox"/> oyster shell |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other lithics | <input type="checkbox"/> floral material |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ceramics (vessels) | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> other fired clay | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |
| | _____ |

3. Lithic materials (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> jasper | <input type="checkbox"/> steatite |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chert | <input type="checkbox"/> sandstone |
| <input type="checkbox"/> rhyolite | <input type="checkbox"/> silicified sandstone |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> quartz | <input type="checkbox"/> ferruginous quartzite |
| <input type="checkbox"/> quartzite | <input type="checkbox"/> European flint |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chalcedony | <input type="checkbox"/> basalt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ironstone | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> argillite | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |
| | _____ |

4. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recovered or observed):

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5. Features present:

- yes
 no
 unknown

6. Types of features identified (check all applicable):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> midden | <input type="checkbox"/> chipping clusters |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shell midden | <input type="checkbox"/> refuse/storage pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> postholes/molds | <input type="checkbox"/> burials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> house patterns | <input type="checkbox"/> ossuaries |
| <input type="checkbox"/> palisade | <input type="checkbox"/> unknown |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hearths | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |
| | _____ |

7. Flotation samples collected: analyzed:
 yes yes, by _____
 no no
 unknown unknown

8. Samples for radiocarbon dating collected:
 yes
 no
 unknown
Dates and Lab Reference Nos. _____

9. Soil samples collected: analyzed:
 yes yes, by _____
 no no
 unknown unknown

10. Other analyses (specify): _____

11. Additional comments:

12. Form filled out by: Emily Masters
Address/Company: Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc.
Date: 05/06/2021

APPENDIX D:

Qualifications of Investigators



EDUCATION

MS, 2014, Anthropology,
University of Wisconsin--
Milwaukee

BA, 2011, Archaeology and
German Studies, College of
Wooster

REGISTRATIONS

Register of Professional
Archaeologists #28887637

SKILLS

Project Management
Technical Writing
GIS
Soil Identification
Title Research
American Protestantism

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

Total: 9 With Firm: 3

CONTACT

31 Old Solomons Island
Road, Suite A
Annapolis, MD 21401
p: 410-224-3402
e: barnold@aahainc.com

W. BRETT ARNOLD, MS, RPA

Director of Operations, Senior Project Archaeologist

Mr. William Brett Arnold is a historian and archaeologist. Mr. Arnold has nine years of professional experience, with seven years' experience in cultural resource management and research projects in the Mid-Atlantic region. He has contributed to technical reports and directing archaeological fieldwork for six years. His experience ranges from privately funded research projects to compliance surveys for state and federal agencies. Mr. Arnold is also experienced in using GPS, total station data, and GIS in archaeological contexts. His professional qualifications meet the U.S. Department of the Interior criteria for archaeologists and historians and he is a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists. Mr. Arnold excels in the collection of historic materials, both primary and secondary sources, required for the preparation of the historic background documentation including historic maps, chains of title that reach back to original land grants, census data, genealogies, military records, tax records, and previous histories. This documentation has informed the recordation of multiple properties on the Maryland Inventory of Historic Places and archaeological studies.

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

Phase IA Archaeological Assessment for the Noah Hillman Garage and Annapolis City Dock, City of Annapolis, MD: Project Archaeologist for research project assessing archaeological potential of two city-owned parcels in Annapolis. The research uncovered documentary evidence for lumber yards, oyster packing plants, and an ice factory at the Annapolis City Dock and frame structures related to the City Hotel at the Noah Hillman Garage.

Phase IA Intensive Background Investigation of the Department of Legislative Services Building, 90 State Circle, City of Annapolis, MD: Project Archaeologist for research project assessing archaeological potential of the Department of Legislative Services building on State Circle. The research uncovered documentary evidence that Annapolis' first Colonial governor's house was located on this property, as well as a nineteenth-century Methodist church building, an early twentieth-century Court of Appeals Library and Office, and several frame residences. All of these structures were demolished in 1973 prior to the construction of the Legislative Services Building.

Phase IA Intensive Background Investigation of the Eastern Market Metro Park Project, Washington, DC: Project Archaeologist for research project into the Eastern Market Metro Park southeast of the Capitol Building. The research project charted the development of this public space from its original open plan in 1792 to its late nineteenth-century reconfiguration into a series of streets separated by small parks. This project also included a detailed discussion of public transit and 1977 construction of the Eastern Market DC Metro station within the park.

Phase IA Intensive Background Investigation of the Moore Property, Chester County, PA: Project Archaeologist for research project into a privately-owned 83-acre part of the Brandywine Battlefield. The Battle of Brandywine, fought during the American Revolution in 1777, was a major American loss in the campaign that would ultimately lead to Valley Forge. The Study Area included Osbourne Hill, where documentary evidence suggests British Gen. Sir William Howe observed a flanking movement that forced the American retreat.



EMILY MASTERS, MA, RPA

Crew Chief

Ms. Emily Masters is an archaeologist for Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (AAHA). Ms. Masters has seven years of professional experience, with six 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 four years. She has been a contributing or co-author on over 40 technical reports, including Phase IA, IB, and II 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.

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: 7 With Firm: 1

CONTACT

31 Old Solomons Island Road, Suite A
Annapolis, MD 21401
p: 717-830-8827
emasters@appliedarchaeology.com

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

Future Expansion of the Dobson Development Area – Prince George's County, MD: Crew Chief for 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 one historic site, two historic scatters, two precontact sites, and the reidentification and expansion of an existing historic artifact scatter. One Late Woodland precontact site was recommended for avoidance or additional testing due to the recovery of diagnostic materials indicative of an underrepresented time period in the vicinity of the survey area.

FirstLight Northfield Mountain Pumped Storage and Turners Falls Hydroelectric Project, Franklin County, MA, Windham County, VT, Cheshire County NH: Crew Chief for Phase IB survey of 12,000 linear meters of Connecticut river shoreline in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts resulting in the identification of 29 archaeological sites. Assisted with the development of research design and conducted fieldwork for Phase II site examination of 19 sites. Four precontact sites and two historic sites were recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and D.

East Point Solar Energy Center Project, Schoharie County, NY: Contributing author of Phase IA report responsible for preparing historic and precontact sensitivity analysis and Field Director for Phase IB investigations of the proposed 1,200-acre solar energy project. Phase IB identified 13 precontact and three historic archaeological sites. The proposed project designs were redrawn to avoid four of the sites recommended at potentially eligible for NRHP and one historic cemetery.

Watts Branch Phase II, City of Rockville, Montgomery County, MD: Crew Chief for Phase I and Phase II level archaeological investigations of a bridge replacement project in southeastern 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.



JASMINE GOLLUP, MA, RPA

Laboratory Director

Jasmine Gollup is the Laboratory Director for Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (AAHA). Ms. Gollup has 11 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 nine years and has been a contributing or primary author on technical reports for five 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.

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: 11 With Firm: 1

CONTACT

31 Old Solomons Island
Road, Suite A
Annapolis, MD 21401
p: 240-678-7988
e: jgollup@aahainc.com

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

FirstLight Northfield Mountain and Turners Falls Project – Franklin County, MA: Laboratory Director for Phase II archaeological investigations at 17 sites along the Connecticut River in Franklin County, MA. Conducted laboratory analysis, historic research, and contributed to technical report. Four precontact sites and two historic sites were recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A and D.

Capon Bridge Replacement – Hampshire County, WV: Laboratory Director for Phase II archaeological investigations prior to the replacement of a bridge by the WV DOH. Conducted laboratory analysis and contributed to technical report. Based on the high density of cultural features and materials, the site was considered to have good research potential and was recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D.

Millville Quarry – Prince Georges County, MD: Laboratory Director for Phase II archaeological investigations at two prehistoric sites within the Millville Quarry complex. Conducted laboratory analysis and contributed to technical report. Created public exhibit boards summarizing the results of the excavations. Due to the absence of subsurface features and poor site integrity, the sites are considered to have limited research value and were not recommended for inclusion in the NRHP or for further study.

Pig Point – Anne Arundel County, MD: Archaeological Laboratory Director for Phase III investigations of the 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, MD: Archaeological Laboratory Director for Phase III level archaeological investigations for St. Mary's College of Maryland. Mitigation of several 17th century sites prior to construction. Tasks included field and laboratory work, as well as supervision of technicians in the lab.



JEANNE A. WARD, MA, RPA

President, Principal Investigator

Jeanne A. Ward, a cultural resources management consultant with over 40 years of professional experience, is President of Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (AAHA). Ward's academic credentials include a B.A. in anthropology from the University of Georgia and an M.A. in anthropology from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. Her experience encompasses both historic and prehistoric archaeology and historic structure identification and evaluation. Projects have ranged from cultural resource sensitivity studies, through location/identification surveys, evaluations of significance, National Register of Historic Places nominations, and large-scale data recovery excavations. Ward's professional qualifications exceed all U. S. Department of the Interior criteria for archaeologists and historians (36 CFR 61). In addition, she is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), a national evaluation and certification of professional qualifications. She is the author, co-author, or contributor to over 350 cultural resources management reports and has presented numerous papers at professional conferences.

EDUCATION

MA, 1985, Anthropology,
University of Tennessee

BA, 1978, Anthropology,
University of Georgia

MEMBERSHIPS

Register of Professional
Archaeologists

Society for Historical
Archaeology

Council for Maryland
Archaeology

Preservation Maryland

SKILLS

Project Management

Historic Archaeology

NRHP Nominations

YEARS OF

EXPERIENCE

Total: 40 With Firm: 25

CONTACT

31 Old Solomons Island
Road, Suite A
Annapolis, MD 21401
p: 410-224-3402
e: jward@aahainc.com

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS

Phase IB Archaeological Survey of the Portions of Westside Regional Park, City of Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland (Project Manager 2018). Archaeological field survey of portions of the proposed Westside Regional Park for the City of Frederick including the alignment of a road, parking area, and water tower. The study resulted in the identification of the Hargett Field Scatter Site (18FR1096). No additional archaeological investigation was recommended for the areas survey.

Phase IA and IB Archaeological Investigations of the Delaplaine Visual Arts Center Alteration, City of Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland (Project Manager and Principal Investigator 2018). The Phase IA indicated that the Study Area had a high probability for historic resources based on previous ownership by families associated with the tanning industry and later the presence of a whiskey refinery. Structures on the property had included a corn crib (1887), a water tank and copper shop (1897, 1904), a cooperage/warehouse (1911, 1922, 1930), and a warehouse (1947). Phase IB field investigations were recommended but failed to identify cultural features. Living surfaces, or other evidence of archaeological resources under at least a meter of fill. No additional investigation was recommended.

Maryland State Highway Administration Open End Cultural Resource Services (Cultural Resources Specialist 2016 – present). Task 8: Phase I archaeological investigations of multiple previously un-surveyed area along the proposed alignment of additional lanes associated with the DC Beltway. The project included coordinating with M-NCPPC and NPS archaeologists as portions of the project lay on NPS property in the C&O Canal Park and within the Montgomery County parks property. More than 2,000 shovel tests were excavated, and nine sites were identified in Montgomery County.