

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT
VOLUME 2: CULTURAL RESOURCES GAP ANALYSIS TECHNICAL REPORT

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MDTA
Maryland Transportation Authority

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Maryland Transportation Authority
MDTA

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

APE	Area of Potential Effects
ARDS	Alternatives Retained for Detailed Study
BCS	Bay Crossing Study
DOE	Determination of Eligibility
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MDTA	Maryland Transportation Authority
MHT	Maryland Historical Trust
MIHP	Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PWA	Public Works Administration
ROW	Right-of-way
SDAT	State Department of Assessments and Taxation
SHA	Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration
SRC	State Roads Commission
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	United States Geological Survey

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

The Chesapeake Bay Crossing Study: Tier 2 NEPA (Tier 2) is a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) study that will analyze alternatives to provide congestion relief and improve travel reliability, mobility and safety across the Chesapeake Bay. Tier 1 of the Bay Crossing Study (Tier 1) concluded with a Record of Decision (ROD) identifying Corridor 7, the Corridor that includes US 50/301, as the Selected Corridor Alternative. This Corridor has been carried forward for further evaluation in Tier 2. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Maryland Transportation Authority (MDTA) are preparing a Tier 2 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to satisfy the requirements of NEPA. The Tier 2 Study will include detailed evaluation of Tier 2 alternatives, including the No-Build and potential Build Alternatives.

During Tier 1, MDTA completed a Cultural Resources Technical Report which identified cultural resources within the three Corridor Alternatives Retained for Analysis (CARA) (Corridors 6, 7, and 8). Background research of recorded cultural resources within the CARA was conducted by examining data from the archaeological and architectural layers available on Medusa, the Maryland Historical Trust's online database of architectural and archaeological resources. The report compiled these cultural resource surveys, located and assessed the survey and evaluation status of recorded resources, began the process of locating unrecorded architectural resources and assessing the archaeological potential of unsurveyed areas within the CARA, and made recommendations for continued historic properties identification during Tier 2. Tier 1 identification efforts allowed for direct comparison of the CARA when analyzing each corridor alternative and identified significant resources – such as National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) - that merited avoidance.

This Gap Analysis synthesizes previous cultural resources investigations conducted within the Archaeological and Architectural Study Areas, including archaeological surveys and reports, architectural historic contexts, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Determinations of Eligibility, and Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties forms. The document identifies the gap between previous investigations and the additional research, survey, and evaluation needed to identify historic properties as required under 36 CFR 800.4. It proposes methodologies to identify and evaluate historic properties, which are defined in 36 CFR 800.16 as "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior."

1.2 Existing Roadway Conditions

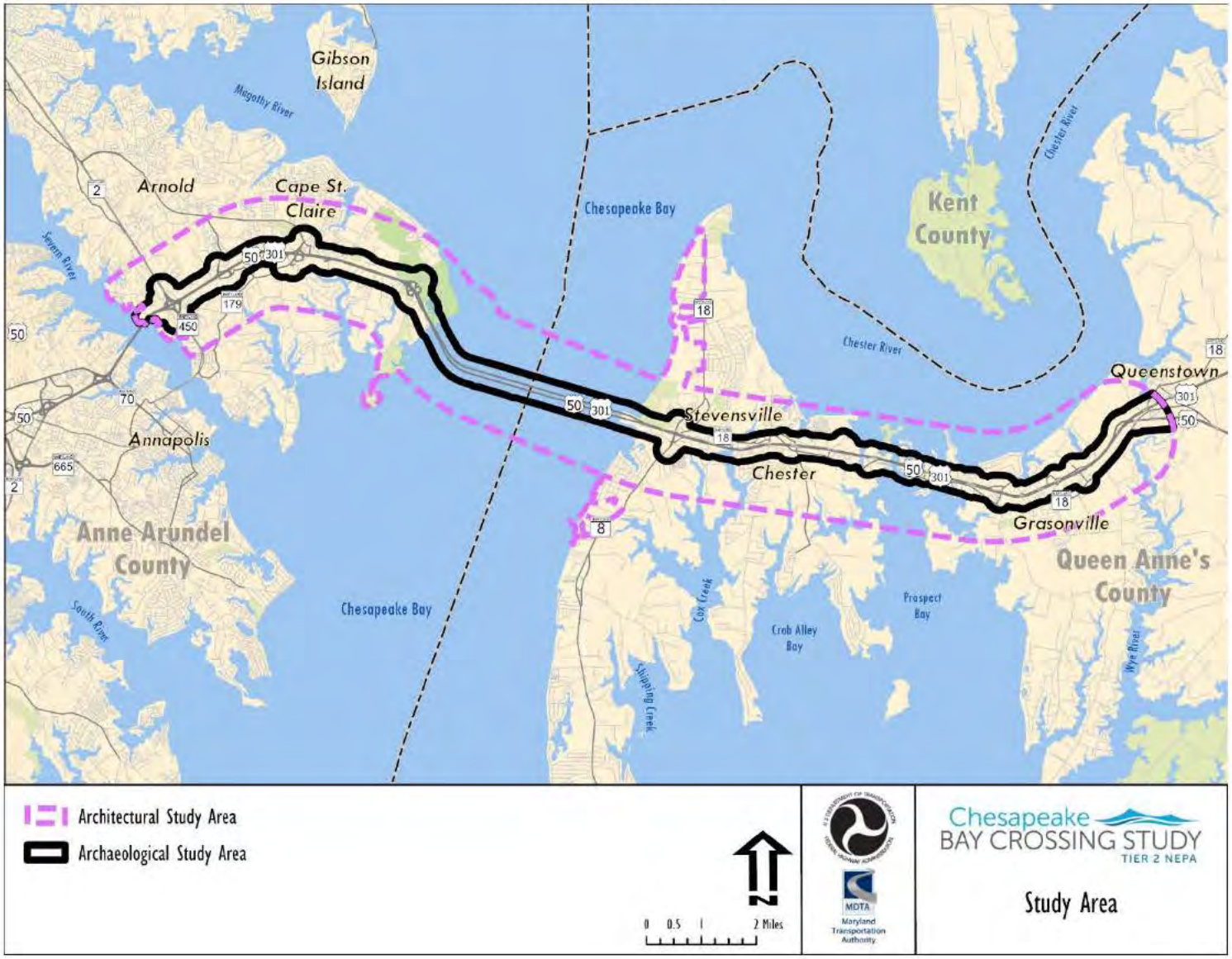
US 50/301, also known as the Blue Star Memorial Highway, is the only crossing over the Chesapeake Bay in Maryland. The existing crossing, the William Preston Lane Jr. Memorial Bridge, also known as the Bay Bridge, connects between Annapolis in Anne Arundel County and Kent Island in Queen Anne's County This portion of US 50/301 is six lanes wide on the at-grade sections and five lanes wide across two bridges. The eastbound bridge carries two lanes, and the westbound bridge carries three lanes.

1.3 Study Area

The MDTA has defined a Study Area to identify historic properties and inform the selection of the Tier 2 alternatives within Corridor 7 (**Figure 1-1**). The Study Area supports early coordination and the eventual

establishment of the area of potential effects (APE) after Tier 2 alternatives have been selected. The Architectural Study Area encompasses an approximately 21-mile (33.8-kilometer)-long corridor from the east bank of the Severn River in Anne Arundel County to just east of the US 50/301 split in Queen Anne's County. The Architectural Study Area extends one mile north and south from the centerline of the road right-of-way (ROW) and expands along the Chesapeake Bay shoreline to account for the potential for visual effects. The Archaeological Study Area has the same termini and comprises the US 50/301 ROW and a 1,000-foot -meter) buffer on either side of the ROW.

Figure 1-1: Study Areas



1.4 Gap Analysis

1.4.1 Archaeological Resources

This document identifies areas within the Archaeological Study Area that may require archaeological survey because they have not been subjected to Phase I archaeological survey or have not been surveyed to the current *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994). These areas will be referred to as unsurveyed areas throughout the rest of the document. Areas that were subjected to Phase I archaeological survey that meet the MHT's current standards and which do not contain NRHP listed or eligible archaeological sites were eliminated from further analysis.

The unsurveyed areas within the Archaeological Study Area were then assessed for their archaeological potential. A desktop analysis using aerial imagery, Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) imagery, and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil data was conducted to eliminate areas from consideration based on modern (post 1920s) disturbance or development; no further archaeological survey is recommended for those areas. The remaining areas were assessed for their archaeological potential and recommendations for additional survey were made based on that potential.

Previously documented archaeological sites within the Archaeological Study Area were also examined as part of the Gap Analysis. The previously documented sites' NRHP eligibility statuses and previous cultural resource management recommendations were examined through a review of Maryland Archaeological Site Survey (MASS) forms and cultural resource management reports. The current condition of the sites was assessed through aerial imagery and LiDAR imagery. Recommendations for additional archaeological investigations were made with consideration to the NRHP eligibility status, cultural resource management recommendations, and current condition.

1.4.2 Architectural Resources

Architectural resources include the physical locations of historical activity and the visible designed formations or constructions associated with such activity, encompassing buildings, structures, landscapes, districts, objects, and sites. This report identifies evaluated, unevaluated, and unrecorded architectural resources within the Architectural Study Area. Evaluated resources have been previously evaluated for NRHP eligibility and include National Historic Landmarks (NHL), NRHP listed or eligible historic properties, and not eligible resources. Unevaluated resources are those that have been previously surveyed or otherwise identified but have no eligibility determination, such as Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) resources or easement properties without an NRHP evaluation. Finally, unrecorded architectural resources are unsurveyed and unevaluated resources that meet the NRHP age threshold established in 36 CFR 60.4. For this study, unrecorded architectural resources were identified using a construction date of 1987 or earlier, providing a buffer for those properties that may reach 50 years in age during a hypothetical 15-year timeframe for project construction.

This report recommends architectural resources for survey and evaluation because:

1. They have not been evaluated for NRHP eligibility,
2. They have been altered since their original evaluation,

3. They may have gained significance because of the passage of time, or

4. They have not been surveyed to the current *Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Historical Investigations in Maryland* (MHT 2019).

2 Environmental Setting

2.1 Physical Description and Environmental Setting

The Archaeological Study Area extends approximately 21 miles (33.8 kilometers) along the US Route 50/301 corridor from the Severn River in Anne Arundel County to the junction of US Route 50 and US Route 301 in Queen Anne's County. The Archaeological Study Area within Anne Arundel County on the Western Shore is characterized by moderate to dense residential development and dispersed wooded lots surrounding the broad slow-moving tidal drainages between the Severn River and Chesapeake Bay. Agricultural land use is limited. The Archaeological Study Area within the Eastern Shore section of Queen Anne's County contains more heavily developed areas of mixed residential and commercial land use from Kent Island to east of the Kent Narrows. The undeveloped portions of the Archaeological Study Area on the Eastern Shore contain coastal wetlands and mixed wood lots.

The dominant native tree species for the Atlantic Coastal Plain on both the Western and Eastern Shore include red and white oaks, sweet gum and yellow popular. The tidal marshes in the lowlands support coarse grasses and rushes. Historic clearing and development have drastically changed the distribution of native plant species and led to the introduction of non-native species. Many areas now contain conifers such as Virginia pine that have been introduced since the contact period (Kirby and Matthews 1973; Shields and Davis 2002).

2.2 Geology, Topography, and Hydrology

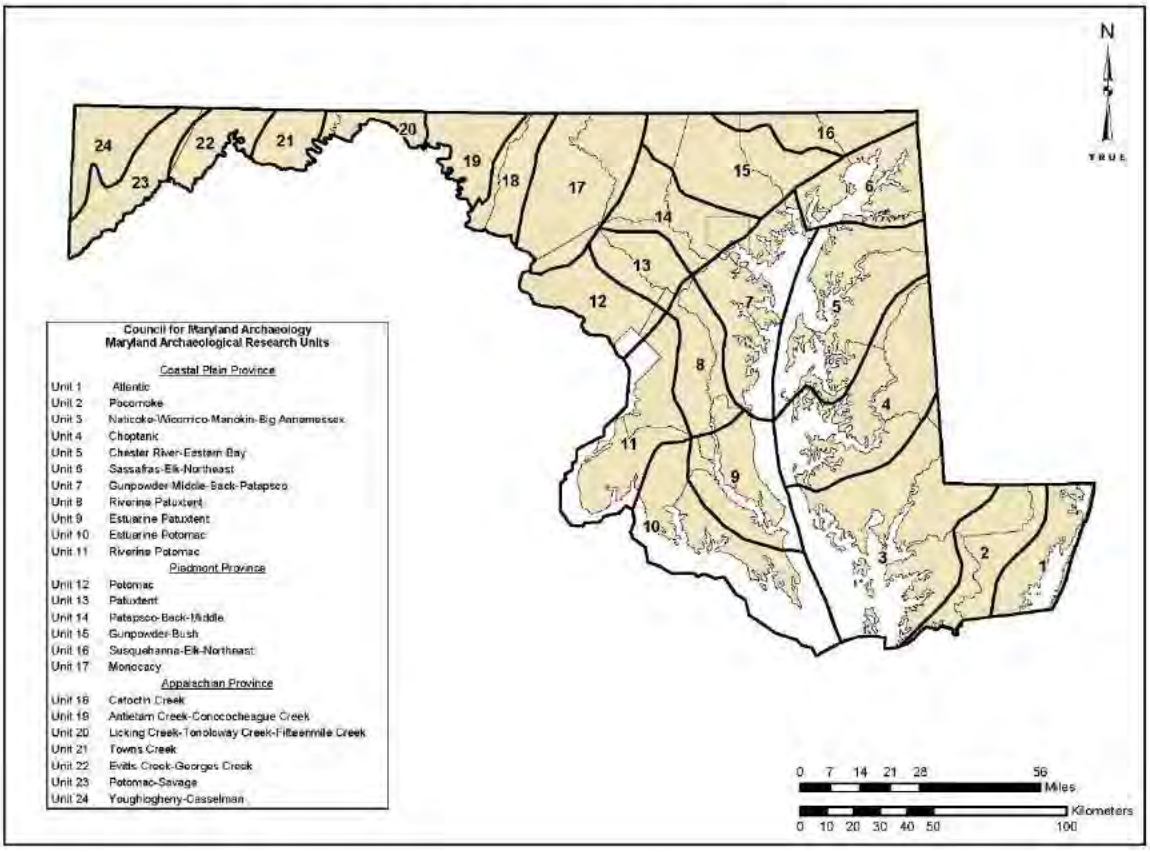
The Archaeological Study Area is in the Atlantic Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. The limited topography of Atlantic Coastal Plain formed during the Pleistocene Epoch as a result of sea level changes associated with repeated cycles of glacial melting and formation and the associated uplift of the underlying landscape. This process resulted in a series of stepped landforms of low relief that formed from a succession of ancient shorelines. The higher, older plains are located to the west of the Chesapeake Bay, while the lower younger plains are located to the east. The Atlantic Coastal Plain is generally underlain by unconsolidated gravel, sand, silt, and clay that overlay the rocks composing the eastern Piedmont Physiographic Province. These two provinces meet along an irregular line of contact known as the Fall Line located west of the Archaeological Study Area. Beginning at the Fall Line, the sediments of the Coastal Plain dip eastward and thicken to more than 8,000 feet (2438 meters) at the Atlantic Coast. The age of the sediments ranges from the Triassic to Quaternary periods.

Within Maryland the Coastal Plain is divided into a western and eastern section separated by the Chesapeake Bay, which formed in the drowned Susquehanna River Valley as sea levels rose during the Holocene. The western section of the Archaeological Study Area in Anne Arundel County is located within the Crownsville Upland District and Annapolis Estuaries and Lowland District of the Western Shore Coastal Plain Province. The Crownsville Uplands consist of flat to rolling dissected uplands. The Annapolis Estuaries and Lowlands section consists of low fluvial and estuarine terraces, beaches, and drowned river mouths that fringe the uplands along the tidal rivers and western shore of Chesapeake Bay. East of the Chesapeake Bay the Archaeological Study Area within Queen Anne's County is located within the St. Michaels Lowland District of the Eastern Shore Coastal Plain Province. The St. Michaels Lowlands consist of very low relief landforms within coastal lowlands and include salt marshes and low estuarine terraces (Reger and Cleaves 2008).

The Archaeological Study Area is located within two Maryland Archaeological Research Units (**Figure 2-1**). The western section in Anne Arundel County is in Unit 7 (Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magothy-Severn-South-Rhode-West Drainages). The eastern section within Queen Anne's County is in Unit 5 (Chester River-Eastern Bay Drainages).

The Western Shore portion of the Archaeological Study Area is within the Severn Watershed and the Magothy Watershed and crosses or includes portions of Mill Creek, Whitehall Creek, Meredith Creek, and Mezick Pond within the Severn Watershed. The shorelines of the Severn River within the Archaeological Study Area range from low escarpments to steep cliffs (Maryland Department of Environment 2006). The small portion of the Archaeological Study Area within the Magothy Watershed includes the headwaters of the Little Magothy River and Cat Branch (Maryland Department of Environment 2023). The Eastern Shore portion of the Archaeological Study Area is associated with five watersheds: Kent Island Bay, Kent Narrows, Eastern Bay, Lower Chester River, and Wye River. The Archaeological Study Area crosses or includes portions of Marshy Creek and Prospect Bay in the Kent Narrows Watershed, Thompson and Cox Creeks within the Eastern Bay and the headwaters of the Wye River within the Wye River Watershed (Maryland Dept. of Environment 2023).

Figure 2-1: Maryland Archaeological Research Units Map



2.3 Soils

The Archaeological Study Area located in Anne Arundel County on the Western Shore is within two soil associations. The Monmouth-Collington association extends from the Severn River to the east of Mill Creek near the headwaters of Whitehall Creek. Soils within this association are located in the nearly level

to steeply sloped dissected uplands containing well-drained sandy to loamy soils developed from glauconite eolian and fluviomarine sediments. The eastern portion of the Archaeological Study Area extending from Mill Creek to the Chesapeake Bay contains soils within the Elkton-Othello-Mattapex association. The Elkton-Othello-Mattapex soils consist of poorly drained and moderately well drained loamy soils found in the level lowland portion of the Archaeological Study Area (Kirby and Matthews 1973).

The Archaeological Study Area located on the Eastern Shore in Queen Anne's County crosses four soil associations. The Inglesode-Pineyneck-Unicorn association consists of well drained soils located on uplands, side slopes, and ancient alluvial terraces formed in stratified sediments. Within the Eastern Shore Archaeological Study Area this association is located along the west shoreline of Kent Island and the left bank of the Lower Chester River between Grasonville and Queenstown. The Matapeake-Mattapex-Nassawango association consists of well-drained to moderately well-drained silt loams with a sandy substratum. This association is located surrounding the banks and heads of Thompson and Cox Creeks on Kent Island. The Whitemarsh-Hurlock-Carmichael association is located in the western portion of Kent Island and along the US Route 50/301 corridor between Grasonville and Queenstown. This soil association consists of poorly drained sandy loam, silt loam and loam surface soils underlain by sandy to loam subsoils on nearly level or gently sloping uplands. A distinctive characteristic of the Whitemarsh-Hurlock-Carmichael association is the formation of poorly drained circular depressions on broad interfluves referred to as Delmarva bays. The Honga-Bestpitch association consists of very poorly drained soils formed in organic deposits over mineral material in tidal marshes, tidally influenced floodplains and adjacent side slopes. The Honga-Bestpitch association soils are located on the west and east banks of the Kent Narrows (Shields and Davis 2002).

2.4 Paleoenvironment

The earliest evidence of human occupation in the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain begins during the Late Pleistocene near the end of the Last Glacial Maximum (21,000 to 14,000 years ago). Although the Archaeological Study Area was not glaciated, a tundra forest mosaic existed within the Archaeological Study Area during this period consisting of spruce stands intermingled with dwarf birch (Watts 1979). Carbone (1976) suggests a more mosaic pattern of vegetation complexes existed at the end of the Pleistocene. Carbone's model postulates the landscape contained microenvironmental niches, small areas of boreal vegetation interspersed with communities of more southern plant associations. As the climate became warmer following the retreat of the Wisconsin glaciation, fir, pine, and alder migrated into the Archaeological Study Area from the south. Birches were present by 13,000 years ago, and hemlock and chestnut appeared circa 8,000 years ago (Watts 1979) as Holocene conditions stabilized and more closely conformed to current Holocene environmental conditions.

One of the most significant changes to the Archaeological Study Area at the end of the Pleistocene era which greatly influenced subsequent cultural activity in the region is the rise of sea level. As the ice sheets receded and melted, large volumes of water were released, raising global sea levels. As sea levels rose the broad coastal river valley of the ancestral Susquehanna River and its tributaries became inundated with salt water and evolved into the Chesapeake Bay tidal estuary. It is estimated that the Chesapeake Bay was not fully formed to its current configuration until approximately 3,000 years ago. Any evidence of exploitation of the early riverine and the developing estuarine environment associated with the Susquehanna River Valley is inundated under the waters of the Chesapeake Bay (Wesler et al. 1981b).

Another environmental factor associated with identifying late Pleistocene to early Holocene cultural activity within the Archaeological Study Area is the presence of a surface layer of loess deposits along Chesapeake Bay. This loess layer varies in depth and can be as thick as 3.28 feet (1 meter) along the Bay shoreline and uplands (Lowery et al. 2010). The deposits were carried by wind action from ancestral Susquehanna River silts (Foss et al. 1978) associated with the Younger Dryas Chronozone, a dramatic dry cooling period which led to a return to near-glacial conditions (Meltzer and Holliday 2010). The presence of the aeolian deposits within the Archaeological Study Area indicates potential for deeply buried cultural deposits and precontact living surfaces.

3 Regional History

3.1 Precontact Context

The following precontact context was compiled by Cox et al. (2007) and Emory et al. (2015) as a cultural precontact context for the Middle Chesapeake and Western Shore of Maryland and is presented with additional contributions by the authors to address the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Precontact human occupation in Maryland and the broader Mid-Atlantic region is divided into three chronological periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland. The Archaic and Woodland periods are sub-divided into three sub-periods designated as Early, Middle, and Late. The chronological periods are based on the results of archaeological research by scholars within the Mid-Atlantic region. The exact dates applied and accepted for each period are subject to some debate as research develops, but the framework of the chronology is widely accepted as being reflective of the cultural periods and transition from the earliest nomadic hunter-gatherers to sedentary villagers prior to European contact in the region (Custer 2001).

3.1.1 Paleoindian (Prior to 8000 BC)

During the latter part of the last glacial period, known as the Wisconsin, ending about 14,000 BC, most of northern North America was deeply buried beneath thick sheets of glacial ice. The vast amounts of water contained in these continental glaciers lowered ocean levels by as much as 426 feet (130 meters). Large expanses of the now submerged continental shelf were exposed with dry land extending for many kilometers beyond the present shorelines. The glaciers did not flow as far south as present-day Maryland, and the Chesapeake Bay existed only as the broad river valley of the ancestral Susquehanna River.

Glacial recession 11,000 years ago (circa 9,000 BC) raised the sea level and inundated the ancestral Susquehanna Valley. By 9,000 years ago (circa 7,000 BC) the rising waters flooded the lower portion of the valley. By 5,000 years ago, the valley was inundated with water as far north as Annapolis, Maryland. By 3,000 years ago, the Chesapeake Bay and the lower portion of the Potomac River had reached their present limits and modern climactic and biotic regimes began to develop to their present state. Oysters and a variety of benthic and pelagic fishes occupied newly created niches creating one of the richest estuarine environments in the world. Oak and hickory boreal forests covered the region, and swamps, marshes, and streams formed in the hinterlands and along the coasts (Carbone 1976; Lippson 1973; Schubel 1981).

Paleoindian people occupied a broad range of upland and lowland settings, invariably close to a water source (Custer 1989; Dent 1995). Paleoindian tools, dating between 13,000 and 7,500 BC, have been recovered in Maryland along the Chesapeake Bay (Sarudy et al. 2001). Avocational collectors and professional archaeologists have also found tools in redeposited contexts, often associated with multicomponent sites on floodplains (Brown 1979).

Diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts include the fluted, lanceolate Clovis point, manufactured from a wide variety of cryptocrystalline lithic material such as jasper, chalcedony, and chert. Following excavations at the Flint Run Paleoindian complex in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, William Gardner posited that quarry locations largely determined Paleoindian patterns of settlement. Gardner (1989) identified five

types of sites: the quarry, the reduction station, the base camp, the maintenance camp, and the non-quarry associated base camp. According to Gardner's model, sites occurred with decreasing frequency the further from quarry sites (Goode et al. 2004). Researchers, analyzing site distribution patterns, note that Paleoindian sites in the Piedmont uplands in Maryland, southeast Pennsylvania and northwest Delaware tend to be found in the vicinity of poorly drained floodplains, interior lowland swamps, and upland springhead bogs (Custer and Wallace 1982). Paleoindian sites in the region are typically small and represent foray areas from quarries that are part of the Delaware Chalcedony Complex (Walker and Andrews 2006). Some researchers (e.g., Steponaitis 1980; Barber 2003; Lowery 2003) contend that the geology of Coastal Plain lithic deposits may have allowed for less emphasis on the proximity to cryptocrystalline quarries than in regions to the west and north (Hornum et al. 2011).

The Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration (SHA) excavated a Paleoindian component in Anne Arundel County at the stratified Higgins site (Ebright 1992). The site is located along a small drainage that appears to have shifted its course and overflowed its banks many times. Waterborne silts and drifting dunes covered the Paleoindian component. The Higgins site is exceptional in its preservation of the Paleoindian and Early Archaic components. The Clovis point fragments recovered from the site were made from locally available quartz (Lowery 2003).

3.1.2 Early Archaic (8000 BC–6500 BC)

The Early Archaic period is marked by gradually rising temperatures and sea levels. Social organization and subsistence patterns appear to have changed little among inhabitants of the upper Chesapeake from the Paleoindian to Early Archaic period, although there appears to have been increasing reliance on locally available quartz and quartzite for tool manufacture. Early Archaic peoples began producing notched and stemmed base points, rather than the fluted points associated with the Paleoindians (Sarudy et al. 2001). Subsistence strategies gradually changed toward the end of the period to include exploitation of the wide variety of nuts, acorns, and tuberous plants made available by the warming climate (Dent 1995).

Exploitation of rhyolite, a lithic resource of the Blue Ridge physiographic province, is first seen in the Early Archaic period. Additions to the Early Archaic toolkit include ground stone tools and chipped stone axes (Dent 1995, Gardner 1989). Diagnostic artifacts of the Early Archaic period include corner-notched points (Amos, Kirk, Charleston, Palmer), side-notched points (Kessel, Hardaway, Warren).

Early Archaic sites are more numerous relative to Paleoindian sites. Paleoindian sites along the ancestral Susquehanna River and its tributaries would have long been submerged by the rising sea levels and this may account for some of the disparity of site representation in the archaeological record (Hornum et al. 2011).

3.1.3 Middle Archaic (6500 BC–3000 BC)

During the Middle Archaic period environmental fluctuations diminished, with the climate warming to an average temperature closer to that of the present day. In response to the more favorable environmental conditions and diversification of the resource base, regional populations expanded over a larger geographic area. During the Middle Archaic, the environment eventually reached modern conditions. Megafauna was gradually replaced by deer, elk, and moose (Sarudy et al. 2001). Middle Archaic tool kits continued to resemble those of previous periods, with several types of ground-stone

tools added for processing an expanded resource base. A variety of grinding tools found on Middle Archaic sites, such as mortars and pestles, indicate the increased reliance on plants in the diet. The Higgins Site produced fragments of mortars and pestles within its Middle Archaic component (Ebright 1992). Diagnostic artifacts of the Middle Archaic include bifurcate forms including MacCorkle, St. Albans, and LeCroy and basal notch forms such as Stanly and Neville.

Custer and Wallace's analysis of archaeological site distributions (1982) suggests that Middle Archaic sites are located on upland slopes and adjacent to ephemeral streams and springs and on toe slopes that extend into swampy floodplains.

3.1.4 Late Archaic (3000 BC–1000 BC)

By the Late Archaic period, the forests along the Chesapeake Bay were primarily deciduous. The rich plant and animal life provided a wide array of foods and raw materials. Expanding Late Archaic communities took advantage of this great abundance, as evidenced by increases in both the number and size of Late Archaic sites from previous periods. At the end of the period the deciduous forests were widespread and less diverse, leading to a decrease in the heterogeneity and richness of terrestrial resources. With the encroachment of brackish water into inland bays and waterways, and the stabilization of sea level during this period, the estuarine species such as shellfish became more widely established and accessible to human occupants of the area. The dominance of deciduous forests and the stabilization of sea level may have caused a shift from interior wetlands to riverine and estuarine environments. Estuaries provided numerous locations for habitation where resources were close, plentiful, and diverse (Custer 1989). It was during the Late Archaic that groups developed more complex technologies (e.g., canoes, fish weirs, and nets), and adopted more sedentary lifestyles in large, semi-permanent base camps along the Bay and its major tributaries, with seasonal camps and resource procurement sites in the interior uplands (Steponaitis 1980; Mouer 1991). The earliest shell midden sites in the upper Chesapeake appear during the Late Archaic and continue through the Woodland period (Hornum et al. 2011).

Greater social complexity, more rapid change, or a combination of both are suggested for the profusion of projectile point styles—mostly stemmed—that archaeologists have identified and attributed to the Late Archaic. These styles include Brewerton corner- and side-notched points, Otter Creek points, Poplar Island points, and Bare Island/Holmes, Vernon, and Orient Fishtail points (Custer 1989).

The latter portion of the Late Archaic was marked by the appearance of the Broadspear Tradition (Susquehanna, Savannah River, Koens-Crispin, and Perkiomen points) and the possible disappearance of smaller stemmed and notched points (Halifax, Bare Island/Holmes, Brewerton) coincides with the full development of the Bay and its tributaries, larger and more sedentary settlements along the major waterways, and the adoption of steatite vessels (Dent 1995; Mouer 1991). This long-established pattern is being refined as scholars more intensively investigate Late Archaic sites (e.g., Levine 2004).

The expanding waters of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributary rivers, creeks, marshes, and swamps provided an extensive network for travel and communication. Overland travel along the coast became more difficult as the shoreline became deeply etched by interior streams and inundated tidal creeks (Mouer 1991). The waterways served as both transportation corridor and as a source of food. They may also have served as boundaries between Native American groups and the corridors along which migrating and warring groups traveled. Exotic lithic materials occur on Late Archaic period sites:

metarhyolites from the Blue Ridge Province of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia; argillite from the lower Hudson Valley and southeastern Pennsylvania; and cherts and jasper from Maryland's Eastern Shore and southeastern Pennsylvania (Custer 1989). Steatite, or soapstone, occurs in Maryland's Piedmont.

3.1.5 Early Woodland (1000 BC–500 BC)

The Early Woodland period is characterized by a continuation of many of the subsistence and settlement patterns established in the Late Archaic (Gardner 1982; Mouer 1991). There appears to have been a pronounced decline in trade and exchange networks with fewer exotic materials being found on sites of this period relative to the earlier period, although Ohio cherts appear on Early and Middle Woodland sites in the region. Shellfish, migratory waterfowl, anadromous and catadromous fish, and other marine and estuarine species were procured from the waters of the Chesapeake Bay. Faunal and floral remains found at sites indicate a high reliance on woodland animals, nuts, and seeds. The present vegetation patterns of the region, with tulip poplar and sweet gum in the lowlands, and oak, hickory, chestnut, and pine found in the uplands, were established by this time. Early Woodland people made extensive use of these resources. Underground storage facilities, grinding tools, and faunal remains often are found on Early Woodland sites (Dent 1995; Gardner 1982).

The Early Woodland period is marked by the development of ceramics. Marcey Creek ceramics are molded (as opposed to coiled) and they are tempered with crushed steatite. Pot forms imitate steatite vessel forms of the terminal Late Archaic. Examples of Marcey Creek ceramics are found on sites throughout the Coastal Plain and Piedmont provinces of Maryland and Virginia, with some occurring in New York State. Projectile points of this phase are the Holmes/Bare Island, Claggett, Dry Brook, and Orient Fishtail points, all of which made their first appearance in the terminal Late Archaic.

Wright (1973) and Custer (1984, 1989) postulate a continuation of Late Archaic settlement and subsistence patterns into the Early Woodland. Local populations formed macrobands and occupied seasonal semi–sedentary base camps. At other times of the year, they split into microbands and occupied short–term task specific and seasonal camps. With the development of food preservation techniques, such as underground storage, larger populations could be supported in smaller areas. Food storage reduced the need for seasonal migration. It also required a degree of sedentism to maintain access to, and control over, stored foods. Base camps appear in the Chesapeake Bay along the major river drainages.

A shift in trade networks is seen with the acquisition of exotic materials and tools: chert from New York, Canada, Indiana, Ohio, and Tennessee; copper from the Great Lakes region; and Adena or Adena-like goods similar to those found in Ohio. The latter examples are found almost exclusively at mortuary sites, indicating a complex Adena-like mortuary practice. The West River site in southern Anne Arundel County is one of the better-documented Adena sites on Maryland's Western Shore (Ford 1976), but evidence of Adena occupation and mortuary rites is much more extensive on the Delmarva peninsula (Custer 1989).

3.1.6 Middle Woodland (500 BC–AD 1000)

Changes in subsistence and material cultural distinguish the Middle Woodland period in the Middle Atlantic region from earlier periods, particularly in coastal areas where the Bay offered rich and predictable food in the forms of pelagic fish and shellfish. Archaeologists divide the Middle Woodland

into two phases: Popes Creek (500 BC–AD 200) and Selby Bay (AD 200–1000), each characterized by distinctive ceramic wares and projectile point types.

Popes Creek phase sites are defined by net impressed ceramics that have a medium to coarse sand temper comprising 50 to 75 percent of the paste. The vessels are coil constructed, in the form of wide-mouthed jars, with conical or semi-conical bases. Interiors are scraped and exterior finishes are net impressed. Rims are decorated with incised horizontal lines, often with finger-smoothed and incised chevron patterns. Popes Creek ceramics are rarely cord marked. Rossville projectile points occur in deposits with Popes Creek ceramics. They occur on sites from southern New England to the Chesapeake Bay. The Popes Creek tool assemblage includes bone awls, knives, grinding stones, mortars, axes, choppers, and hammer stones of local lithic material. Popes Creek ceramics are found throughout the Coastal Plain on the Western Shore of the Chesapeake but are only rarely found in the Piedmont and Blue Ridge regions of Maryland.

The Selby Bay phase chronologically follows the Popes Creek phase and is defined by Mockley cord-marked and net-impressed ceramic wares, and exotic lithic tools (Dent 1995). Mockley ceramics are tempered with coarse crushed shell, comprising about 20 to 30 percent of the paste. The vessels are thick-walled and coil constructed, medium to large in size, with rounded or semi-conical bases. Vessels from the beginning of the period are predominantly cord-marked. Net-impressed treatments, both plain and crumpled, appear to have gradually supplanted cord marking. Vessel rims are often undecorated with some vessels having their exterior surfaces smoothed just below the rim. The smoothed necks commonly are decorated with incised cross-hatching, diamonds, chevrons, or parallel lines, with occasional punctates. Mockley pottery is found on sites in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont regions of Maryland. Mockley ceramic wares have also been recovered on sites from New York to North Carolina. On Maryland's Western Shore they occur in association with Selby Bay bifaces—made from non-local rhyolite, argillite, and jasper—and elliptical two-holed gorgets, hematite squares, grinding stones, bifacially retouched flakes, and worked bone.

The Popes Creek phase may represent local development, with an intensification of the subsistence patterns established during the Early Woodland. Large semi-permanent macroband sites are located along the upper portions of major river drainages, with associated satellite procurement stations located strategically near the base camp sites. The role of fishing in support of this pattern awaits fuller exploration, but Lutins (1992) has suggested that the use of fish weirs may have had a profound influence on precontact settlement patterning, at least since the Late Archaic period, through the Eastern United States. This technology, although especially well-suited to seasonal harvests of anadromous fish, also would have effectively harvested catadromous fish runs and non-seasonal movements of a wide range of pelagic fishes. The increased focus on riverine systems during the Marcey Creek Phase of the Early Woodland already has been noted above, and that may have marked a continuing pattern of intensive fish harvesting into the Middle Woodland period. However, precontact fish weirs have not been documented in coastal Maryland, and Guzy (1999, 2001) characterizes many of the surviving stone fish weirs of the non-tidal Potomac River and the Monocacy River as being historic extending from the colonial and early twentieth century.

Typical projectile points of the Middle Woodland Period include the Calvert and Rossville styles, but the temporal placement of these small to medium-sized tools with contracting to straight stems remains far from certain, and it is unclear whether Calvert points represent a definable type or a simple hafted knife broadly distributed chronologically. Selby Bay points—medium to large broad, thin blades with

broad, straight stems, commonly found in association with Mockley pottery—are more distinctly late Middle Woodland (Dent 1995).

There is a discontinuity between the lithic assemblages of the Popes Creek and Selby Bay phases. Popes Creek tools generally were made from locally available quartz and quartzite. Selby Bay phase lithic assemblages are entirely different, dominated by exotic non-local lithic materials: jasper from Pennsylvania, rhyolite from the Blue Ridge Province of Maryland and Pennsylvania, argillite from the northeast, and cherts from New York and Ohio. Luckenbach et al. (1987) suggest that there was a greater affinity of Selby Bay phase peoples with populations to the north, if not migration into the Maryland Coastal Plain Province from the north. Custer (1986) hypothesized that this settlement reorganization may have culminated in the establishment of small chiefdoms during the Late Woodland period.

3.1.7 Late Woodland (AD 1000–1600)

The first true signs of horticulture in the Middle Atlantic region mark the beginning of the Late Woodland Period (ca. AD 1000). The period ends with sustained European contact in the seventeenth century (after AD 1600). Horticulture was widely and rapidly adopted throughout the northeastern United States at this time and may have been introduced by cultures west of the Chesapeake Bay region. The environment remained essentially the same and local peoples continued gathering plants, hunting, fishing, and oyster harvesting. Horticultural villages on floodplains were the primary occupational sites. Townsend/Rappahannock and Potomac Creek ceramic wares dominate the pottery assemblages of the Late Woodland along shores of the Chesapeake.

Griffith (1982) defined eight varieties of Townsend/Rappahannock Incised pottery, based on decorative treatment. Motifs include horizontal bands, zigzags, and squares or triangles, occasionally filled in with incised lines. Generally, the more complex geometric forms occurred during the period between AD 900 and AD 1300. Fabric impressions on Rappahannock wares typically are clear and not over-stamped. Some vessels have pseudo-cord impression patterns at the rim. Potomac Creek ceramics were restricted to the Western Shore Coastal Plain. Potomac Creek surface treatments include cord-marked exteriors from the base to the rim. Projectile points associated with the Townsend/Rappahannock and Potomac Creek ceramic wares include Jack's Reef points—found throughout Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Michigan, and Ontario—and Late Woodland Triangular point forms—which are ubiquitous throughout Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Ontario, and into New England. Other Late Woodland artifacts include bone awls, obtuse angle pipes, grinding stones, and pitted stones (Dent 1995).

Custer (1984) suggests that a vast change occurred in the settlement and subsistence patterns during the Late Woodland, which led him to distinguish between the Woodland I (Late Archaic through early Middle Woodland) and Woodland II (late Middle Woodland and Late Woodland) cultural periods, an approach not widely used in Maryland. Prior to AD 1000, settlement and subsistence patterns centered around intensive gathering and hunting with some use of cultigens. Groups followed seasonal rounds, moving from base camp to base camp, with occasional forays to task specific sites to procure shellfish, waterfowl, and other resources.

Increased reliance on cultigens lessened the need for satellite camps, and this shift is reflected in the archaeological record. Base camp functions changed as those camps became village sites devoted to the production, storage, and protection of food. The need for cropland also required a shift away from

coastal areas to fertile floodplains. Horticulture in the Bay region became important sometime around AD 1000, during the early Late Woodland. Smaller villages and isolated household sites—or clusters—surrounded larger settlements (Dent 1995).

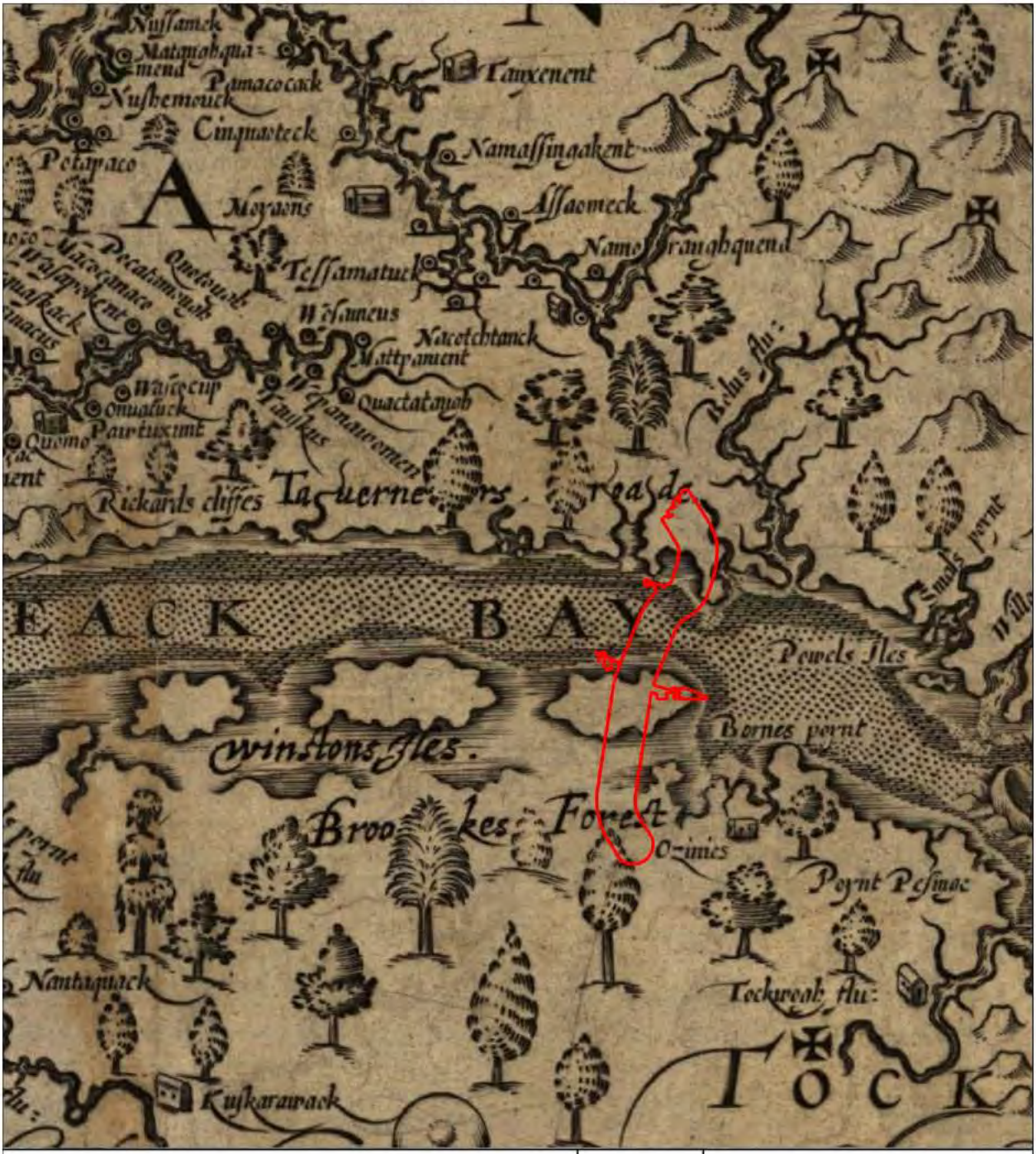
3.2 Historic Context

3.2.1 Contact and Early Settlement (1608–1680)

The earliest documented European exploration of the Chesapeake Bay region may have occurred as early as the late sixteenth century when Spanish explorer Vincente Gonzales entered the Bay in 1588 (Stephenson et al. 1963). Sustained European contact with the indigenous people of the Chesapeake Bay Region began in 1607 with the establishment of Jamestown in Virginia and John Smith's two survey expeditions of Chesapeake Bay in 1608 (**Figure 3-1**). During his first expedition Smith documented the lower Eastern Shore and Western Shore of the Bay as far north as the Patapsco River including the coastline of Anne Arundel County and the mouths of the South and Magothy Rivers. During his second expedition Smith documented the Upper Bay and recorded a Native American village town labelled "Ozinies" in the vicinity of the Chester River in Queen Anne's County. Later maps of the Chester River depict a Wicomese village town to the south of Smith's Ozinies settlement (Papenfuse and Coale 1982). The Wicomese have been historically documented as trading with English settlers on Kent Island in the seventeenth century, but it remains unclear if the Wicomese and Ozinies are the same group or represent two separate groups (Lowery 1992). This ambiguity is not uncommon during the early contact period and serves as one example of some limitations of interpreting contemporary written accounts of the early interactions between European and Native people. Kraft (1989) and Wilke and Thompson (1977) elaborate on the challenges presented in interpreting sources which often involve multiple European cultural linguistic groups interacting with equally diverse Native cultural linguistic groups.

By the seventeenth century the Chesapeake Bay region of Maryland was occupied by numerous Algonquian-speaking cultural groups on both the Western and Eastern Shore (Stephenson et al. 1963). An Iroquoian-speaking cultural group known historically as the Susquehannock, had recently migrated from the north into the lower Susquehanna River Valley near the head of Chesapeake Bay. During the seventeenth century the Susquehannock aggressively controlled access and settlement in the Upper Chesapeake Bay and lower Susquehanna River to maintain a portion of the lucrative North American fur trade (Wilke and Thompson 1977; Hornum et al. 2011).

Figure 3-1: Approximate Location of the Architectural Study Area Depicted on the 1624 *Map of Virginia* (Smith and Hole 1624)



Although small numbers of individuals and tribal communities existed well past the eighteenth century, the Native American population of the Chesapeake region had declined sharply by the end of the seventeenth century. A combination of intertribal and European conflicts, deadly epidemics, and the loss of their land base through treaties and purchases created an extensive outmigration for many of the survivors of the conflicts and diseases. The fur trade reached its peak by the 1640s and as it began to wane Europeans increasingly focused on acquiring land for settlement (Rountree and Davidson 1997).

The first English settlement in Maryland was led by William Claiborne the Secretary of State of colonial Virginia in 1625. Claiborne established a trading post on Garrett Island near the mouth of the Susquehanna River but later established a more permanent trading post on Kent Island in 1629. The Kent Island trading post provided a foothold, albeit temporarily, for the Virginia colony to participate in the fur-trade of the sixteenth century (Lowery 1992, 1995).

On June 30, 1632, Charles I granted Cecilius (Cecil) Calvert a charter for the province of Maryland (Emory 1981; Semmes 1937). The new colony was established north of the Virginia Colony to compete with Dutch settlements further north along the Delaware and Hudson Rivers. The Maryland charter included all lands on either side of the Chesapeake Bay north of the mouth of the Potomac River including Claiborne's trading post on Kent Island. Claiborne challenged the Calvert propriety of Kent Island and a protracted struggle ensued for control of the island. The dispute for Kent Island between Calvert and Claiborne temporarily ended in February 1638 when Cecil Calvert captured the island by armed force. Claiborne would regain control in 1644 when the political and religious turmoil of England's Civil War evolved in colonial Maryland to the events known as Ingle's Rebellion or the Plundering Time. For a brief three-year period, Claiborne would again control the settlement until Calvert was able to regain control of Maryland and the island in 1647 (McIlvenna 2020; Riordan 2004; Ward 2002). However, the proprietorship of Kent Island was not legally ended until 1658 when an agreement was signed in London which recognized the island as part of Lord Baltimore's Maryland holdings (Shellenhamer et al. 2016; Wesler et al. 1981b).

In March of 1634, a group of colonists under the authority of Cecil Calvert established St. Mary's City in southern Maryland. Settlement within Anne Arundel County began in 1649 when a group of 300 religious dissenters from Virginia settled Providence on the shore of the Severn River (Cox et al. 2007). In 1652 the Susquehannock signed a treaty with the colony of Maryland which provided the English with control of lands from the Choptank River to the Elk River along the Eastern Shore and from the Patuxent River to Garrett Island on the Western Shore effectively securing the Bay region for English settlement (Lowery 1992).

Initial colonial settlements in Anne Arundel and Queen Anne's Counties during the middle seventeenth century were largely dispersed along the banks of the navigable waterways, which were the primary corridors of transportation and commerce (Ward 2002; Cox et al. 2007; Wesler et al. 1981b). Agricultural pursuits followed the model established in Virginia, which was centered around the production of tobacco as an export crop. The production of tobacco was labor intensive and plantation owners relied on low-cost labor from indentured Europeans and later more heavily on enslaved Africans. So singular was the focus on tobacco production that to a degree it inhibited the establishment of towns (Wesler et al. 1981b).

3.2.2 Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680–1815)

By 1690, to address population growth and political boundaries, Maryland's provincial government established a system of counties across the Chesapeake region. Anne Arundel County was organized in 1650 and by 1694 had become the most heavily populated county in the colony. During this period of growth, the seat of government for the colony was moved from St. Mary's City to Annapolis in 1695.

By the beginning of the eighteenth century the most densely populated areas in Queen Anne's County were still somewhat restricted to the vicinity of Kent Island, though settlements also gradually began to appear along the banks of the Wye River and Chester River. Queen Anne's County was organized in 1706 from land appropriated from Dorchester, Kent, and Talbot Counties (Wesler et al. 1981b). The populations of both Anne Arundel and Queen Anne's Counties grew during the eighteenth century and gradually shifted toward the interior away from the shorelines (**Figure 3-2**). Agricultural production became more diversified, with cash crops such as wheat and grains, replacing some of the dependence on the tobacco industry (Ward 2002; Wesler et al. 1981b). Leading up to the Revolutionary War, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina jointly agreed not to export tobacco to England (Shellenhamer et al. 2016).

When the Revolutionary War began, Maryland mustered troops predominantly from landless farmers and the labor class (MacMaster and Hiebert 1976). During the war, British forces entered the Chesapeake Bay to transport troops to northern locations and raided the local farms for food and supplies. Following the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, Marylanders shifted their focus back to domestic affairs. The capital of the United States was relocated to the District of Columbia. The establishment of the capital spurred regional growth and development within Anne Arundel County. Queen Anne's County remained largely rural and agriculturally based (Chapelle et al. 1986).

The War of 1812 once again found the United States in military conflict with England. Prior to open conflict, English naval forces had been raiding American ships and pressing American sailors into service in the English war with France. In 1807 the British warship *HMS Leopard* attacked an American frigate, the *USS Chesapeake,* killing three crew members and pressing several into service (Chapelle et al. 1986). Known as the Chesapeake – Leopard Affair, the event spawned public outrage from the American people, and Congress imposed an embargo to stop all trade with England (Chapelle et al. 1986). President James Madison declared war in June 1812. American militias provided local defenses against invasion. British forces succeeded in blockading the Chesapeake Bay. On August 5, 1813, approximately 2,000 British troops landed on Kent Island in the Chesapeake Bay. The village of Queenstown fell to the British advance, with the Queen Anne's militia providing limited resistance to the British advance to Queenstown (Emory 1981). Following the burning of Washington, DC, British forces attempted to take Fort McHenry in Baltimore, but were unsuccessful. The war ended in December 1814, with the signing of the Treaty of Ghent, but given the limits of communication during the time, isolated engagements between American and British forces continued into the spring of 1815 (Shellenhamer et al. 2016).

3.2.3 Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815–1870)

Much of Anne Arundel and Queens Anne's Counties remained rural and agriculturally based throughout the nineteenth century (**Figure 3-3** to **Figure 3-5**). Transportation improvements expanded the economic base within both counties. Spurred by improved road networks and the rise of both rail and steamboat transportation, local agricultural exports were sent to larger growing markets in Baltimore,

Washington DC, and Philadelphia and further reduced the significance of tobacco production to the agricultural base (Wesler et al. 1981b).

As a result of improvements in canning and refrigeration in the mid-nineteenth century, residents in both counties became involved with the intense harvest and exploitation of the Chesapeake Bay's resources. As harvesting and processing of oysters and crabs from the Bay became prominent, a significant regional industry developed around the Bay's bounty that included the building and repairing of boats, maintaining wharfs, and methods of transportation to markets (Cox et al. 2007, Wesler et al. 1981b).

In 1845, the United States Naval Academy (the Academy) was founded on the site of Fort Severn in Annapolis to recruit, educate, and train prospective junior officer candidates (midshipmen) for service as officers in the US Navy. The proximity to the Capitol affording oversight by the Secretary of Navy, the federal government ownership of the land, and the small-town atmosphere of Annapolis, which was thought to reduce the temptations and distractions for the midshipmen, were among the factors contributing to the selection of the Academy's location. However as to the latter, over-consumption in the taverns of Annapolis was the leading cause of most of the first dismissals (Chevers 2002).

The Academy was temporarily moved to Newport, Rhode Island, for the duration of the Civil War because of the possibility that Maryland might secede from the Union. During the war, the Academy grounds were used to land federal troops and supplies to secure Maryland and protect Washington, DC (Chevers 2002).

Maryland's sympathies during the Civil War were divided and, although Maryland did not secede, the Union Army's presence was maintained throughout the war (Newman 1977). By November 1863, approximately 18,000 Maryland men fought for the south, while close to 53,000 fought with the Union (Chapelle et al. 1986). Many battles, skirmishes, and raids occurred throughout Maryland during the Civil War, but no major confrontations took place within Anne Arundel or Queen Ann 's Counties. The Emancipation Proclamation, issued in 1863, did not apply to the enslaved population in Union states, but a state constitutional convention in 1864 freed Maryland's enslaved population and over 90,000 enslaved individuals were emancipated (Chapelle et al. 1986:168). After the war ended and, as a result of emancipation, many more farms in the two counties shifted away from labor-intensive tobacco crops to wheat, corn, and fruit.

Figure 3-2: Location of Study Areas Depicted on 1795 *Map of the State of Maryland* (Griffith 1795)

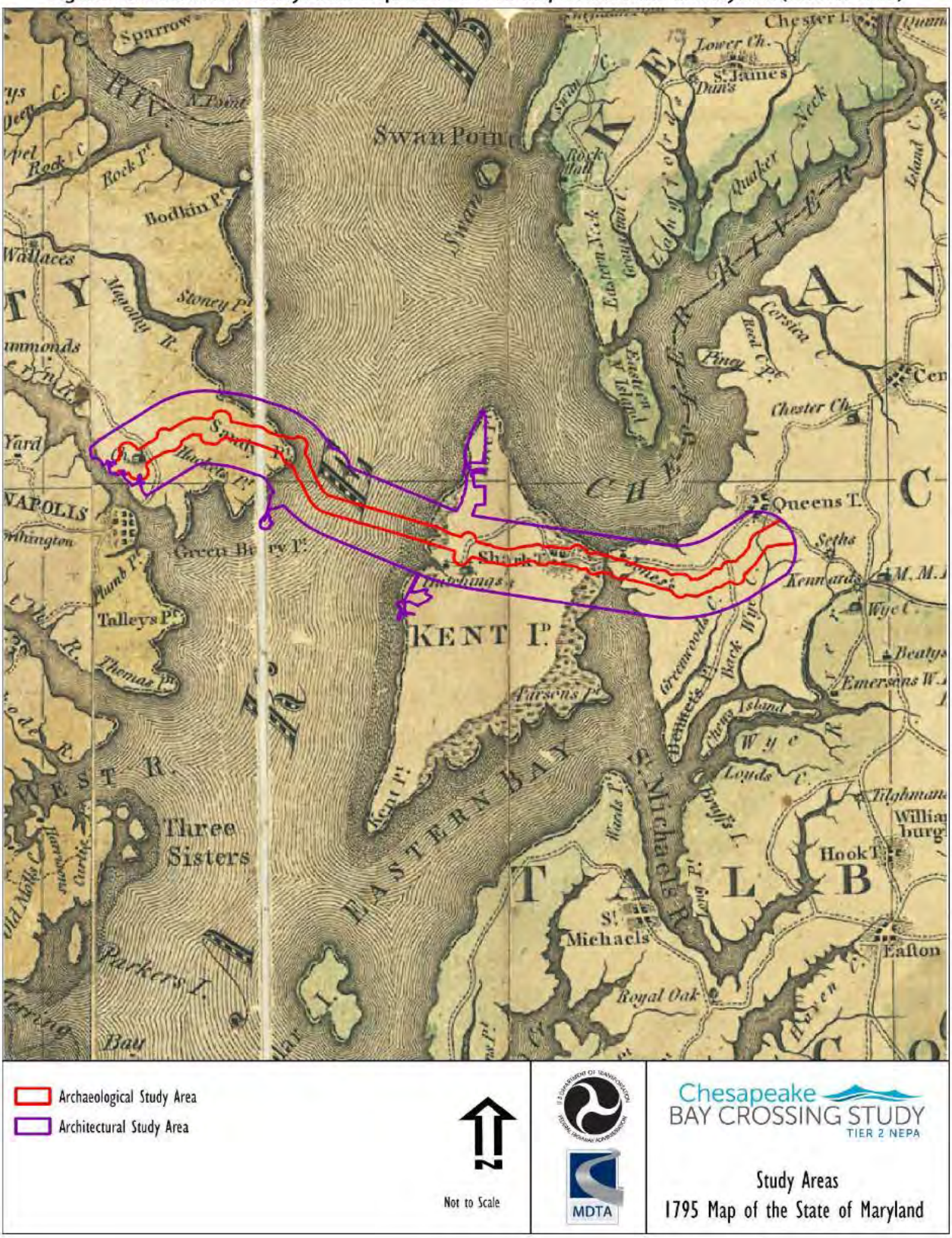


Figure 3-3: Location of Study Areas Depicted on 1860 *Map of Anne Arundel County* (Martenet 1860)

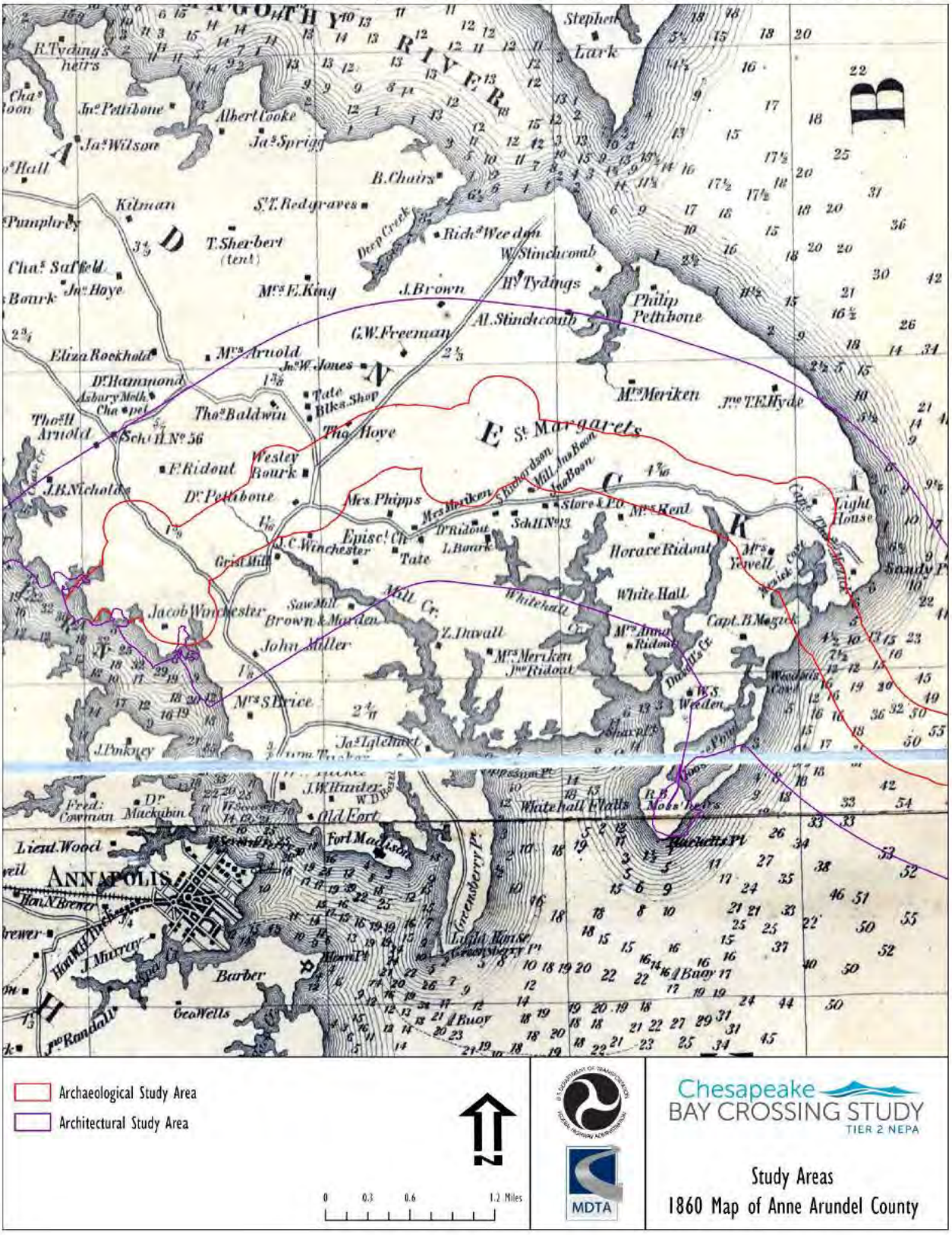


Figure 3-4: Location of Study Areas Depicted on 1866 *Map of Queen Anne's County, District 4* (Strong 1866)

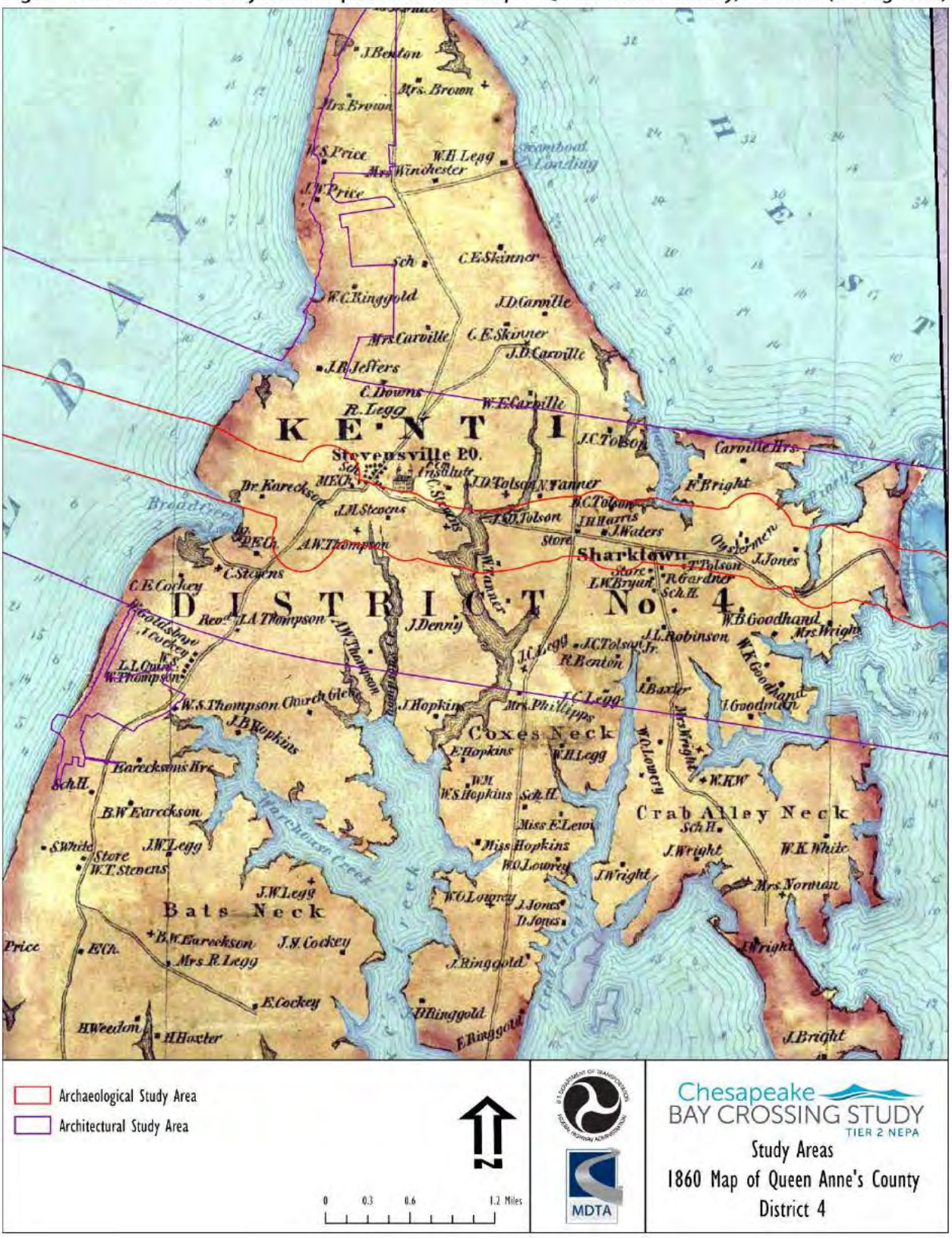
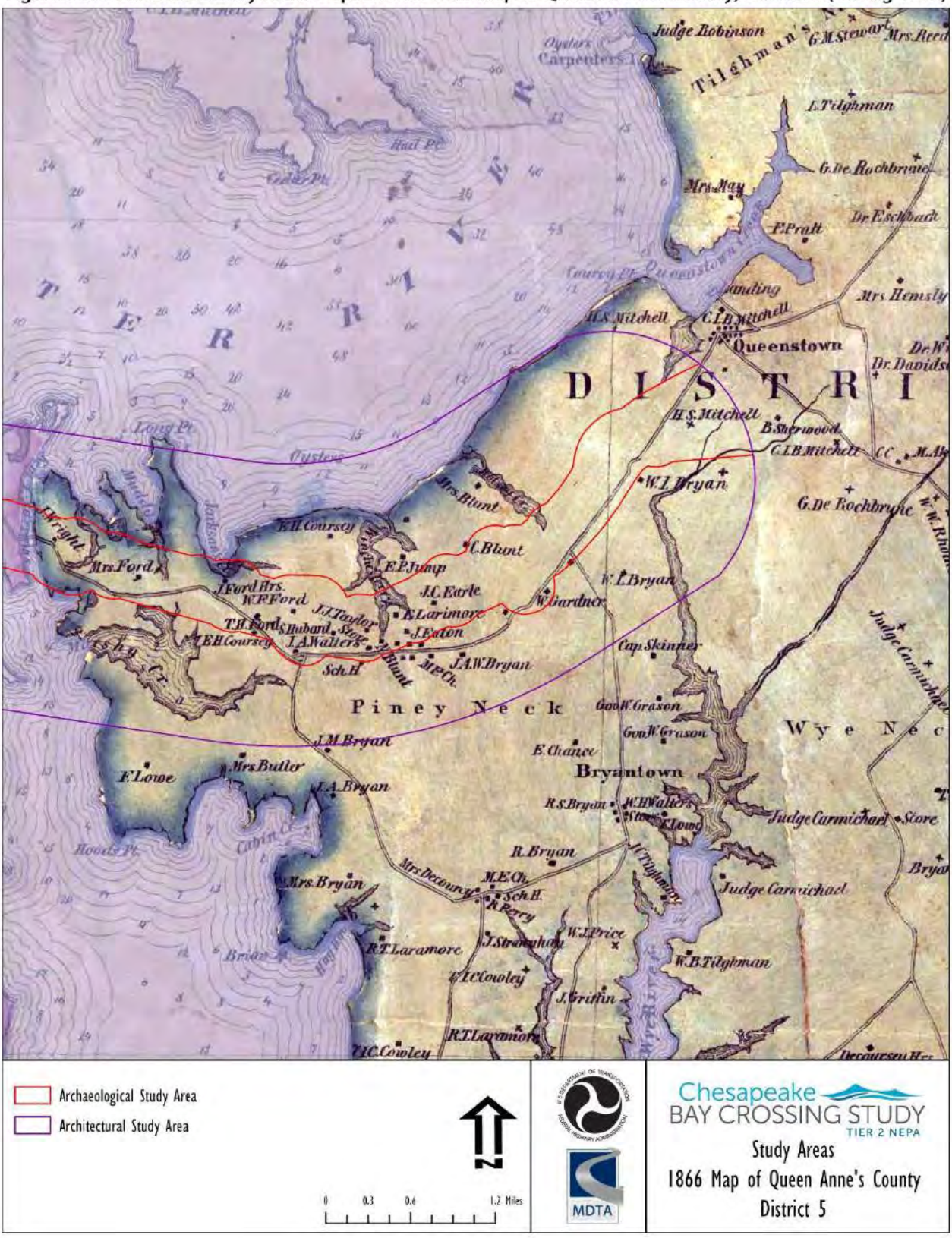


Figure 3-5: Location of Study Areas Depicted on 1866 *Map of Queen Anne's County, District 5* (Strong 1866)



3.2.4 Industrial-Urban Dominance (1870–1930)

Success in agricultural production and distribution networks continued to provide economic growth on both the Eastern Shore and Western Shore of Maryland after 1870. However, the invention of the roller mill in 1872 did bring about the demise of Maryland's flour industry (Scharf 1882). The vast tracts of western wheat grown in the prairie states could now be processed as cheaply as local grains. Wheat-producing states like Maryland and Pennsylvania could not compete with the volume of wheat harvested in Kansas, Iowa, and Oklahoma and, by the early twentieth century, the flour industry shifted to the Midwest (McGrain 1980).

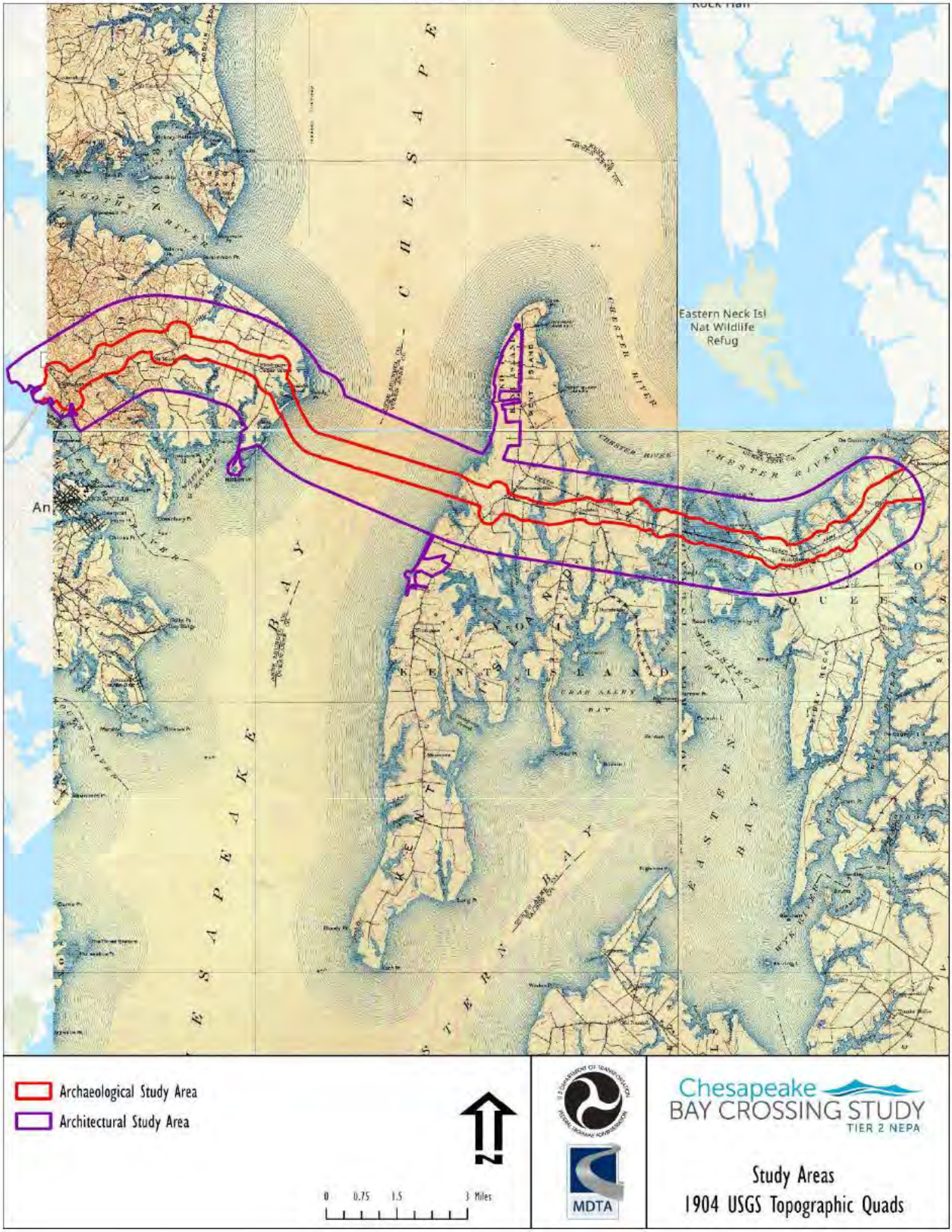
The growth of railroads helped provide direct links between agricultural communities in Anne Arundel and Queen Anne's Counties to the surrounding urban markets in Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington, DC. The Baltimore & Eastern Shore Railroad, completed in 1896, traversed across the Eastern Shore peninsula, connecting Kent Island on the Chesapeake Bay to Ocean City on the Atlantic Ocean.

Even with the establishment of railroad systems throughout the Western and Eastern Shore, steamboats still played an important role for passengers. In the latter half of the nineteenth century and first quarter of the twentieth century, they combined comfort and luxury with a convenience that railroads could not match (Preston 1983). The Wheeler Transportation Line, started by Captain Caleb C. Wheeler, served as the only steamship company based on the Eastern Shore, transporting both freight and passengers (Barker 2023). The Claiborne-Annapolis Ferry Company carried passengers and automobiles across the Chesapeake Bay from Annapolis to Claiborne in Talbot County between 1919 and 1952. The crossing took an hour and a half, and the ferry made two trips daily (Proptalk 2017).

Queen Anne's County on the Eastern Shore remained generally rural during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, maintaining small, rural villages with larger towns located along landings (**Figure 3-6**). Agriculture continued to be an important way of life and canning would become the dominant industry between 1870 and 1930. On the Western Shore in Anne Arundel County agricultural and canning would also be important, but the county had a broader industrial base including ore mining near Jessup, a glass works in Annapolis, in addition to shipbuilding and wharves along the Bay (Chidester 2004). Prosperity and increase of leisure time at the end of the century also lead to the rise of the recreational service industry in Anne Arundel County as resorts began opening along the Bay (Cox et al. 2007).

A tomato boom during the first few decades of the twentieth century prompted farmers to grow tomatoes for processing and packing at local canneries. By 1919, 36 percent of all canneries in the United States were in Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and Virginia (Kee 2006). Shellfish and fish continued to play a key role in the commercial endeavors of the numerous small communities located along tidal waterways of the Eastern and Western Shores. In the late nineteenth century, approximately 1,300 laborers were employed as watermen or in the ten processing plants on or near Kent Island (Chidester 2004). Unfortunately, this boom would eventually falter, and the oyster beds would become exhausted due to over harvesting and a lack of reseeding (Preston 1983).

Figure 3-6: Location of Study Areas Depicted on 1904 Annapolis, North Point, and St. Michael's, MD USGS Topographic Quads



The rural roadway networks in both counties were not ready for the approaching automobile age. As a result of poor roadway conditions, the state government took a larger role in local road planning and maintenance. The movement for state responsibility for roads began in 1898 when the state legislature, after agitation by farmers for better roads, created a Highway Division within the Maryland Geological Survey to oversee an investigation of the condition of the state's roads and the estimated cost for improving them. In 1908, Governor Austin Crothers, leader of the Good Roads Movement in Maryland, persuaded the state legislature to appropriate five million dollars for the state-sponsored improvement and construction of roads. This resulted in the creation of the State Roads Commission (SRC), responsible for constructing, improving, and maintaining a state system of improved roads and highways. As roadways improved in the early twentieth century, it spelled the decline of the steamboat and railroad eras for personal travel within the Chesapeake Bay region (MSA 2015).

3.2.5 Modern Period (1930–Present)

In 1933, President Roosevelt addressed the country's problems caused by the Great Depression through a series of programs known as the New Deal. Led by the federal government, the programs were designed to provide relief to families and opportunities for employment and promote industrial and agricultural prosperity. As the government created the new programs, the administrative workforce in Washington, DC, increased, thus necessitating growth into the suburbs to house additional personnel and their families (Chapelle et al. 1986). The Great Depression hit hard across the Eastern Shore, but its residents, particularly the farmers who had already faced tough times, endured. The construction of a new bridge and causeway across the Choptank River in 1935 brought the hope that the Depression would soon end, as it provided a link between the upper and lower shores and enabled tourist traffic to pass through the heart of the Eastern Shore (Preston 1983). While the bridge did bring increased traffic through the area, it took several more years for the Eastern Shore to break out of its economic slump.

During World War II, local factories on the Western Shore began producing goods in support of the war effort, and farmers in Queen Anne's and Ann Arundel Counties intensified their production to meet wartime needs. Local shipbuilders employed additional personnel and steel factories worked to full capacity. With men leaving to fight overseas, vacancies were filled by women. African Americans also helped fill out the workforce. The need for workers created an influx into the metropolitan areas of Baltimore and Washington, DC, resulting in a shortage of housing in those metropolitan areas that extended into Anne Arundel County. The limited industrial base across the Eastern Shore focused on the production for foodstuffs canned and packaged for deployment to overseas troops. By the end of the war, Maryland had rebounded back from the preceding depression and looked to an era of prosperity (Chapelle et al. 1986).

The Modern Era ushered in significant changes in transportation for Queen Anne's and Ann Arundel Counties. In 1930, the Matapeake Ferry Terminal opened on the western shore of Kent Island, which allowed for a shorter ferry crossing than the previous crossing to Claiborne. The Claiborne route remained with a stop in Romancoke that connected by road to the Matapeake Terminal. In 1937, a new ferry terminal was built in Annapolis. Business increased and additional ferry boats were put into service. Anticipating the construction of the Bay Bridge, in 1941, the SRC took over operations of the ferry route, which roughly paralleled the path of the future Chesapeake Bay Bridge. In 1943, the US Naval Academy acquired the Annapolis terminal property, leading the SRC to construct a new terminal at Sandy Point. When the Chesapeake Bay Bridge opened in 1952, the ferry line became obsolete (Proptalk 2017; Apple 2008, 1-2; Groesbeck 2023).

In 1937, under the administration of Governor Harry W. Nice, the Maryland General Assembly passed an act giving the SRC authority to create a comprehensive plan for the construction of bridges and tunnels financed solely by tolls. This plan, approved in 1938, became known as Maryland's "Primary Bridge Program" and recommended a bridge at the Susquehanna River, a bridge or tunnel across the Patapsco River in Baltimore, a bridge across the Potomac to Virginia near Ludlow's Ferry, and a bridge across the Chesapeake Bay from Millers Island in Baltimore County to Tolchester in Kent County or a bridge or tunnel or combination thereof from near Annapolis to the opposite shore of Kent Island. The Primary Bridge Program required Congressional approval and a US Army Corps of Engineers permit under the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Act of 1899, as all the proposed bridges crossed navigable waters in the United States (Bruder 2011: 21). Federal approval for the project was obtained in 1938, and Public Works Administration (PWA) funds were used in the construction of the Susquehanna and Potomac River Bridges which were completed in 1940. Because of World War II, the Patapsco and Chesapeake Bay crossings were deferred (SRC 1954: 15-16; 1958: 143). In 1947, the Maryland General Assembly authorized the SRC to construct the Chesapeake Bay Bridge using bond financing that would be repaid by user tolls. The following year, Congress re-approved construction of the Bay Bridge, as well as the Patapsco River project. Construction of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge, now known as the William Preston Lane Jr. Memorial Bridge, began in 1949 and it opened to traffic in 1952 (SRC 1954).

Friendship International Airport (now known as Baltimore/Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport) in northern Anne Arundel County was dedicated in 1950 by President Harry S. Truman and was considered the most advanced facility in the United States. In 1957, the airport was the East Coast terminus of the record-breaking transcontinental flight by the first Boeing 707 jetliner (BWI 2023). As road systems developed and cars became more prevalent in the 1940s and 1950s, small beach resorts and summer cottages communities on the Western Shore flourished, catering to city dwellers in Washington and Baltimore. Prior to the opening of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge in 1952, the camps, parks and beaches along the Western Shore of the Chesapeake Bay offered accessible and enjoyable vacation destinations. The construction of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge connected Kent Island and the Eastern Shore with the Western Shore allowing people to move more easily across the Bay by automobile. As a result, the population on the Eastern Shore grew and the US 50/301 corridor saw the development of new businesses—restaurants, gas stations, motels—as the suburbs came to the island and more people traveled that route to get to the Atlantic beaches.

As destinations across the Bay became more popular, the resorts on the Western Shore declined and properties on the Western Shore became more valuable as private residences. Valuable waterfront, water-access, and water-oriented properties within commuting distance to Annapolis, Washington, DC, and Baltimore brought intensive development to the region within the last 25 years (Cox et al. 2007).

Despite the expansion of the highway network across the peninsula, much of the Eastern Shore located away from the major thoroughfares remained rural. Large tracts of agricultural land, wooded settings along drainages, and an overall rural character reflect the nineteenth-century setting of the area. However, the Eastern Shore is currently undergoing substantial losses in agricultural and forested lands, while succumbing to increased residential and commercial development, particularly around the county seats (Shellenhamer et al. 2016).

Commercial fishing of the Bay was no longer sustainable due to overfishing, and again the area returned to agriculture. During this period, animal husbandry was more prevalent than crops. By the middle of the twentieth century, the dairy farm was the most common type of farm in the region. Other types of

farms were cash-grain farms, poultry farms, livestock farms, general farms, and vegetable farms (USDA 1966: 4).

4 Methodology

4.1 Background Research

The MDTA undertook background research about known historic properties and unevaluated architectural and archaeological resources within the Archaeological Study Area and Architectural Study Area by collecting data from the archaeological site and architectural resource layers available on the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) Medusa Cultural Resource Information System (Medusa). Cultural resources reports were obtained from the MDTA, the SHA Library, and the MHT Library. Desktop documentary sources were consulted, such as historic maps and atlases from the Library of Congress and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Historical Topographic Map Collection. Environmental data including soil and stream data were also consulted.

The overview precontact and historic contexts in Sections 2 and 3 were largely extracted and summarized from *Survey and Limited Assessment of Archaeological Resources in the Rhode River Region, Anne Arundel County, Maryland* (Cox et al. 2007) and *Phase I Archeological Site Identification Survey of the Maryland, 273/Blue Ball Road Roundabout and Phase II Archeological Site, Evaluation of the Suppe Site (18CE385) Cecil County, Maryland* (Emory et al. 2015).

4.2 NRHP Criteria for Evaluation

To be listed in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, resources are required to meet one or more of the four NRHP criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4):

- **Criterion A**: association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- **Criterion B**: association with the lives of persons significant to our past; or
- **Criterion C**: embody the distinctive characteristic of a type, period or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- **Criterion D**: have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Additional information about applying these criteria and additional criteria considerations is available in NRHP Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service 1995). In addition to meeting the criteria for evaluation, a resource must retain integrity, or its ability to convey its significance through important physical features. The seven aspects of integrity, used primarily to assess the integrity of architectural resources, are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Archaeological sites eligible under Criterion D have integrity when they can convey significance through intact features and contexts (National Park Service 1995, 44-47).

4.3 Archaeological Historic Properties Identification

The MDTA evaluated each of the unsurveyed areas within the Archaeological Study Area for their precontact and historic archaeological potential.

4.3.1 Terrestrial Archaeological Potential

The following data was used to assess terrestrial archaeological potential:

- Aerial imagery and LiDAR to identify areas of obvious development or disturbance and NRCS soil data layers to identify areas of cut/fill soils and urban land;
- NRCS Soil Series data layers to assess topographic relief and soil drainage;
- Rivers and streams layer from MD iMap to assess distance to water;
- Archaeological site data provided by the MHT to assess distance to recorded archaeological sites; and
- Georeferenced nineteenth-century atlases (Martenet 1860 and Strong 1866), and early twentieth-century topographic quadrangles (USGS 1904 Annapolis MD; 1904 North Point, MD; and 1904 St. Michaels, MD) to assess associations with documented historic structures, buildings, or settlements.

Unsurveyed areas were considered to have **high precontact terrestrial archaeological potential** if they are located:

- within 500 feet (152.4 meters) of surface water;
- on flat to gently sloping (0 to 5 percent on the Eastern Shore and 0 to 10 percent on the Western Shore) or moderately sloping land (5 to 10 percent on the Eastern Shore and 10 to 15 percent on the Western Shore); and
- with soils ranging from well drained to somewhat poorly drained.

Unsurveyed areas were considered to have **high historic terrestrial archaeological potential** if they are located:

- within 500 feet (152.4 meters) of historic structures documented in the MIHP, historic atlases (Martenet 1860 and Strong 1866) and USGS topographic maps (1904 Annapolis, MD; 1904 North Point, MD; and 1904 St. Michaels, MD), or recorded historic archaeological sites;
- on flat to moderately sloping land (0 to 10 percent on the Eastern Shore and 0 to 15 percent on the Western Shore); and
- on well drained to poorly drained soils.

Unsurveyed areas were considered to have **moderate precontact terrestrial archaeological potential** if they are located:

- 500 to 1,000 feet (152.4 to 304.8 meters) of water resources;
- on flat to gently sloping (0 to 5 percent on the Eastern Shore and 0 to 10 percent on the Western Shore) or moderately sloping land (5 to 10 percent on the Eastern Shore and 10 to 15 percent on the Western Shore);
- and on well drained to somewhat poorly drained soils.

Unsurveyed areas were considered to have **moderate historic terrestrial archaeological potential** if they are located:

- 500 to 1,000 feet (152.4 to 304.8 meters) from documented historic structures or recorded historic archaeological sites;
- on flat to moderately sloping land (0 to 10 percent on the Eastern Shore and 0 to 15 percent on the Western Shore); and
- on well drained to poorly drained soils.

Unsurveyed areas were considered to have **low precontact terrestrial archaeological potential** if they are located:

- beyond 1,000 feet (304.8 meters) of water resources;
- on flat to gently sloping (0 to 5 percent on the Eastern Shore and 0 to 10 percent on the Western Shore) or moderately sloping land (5 to 10 percent on the Eastern Shore and 10 to 15 percent on the Western Shore; and
- on somewhat well drained to poorly drained soils; or
- on slopes exceeding 15 precent on the Western Shore and 10 percent on the Eastern Shore or on poorly to very poorly drained soils.

Unsurveyed areas were considered to have **low historic terrestrial archaeological potential** if they are located:

- greater than 1,000 feet (304.8 meters) from documented historic structures or recorded archaeological sites;
- on flat to moderately sloping land (0 to 10 percent on the Eastern Shore and 0 to 15 percent on the Western Shore); and
- on well drained to poorly drained soils; or
- on very poorly drained land or slopes exceeding 15 percent on the Western Shore and 10 percent on the Eastern Shore.

Unsurveyed areas were considered to have **minimal terrestrial archaeological potential,** meaning they possess negligible likelihood to contain intact archaeological resources that would be eligible for the NRHP, if they consist of significantly disturbed soils or if they fail to meet the criteria outline above. Soils are considered to be significantly disturbed if Holocene/Pleistocene surfaces or soils likely to contain cultural features and/or deposits had been removed through massive cut/fill episodes, grading, or significant twentieth-century or later construction.

Areas determined to have either or both high precontact or historic archaeological potential are recommended for Phase I archaeological subsurface survey with shovel test pits (STPs) excavated at 50-foot (15-meter) intervals. Areas determined to have moderate precontact or historic archaeological potential are also recommended for Phase I archaeological subsurface survey with STPs excavated at 50-foot intervals. Up to twenty percent of the areas determined to have low precontact or historic potential are recommended for Phase I archaeological subsurface survey with STPs excavated at 50-foot intervals to sample these areas and verify the efficacy of the archaeological potential model. Subsurface archaeological survey in areas determined to have minimal archaeological potential is not recommended.

4.3.2 Underwater Archaeological Potential

The potential for underwater archaeological resources was assessed using the following data:

- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s Chesapeake Bay Nautical Chart, 12280 to identify shipwrecks and other submerged obstructions;
- Underwater archaeological site data provided by the MHT to assess distance to recorded submerged archaeological sites;
- NOAA's Office of Coast Survey's Automated Wreck and Obstruction Information System (AWOIS) to identify shipwrecks and other submerged obstructions;
- Chesapeake Bay Bathymetric survey maps to assess Chesapeake Bay bottom depths; and
- Dredging data from Maryland Department of Natural Resources Maryland Coastal Map to assess potential underwater disturbances.

Unsurveyed areas of the Chesapeake Bay bottom within the Archaeological Study Area were considered to have **precontact underwater archaeological potential** if they had a high likelihood of being exposed during the Late Pleistocene and Early and Middle Holocene when the Chesapeake Bay existed as the broad river valley of the ancestral Susquehanna River. Lowery and Martin (2009:170-172) estimate that the Middle Atlantic coastline may have been about 246 feet (75 meters) below current sea level 18,000 years ago, rising to about 75 feet (23 meters) below present 10,000 years ago, before reaching current levels over about 5,000 years ago.

Unsurveyed areas of the Chesapeake Bay bottom within the Archaeological Study Area were considered to have **historic underwater archaeological potential** if they contained recorded shipwrecks or obstructions, contained the possibility of recorded shipwrecks or obstructions, or sites that have become submerged.

Unsurveyed areas were considered to have **minimal underwater archaeological potential**, meaning they possess negligible likelihood to contain intact archaeological resources that would be eligible for the NRHP, if they consist of significantly disturbed soils or if they fail to meet the criteria outline above. Soils are considered to be significantly disturbed if Holocene/Pleistocene surfaces or soils likely to contain cultural features and/or deposits had been removed through massive cut/fill episodes, dredging, or significant twentieth-century or later construction.

4.3.3 Cemetery Identification

The MDTA examined a range of sources to identify actively maintained cemeteries, as well as inactive, unmaintained, or relocated cemeteries within the Archaeological Study Area, including:

- Current parcel data;
- Cemetery records at the Anne Arundel Genealogical Society;
- Anne Arundel County Cemetery Database on file at the Cultural Resources Section of the Anne Arundel County Department of Planning and Zoning;
- Publicly maintained records at Find-A-Grave;
- MIHP and MASS forms; and
- Anne Arundel and Queen Anne's County land records.

Actively maintained cemeteries were identified and assessed using current parcel data, land records, aerial imagery, and available historical data from MIHP and MASS forms as available and relevant. Inactive, unmaintained, or relocated cemeteries were identified and assessed through various methods including MIHP and MASS forms, the Anne Arundel Cemetery Database, the records at the Anne Arundel Genealogical Society, and information available through Find-A-Grave.

4.3.4 Archaeological Evaluation Methodology

All unevaluated archaeological resources will be evaluated using the four NRHP criteria for evaluation (36 CFR 60.4) and data gathered through Phase I identification survey and Phase II evaluation, as appropriate. Site-specific research will be conducted as needed.

4.4 Architectural Historic Properties Identification

The MDTA identified recorded and unrecorded architectural resources located within the Architectural Study Area and organized the data using the following methodology.

4.4.1 Recorded Architectural Resources

The MDTA began by studying records in the architecture layers on Medusa, namely NRHP, Determination of Eligibility Short Forms (Short Forms), MIHP, Pending Submittal MIHP, and MHT Easements within the Architectural Study Area. The MIHP layer also provides access to Determination of Eligibility (DOE) Forms. The information gathered in the records search included build years, NRHP status, and NRHP eligibility criteria.

This information was used to organize recorded resources into the following categories: 1) National Historic Landmarks (NHLs), 2) NRHP Listed and Eligible Historic Properties, 3) Not Eligible Resources, 4) Recorded, Not Evaluated MIHP Resources, and 5) Recorded, Demolished MIHP Resources. The MDTA conducted targeted windshield survey from public ROW in December 2022 and a desktop review in May and June 2023 to verify whether resources were still standing and to identify resources that require reevaluation. The MDTA assessed whether NRHP eligible and not eligible resources require reevaluation or additional documentation. Criteria for reevaluation and additional documentation include changes in integrity, inadequate documentation of contributing/noncontributing resources and/or character-defining features, additional historic context needed to evaluate the resource's significance, and changes to the resource that require boundary updates. All recorded architectural resources not already evaluated for the NRHP will be evaluated for the project.

4.4.2 Unrecorded Architectural Resources

To identify additional architectural resources within the Architectural Study Area, the MDTA established a survey period using a resource construction date of 1987 or earlier, providing a buffer for those properties that may reach 50 years in age through a hypothetical timeframe for project construction. The MDTA determined construction dates by retrieving Maryland State Department of Assessments and Taxation (SDAT) build years and analyzing historic aerial imagery. All parcels within the Architectural Study Area were individually analyzed using historic and modern aerial imagery, USGS topographic maps, and oblique imagery, available online through Google Maps (including Google Street View), Historic Aerials by Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online, Anne Arundel and Queen Anne's Counties GIS parcel viewers, and Nearmap. For parcels with an SDAT build year of 1987 or before,

desktop analysis confirmed the construction date. Preliminary research, using online property record information and online imagery, was used to establish boundaries and names for individual properties and districts. For parcels without an SDAT build year, the desktop analysis first used online aerial imagery to identify any buildings or structures present, and then established and confirmed construction dates. The construction date of parcels with a post-1987 SDAT build year is assumed to be accurate and will be verified through field work.

Unrecorded architectural resources without SDAT build year information, such as parks and tax-exempt resources, were identified using information from historic aerial imagery, topographic maps, online sources, and newspaper articles. Post-1945 steel and concrete bridges and culverts located within the Architectural Study Area, none of which have been listed in or determined eligible for the NRHP, are exempt from consideration due to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Program Comment Issued for Streamlining Section 106 Review for Actions Affecting Post-1945 Concrete and Steel Bridges."

Each unrecorded architectural resource was assigned a county-based temporary ID (TAA-XXX or TQA-XXX). Boundaries for individual resources and potential districts are estimates and will be confirmed during field survey. Resource names will be confirmed as property-specific research continues in the evaluation phase.

4.4.3 Architectural Evaluation Methodology

All unrecorded and unevaluated resources, and resources requiring reevaluation, will be field surveyed and documented using one of the three form types described in **Table 4-1** below, as appropriate.

Table 4-1: Form Types and Uses

Form Type	Use	Example
Determination of Eligibility Form (DOE)	This form is appropriate for recorded resources requiring evaluation or reevaluation and unrecorded resources which have a reasonable possibility of being eligible for the NRHP	A single-family or townhouse development, district, or reevaluation of character-defining features and/or contributing resources
Determination of Eligibility Short Form (Short Form)	This form is appropriate for unrecorded resources which are unquestionably not eligible for the NRHP	A single-family dwelling which is a typical example of a common building type
MIHP Addendum Form (Addendum)	This form is appropriate for updating existing MIHP documentation	Demolition of a previously surveyed building or structure

Property-specific research will be conducted as needed. Regional historic contexts, as detailed in **Chapter 4**, will be used as appropriate. In addition, a separate historic context will be developed for Anne Arundel and Queen Anne's Counties, focusing on suburbanization within these counties.

For residential developments, evaluations will be completed on a plat-by-plat basis where residential developments have been expanded by subsequent plats/phases, with evaluation limited to those plats/phases constructed in or prior to 1987. Later plats/phases or additions by different developers may

be treated as separate residential developments. Resource names or boundaries may change as field work and additional research are conducted.

5 Archaeology Gap Analysis

5.1 Previous Archaeological Surveys

Thirty-four archaeological surveys on file with the MHT and mapped in Medusa have been conducted within the Archaeological Study Area (**Table 5-1; Appendix A**). Twenty-four of those surveys generally conform to current MHT archaeological standards. These studies provide a framework for determining the potential archaeological site types that may be located within the Archaeological Study Area and for evaluating the level of integrity that such resources may retain.

Ten archaeological surveys conducted within the Archaeological Study Area in 1981 or earlier were preliminary archaeological reconnaissance efforts and cannot be considered to meet the current MHT standards. Many of these reconnaissance or preliminary reconnaissance surveys did not systematically test all high potential, undisturbed landforms and in many cases relied only on surface observations within portions of the survey areas. Though many of these surveys identified archaeological sites and contributed to greater archaeological knowledge of their survey areas, they are not comprehensive or systematic surveys for the purposes of this study.

The surveys that conform to current MHT archaeological standards are discussed below.

Table 5-1: Previously Conducted Archaeological Survey within the Archaeological Study Area

Report No.	Author	Year	Title	Survey Type	Survey to Current MHT Standards	Sites within Archaeo. Study Area
AN 22	Baumgartner, Norma A.	1975	Preliminary Archeological Survey of Sandy Point State Park	Phase I	No	No
QU 1	Conrad, Geoffrey W.	1975	Archeological Reconnaissance of US Routes 50/301 from the Bay Bridge to Cox Creek, Kent Island, Queen Anne's County	Phase I	No	No
AN 40	Conrad, Geoffrey W.	1976	Archeological Reconnaissance of U.S. Routes 50/301 from Maryland Route 70 to the Chesapeake Bay Bridge, Anne Arundel County (Baltimore-Annapolis Transportation Corridor Survey)	Phase I	No	18AN98
AN 44	Curry, Dennis C.	1977a	Archeological Reconnaissance of the Baltimore-Annapolis Transportation Corridor Area, Anne Arundel County, Maryland	Phase I	No	No

Report No.	Author	Year	Title	Survey Type	Survey to Current MHT Standards	Sites within Archaeo. Study Area
QU 3	Curry, Dennis C.	1977b	Archeological Reconnaissance of US Route 50/301 From Cox Creek to Maryland Route 404 (Talbot County), Queen Anne's County, Maryland	Phase I	No	18QU64
QU 3 ADD	Curry, Dennis C.	1977c	Addendum Report on the Archeological Reconnaissance of US Route 50/301 from Cox Creek to Maryland Route 404 (Talbot County), Queen Anne's County, Maryland	Phase I	No	18QU63
MD 7	Wilke, Steve, and Gail Thompson	1977	Prehistoric Archeological Resources in the Maryland Coastal Zone: A Management Overview	Regional Phase I	No	18QU51
MD 1 v. I	Wesler, Kit W., Gordon J. Fine, Dennis J. Pogue, Patricia A. Sternheimer, Aileen F. Button, E. Glyn Furgurson, and Alvin H. Luckenbach	1981a	The M/DOT Archaeological Resources Survey, Volume 1: Eastern Shore. Part 1	Regional Phase I	No	No
MD 1 v. 2	Wesler, Kit, Dennis J. Pogue, Alvin H. Luckenbach, Gordon J. Fine, Patricia A. Sternheimer, and E. Glyn Furgurson	1981b	The M/DOT Archaeological Resources Survey, Volume 2: Western Shore	Regional Phase I	No	No
QU 7	Dent, Richard J.	1981	Report of a Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Proposed Disposal Site for the Baltimore District, Army Corps of Engineers, Chester River Federal Navigation Project	Phase I	No	No

Report No.	Author	Year	Title	Survey Type	Survey to Current MHT Standards	Sites within Archaeo. Study Area
QU 18	Dinnel, Katherine J.	1990	Phase IB Intensive Archeological Survey of The Proposed Chesapeake Bay Environmental Educational Visitors Center, Kent Island, Queen Anne's County, Maryland	Phase IB	Yes	18QU235, 18QU236, 18QU237, and 18QU238
QU 19	Ward, Jeanne A., Tod L. Benedict, and John P. McCarthy	1990	Phase IB Archeological Survey: Improvements to Maryland Route 8 from Old Matapeake Ferry Road to South of US 50/301, Queen Anne's County, Maryland	Phase IB	Yes	No
QU 21	Custer, Jay F.	1991	Phase I Archaeological Survey of Proposed Construction Area, Bay Bridge Airport, Queen Anne's County, Maryland	Phase I	Yes	No
AN 193	Ervin, Richard G.	1992	Archeological Survey of the U.S. Route 50/301 Access Road, Anne Arundel County, Maryland	Phase I	Yes	No
AN 195	Boyd, Varna G., Joan W. Chase, and Richard J. Dent, Jr.	1992	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Alleco Property, Anne Arundel County, Maryland	Phase I	Yes	No
QU 30	Lowery, Darrin	1992	A Supplementary Report of the 1992 Archaeological Survey of Kent Island, Queen Anne's County, Maryland	Phase I	Yes	18QU408, 18QU409
AN 226	Glumac, Petar D.	1993	Phase I Archeological Survey US 50/301 Access Road at Whitehall Road, Anne Arundel County, Maryland	Phase I	Yes	No
QU 35	Lowery, Darrin	1993	Archaeological Survey of the Chester River, the Wye River, and the Prospect Bay Drainages, Queen Anne's County, Maryland	Phase I	Yes	18QU431, 18QU441
AN 297	Ballweber, Hettie L.	1995	Phase I Archaeological Survey, Lighthouse Landing Subdivision,	Phase I	Yes	18AN963

Report No.	Author	Year	Title	Survey Type	Survey to Current MHT Standards	Sites within Archaeo. Study Area
			Anne Arundel County, Maryland			
QU 32	Botwick, Bradford	1995	Phase I Archeological Survey of the Maryland Route 18A Project, Queen Anne's County, Maryland	Phase I	Yes	No
AN 328	Ballweber, Hettie L.	1996	Phase I Archaeological Survey Bay Watch Estates Subdivision, Anne Arundel County, Maryland	Phase I	Yes	No
QU 38	Bilicki, Stephen R.	1998	Phase I Survey for Submerged Archaeological Resources on Kent Island, Queen Anne's County, Maryland	Phase I	Yes	18QU916
AN 372	Ballweber, Hettie L.	1999	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Windsor Property, Anne Arundel County, Maryland	Phase I	Yes	No
AN 421	Ward, Jeanne A.	1999	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Belfield Farm Subdivision, Anne Arundel County, Maryland	Phase I	Yes	18AN1871
QU 37	Fiedel, Stuart J.	1999	Phase IB Archeological Survey US 50 from MD 18 to MD 404, Queen Anne's County, Maryland	Phase IB	Yes	No
AN 697	Davenport, Christian, Michael B. Hornum, and Nathaniel Patch	2001	Phase I Archeological Investigations for the Enyart Property, Anne Arundel County, Maryland	Phase I	Yes	18AN1192
QU 45	Ward, Jeanne A.	2002	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the proposed White's Heritage/Gibson's Grant Development Queen Anne's County, Maryland	Phase I	Yes	No
AN 441	Sprinkle, John H., Jr., and Richard G. Ervin	2013	Archeological Investigations at the Sharpe-Ridout-Boone Mill Complex (18AN652), US 50/301 Cape St. Clair Interchange, Including Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed Busch's Frontage Road,	Phase I	Yes	18AN652

Report No.	Author	Year	Title	Survey Type	Survey to Current MHT Standards	Sites within Archaeo. Study Area
			Anne Arundel County, Maryland.			
QU 71	Tyler, Jason L., Jeanne A. Ward, and W. Brett Arnold	2014	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Waterman Property, Queen Anne's County, Maryland.	Phase I	Yes	18QU1038
AN 674	Espenshade, Christopher T. and Barbara J. Gundy	2016	Phase I Archaeological Studies, Proposed Stormwater Management Feature, US 50 over the Severn River, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.	Phase I	Yes	No
AN 698	Hill, Philip J.	2016	A Phase I Archeological Survey of a 1.5-Acre Portion and an 870-Foot Access Road within the Whitehall Property: A 20.35-Acre Parcel Located on Whitehall Road in Anne Arundel County, Maryland	Phase I	Yes	18AN652, 18AN1576
QU 77	Lowery, Darrin, Michael A. O'Neal, and Daniel Wagner	2016	Phase II Archaeological Survey of the Waterman Property, Queen Anne's County, Maryland.	Phase I, II	Yes	18QU1038
AN 764	Mikolic, Frank, and Jennifer Falchetta	2020	Phase I Archaeological Investigation and Phase II Evaluation of 18AN98 and 18AN1659, 109 South Winchester Road Drainage Improvements Project, Anne Arundel County, Maryland	Phase I, II	Yes	18AN98, 18AN1659

Ervin (1992), on behalf of the SHA and the FHWA, completed the *Archeological Survey of the US Route 50/301 Access Road, Anne Arundel County, Maryland* (AN 193) in 1992. This Phase I survey is supplemental to Conrad's 1976 survey of US 50/301 and included a proposed construction corridor not originally surveyed south of US Route 50/301 and east of Saint Margarets Road. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey. The Whitehall Road entrance and exit ramps have since been constructed.

Boyd, Chase, and Dent (1992), on behalf of Laico Development Inc., completed the *Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Alleco Property, Anne Arundel County, Maryland* (AN 195) in 1991. The survey included a seven-acre (2.8-hectare) portion of the Archaeological Study Area in Anne

Arundel County north of US Route 50/301. The survey involved background research and subsurface testing. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey.

Glumac (1993), on behalf of the SHA and the FHWA, completed the *Phase I Archeological Survey US 50/301 Access Road at Whitehall Road, Anne Arundel County, Maryland* (AN 226) in 1992. The survey included a 6.78-acre (2.7-hectare) portion of the Archaeological Study Area in Anne Arundel County south of US Route 50/301 and Whitehall Road. The survey involved background research and subsurface testing at 60-foot intervals. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey. Subsequently two overlapping surveys that covered a majority of the AN 226-survey area were completed by Ballweber (1995) and Ward (1999), both of which are discussed below.

Ballweber (1995), on behalf of W & B Investors, Inc., completed the *Phase I Archaeological Survey, Lighthouse Landing Subdivision, Anne Arundel County, Maryland* (AN 297) in 1995. The survey included a 45-acre (18.2-hectare) portion of the Archaeological Study Area in Anne Arundel County south of US Route 50/301, and south and west of Whitehall Road. The northern one-third of the AN 297 survey area was overlapped by a survey completed by Glumac (1993), which is discussed above. The survey involved background research, surface survey, and subsurface testing. One archaeological site was identified during the Phase I survey; this site (18AN963) is located within the Archaeological Study Area and was recommended for Phase II evaluation. Since the time of the survey a subdivision was built on top of the site, likely destroying it.

Ballweber (1996), on behalf of American Land Concepts, completed the *Phase I Archaeological Survey Bay Watch Estates Subdivision, Anne Arundel County, Maryland* (AN 328) in 1996. The survey included a 12.2-acre (4.9-hectare) portion of the Archaeological Study Area in Anne Arundel County north of US Route 50/301 in between Old Mill Bottom Road North and Whitehall Creek. The survey involved background research and subsurface testing. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey.

Ballweber (1999), on behalf of G.W. Koch Associates, Inc., completed the *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Windsor Property, Anne Arundel County, Maryland* (AN 372) in 1999. The survey included a 29.2-acre (11.8-hectare) portion of the Archaeological Study Area in Anne Arundel County north of US Route 50/301 and west of Broadneck Road and the Cape St. Claire Road on-ramp. The survey involved background research and subsurface testing. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey.

Ward (1999), on behalf of Mr. Russ Marinucci, completed the *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Belfield Farm Subdivision, Anne Arundel County, Maryland* (AN 421) in 1999. The survey included three 0.5-acre (0.2-hectare) areas within the Archaeological Study Area in Anne Arundel County in between US Route 50/301 south of Whitehall Road and Whitehall Creek. The test areas were determined by the proposed areas of new construction and overlapped the survey completed by Glumac (1993), which is discussed above. The survey involved background research and subsurface testing. One previously recorded archaeological site was reexamined during the Phase I survey; this site (18AN871) is located within the Archaeological Study Area and is recommended for Phase II evaluation.

Sprinkle and Ervin (2013), on behalf of the SHA, completed the *Archeological Investigations at the Sharpe-Ridout-Boone Mill Complex (18AN652), US 50/301 Cape St. Clair Interchange, Including Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed Busch's Frontage Road, Anne Arundel County, Maryland* (AN 441) in 1989. The investigations included a 6.3-acre (2.5-hectare) portion of the Archaeological Study Area in Anne Arundel County south of US Route 50/301 in between Saint Margarets Road and Whitehall Road.

The investigations had two parts: the first part consisted of Phase II and III investigations of one previously recorded archaeological site (18AN652), which is listed in the NHRP; and the second part consisted of a Phase IB survey that extended about 1600 feet (488 meters) east of the Phase II and III investigations. 18AN652 was reexamined and is located within the Archaeological Study Area. Sprinkle and Ervin (2013) recommended that future construction proposals involving this site receive appropriate review. The Phase IB survey identified intact historic subsurface features and deposits around the Whitehall Miller's House (AA-319), which were identified as part of 18AN652. Sprinkle and Ervin (2013) recommended Phase II evaluation of this portion of the site.

Espenshade and Gundy (2016), on behalf of the SHA, completed the *Phase I Archaeological Studies, Proposed Stormwater Management Feature, US 50 over the Severn River, Anne Arundel County, Maryland* (AN 674) in 2016. The survey included a 0.23-acre (0.09 hectare) portion of the Archaeological Study Area in Anne Arundel County in between US Route 50/301 and the Severn River and at the southwest terminus of South Winchester Road. The survey involved background research and subsurface testing. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey.

Davenport, Hornum, and Patch (2001), on behalf of Washington Homes, completed the *Phase I Archeological Investigations for the Enyart Property, Anne Arundel County, Maryland* (AN 697) in 2001. The survey included a 15-acre (6.1-hectare) portion of the Archaeological Study Area in Anne Arundel County to the north of US Route 50/301 and the Cape Saint Claire Road off-ramp. The survey involved background research and subsurface testing. One archaeological site was identified during the Phase I survey. 18AN1192 is within the Archaeological Study Area but has since been redeveloped as a subdivision and is likely destroyed.

Hill (2016), on behalf of Better World Builders, Inc., completed *A Phase I Archeological Survey of a 1.5-Acre Portion and an 870-Foot Access Road within the Whitehall Property: a 20.35-Acre Parcel Located on Whitehall Road in Anne Arundel County, Maryland* (AN 698) in 2016. The survey included a 3.26-acre (1.3-hectare) portion of the Archaeological Study Area in Anne Arundel County south of US Route 50/301 in between Whitehall Road and Whitehall Creek. The survey involved background research, subsurface testing, and additional documentation of Whitehall Miller's House (AA-319) and two outbuildings. The survey overlapped a portion of the area surveyed by Sprinkle and Ervin (2013). One previously recorded archaeological site (18AN652) was reexamined within the survey limits and one archaeological site (18AN1576) was identified during the Phase I survey. Both sites are located within the Archaeological Study Area and no additional work was recommended.

Mikolic and Falchetta (2020), on behalf of the SHA, completed the *Phase I Archaeological Investigation and Phase II Evaluation of 18AN98 and 18AN1659, 109 South Winchester Road Drainage Improvements Project, Anne Arundel County, Maryland* (AN 764) in 2019. The survey included a 0.57-acre (0.23-hectare) portion of the Archaeological Study Area in Anne Arundel County south of US Route 50/301 in between South Winchester Road and Winchester Pond. The survey involved background research and subsurface testing. One previously recorded site (18AN98), located in the northwestern portion of the survey limits, was revisited and evaluated and one archaeological site (18AN1659) was identified and evaluated. Both sites are located within the Archaeological Study Area and both sites were recommended for listing in the NHRP.

Dinnel (1990), on behalf of the SHA and the FHWA, completed the *Phase IB Intensive Archeological Survey of the Proposed Chesapeake Bay Environmental Educational Visitors Center, Kent Island, Queen*

Anne's County, Maryland (QU 18) in 1990. The survey included a 100-acre (40.5-hectare) portion of the Archaeological Study Area in Queen Anne's County adjacent to the Chesapeake Bay and north of US Route 50/301. The survey involved background research, pedestrian survey of fallow fields, and subsurface testing. Dinnel (1990) identified four archaeological sites (18QU235, 18QU236, 18QU237, and 18QU238) located within the Archaeological Study Area. The four sites were recommended for Phase II investigations to evaluate their eligibility for listing in the NHRP. The proposed visitor center was moved, and the sites are currently undisturbed within Terrapin Park.

Ward, Benedict, and McCarthy (1990), on behalf the SHA and the FHWA, completed the *Phase IB Archeological Survey: Improvements to Maryland Route 8 from Old Matapeake Ferry Road to South of US 50/301, Queen Anne's County, Maryland* (QU 19) in 1990. The survey included a 3.78-acre (1.5-hectare) portion of the Archaeological Study Area in Queen Anne's County south of US Route 50/301 along MD Route 8. The survey involved background research, pedestrian survey, and subsurface testing. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey within the Archaeological Study Area.

Custer (1991), on behalf of Greiner, Inc., completed the *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Proposed Construction Area, Bay Bridge Airport, Queen Anne's County, Maryland* (QU 21) in 1990. The survey included a 2.11-acre (0.85-hectare) portion of the Archaeological Study Area in Queen Anne's County on a portion of the Bay Bridge Airport south of US Route 50/301 in between the Chesapeake Bay and MD Route 8. The survey involved background research and subsurface testing. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey within the Archaeological Study Area.

Lowery (1993a), on behalf of the MHT, the Kent Island Heritage Society, and University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research, completed *A Supplementary Report of the 1992 Archaeological Survey of Kent Island, Queen Anne's County, Maryland* (QU 30) in 1992. This survey is a continuation of the *Archaeological Survey of Kent Island, Queen Annes County, Maryland* by Lowery in 1992 (QU 31). The survey encompassed background research, shoreline analysis, and examination of 46 tilled fields, of which about 39 acres (15.8 hectares) are within the Archaeological Study Area north and south of US Route 50/301 in between the Chesapeake Bay and Kent Island Narrows. The survey consisted of two phases: Phase I pedestrian survey of shorelines and tilled fields; and Phase II subsurface testing of three archaeological sites, which are outside the Archaeological Survey Area. Of the 16 archaeological sites identified during the survey, two (18QU408 and 18QU409) are located within the Archaeological Study Area. Further research and investigation were recommended.

Botwick (1995), on behalf of the SHA and the FHWA, completed the *Phase I Archeological Survey of the Maryland Route 18A Project, Queen Anne's County, Maryland* (QU 32) in 1995. The survey included a 15.5-acre (6.3-hectare) portion of the Archaeological Study Area in Queen Anne's County north of US Route 50/301 in between Cox Creek and Cox Neck Road following a portion MD Route 18. The survey involved background research, pedestrian survey, and subsurface testing. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey.

Lowery (1993b), on behalf of the MHT, completed the *Archaeological Survey of the Chester River, the Wye River, and the Prospect Bay Drainages, Queen Anne's County, Maryland* (QU 35) in 1993. The survey incorporates the results from Lowery's 1992 survey and encompasses shoreline analysis and examination of 61 fields in between Kent Narrows and Queenstown in Queen Anne's County, of which about 73 acres (29.5 hectares) are within the Archaeological Study Area north and south of US Route 50/301. The survey included background research and pedestrian surveys. Of the 171 archaeological

sites identified during the survey, two (18QU431 and 18QU441) are located within the Archaeological Study Area. Further research and investigation are recommended.

Fiedel (1999), on behalf the SHA, completed the *Phase IB Archeological Survey US 50 from MD 18 to MD 404, Queen Anne's County, Maryland* (QU 37) in 1997. The survey included a 46-acre (18.6-hectare) portion of the Archaeological Study Area in between US Route 50/301 and the Wye River following US Route 50 after the split from US Route 301. The survey involved background research, pedestrian survey, and subsurface testing. No sites were identified within the Archaeological Survey Area. Subsequently two overlapping surveys were completed by Tyler, Ward, and Arnold (2014) and Lowery, O'Neal, and Wagner (2016) which are discussed below.

Bilicki (1998), on behalf of the MHT, completed the *Phase I Survey for Submerged Archaeological Resources on Kent Island, Queen Anne's County, Maryland* (QU 38) in 1992. The survey follows along the shorelines that lead to the Eastern Bay from Stevensville in Queen Anne's County and included a 21-acre (8.5-hectare) portion of the Archaeological Study Area north and south of US Route 50/301 from Thompson Creek to Cox Creek. The survey involved background research, onshore reconnaissance, and limited pedestrian shoreline survey. Of the 17 sites identified, one archaeological site (18QU916) was identified within the Archaeological Study Area.

Ward (2002), on behalf of White's Heritage Partnership, LLC, completed *A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the proposed White's Heritage/Gibson's Grant Development Queen Anne's County, Maryland* (QU 45) in 2002. The survey included a 55.5-acre (22.5-hectare) portion of the Archaeological Study Area in Queen Anne's County north of US Route 50/301 in between Macum Creek and Piney Creek. The survey involved background research and subsurface testing. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey within the Archaeological Study Area.

Tyler, Ward, and Arnold (2014), on behalf of the Waterman Realty Company, completed *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Waterman Property, Queen Anne's County, Maryland* (QU 71) in 2014. The survey included a 59.1-acre (23.9-hectare) portion of the Archaeological Study Area in Queen Anne's County in between US Route 50 and the Wye River and overlapped a previous survey completed by Fiedel (1999), which is discussed above. One archaeological site (18QU1038) was identified during the survey and is partially inside the Archaeological Study Area. Subsequently one overlapping study was completed by Lowery, O'Neal, and Wagner (2016), which is discussed below.

Lowery, O'Neal, and Wagner (2016), on behalf of the Waterman Realty Company, completed the *Phase II Archaeological Survey of the Waterman Property, Queen Anne's County, Maryland* (QU 77) in 2015. The survey included a 54-acre (21.8-hectare) portion of the Archaeological Study Area in Queen Anne's County in between US Route 50 and the Wye River and overlapped two previous surveys completed by Fiedel (1999) and Tyler, Ward, and Arnold (2014), which are discussed above. The survey involved background research, pedestrian survey, and subsurface testing. One previously recorded archaeological site (18QU1038) was reexamined. Lowery, O'Neal, and Wagner (2016) redefined the site's boundaries and recommended no further work at the portions of the site within their project's limits of disturbance. Lowery, O'Neal, and Wagner (2016) also recommended that portions of 18QU1038 outside of their project's limits of disturbance may be significant and warrant additional work in the future.

Three Phase I surveys have also been conducted in Anne Arundel County, but are not on file with MHT and are not mapped in Medusa. These surveys have been considered in gap analysis and

recommendations for additional archaeological investigations, but are not included in **Appendix A** mapping. Mintz, Grandine, and Woodard (1992) completed a Phase I survey north of US Route 50/301 near the intersection of what is now Old Cape Saint Claire Road and Peregoy Park Place. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey. Arnold et al. (2018) and Watts et al. (2020) completed Phase I archaeological survey along the Severn River that resulted in the identification of 18AN1691. is a precontact lithic scatter of undetermined date and an eighteenth- through twentieth-century domestic site located on a terrace overlooking the Severn River. Watts et al. (2020) recommended additional investigations of 18AN1691, which took place in 2021 (Watts et al. 2021).

5.2 Previously Documented Archaeological Resources

Twenty-six archaeological sites have been recorded within the Archaeological Study Area: six precontact, seven historic period, and 13 multi-component sites (**Table 5-2; Appendix A and Appendix B**). Precontact sites within the Archaeological Study Area include Archaic to Woodland period lithic scatters and shell middens. The 20 previously documented historic period archaeological sites within the Archaeological Study Area include seventeenth- to nineteenth-century plantation and domestic sites, cemeteries, a shipwreck, and trash middens. Of the previously documented sites, three sites were determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, one site was determined not eligible, and 22 sites have not been evaluated.

Table 5-2: Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites Within the Study Area

Site No.	Site Name	Resource Type	Period	Reference	NRHP Status
18AN98	Winchester Pond	Precontact midden; Historic scatter	Late Archaic, Early Woodland; mid- to late 20th century	Wright 1970 Conrad 1976; Mikolic & Falchetta 2020	Determined Eligible (10/26/20)
18AN652	Sharpe-Ridout-Boone Mill	Precontact scatter; Historic mill ruins; Historic house ruins	Undetermined; 18th to 20th centuries	Sprinkle & Ervin 2013; Hill 2016	Determined Eligible (12/22/89)
18AN672	L. Bourk	Historic Foundation	19th century	MASS Form, 18AN672	Not Evaluated
18AN871	Belfield	Historic plantation and cemeteries	Mid-17th to mid-20th century	Ward 1999; Luckenbach & Gadsby 2004; Luckenbach n.d.	Not Evaluated
18AN963	Lighthouse Landing	Historic scatter	18th century	Ballweber 1995	Not Evaluated; Recommended Phase II; Site impacted by housing development
18AN1192	Enyart Site 1	Precontact Lithic scatter; Historic scatter	Undetermined; late 18th to mid-19th century	Davenport et al. 2001	Not Evaluated; Recommended Not Eligible
18AN1576	Whitehall Site 2	Historic scatter	19th to mid-20th century	Hill 2016	Not Evaluated; Recommended Not Eligible

Site No.	Site Name	Resource Type	Period	Reference	NRHP Status
18AN1659	Winchester Pond #2	Precontact midden; Historic scatter	Archaic, Middle to Late Woodland; mid-19th to mid-20th century	Mikolic & Falchetta 2020	Determined Eligible (10/26/20)
18AN1691	Severnside/ Winchester	Precontact lithic scatter and midden; Historic house ruins and outbuildings	Undetermined, probable Woodland; 18th to 20th centuries	Arnold et al. 2018; Watts et al. 2020; Watts et al. 2021	Not Evaluated; Recommended Eligible under A and D
18QU51	W-T, near QA-B 5	Pit feature and shell scatter	Undetermined Precontact	Wilke & Thompson 1977	Not Evaluated
18QU63	DCC- US 50/301 #5	Precontact campsite and shell scatter	Undetermined Precontact	Curry 1977b; Lowery 1993	Not Evaluated
18QU64	DCC- US 50/301 #6	Precontact artifact/shell scatter; Historic scatter	Late Archaic, Late Woodland; Undetermined Historic	Curry 1977b; Lowery 1993	Not Evaluated
18QU66	Pier 1	Precontact site; Colonial site	Undetermined Precontact; 18th century	Lowery 1993	Not Evaluated; impacted by expansion of the Bay Bridge Marina
18QU216	Peterson	Shell midden	Undetermined Precontact	Lowery 1993	Not Evaluated; impacted by expansion of the Bay Bridge Marina
18QU220	Stevensville Barge	Shipwreck	Mid-19th - 20th century	Lowery 1993; Beard 1988	Not Evaluated; Recommended Not Eligible
18QU235	CBVC #1	Precontact lithic scatter; Historic scatter	Archaic; 19th century; probable late 18th & early 20th centuries	Lowery 1993; Dinnel 1990	Not Evaluated; Phase II Recommended
18QU236	CBVC #2	Precontact lithic scatter; Historic domestic site	Undetermined Precontact; 18th & early 19th centuries	Lowery 1993; Dinnel 1990	Not Evaluated; Phase II Recommended
18QU237	CBVC #3	Precontact lithic scatter; Historic house	Late Archaic; 18th century, probable early 19th	Lowery 1993; Dinnel 1990	Not Evaluated; Phase II Recommended
18QU238	CBVC #5	Precontact lithic scatter; Historic scatter	Middle, Late Archaic; 19th & 20th centuries	Lowery 1993; Dinnel 1990	Not Evaluated; Phase II Recommended by consultant
18QU408	Macum Knoll	Precontact lithic scatter; Historic scatter	Late Archaic, Middle Woodland; 18th & 19th centuries	Lowery 1993; Davis et al. 2002	Not Evaluated; Phase II Recommended

Site No.	Site Name	Resource Type	Period	Reference	NRHP Status
18QU409	Macum Creek	Precontact lithic scatter; Historic house and cemetery	Late Archaic; 18th to 19th centuries	Lowery 1993; Davis et al. 2002	Determined Not Eligible (1/10/2002)
18QU431	Bluebeard Locality No. 13	Precontact scatter	Undetermined Precontact	Lowery 1993	Not Evaluated; additional investigation recommended
18QU441	Nesbit Locality No. 10	Precontact scatter	Undetermined Precontact	Lowery 1993	Not Evaluated; additional investigation recommended
18QU916	Cox Creek #3	Historic trash pit	19th century	Lowery 1992; Bilicki 1998	Not Evaluated; Recommended Not Eligible
18QU1038	Wheatlands	Precontact short-term camp; Historic plantation ruins	Middle Woodland; late 17th to 20th centuries	Lowery et al. 2016 Tyler et al. 2014	Not Evaluated
18QU1042	4600 Main Street, Grasonville	Historic Foundation	mid-19th to mid-20th centuries	Thompson 2014	Not Evaluated

5.2.1.1 National Register of Historic Places Eligible Archaeological Sites

18AN98 is a Late Archaic and Early Woodland period oyster shell midden [redacted], partially within the Archaeological Study Area (**Appendix B, Map 1**). The site was determined eligible for listing in the NHRP in 2020. Mid-to-late twentieth-century artifacts were present at the site as the result of construction, grading, and filling, but do not contribute to the site's eligibility. The site was first identified in 1959 by Henry Wright as a shell midden containing Accokeek ceramics (Wright 1970). Subsequent testing in the 1970s confirmed the presence of an oyster shell midden (Conrad 1976). Phase I and II investigations were completed at the site in 2019 by A.D. Marble in advance of emergency drainage repairs for the SHA along Winchester Road in Anne Arundel County (Mikolic and Falchetta 2020). Diagnostic lithic artifacts recovered during the 2019 investigations and by the property owner include a Brewerton Eared Notched point, a Lamoka rhyolite point, a three-quarters grooved axe, and a shell-and-mica-tempered ceramic sherd. Although the site has been partially truncated and compacted as a result of residential development during the twentieth century, it still contains an intact portion of the shell midden capped by a yard surface composed of topsoil and fill material.

18AN652 is a mid-eighteenth through late-twentieth-century mill complex located [redacted] within the Archaeological Study Area (**Appendix B, Map 2**). The site was determined eligible for listing in the NHRP in 1989. An undetermined precontact period artifact scatter was also recovered from disturbed fill in the causeway feature but does not contribute to the site's eligibility. The mill complex was investigated through Phase II and III testing in 1989 for the SHA (Sprinkle and Ervin 2013). These investigations recovered diagnostic historic artifacts including ceramics, tobacco pipes, gunflint, chimney glass, and horseshoes, as well as architectural features. Between 1989 and 1992, the US 50/301-Route 179 Interchange was constructed; it is unknown how much of the site has been impacted. A portion of the site was revisited by Hill (2016) in 2016 and was determined to not be significant and no further work was recommended.

18AN1659 is a Late Archaic through Late Woodland period oyster shell midden located [redacted] e Archaeological Study Area (**Appendix B, Map 8**). The site was determined eligible for listing in the NHRP in 2020. A minimal number of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century artifacts were present at the site, having been deposited as the result of slope washout, but do not contribute to the site's eligibility. The site was identified during Phase I and II investigations by A.D. Marble in advance of emergency drainage repairs for the SHA along Winchester Road in Anne Arundel County near Annapolis, Maryland (Mikolic and Falchetta 2020). Phase II testing confirmed the density of the oyster shell midden and recovered diagnostic precontact lithic and ceramic artifacts, including a Bare Island jasper projectile point, Mockley, Rappahannock fabric impressed ceramics, and Potomac Creek ceramics. Phase II evaluation was not completed because of private property access issues.

5.2.1.2 Not Eligible Archaeological Sites

18QU409 is an early eighteenth- through nineteenth-century house site and mid-nineteenth-century cemetery located [redacted] (Appendix B, Map 21). Lowery (1993a) identified the site in 1992 during a Phase I investigation of Kent Island. The site was evaluated by R.C. Goodwin and Associates in 2000 (Davis et al. 2002). The Phase II investigation included additional shovel tests, surface collection, test unit excavation, mechanical stripping, and remote sensing. Recovered cultural resources included six lithic artifacts from unknown prehistoric periods, 740 domestic artifacts dating mostly from the

eighteenth to early nineteenth centuries, over 1200 organic items (bones, oyster shells, wood), and five historical features (trash pits, sheet middens, plow scars). Plowing and soil deflation have compromised the integrity of the site and the artifact assemblage was limited in size and research potential. The Tolson-Bryan Family Cemetery located within the site boundaries has no significant associations or research value. The site was determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Davis et al. 2002; MASS Form, 18QU409; DOE Form, 18QU409).

5.2.1.3 Unevaluated Archaeological Sites

18AN672 is a nineteenth-century brick foundation [redacted] (**Appendix B, Map 3**). The site was initially reported to John Sprinkle of the Maryland Geological Survey in 1989 by members of the public (MASS Form, 18AN672). Sprinkle recorded the site as a 16-foot-by-26-foot (5-meter-by-8-meter) single-brick-wide foundation located in between St. Margarets Road and Holly Drive North. No archaeological investigations have been conducted at the site. The site has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP.

18AN871 is a late-seventeenth- through early-twentieth-century plantation located [redacted] (**Appendix B, Map 4**). The Anne Arundel County Office of Planning & Zoning recorded the site in 1992. The site consists of seven distinct areas, including two cemeteries and outbuilding ruins (MASS Form, 18AN871). The human remains from the two cemeteries were subjected to DNA testing, the results of which indicated that among the individuals buried at the cemeteries were Captain Thomas Homewood and the ancestors of other area families. A Phase I survey was carried out by Applied Archaeology and History Associates in 1999 for the proposed Belfield Farms Subdivision (Ward 1999). Ward (1999) recommended additional archival research and Phase II investigations. Anne Arundel County's Lost Towns Project completed Phase II and III investigations from 1999 to 2000 (MASS Form, 18AN871). Anne Arundel County's Lost Towns Project associated the site with the first European settlement in the county called Providence (MASS Form, 18AN871). A portion of the site may have been graded by the property owner, but most of the site likely remains intact. The site has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP.

18AN963 is an eighteenth-century artifact scatter located [redacted] (**Appendix B, Map 5**). ACS Consultants (ACS) identified the site in 1995 during a Phase I survey for the proposed Lighthouse Landing Subdivision (Ballweber 1995). Diagnostic artifacts include ceramic sherds and brick fragments. Ballweber (1995) identified 18AN963 as possibly significant with artifacts dating to a limited time-period which may exist below plow zone and recommended a Phase II investigation to evaluate the site's integrity and cultural significance. The Lighthouse Landing Subdivision was completed between 2002 and 2005 and likely impacted the site.

18AN1192 is a late-eighteenth- through mid-nineteenth-century historic scatter and precontact site of undetermined date located [redacted] (**Appendix B, Map 6**). R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates identified the site during a Phase I compliance investigation for proposed land development (Davenport et al. 2001). The investigation recovered a single quartz fire-cracked rock, bottle glass, architectural items, and ceramic sherds, of which, only seven ceramics were diagnostic. Davenport et al. (2001) recommended the site not eligible for listing in the NRHP and recommended no additional work. The construction of the Four Seasons at St. Margarets subdivision started in 2006 and likely impacted the site.

18AN1576 is a nineteenth- through mid-twentieth-century artifact scatter located [redacted] (**Appendix B, Map 7**). Archeological Testing and Consulting, Inc. (ATC) identified the site during a Phase I investigation for a proposed access road 870-foot (265-meter) long on a 1.5-acre (0.6-hectare) portion of the Whitehall Property (Hill 2016). Recovered artifacts were dispersed and minimal and the only diagnostic artifacts were whiteware ceramic sherds. Hill (2016) concluded 18AN1576 was confined to disturbed plow zone soils and not potentially significant due to limited diagnostic artifact recovery and lack of intact features. Hill (2016) recommended the site not eligible for listing in the NRHP and recommended no further work.

18AN1691 is a precontact lithic scatter of undetermined date and an eighteenth- through twentieth-century domestic site located [redacted] (**Appendix B, Map 9**). Anne Arundel County initially identified in 2017 during survey of Severn River (MASS Form, 18AN1691). Additional Phase I (Arnold et al. 2018) and Phase IB and II (Watts et al. 2020, 2021) investigations were conducted in 2018 and 2020. Watts et al. (2020, 2021) recommended the site as potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and D and recommended additional archival research and archaeological testing to complete the NRHP evaluation.

18QU51 is a precontact pit feature and shell scatter of undetermined date located [redacted] (**Appendix B, Map 10**). It was identified by Steve Wilke and Gail Thompson (1977) in 1976 as part of an archaeological resources survey of Maryland coast lines for Maryland Department of Natural Resources. Transcribed field notes indicate that the site is a small pit feature with light shell scatter (MASS scanned site form, 18QU51). 18QU51 is on the shoreline directly east of 18QU236 and is now part of Terrapin Park. The site may be partially disturbed by shoreline erosion and has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP.

18QU63 is a precontact campsite of undetermined date located [redacted] (**Appendix B, Map 11**). Dennis Curry and Spencer Geasey identified the site in 1977 during a Phase I surface survey for proposed construction of US 50/301 (Curry 1977b). Oyster shell was found scattered over the entire surface of a plowed field, although the artifacts appear to be concentrated nearer the east side of Piney Creek. Material recovered included non-diagnostic lithics. The sub-plow integrity of the site has not been determined and the site has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP.

18QU64 is an Archaic and Late Woodland period artifact scatter (possible campsite/workshop) and historic artifact scatter located [redacted] (**Appendix B, Map 12**). Dennis Curry and Spencer Geasey identified the site in 1977 during a Phase I surface survey for proposed construction of US50/301 (Curry 1977b). Artifacts include a jasper side-notched point, a rhyolite expanding-stemmed point, a tested cobble, and shell-tempered pottery sherd (Curry 1977b). The site appears to be undisturbed and has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP.

18QU66 is a multi-component precontact site of undetermined date and eighteenth-century site located [redacted] (**Appendix B, Map 13**). Barry C. Kent first documented the site in a letter dated 1977, which described the site as 90 feet (27 meters) in diameter and 50 feet (15.2 meters) south of the southeast corner of the Bay Bridge Marina (MASS Form, 18QU66). The original letter documenting the site was lost prior to 1988 (MASS Form, 18QU66). Since its initial documentation, the site appears to

have been impacted by the expansion of the Bay Bridge Marina. The site has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP.

18QU216 is an precontact period shell midden of undetermined date located [redacted] (**Appendix B, Map 14**). Beth Brown and Ethel Eaton of the Maryland Historical Trust visited the site in 1986 and described it as a remnant of the original midden that extended 100 feet .8 meters) along the shore with a shell lens thickness between one inch and four inches (MASS Form, 18QU216). In July 1986 there were proposed plans to expand the marina and stabilize the shoreline. The site appears to have been impacted by the expansion of the Bay Bridge Marina. The site has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP.

18QU220 is a historic barge shipwreck of unknown date located [redacted] (**Appendix B, Map 15**). Maryland Geological Survey (MGS) identified the site through archival research and later visited the site in 1987 as part of a larger effort to locate underwater archaeological resources (MASS Form, 18QU220). The wooden barge is broken apart, resting on its keel, and oriented east to west. It measures 70- to 80-feet (21- to 24-meters) long and 25- to 30-feet (7.6- to 9.1- wide, with a four- to five-foot (1.2- to 1.5-meter) deep hold. In 1987, the barge was estimated to be up to 60 percent destroyed and was visible all tide levels (MASS Form, 18QU220). The barge's age is unknown, but it is assumed to be made in the United States and was likely abandoned during the twentieth century (Mass Form, 18QU220). There are identical barges located in Baltimore, Maryland in Curtis Creek. MGS recommended the site not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

18QU235 is an Archaic period lithic scatter and late-eighteenth- through twentieth-century scatter located [redacted] (**Appendix B, Map 16**). Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc. identified the site in 1990 during a Phase I survey for a proposed visitors center (Dinnel 1990). The site is now part of Terrapin Park located north of the Bay Bridge. Diagnostic precontact artifacts recovered from the site include a possible quartz Vernon point. Diagnostic historic artifacts recovered from the site include stoneware, yellowware, and ironware sherds along with manganese-tinted glass and canning jar lid liners. Dinnel (1990) concluded that the precontact component of 18QU235 may be eligible for the NRHP and recommended avoidance or Phase II testing if the site could not be avoided.

18QU236 is a precontact lithic scatter of undetermined date and an eighteenth- through early-nineteenth-century domestic site located [redacted] (**Appendix B, Map 17**). Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc. identified the site in 1990 during a Phase I survey for a proposed visitors center (Dinnel 1990). The site is now part of Terrapin Park located north of the Bay Bridge. No diagnostic precontact artifacts were recovered. Diagnostic historic artifacts include tin-glazed earthenware, North Devon gravel-tempered, blue edgeware, slipware, and white salt-glazed stoneware sherds along with a worked English flint fragment. Dinnel (1990) concluded that the precontact and eighteenth-century components of the site may be eligible for the NRHP and recommended avoidance or Phase II testing if the site could not be avoided.

18QU237 is a Late Archaic period lithic scatter and eighteenth-century house scatter located [redacted] **Appendix B, Map 18**). Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc. identified the site in 1990 during a Phase I survey for a proposed visitors center (Dinnel 1990). The

site is [redacted] Diagnostic precontact artifacts recovered from the site include a jasper Bare Island straight-stemmed point. Diagnostic historic artifacts recovered from the site include Jackfield, English brown salt-glazed stoneware, Nottingham stoneware, Rhenish stoneware, blue or green edgeware, and pearlware sherds (Dinnel 1990). Dinnel (1990) concluded that the eighteenth-century component of the site may be eligible for the NRHP and recommended avoidance or Phase II testing if the site could not be avoided.

18QU238 is a Middle Archaic period through Late Archaic period lithic scatter and nineteenth- through twentieth-century artifact scatter located [redacted] (**Appendix B, Map 19**). Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc identified the site in 1990 during a Phase I survey for a proposed visitors center (Dinnel 1990). The site is [redacted] Diagnostic precontact artifacts include a quartz Morrow Mountain II point base and a chert Vernon point. Diagnostic historic artifacts include tobacco pipes (Dinnel 1990). Dinnel (1990) concluded that the eighteenth-century component of the site may be eligible for the NRHP and recommended avoidance or Phase II testing if the site could not be avoided.

18QU408 is Late Archaic period through possible Middle Woodland period lithic scatter and eighteenth- through nineteenth-century artifact scatter located [redacted] (**Appendix B, Map 20**). Lowery et al. (1993a) first identified the site in 1992 during an archaeological survey of Kent Island. The MHT recommended Phase II testing in advance of the [redacted] but the testing was curtailed when development plans changed (Davis et al. 2002). Diagnostic precontact artifacts recovered from the site include a broadspear chert fragment, Bare Island points, a Brewerton corner-notched point, and a possible Jack's Reef Pentagonal point. Historic diagnostic artifacts include English gunflint, Bristol slip brown stoneware, white salt-glazed stoneware, Westerwald spring-molded grey stoneware, and underglaze blue hand-painted Chinese porcelain sherds. No additional work has been conducted and the site remains undeveloped.

18QU431 is a precontact lithic scatter of undetermined date located [redacted] Lowery (1993b) identified the site in 1993 during an archaeological surface survey of the Chester River, Prospect Bay, and Wye River drainages in Queen Annes County (**Appendix B, Map 22**). It is the [redacted] No artifacts were collected, only observed as lithic debitage, fire-cracked rock, and shell scatter (Lowery 1993b). Lowery (1993b) recommended additional testing if the site is to be impacted in the future. No additional work has been conducted and the site remains undeveloped.

18QU441 is a precontact lithic scatter of undetermined date located [redacted] Lowery (1993b) identified the site in 1993 during an archaeological surface survey of the Chester River, Prospect Bay, and Wye River drainages in Queen Annes County (Lowery 1993b) (**Appendix B, Map 23**). It is located [redacted]. No artifacts were collected, only observed as lithic debitage, fire-cracked rock, and shell scatter (MASS form, 18QU441). Lowery (1993b) recommends additional testing if the site is to be impacted in the future to obtain the age of the site. No additional work has been conducted and the site appears to be undisturbed.

18QU916 is a nineteenth-century trash pit located [redacted] (**Appendix B, Map 24**). The Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program identified the site in 1995 during a Phase I survey of submerged archaeological resources on Kent (Bilicki 1998). Recovered artifacts included a chamber pot, a button, whiteware plate, earthenware, and pressed

glass, as well as two oyster shell concentrations which were completely eroded from the bank. Bilicki (1998) recommended the site not eligible for listing in the NRHP and recommended no further work.

18QU1038 is a Middle Woodland period short-term camp and late-seventeenth- through mid-twentieth-century plantation site located [redacted] (**Appendix B, Map 25**). 18UQ1038 was identified in 2014 during a Phase I survey conducted by Applied Archaeology and History Associates (Tyler et al. 2014). Additional Phase I and Phase II investigations were conducted by the Chesapeake Watershed Archaeological Research Foundation (CWARF) in advance of a proposed development of the area (Lowery et al. 2016). As a results of the additional investigations, Lowery et al. (2016) recommended the redrawing of the 18QU1038 boundary to eliminate portions of the site that the authors concluded did not constitute archaeological sites. Lowery et al. (2016) did conclude that portions of the archaeological site—a Middle Woodland component, a precontact/historic component, a deeply buried brick feature, plantation ruins, and a historic bridge—located outside of the development area may contain significant features, but those areas were not subjected to Phase II testing as part of their investigation. No additional work has been conducted at the site and it remains undeveloped.

18QU1042 is a late-nineteenth-century house foundation located [redacted] (**Appendix B, Map 26**). 18QU1042 was identified by Bruce F. Thompson in 2014 and consists of ground-level linear foundations with no associated standing structures (MASS Form, 18QU1042). Locals refer to it as the ship captain's house and is located within the urban limits of Grasonville, Maryland. The site has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP.

5.3 Assessment of Archaeological Potential and Survey Recommendations

Unsurveyed portions of the Archaeological Study Area were assessed for their archaeological potential and categorized as having high, moderate, low, or minimal potential (**Appendix C**). The MDTA recommends archaeological surveys for unsurveyed portions of the Archaeological Study Area common to all alternatives retained for detailed study. Phase I archaeological survey is recommended for areas with high and moderate archaeological potential as well a sample of areas with low archaeological potential in order to test the project predictive model. No further archaeological investigations are recommended at this time for areas of minimal archaeological potential.

5.3.1 Terrestrial Archaeological Potential

5.3.1.1 High Potential

A total of 1,677.9 unsurveyed acres (679 hectares) within the Archaeological Study Area are considered to have high archaeological potential. Phase I archaeological survey is recommended for all high potential areas common to all alternatives retained for detailed study. Unsurveyed areas were considered to have **high precontact archaeological potential** if they are located within 500 feet (152.4 of surface water; on flat to gently sloping (0 to 5 percent on the Eastern Shore and 0 to 10 percent on the Western Shore) or moderately sloping land (5 to 10 percent on the Eastern Shore and 10 to 15 percent on the Western Shore); and with soils ranging from well drained to somewhat poorly drained.

Unsurveyed areas were considered to have **high historic archaeological potential** if they are located within 500 feet (152.4 meters) of historic structures documented in the MIHP, historic atlases (Martenet1860 and Strong 1866) and USGS topographic maps (1904 Kent Island, MD; 1904 North Point, MD; and 1904 St. Michaels, MD), or recorded historic archaeological sites; on flat to moderately sloping land (0 to 10 percent on the Eastern Shore and 0 to 15 percent on the Western Shore); and on well drained to poorly drained soils.

In survey areas that have the potential for deep alluvium or loess deposits, the MDTA recommends that Phase I survey include methods to more carefully examine soil profiles and identify deeply buried A horizons. Such methods may include the excavation of STPs up to a depth of one meter followed by auger coring to determine the depth of the alluvium, mechanical excavation, or geomorphological evaluation. All investigations will be conducted in accordance with the *Archaeology Guidelines for Consultants* (SHA 2017), the *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994), and *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland, Technical Update No. 1* (Morehouse et al. 2018).

5.3.1.2 Moderate Potential

A total of 748.7 unsurveyed acres (303 hectares) within the Archaeological Study Area are considered to have moderate archaeological potential. Phase I archaeological survey is recommended for all moderate potential areas common to all alternatives retained for detailed study. Unsurveyed areas were considered to have **moderate precontact archaeological potential** if they are located 500 to 1000 feet (152 to 304.8 meters) of water resources; on flat to gently sloping (0 to 5 percent on the Eastern Shore and 0 to 10 percent on the Western Shore) or moderately sloping land (5 to 10 percent on the Eastern Shore and 10 to 15 percent on the Western Shore); and on well drained to somewhat poorly drained soils.

Unsurveyed areas were considered to have **moderate historic archaeological potential** if they are located 500 to 1000 feet (152.4 to 304.8 meters) from documented historic structures or recorded historic archaeological sites; on flat to moderately sloping land (0 to 10 percent on the Eastern Shore and 0 to 15 percent on the Western Shore); and on well drained to poorly drained soils.

5.3.1.3 Low Potential

A total of 941 unsurveyed acres (380.8 hectares) within the Archaeological Study Area are considered to have low archaeological potential. Limited archaeological survey consisting of, at minimum, a field visit and pedestrian survey to assess ground conditions and which may include judgmentally placed shovel tests to assess ground disturbance, is recommended for unsurveyed areas that meet the following criteria. If areas of undisturbed soils with the potential to contain intact archaeological deposits are present, Phase I archaeological survey would then be undertaken within those areas.

Unsurveyed areas were considered to have **low precontact archaeological potential** if they are located beyond 1,000 feet (304.8 meters) of water resources, on flat to gently sloping (0 to 5 percent on the Eastern Shore and 0 to 10 percent on the Western Shore) or moderately sloping land (5 to 10 percent on the Eastern Shore and 10 to 15 percent on the Western Shore, and on somewhat well drained to poorly drained soils; or on slopes exceeding 15 precent on the Western Shore and 10 percent on the Eastern Shore or on poorly to very poorly drained soils. Unsurveyed areas were considered to have **low historic archaeological potential** if they are located greater than 1,000 feet (304.8 meters) from documented historic structures or recorded archaeological sites, on flat to moderately sloping land (0

to 10 percent on the Eastern Shore and 0 to 15 percent on the Western Shore), and on well drained to poorly drained soils; or on very poorly drained land or slopes exceeding 15 precent on the Western Shore and 10 percent on the Eastern Shore.

5.3.1.4 *Minimal Potential*

A total of 1,286.34 unsurveyed acres (520.6 hectares) within the Archaeological Study Area are not recommended for archaeological survey. These areas are considered to have negligible archaeological potential because they contain significantly disturbed soils resulting in the removal of Holocene/Pleistocene surfaces or soils likely to contain cultural features and deposits through massive cut/fill episodes, grading, significant twentieth-century or later construction, or are situated on slopes greater than 15 percent.

5.3.2 Underwater Archaeological Potential

The Archaeological Study Area within the Chesapeake Bay is considered to have potential for precontact and historic underwater archaeological resources (**Figure 5-1** and **Figure 5-2**). No Phase I underwater archaeological survey has been completed for the portion of the Archaeological Study Area within the Chesapeake Bay.

There is the potential for precontact underwater archaeological resources within the Archaeological Study Area (**Figure 5-1**). Most of the Archaeological Study Area that is currently inundated by the Chesapeake Bay would have been exposed for at least some time during the Late Pleistocene and Early to Middle Holocene. During the last glaciation, the Chesapeake Bay existed as the broad river valley of the ancestral Susquehanna River. Sea levels began rising rapidly during the Early and Middle Holocene before slowing during the Woodland period to near current levels (Lowery and Martin 2009:172). 18,000 years ago, the Middle Atlantic coastline may have been about 246 feet (75 meters) below current sea level. Sea levels likely rose to about 75 feet (23 meters) below present 10,000 years ago before rising to current levels over the intervening period (Lowery and Martin 2009:170-172).

The Bay ranges between 0 to 95 feet (0 and 29 meters) deep within the Archaeological Study Area and the Eastern and Western Shores of the Bay are at about 10 feet (3.1 meters) above sea level. Precontact archaeological resources would mostly likely occur in portions of the Archaeological Study Area that do not exceed a depth of 75 feet (23 below sea level or 85 feet (26 meters) deep. Precontact archaeological resources would not be likely within the deepest portions of the Chesapeake Bay within the Archaeological Study Area as that is the remnant of the Pleistocene ancestral Susquehanna River. Additionally, portions of the Archaeological Study Area within the Chesapeake Bay may have been disturbed by dredging associated with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)'s maintenance of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge Channel, which runs north-south underneath the Chesapeake Bay Bridge and bisects the Archaeological Study Area, at a depth of 50 feet (15 meters), but the level of this disturbance cannot be assessed through desktop review alone and the degree to which this dredging may have impacted intact precontact archaeological resources within the Archaeological Study Area cannot be determined.

There is also the potential for historic archaeological resources within the Archaeological Study Area (**Figure 5-2**). There are thirteen known shipwrecks or obstructions documented in the NOAA Office of Coast Survey Wrecks and Obstruction Database and the Chesapeake Bay nautical chart within the Archaeological Study Area (NOAA 2023). One documented shipwreck, a 44-foot (13.4-meter) cabin

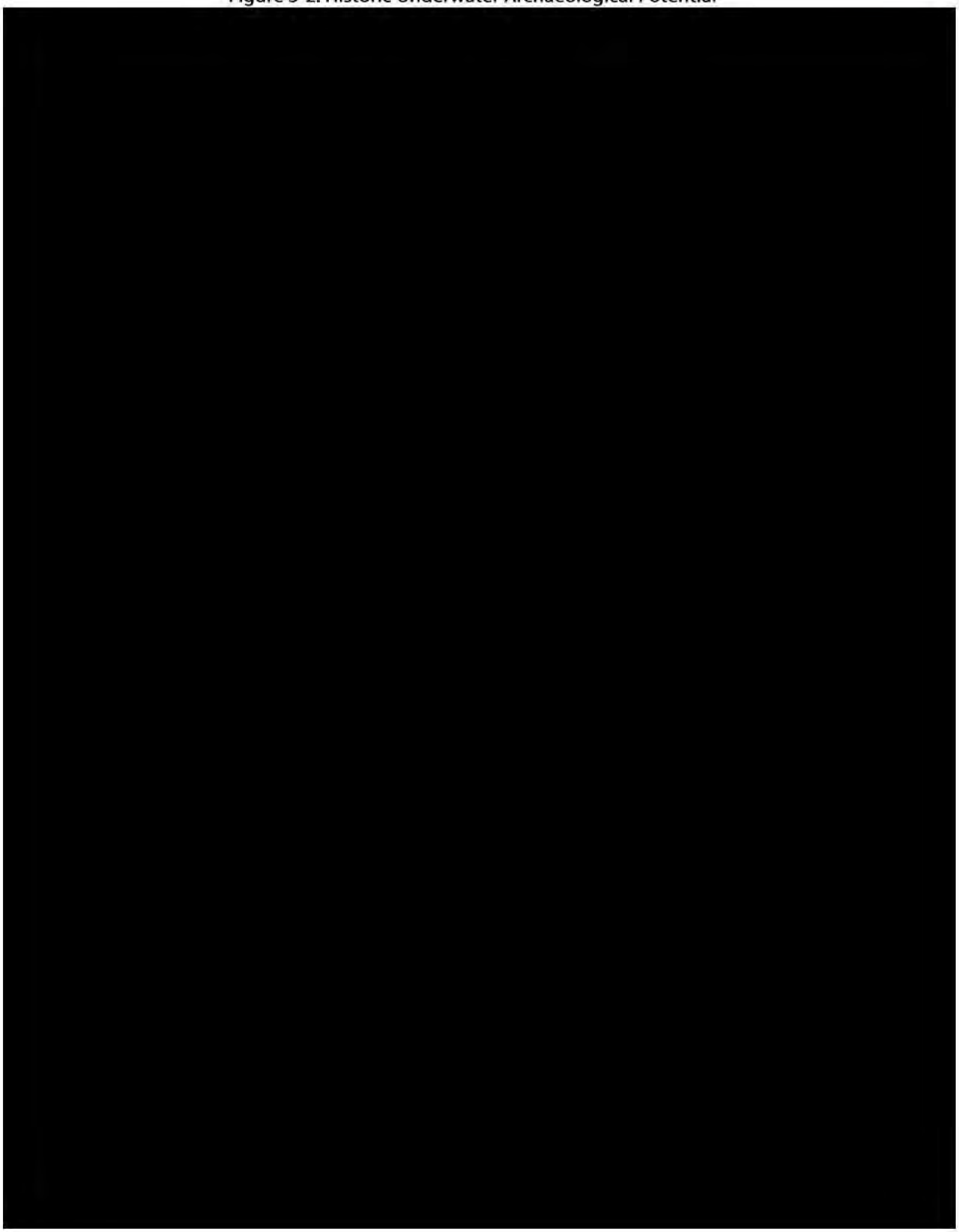
cruiser, is located in 36 feet (11 meters) of water between the two spans of the Bay Bridge. Another shipwreck is located north of the north span of the bridge in 29.5 feet (9 meters) of water. Two other wrecks are located south of the south span of the bridge at 52.5 feet (16 meters) and 59.1 feet (18 meters) of water, respectively. There are nine additional obstructions located immediately north and south of the Bay Bridge in 23 to 61 feet (7 to 19 of water. Additionally, one underwater archaeological site, 18QU220, a barge of unknown date, has been recorded j [redacted] That site, however, was recommended not eligible for the NRHP. There also remains the possibility for unidentified shipwrecks or other obstructions within the Archaeological Study Area.

Phase I underwater archaeological survey is recommended where direct impacts to the Chesapeake Bay bottom are proposed, which is to be completed during design development.

Figure 5-1: Precontact Underwater Archaeological Potential



Figure 5-2: Historic Underwater Archaeological Potential



5.3.3 National Register of Historic Places Eligible Site Recommendations

Three NRHP eligible archaeological sites are located within the Archaeological Study Area: 18AN98, 18AN652, and 18AN1659 (**see Table 5-2; Appendix A**).

18AN98 is a Late Archaic and Early Woodland period oyster shell midden (**Appendix B, Map 1**). The site is located partially within the Archaeological Study Area and was determined eligible for listing in the NHRP in 2020 following Phase I and II investigations (Mikolic and Falchetta 2020). Avoidance of 18AN98 is recommended. Impacts to 18AN98 by the project may constitute an adverse effect and mitigation may be required.

18AN652 is a mid-eighteenth- through late-twentieth-century mill complex (**Appendix B, Map 2**). The site is located within the Archaeological Study Area and was determined eligible for listing in the NHRP in 1989 following Phase II and III archaeological investigations in 1989 for the SHA (Sprinkle and Ervin 2013). Avoidance of 18AN652 is recommended. Impacts to 18AN652 by the project may constitute an adverse effect and mitigation may be required.

18AN1659 is a Late Archaic through Late Woodland period oyster shell midden (**Appendix B, Map 8**). The site is located within the Archaeological Study Area and was determined eligible for listing in the NHRP in 2020 following Phase I and II investigations (Mikolic and Falchetta 2020). The Phase II evaluation was not completed because of private property access issues. Avoidance of 18AN1659 is recommended. Impacts to 18AN1659 by the project may constitute an adverse effect and mitigation may be required.

5.3.4 Not Eligible Archaeological Sites

One archaeological site has been determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP within the Archaeological Study Area. 18QU409 is an early eighteenth- through nineteenth-century house site and mid-nineteenth-century cemetery (**Appendix B, Map 21**). No further archaeological investigations are recommended for the site because of its NRHP ineligibility. Section 5.3.6.8 presents recommendations for the associated Tolson/Bryan Cemetery.

5.3.5 Unevaluated Site Recommendations

Twenty-two unevaluated archaeological sites are located within the Archaeological Study Area (**Appendix A**). Four of the unevaluated sites—18AN963, 18AN1192, 18QU66, and 18QU216—have been significantly or completely impacted by housing developments or the expansion of the Bay Bridge Marina (**Appendix B, Maps 5, 6, 13, and 14**). MDTA will document the site destruction through an update to the MASS forms for each resource.

Three of the unevaluated sites—18AN1576, 18QU220, and 18QU916—were recommended not eligible by the archaeological consultant but there has been no formal determination of eligibility (Appendix B, Maps 7, 15, and 24). DOE forms will be completed for each of these sites using available site forms and archaeological survey forms, but no additional fieldwork is recommended.

The remaining 15 sites are located completely or partially within the Archaeological Study Area and likely remain intact. Five unevaluated sites—18AN672, 18QU51, 18QU63, 18QU64, 18QU1042—were previously recorded more than 30 years ago (**Appendix B, Maps 3, 10, 11, 12, 26**). MDTA will begin with

Phase I survey of these sites, if located within the Preferred Alternative LOD, to confirm their presence or absence, followed by Phase II evaluation, if necessary. If portions of the remaining 10 unevaluated sites are located within the Preferred Alternative LOD, the MDTA recommends that the site boundaries be reestablished through shovel testing. Each site should then be evaluated for NRHP eligibility, through close-interval shovel testing and/or test unit excavation, as warranted based on the findings from the shovel test survey.

5.3.5.1 18AN672

18AN672 is a nineteenth-century brick foundation (**Appendix B, Map 3**). No Phase I testing has been conducted at the site. The site has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP. If portions of 18AN672 are located within the Preferred Alternative LOD, the MDTA recommends that a Phase I identification, and Phase II evaluation, if necessary, be conducted. Shovel testing is recommended to relocate the site within the preferred alternative LOD, followed by close-interval shovel testing and/or test unit excavation as warranted to evaluate the site for NRHP eligibility.

5.3.5.2 18AN871

18AN871 is a late-seventeenth- through early-twentieth-century plantation site (**Appendix B, Map 4**). The site has been subjected to Phase I, II, and III investigations (Ward 1999; MASS Form, 18AN871), but there has been no formal determination of eligibility. If portions of 18AN871 are located within the Preferred Alternative LOD, the MDTA recommends that a formal determination of eligibility be made and submitted to the MHT.

5.3.5.3 18AN1691

18AN1691 is an undetermined precontact period lithic scatter and an eighteenth- through twentieth-century domestic site (**Appendix B, Map 9**). The site was identified during Phase I survey and a subsequent Phase II survey recommended the site potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and D and recommended additional archival research and archaeological testing to complete the NRHP evaluation (Arnold et al. 2018; MASS Form, 18AN1691; Watts et al. 2020, 2021). If portions of 18AN1691 are located within the Preferred Alternative LOD, the MDTA recommends that an additional Phase II evaluation be conducted to evaluate the site for NRHP eligibility.

5.3.5.4 18QU51

18QU51 is an undetermined precontact pit feature and shell scatter (**Appendix B, Map 10**). It was identified during an archaeological resources survey of Maryland coast lines for Maryland Department of Natural Resources. The site has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP. If portions of 18QU51 are located within the Preferred Alternative LOD, the MDTA recommends that a Phase II evaluation be conducted. Shovel testing is recommended to relocate the site within the preferred alternative LOD, followed by close-interval shovel testing and/or test unit excavation as warranted to evaluate the site for NRHP eligibility.

5.3.5.5 18QU63

18QU63 is an undetermined precontact campsite (**Appendix B, Map 11**). The site was identified during a Phase I surface survey for proposed construction of US 50/301 (Curry 1977b). The site has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP. If portions of 18QU63 are located within the Preferred Alternative LOD, the MDTA recommends that a Phase II evaluation be conducted. Shovel testing is recommended to

relocate the site within the preferred alternative LOD, followed by close-interval shovel testing and/or test unit excavation as warranted to evaluate the site for NRHP eligibility.

5.3.5.6 18QU64

18QU64 is an Archaic period and Woodland period campsite/workshop (**Appendix B, Map 12**). The site was identified during a Phase I surface survey for proposed construction of US 50/301 (Curry 1977b). The site has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP. If portions of 18QU64 are located within the Preferred Alternative LOD, the MDTA recommends that a Phase II evaluation be conducted. Shovel testing is recommended to relocate the site within the preferred alternative LOD, followed by close-interval shovel testing and/or test unit excavation as warranted to evaluate the site for NRHP eligibility.

5.3.5.7 18QU235

18QU235 is an Archaic period lithic scatter and late-eighteenth-century through twentieth-century scatter (**Appendix B, Map 16**). The site was identified in 1990 during a Phase I survey for a proposed visitors center (Dinnel 1990). Dinnel (1990) recommended avoidance or Phase II testing if the site could not be avoided. If portions of 18QU235 are located within the Preferred Alternative LOD, the MDTA recommends that a Phase II evaluation be conducted. Shovel testing is recommended to relocate the site within the preferred alternative LOD, followed by close-interval shovel testing and/or test unit excavation as warranted to evaluate the site for NRHP eligibility.

5.3.5.8 18QU236

18QU236 is an undetermined precontact period lithic scatter and an eighteenth- through early-nineteenth-century domestic site (**Appendix B, Map 17**). The site was identified in 1990 during a Phase I survey for a proposed visitors center (Dinnel 1990). Dinnel (1990) recommended avoidance or Phase II testing if the site could not be avoided. If portions of 18QU236 are located within the Preferred Alternative LOD, the MDTA recommends that a Phase II evaluation be conducted. Shovel testing is recommended to relocate the site within the preferred alternative LOD, followed by close-interval shovel testing and/or test unit excavation as warranted to evaluate the site for NRHP eligibility.

5.3.5.9 18QU237

18QU237 is a Late Archaic period lithic scatter and eighteenth-century domestic scatter (**Appendix B, Map 18**). The site was identified in 1990 during a Phase I survey for a proposed visitors center (Dinnel 1990). Dinnel (1990) recommended avoidance or Phase II testing if the site could not be avoided. If portions of 18QU237 are located within the Preferred Alternative LOD, the MDTA recommends that a Phase II evaluation be conducted. Shovel testing is recommended to relocate the site within the preferred alternative LOD, followed by close-interval shovel testing and/or test unit excavation as warranted to evaluate the site for NRHP eligibility.

5.3.5.10 18QU238

18QU238 is a Middle Archaic period through Late Archaic period lithic scatter and nineteenth- through twentieth-century artifact scatter (**Appendix B, Map 19**). The site was identified in 1990 during a Phase I survey for a proposed visitors center (Dinnel 1990). Dinnel (1990) recommended avoidance or Phase II testing if the site could not be avoided. If portions of 18QU238 are located within the Preferred Alternative LOD, the MDTA recommends that a Phase II evaluation be conducted. Shovel testing is

recommended to relocate the site within the preferred alternative LOD followed by close-interval shovel testing and/or test unit excavation as warranted to evaluate the site for NRHP eligibility.

5.3.5.11 18QU408

18QU408 is Late Archaic period through possible Middle Woodland period lithic scatter and eighteenth- through nineteenth-century artifact scatter (**Appendix B, Map 20**). The site was identified during a Phase I survey of Kent Island (Lowery 1993a). The MHT recommended Phase II testing in advance of the proposed Four Seasons at Kent Island, but the testing was curtailed when development plans changed (Davis et al. 2002). No additional work has been conducted and the site has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP. If portions of 18QU408 are located within the Preferred Alternative LOD, the MDTA recommends that a Phase II evaluation be conducted. Shovel testing is recommended to relocate the site within the preferred alternative LOD followed by close-interval shovel testing and/or test unit excavation as warranted to evaluate the site for NRHP eligibility.

5.3.5.12 18QU431

18QU431 is an undetermined precontact period lithic scatter (**Appendix B, Map 22**). Lowery (1993b) identified the site in 1993 during a Phase I survey of the Chester River, Prospect Bay, and Wye River drainages in Queen Annes County. Lowery (1993b) recommended additional testing if the site is to be impacted in the future. No additional work has been conducted and the site has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP. If portions of 18QU431 are located within the Preferred Alternative LOD, the MDTA recommends that a Phase II evaluation be conducted. Shovel testing is recommended to relocate the site within the preferred alternative LOD followed by close-interval shovel testing and/or test unit excavation as warranted to evaluate the site for NRHP eligibility.

5.3.5.13 18QU441

18QU441 is an undetermined precontact period lithic scatter located on a terrace overlooking Wesley Creek (**Appendix B, Map 23**). Lowery (1993b) identified the site in 1993 during a Phase I survey of the Chester River, Prospect Bay, and Wye River drainages in Queen Annes County. Lowery (1993b) recommended additional testing if the site is to be impacted in the future. No additional work has been conducted and the site has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP. If portions of 18QU441 are located within the Preferred Alternative LOD, the MDTA recommends that a Phase II evaluation be conducted. Shovel testing is recommended to relocate the site within the preferred alternative LOD, followed by close-interval shovel testing and/or test unit excavation as warranted to evaluate the site for NRHP eligibility.

5.3.5.14 18QU1038

18QU1038 is a Middle Woodland period short-term camp and late-seventeenth- through mid-twentieth-century plantation site (**Appendix B, Map 25**). The site was identified in 2014 during a Phase I survey (Tyler et al. 2014). Additional Phase I and Phase II investigations were conducted in advance of proposed development of the area (Lowery et al. 2016). Lowery et al. (2016) concluded that portions of the archaeological site located outside of the development area may contain significant features but were not subjected to Phase II testing as part of their investigation. No additional work has been conducted and the site has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP. If portions of 18QU1038 are located within the Preferred Alternative LOD, the MDTA recommends that a Phase II evaluation be conducted. Shovel testing is recommended to relocate the site within the preferred alternative LOD,

followed by close-interval shovel testing and/or test unit excavation as warranted to evaluate the site for NRHP eligibility.

5.3.5.15 18QU1042

18QU1042 is the site of a late-nineteenth-century house (**Appendix B, Map 26**). 18QU1042 was identified by Bruce F. Thompson in 2014 and consists of ground-level linear foundations with no associated standing structures (MASS Form, 18QU1042). The site has not been subjected to Phase I survey and has not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP. If portions of 18QU1038 are located within the Preferred Alternative LOD, the MDTA recommends that a Phase I identification and Phase II evaluation, as necessary, be conducted. Shovel testing is recommended to relocate the site within the preferred alternative LOD, followed by close-interval shovel testing and/or test unit excavation as warranted to evaluate the site for NRHP eligibility.

5.3.6 Cemeteries

There are nine known historic cemeteries and burial grounds within the Archaeological Study Area—five in Anne Arundel County and four in Queen Anne's County (**Table 5-3**). Other cemeteries discussed in Chapter 6 are outside of the Archaeological Study Area and, therefore, are not within the area being evaluated for ground disturbance. Cemeteries are listed below in geographic order from west to east in the project area.

Table 5-3: Recorded Cemeteries Within the Study Area

Cemetery Name	Time Period	County	Associated MIHP/MASS number	NRHP Status
Phipps Family Cemetery	unknown	Anne Arundel	N/A	Not Evaluated
Slave Cemetery at "Walnut Hill"	unknown	Anne Arundel	AA-317	Not Evaluated
Richardson Cemetery / "Walnut Hill" Cemetery	19th century	Anne Arundel	AA-317	Not Evaluated
Asbury Broadneck United Methodist Church Cemetery	19th-21st century	Anne Arundel	AA-2511	Not Evaluated
Barchet Cemetery	1905-1960	Anne Arundel	18AN871	Not Evaluated
Stevensville Cemetery	1890-present	Queen Anne's	N/A	Not Evaluated
Union Wesley United Methodist Church Cemetery	1895-present	Queen Anne's	QA-587	Not Evaluated
Tolson/Bryan Cemetery	19th century	Queen Anne's	18QU409	Not Evaluated
Bryan's Cemetery	1896-present	Queen Anne's	QA-573	Not Evaluated

5.3.6.1 Phipps Family Cemetery

Phipps Family Cemetery, also referred to as "Felicity Plains Cemetery," is located approximately 1099 feet (335 meters) south of US 50/301 in the St. Margaret's area near Old Mill Bottom Road South (**Appendix D, Map 1**). Th cemetery was a family burial plot for the Phipps family. Phipps family members thought to have been buried there included Lizzie, Nicholas, Laura, Edward, and Lucrucia [Lucretia]. Mr. Stewart Phipps, a descendent, reported in 1997 that the cemetery was approximately half an acre in size (Anne Arundel County n.d.-a; AAGS 2023a). There were standing markers or visible evidence of the cemetery in 1997. Approximately 221.7 square feet (20.6 square meters) of the cemetery is within the Archaeological Study Area. Avoidance of the cemetery is recommended. No further

delineation of the cemetery is recommended unless the Preferred Alternative LOD is located within the parcel on which the cemetery is located. This parcel is recommended for architectural survey and evaluation as TAA-344 (Commercial Property, 244 Old Mill Bottom Road). Extant above-ground resources associated with the cemetery, if any, will be documented as part of the evaluation (see **Appendix F**).

5.3.6.2 Slave Cemetery at "Walnut Hill"

The Slave Cemetery at "Walnut Hill," located at 1563 St. Margarets Road in Annapolis, served as a burial ground for enslaved individuals (**Appendix D, Map 2**). The cemetery's exact location on the property is unknown. The cemetery currently contains no grave markers, and the number of burials is unknown. Alan Carroll Brice, a resident of the property from 1931 to 1952, had knowledge of about 50 individuals who were enslaved and buried near the barn (Anne Arundel Historic Inventory 1974). Tina Simmons provided information in 2002 and 2003 about eight enslaved individuals who may have been buried at on the property (Anne Arundel County n.d.-b; AAGS 2023b). The entire cemetery is within the Archaeological Study Area. Avoidance of the cemetery is recommended. No further delineation of the cemetery is recommended unless the Preferred Alternative LOD is located within the parcel on which the cemetery is located. The property has also been documented as an architectural resource under MIHP AA-317 and extant above-ground resources associated with the cemetery, if any, will be documented as part of the evaluation of AA-317 (see **Table 6-4** and **Appendix F**).

5.3.6.3 Richardson Cemetery / "Walnut Hill" Cemetery

Richardson Cemetery/"Walnut Hill" Cemetery is located at 1563 St. Margarets Road in Annapolis on the same property as the Slave Cemetery at "Walnut Hill" and served as a family burial plot for the Richardson family (**Appendix D, Map 2**). There are three known graves and one suspected grave. One grave marker is dated 1866 (Anne Arundel County n.d.-c; AAGS 2023c; Anne Arundel County Historic Inventory 1983). The entire cemetery is within the Archaeological Study Area. Avoidance of the cemetery is recommended. No further delineation of the cemetery is recommended unless the Preferred Alternative LOD is located within a 50-foot (15-meter) buffer of the cemetery's boundaries. The property has also been documented as an architectural resource under MIHP AA-317 and any extant above-ground resources associated with the cemetery, if any, will be documented as part of the evaluation of AA-317 (see **Table 6-4** and **Appendix F**).

5.3.6.4 Asbury Broadneck United Methodist Church Cemetery

Asbury Broadneck United Methodist Church Cemetery, located at 657 Broadneck Road in Annapolis north of US 50/301 just west of the interchange with Route 179, has served as a burial ground for local African American community members for the past 150 years (San Felice 2017) (**Appendix D, Map 3**). The cemetery contains over 691 known burials, although church records documenting who is buried in the cemetery were lost in a fire in the 1950s (AAGS 2023d). Portions of the cemetery have suffered from flooding in recent years and efforts have been made throughout the cemetery to implement stormwater management practices to limit future flooding. The entire cemetery is located within the Archaeological Study Area and the cemetery begins about 350 feet (107 meters) north of the US 50/301 ROW line and continues north at least 600 feet (189 meters). Avoidance of the cemetery is recommended. No further delineation of the cemetery is recommended unless the Preferred Alternative LOD is located within a 50-foot (15-meter) buffer of the cemetery's boundaries. The property

has also been documented as an architectural resource under MIHP AA-2511 and will be evaluated as an architectural resource as part of this project (see **Table 6-4** and **Appendix F**).

5.3.6.5 Barchet Cemetery

Barchet Cemetery is located along the shoreline of the north branch of Whitehall Creek and just under 1,000 feet (304.8 meters) south of US 50/301 on the south edge of the Archaeological Study Area (**Appendix D, Map 4**). The cemetery was documented in a 1992 archaeological survey and again in 1999 and is considered part of [redacted] (Ward 1999). The cemetery consists of four known burials associated with the Barchet family, ranging in date from 1905 to 1960, and includes the burial of George Edward Barchet, who died in 1944, his wife, Mathilde, who died in 1960, Ida R. Barchet, and Nellie Barchet (Find-a-Grave 2023a; *Evening Sun* 1960). Avoidance of the cemetery is recommended. No further delineation of the cemetery is recommended unless the Preferred Alternative LOD is located within a 50-foot (15-meter) buffer of the cemetery's boundaries. This cemetery is on a property proposed for survey and evaluation as an architectural resource (TAA-027, House, 1510 Whitehall Road) and any extant above-ground resources associated with the cemetery, if any, will be documented as part of the evaluation of TAA-027 (see **Appendix F**).

5.3.6.6 Stevensville Cemetery

Stevensville Cemetery, located along Route 18 just north of US 50/301, was founded in 1890, according to signage in the cemetery (**Appendix D, Map 5**). Over 3,000 marked burials have been recorded in this rural memorial park characterized by rectilinear paved roads dating from 1715 to 2023 (Find-a-Grave 2023b). There is also a portion of the cemetery has been reserved for "monuments removed from many family cemeteries that have existed on Kent Island," which may account for the number of grave markers at Stevensville Cemetery that pre-date 1890, including four eighteenth-century grave markers. The entire cemetery is within the Archaeological Study Area. The cemetery is well defined, actively maintained, and currently in use. Avoidance of the cemetery is recommended. No further delineation of the cemetery is recommended unless the Preferred Alternative LOD is located within a 50-foot (15-meter) buffer of the cemetery's boundaries. This parcel is recommended for survey and evaluation as an architectural resource (TQA-460, Stevensville Cemetery) (see **Appendix F**).

5.3.6.7 Union Wesley United Methodist Church Cemetery

Union Wesley United Methodist Church Cemetery is located south of Postal Road, entirely within the Archaeological Study Area (**Appendix D, Map 6**). The cemetery is associated historically with the Union Wesley United Methodist Church, also previously known as the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, and now known as the New United Methodist Church. The congregation was founded in the late nineteenth century and is located within the Postal Road/Cox Neck Road Survey District (QA-587) (Smith and Maready 2007). Local African Americans began construction of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church in 1902 on land they had purchased in 1878. It is not known if this church building may have replaced an earlier building (Smith and Maready 2007). The current church building on the property was constructed after the 1902 building was destroyed in a fire. Over 250 burials have been recorded at the cemetery, dating from 1895 to 2023 (Find-a-Grave 2023c). The cemetery is well defined, actively maintained, and currently in use. Avoidance of the cemetery is recommended. No further delineation of the cemetery is recommended unless the Preferred Alternative LOD is located within a 50-foot (15-meter) buffer of the cemetery's boundaries. This parcel is recommended for survey and evaluation as

an architectural resource as part of the Postal Road/Cox Neck Road Survey District (QA-587) (see **Table 6-4**).

5.3.6.8 Tolson/Bryan Cemetery

The Tolson/Bryan Cemetery is located north of Piney Creek Road, east of Saltworks Drive, and south of Bayberry Drive, entirely within the Archaeological Study Area (**Appendix D, Map 7**). The cemetery was recorded by Davis et al. (2002) during a Phase II investigation of [redacted] The cemetery was originally observed within the tree line that formed the western edge of a plowed field. The cemetery measures approximately 26 feet by 50 feet (8 meters by 15 meters). Two pieces of a headstone and one footstone were identified. The headstone read: Sarah E.H. Bryan Consort of L. W. Bryan, Born March 7, 1829, Died . . . 11 185[8?]. The footstone reads: S. E. H. B. Remote sensing noted the presence of seven possible grave shafts. The site is identified as the Tolson/Bryan Cemetery based on property records. According to the Queen Anne's County marriage register, Luther W. Bryan wed Sarah E. Tolson in 1848 (Davis et al. 2002; [redacted]. Avoidance of the cemetery is recommended. No further delineation of the cemetery is recommended unless the Preferred Alternative LOD is located within a 50-foot (15-meter) buffer of the cemetery's boundaries. This parcel is recommended for survey and evaluation as an architectural resource (TQA-470, Tolson/Bryan Cemetery) (see **Appendix F**).

5.3.6.9 Bryan's Cemetery

Bryan's Cemetery is located at 5608 Main Street in Grasonville (**Appendix D, Map 8**). A portion of the cemetery property is located within the Archaeological Study Area, but the majority is located south of the boundary. The cemetery is associated with the Bryan's Chapel (Bryan's United Methodist Church) (QA-573), a historically African American congregation with a presence on the property since circa 1800 (Darsie 2006) The current church building was constructed in 1911 and the cemetery became active in 1896. The cemetery is located in the woods south of the church building. Markers with earlier dates indicate the relocation of graves or markers from other cemeteries. The cemetery is laid out in a grid and burials are grouped by family. There are several outlying gravesites including on between the church and hall, one located immediately south of the church and one in the west yard (Darsie 2006). The cemetery is actively maintained and currently in use. Avoidance of the cemetery is recommended. No further delineation of the cemetery is recommended unless the Preferred Alternative LOD is located a 50-foot (15-meter) buffer of the cemetery's boundaries. The property has also been documented as an architectural resource under MIHP QA-573 (Bryan's Chapel) and will be evaluated as an architectural resource as part of this project (see **Table 6-4** and **Appendix F**).

6 Architectural History Gap Analysis

6.1 Previous Architectural Surveys

Research identified four major previous architectural surveys, detailed in **Table 6-1**. These reports provide background into previous survey and evaluation efforts, including recorded and evaluated resources, and historic context on the architecture and development of Anne Arundel and Queen Anne's Counties.

Table 6-1: Previous Architectural Surveys

Report Name	Author	Date
Queen Anne's County Historic Sites Survey – Phase II	Rochelle Bohm, Nancy Scozzari	Undated
Sites of Slavery, Resistance, and Freedom in Nineteenth-Century Anne Arundel County: A Historic Context and Analysis of Enslaved and Tenant Housing	Robbins, L.	2023 (draft)
Heritage Themes and Historical Preservation Planning in Anne Arundel County, Theme 8: A Diverse Melting Pot: Ethnic Origins, National Influences, and Immigration	Robinson & Associates, Inc.	2019
Queen Anne County's Black Communities Research	Orlando Ridout V	1981

6.2 Recorded Architectural Resources

The search of existing documentation identified 176 recorded architectural resources within the Architectural Study Area. These have been divided into the following five groupings: 1) NHLs, 2) NRHP Listed and Eligible Historic Properties, 3) Not Eligible Resources, 4) Recorded, Not Evaluated Resources, and 5) Demolished Resources. **Appendix E** identifies these resources on aerial-based maps, and **Appendix F** includes these resources in a table. The information below for these resources was obtained directly from the MHT's Medusa database.

6.2.1 National Historic Landmarks

One resource is an NHL. It is also NRHP listed. The following information was obtained from the NHL nomination (Heintzelman 1976).

1. Whitehall (AA-325, 66000387)
Location: Whitehall Road, Skidmore, Anne Arundel
Build Year(s): ca. 1765
Period of Significance: 1764-1793
NRHP: 1966
NHL: 1960
Criteria: C
Significance: Governor Horatio Sharpe had the Georgian country house built circa 1764. It later became his primary residence following his retirement in 1769, when he enlarged the house, until his return to England in 1773. The original 1,000-acre (40.5-hectare) property contained gardens, parks, and an entrance court. The portico on the central block is one of the earliest known built in the American colonies. The house is an excellent example of Georgian architectural design. Whitehall was designated an NHL in 1960 and was listed in the NRHP under Criterion C for its architectural significance in 1966.



Figure 6-1: Whitehall. Image Credit: Mark R. Edwards, 10/1979.

6.2.2 National Register of Historic Places Listed and Eligible Historic Properties

In Medusa, 24 resources are NRHP listed or eligible, of which seven are NRHP listed and 17 were determined eligible either individually or as a contributing resource to a listed or eligible historic district (**Table 6-2**). Significance summaries below were obtained directly from NRHP nominations, DOEs, and MIHP Forms available on the MHT's Medusa. One NRHP-listed property, Whitehall, is also an NHL (see **6.2.1** for a description). An additional three resources are recorded in Medusa as eligible, but desktop review conducted as part of this gap analysis determined them to be demolished (see **Table 7-5**).

Table 6-2: NRHP Listed and Eligible Architectural Resources

MIHP No	Resource Name	Address	Town	Build Date	Eligibility Status	NRHP Criteria
AA-47	William Preston Lane, Jr. Memorial Bridge, Eastbound (Chesapeake Bay Bridge)	US 50/301 Eastbound over Chesapeake Bay	Annapolis	1949-1952	Eligible (2001)	A, C
AA-48	William Preston Lane, Jr. Memorial Bridge, Westbound (Chesapeake Bay Bridge)	US 50/301 Westbound over Chesapeake Bay	Annapolis	1969-1973	Eligible (2001)	A, C
AA-166	Sandy Point Shoal Light Station	In Chesapeake Bay northeast of Sandy Point State Park	Sandy Point vicinity	1883	NRHP Listed (2002)	A, C

MIHP No	Resource Name	Address	Town	Build Date	Eligibility Status	NRHP Criteria
AA-325	Whitehall	Whitehall Road	Skidmore	1764	NHL; NRHP Listed (1966)	C
AA-330	Sandy Point Farm House (Tryall, Scotland, Bay Side Farm)	S. Beach Road	Sandy Point	ca. 1815	NRHP Listed (1972)	C
QA-125	Eareckson House (Nathan Morris House)	214 Pier One Road	Stevensville	ca. 1850	Eligible (2002)	C
QA-212	Christ Church	121 E. Main Street (MD 835)	Stevensville	1880	NRHP Listed (1979)	C
QA-222	White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)	142 Carriage Heath	Chester	Eighteenth century	Eligible (1979)	C
QA-222-3	Tenant Farm Complex, White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)	301 White's Heritage Lane	Chester	Twentieth century	Eligible (2006) and contributes to QA-222	A, C
QA-259	Cray House	109 Cockey Lane	Stevensville	ca. 1809	NRHP Listed (1983) and contributes to QA-463	C
QA-263	John Benton House	211 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	1875	Eligible (1978) and contributes to QA-463	C
QA-264	Stevensville Bank	Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	ca. 1903	NRHP Listed (1985) and contributes to QA-463	A, C
QA-265	Stevensville Post Office (Dr. J. E. H. Lewis Office)	408 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Late nineteenth century	Eligible (1988) and contributes to QA-463	Unspecified
QA-266	Lowery's Hotel	419 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Mid-nineteenth century	Eligible (1988) and contributes to QA-463	Unspecified
QA-463	Stevensville Historic District	multiple	Stevensville	1850-1930	NRHP Listed (1986)	A, C
QA-465	Stevensville Country Store	401 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Unknown	Eligible (1986) and contributes to QA-463	Unspecified

MIHP No	Resource Name	Address	Town	Build Date	Eligibility Status	NRHP Criteria
QA-467	Gillis House	309 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	Unknown	Eligible (1988) and contributes to QA-463	Unspecified
QA-468	J. H. Tolson Store	321 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Unknown	Eligible (1988) and contributes to QA-463	Unspecified
QA-469	Ford House and Garage	103 E. Main Street	Stevensville	Unknown	Eligible (1988) and contributes to QA-463	Unspecified
QA-470	Charles Stevens Store	314 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Unknown	Eligible (1988) and contributes to QA-463	Unspecified
QA-471	Turner House (Dr. J.E. H. Lewis House)	406 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Unknown	Eligible (1988) and contributes to QA-463	Unspecified
QA-524	Barnstable Hill, Lowery Farm	1912 Main Street	Chester	Twentieth century	Eligible (1979)	A, C
QA-542	SHA Bridge No. 1700600	Main Street (MD 18B) over Kent Island Narrows	Grasonville vicinity	1951	Eligible (2011)	A, C
QA-545, QA-546, QA-547	Matapeake Ferry Terminal, Club House, and Shop	Marine Academy Lane	Stevensville	ca. 1930, 1936, 1946	Eligible (2008)	A

1. William Preston Lane Jr. Memorial Bridge, Eastbound (Chesapeake Bay Bridge) (AA-47)

Location: US 50/301 Eastbound over Chesapeake Bay, Annapolis, Anne Arundel

Build Year(s): 1949-1952

Period of Significance: Not specified

NRHP: Eligible (2001)

Criteria: A and C



Figure 6-2: William Preston Lane, Jr. Memorial Bridge, Eastbound. Image Credit: RK&K, 2022.

Significance: The Eastbound span of the William Preston Lane Jr. Memorial Bridge was constructed as part of Maryland's Primary Bridge Program, developed in the 1930s as a way to connect Philadelphia to Richmond via a continuous north-south highway while bypassing the major metropolitan areas of Washington, DC, and Baltimore. The opening of the bridge connected the Eastern and Western shores of Maryland, provided a reliable transportation route formerly only

guaranteed by ferry service, and boosted the economy of the Eastern Shore. When completed, the bridge was the only major suspension bridge constructed in Maryland (Crampton and Abell 1994a). It was determined individually eligible in 2001 for its engineering significance (Criterion C) and under Criterion A for its part in encouraging intra- and inter-state transportation and commerce.

2. William Preston Lane Jr. Memorial Bridge, Westbound (Chesapeake Bay Bridge) (AA-48)
Location: US 50/301 Westbound over Chesapeake Bay, Annapolis, Anne Arundel
Build Year(s): 1969-1973
Period of Significance: Unspecified
NRHP: Eligible (2001)
Criteria: A and C
Significance: The Westbound span was constructed to alleviate congestion on the earlier Eastbound bridge. The bridge encouraged additional travel to and from the Eastern Shore of Maryland and led to the continued growth and development of the surrounding communities. When constructed, the bridge was the second major metal suspension bridge in the state of Maryland (Crampton and Abell 1994b). It was determined individually eligible in 2001 under Criterion C for its engineering significance and Criterion A (unspecified).



Figure 6-3: William Preston Lane, Jr. Memorial Bridge, Westbound. Image Credit: RK&K, 2022.

3. Sandy Point Shoal Light Station (AA-166, 02001424)
Location: In Chesapeake Bay northeast of Sandy Point State Park
Build Year(s): 1883, 1890, 1901-2, 1929
Period of Significance: 1883-1952
NRHP: Listed (2002)
Criteria: A and C
Significance: Constructed in 1883 to replace an ineffective lighthouse located on shore, the Sandy Point Shoal Light Station is significant for its association with federal governmental efforts to provide an integrated system of navigational aids and to provide for safe maritime transportation in the Chesapeake Bay, a major transportation corridor for commercial traffic from the early nineteenth through the twentieth centuries. This caisson lighthouse embodies a distinctive design and method of construction that typified lighthouse construction on the Chesapeake Bay during the second half of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. The Sandy Point Shoal Lighthouse was listed in the NRHP in 2002 under Criterion A, for its association with maritime history and transportation, and Criterion C, for its architectural significance (Eshelman et al. 1996).



Figure 6-4: Sandy Point Shoal Light Station. Image Credit: RK&K 2022.

4. Sandy Point Farm House (AA-330, 72000566)
Location: South Beach Road, Sandy Point, Anne Arundel
Build Year(s): ca. 1815
Period of Significance: ca. 1815-1949
NRHP: Listed (1972)
Criteria: C
Significance: Sandy Point Farm House is within Sandy Point State Park. The circa-1815, five-part, brick dwelling contains a central block with a tower flanked by one-story hyphens and wings. According to the nomination, the style is representative of typical seventeenth-century Maryland architecture, despite being built in the early nineteenth century. In 1972, the property also included a brick dairy, brick smokehouse, and a framed, two-story granary or carriage shed with lean-to wings. The dwelling was built for wealthy planter John Gibson. The farm was in operation until 1949, when, according to the nomination, the State of Maryland purchased the property to establish Sandy Point State Park. Sandy Point Farm House was individually listed in 1972 for its architectural significance under Criterion C (Parish 1971).



Figure 6-5: Sandy Point Farmhouse. Image credit: RK&K, 2022.

5. Eareckson House (Nathan Morris House) (QA-125)
Location: 214 Pier One Road, Stevensville, Queen Anne's
Build Year(s): ca. 1850
Period of Significance: Unspecified
NRHP: Eligible (2002)
Criteria: C
Significance: The Eareckson House is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, side-gable, I-house, brick dwelling. In the twentieth century, a frame entrance porch was added to the main elevation. According to the DOE form, a mid-to-late-twentieth-century frame, side-gable addition was added to the northeast gable end of the dwelling. In addition to the house, at the time of survey, the property contained a nineteenth-century brick outbuilding and three late-twentieth-century secondary structures. The Eareckson House was determined individually eligible under Criterion C as a representative example of mid-nineteenth-century rural residential architecture on Kent Island (Ridout 1980). Initial research and a field visit indicate the property has been altered since the original NRHP determination.



Figure 6-7: Eareckson House. Image credit: RK&K, 2022.

6. Christ Church (QA-212, 79003268)
Location: 121 E. Main Street (MD 835), Stevensville, Queen Anne's
Build Year(s): 1880
Period of Significance: 1880
NRHP: Listed (1979)
Criteria: C
Significance: Christ Church is individually listed in the NRHP and is a contributing resource to the NRHP-listed Stevensville Historic District (QA-463). The church is a frame religious building constructed in the Queen Anne style with decorative woodwork and German siding. The church has a front-gable roof covered with shingles and a pyramidal-roof bell tower that adjoins the east façade. Stained glass windows line the sanctuary. The original Christ Church building belonged to one of 30 parishes recognized by the Act of 1692 that officially established the English Church in Maryland. Christ Church is the fourth known church built by the parish. The church was individually listed in 1979 under Criterion C as a good example of the Queen Anne style of ecclesiastical architecture (Ridout 1978a).



Figure 6-8: Christ Church. Image Credit: Google Street View, 09/2022.

7. White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson) (QA-222)
Location: 143 Carriage Heath, Chester, Queen Anne's
Build Year(s): Eighteenth century, mid-nineteenth century
Period of Significance: Unspecified
NRHP: Eligible (1979)
Criteria: C
Significance: White's Heritage began as a two or two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling that was raised to three stories in the mid-nineteenth century. In the late nineteenth century, a two-story frame addition was added to the east and a one-story porch was built across the south façade. In the 1930s a wing was added to the west elevation and the roof modified to a hip roof. Though modified, White's Heritage is one of the largest extant dwellings on Kent Island from the eighteenth century. The dwelling reflects mid-nineteenth-century vernacular design characteristics applied to the expansion of a Georgian dwelling and is eligible under Criterion C (Howell 2006b).



Figure 6-9: White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson). Image Credit: RK&K, 2022.

8. Tenant Farm Complex, White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson) (QA-222-3)

Location: 301 White's Heritage Lane, Chester, Queen Anne's

Build Year(s): Twentieth century

Period of Significance: Unspecified

NRHP: Eligible

Criteria: A and C



Figure 6-10: Tenant Farm Complex, White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson). Image Credit: RK&K, 2022.

Significance: Tenant Farm Complex, White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson) contributes to QA-222. Sometime after 2002, a frame tenant house associated with agricultural production (QA-222-2) was demolished. At the time of survey, the farm complex was an extant example of a dairy farm complex. It was determined individually eligible under Criterion A for contributing to the broad patterns of history and under Criterion C as embodying distinctive characteristics of a certain type of landscape from a certain period (Howell 2006d). Circa 2015, portions of the tenant farm complex, including a large gambrel-roof barn, were incorporated into the Gibson's Grant subdivision's pool house and community center. Other buildings were demolished. Residential buildings were constructed on the former farm's agricultural fields.

9. Cray House (QA-259, 83002960)

Location: 109 Cockey Lane, Stevensville, Queen Anne's

Build Year(s): ca. 1809

Period of Significance: Unspecified

NRHP: Listed (1983)

Criteria: C



Figure 6-11: Cray House. Image credit: Orlando Ridout V, 1978.

Significance: The Cray House is individually listed in the NRHP and is a contributing resource to the Stevensville Historic District (QA-463). It was built in two stages, firstly a three-bay, one-and-a-half-story building with post-and-plank construction, and later a frame, three-bay addition was added to the south end of the house. The earlier roof was replaced with a gambrel roof. It is on the west side of Cockey's Lane, at the western edge of Stevensville. While numerous examples of this type of small, gambrel-roof house exist in Tidewater Maryland most are in ruinous condition. The Cray House and two other buildings in Southern Maryland are the only examples that have remained intact. It was individually listed in 1983 under Criterion C as one of only a few remaining examples of an unusual type of post-and-plank construction in Maryland (Ridout 1978b).

10. John Benton House (QA-263)



Figure 6-12: John Benton House. Image Credit: Google Street View, 09/2022.

Location: 211 Love Point Road (MD 18), Stevensville, Queen Anne's
Build Year(s): 1875
Period of Significance: Unspecified
NRHP: Eligible (1978)
Criteria: C
Significance: The Benton House is a contributing resource to the Stevensville Historic District (QA-463). It is a two-story, wood frame, Queen Anne-style house with a cross-gable roof and a tower with a pyramidal roof. When surveyed, the property contained a two-story, board-and-batten structure with a gable roof, a two-story, board-and-batten garage, and two one-story sheds with clapboard siding and gable roofs. A DOE in 1978 determined the resource as individually eligible under Criterion C (unspecified) (Levy 1978).

11. Stevensville Bank (QA-264, 85000020)



Figure 6-13: Stevensville Bank. Image Credit: Google Street View, 09/2022.

Location: Love Point Road (MD 18), Stevensville, Queen Anne's
Build Year(s): ca. 1903
Period of Significance: Unspecified
NRHP: Listed (1985)
Criteria: A and C
Significance: Stevensville Bank is individually listed in the NRHP and is a contributing resource to the Stevensville Historic District (QA-463). It is a one-story, three-bay building with a rectangular shed roof disguised by an elaborate false front on the façade. A large, projecting hood shelters the entrance on the façade. When surveyed, the interior was divided into a public banking room in the front and an office in the rear. The original ornamental pressed-tin ceiling was intact. The Stevensville Bank is the oldest bank on Kent Island and is one of the earliest surviving in the county. The bank was individually listed in the NRHP in 1985 under Criterion A for its role in the commerce of Kent Island and Queen Anne's County and under Criterion C for its architecture.

12. Stevensville Post Office (Dr. J. E. H. Lewis Office) (QA-265)



Figure 6-14: Stevensville Post Office. Image Credit: RK&K, 2023.

Location: 408 Love Point Road (MD 18), Stevensville, Queen Anne's
Build Year(s): Late nineteenth century
Period of Significance: Unspecified
NRHP: Eligible (1988)
Criteria: Unspecified
Significance: The Stevensville Post Office is a contributing resource to the Stevensville Historic District (QA-463). It is a small, frame vernacular building standing one-and-a-half stories tall with gable roof and a one-story shed-roof

addition on the rear. The building rests on brick piers and is clad in weatherboard siding. Decorative elements include scalloped verge boards (Ridout 1981c). The Stevensville Post Office was recommended individually eligible in 1988, but no criteria were specified.

13. Lowery's Hotel (QA-266)
Location: 419 Love Point Road (MD 18), Stevensville, Queen Anne's
Build Year(s): ca. 1860
Period of Significance: Unspecified
NRHP: Eligible (1988)
Criteria: Unspecified
Significance: Lowery's Hotel is a contributing resource to the Stevensville Historic District (QA-463). It is one of only a few pre-Civil War structures in Stevensville. The building was originally used as a dwelling but was turned into a hotel. The two-story, five-bay frame building was extended by a later addition to the north gable. The building is clad in weatherboards and features a gable roof. Victorian era details include a scrollwork balustrade on the second-story porch. The building was purchased in 1888 by Alexander Lowery who operated a hotel business (Ridout 1981a). The hotel was determined individually eligible in 1988, but no criteria were specified.


Figure 6-15: Lowery's Hotel. Image Credit: Orlando Ridout V, 1981.

14. Stevensville Historic District (QA-463, 86002333)
Location: Stevensville, Queen Anne's
Build Year(s): 1850-1930
Period of Significance: 1850-1930
NRHP: Listed (1986)
Criteria: A and C
Significance: The Stevensville Historic District is composed of dwellings, houses, churches, commercial buildings, and a school that reflect the development of a rural crossroads town from 1850, when it was founded, to the Great Depression. The district features late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century, one- and two-story commercial buildings at the intersection of Locust Street and Love Point Road. The residential buildings are primarily two- and two-and-a-half-story frame buildings that reflect vernacular and popular architecture forms of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. When surveyed, the district retained a high level of integrity compared with other small towns of the period on Maryland's Eastern Shore. The Stevensville Historic District is listed in the NRHP under Criterion C for its architecture and under Criterion A for its association with the development of transportation and commerce on Maryland's rural Eastern Shore during the latter half of the nineteenth century and first three decades of the twentieth century (Steuart et al. 1986).


Figure 6-16: Stevensville Historic District. Image Credit: RK&K, 2022.

15. Stevensville Country Store (QA-465)
Location: 401 Love Point Road (MD 18), Stevensville, Queen Anne's
Build Year(s): ca. 1900
Period of Significance: Unspecified
NRHP: Eligible (1986)
Criteria: Unspecified
Significance: The Stevensville Country Store is a contributing resource to the Stevensville Historic District (QA-463). It was built for Wells Tolson by Everett Cook and Eugene Hebert around 1900. The two-story, L-shaped frame building has been altered with new commercial windows, brick veneer, and a shingled pent roof on the first story (Steuart et al. 1986). The hotel was determined individually eligible in 1986, but no criteria were specified (MHT 1986).


Figure 6-17: Stevensville Country Store. Image Credit: Google Street View, 09/2022.

16. Gillis House (QA-467)
Location: 309 Main Street (MD 18), Stevensville, Queen Anne's
Build Year(s): Unknown
Period of Significance: Unspecified
NRHP: Eligible (1988)
Criteria: Unspecified
Significance: The Gillis House is a contributing resource to the Stevensville Historic District (QA-463). It is a four-bay, two-story, side-gable dwelling with a first-story porch on the façade. The house was determined individually eligible in 1988, but no criteria were specified (MHT 1988c).


Figure 6-18: Gillis House. Image Credit: Google Street View, 09/2022.

17. Tolson Store (QA-468)
Location: 321 Love Point Road (MD 18), Stevensville, Queen Anne's
Build Year(s): ca. 1865
Period of Significance: Unspecified
NRHP: Eligible (1988)
Criteria: Unspecified
Significance: The Tolson Store (J. H. Tolson Store) is a contributing resource within the Stevensville Historic District (QA-463). The two-story, three-bay, frame I-house has an attached two-story, front-gable commercial building. The resource was determined individually eligible in 1988, but no criteria were specified (MHT 1988d).


Figure 6-19: Tolson Store. Image Credit: Google Street View, 09/2022.

18. Ford House and Garage (QA-469)
Location: 103 E. Main Street, Stevensville, Queen Anne's
Build Year(s): Unknown
Period of Significance: Unspecified
NRHP: Eligible (1988)
Criteria: Unspecified
Significance: The Ford House and Garage is a contributing resource to the Stevensville Historic District (QA-463). The house is a three-bay, two-story, side-gable dwelling with a first-story porch on the façade. To the rear of the property is a frame garage. The resource was determined individually eligible in 1988, but no criteria were specified (MHT 1988b).



Figure 6-20: Ford House and Garage. Image Credit: Google Street View, 09/2022.

19. Charles Stevens Store (QA-470)
Location: 314 Love Point Road (MD 18), Stevensville, Queen Anne's
Build Year(s): ca. 1865
Period of Significance: Unspecified
NRHP: Eligible (1988)
Criteria: Unspecified
Significance: The Charles Stevens Store is a contributing resource to the Stevensville Historic District (QA-463). It is a two-story, two-bay, front-gable frame commercial building constructed for Charles Stevens. The resource was determined individually eligible in 1988, but no criteria were specified (MHT 1988a).



Figure 6-21: Charles Stevens Store. Image Credit: Google Street View, 09/2022.

20. Turner House (Dr. J. E. H. Lewis House) (QA-471)
Location: 406 Love Point Road (MD 18), Stevensville, Queen Anne's
Build Year(s): ca. 1880-1890
Period of Significance: Unspecified
NRHP: Eligible
Criteria: Unspecified
Significance: The Turner House is a contributing resource to the Stevensville Historic District (QA-463). It is a two-story, three-bay, side-passage plan frame house clad in weatherboards with a side-gable roof. The first-floor façade contains a full-length porch with scrolled brackets, turned balusters, and an iron fence. The dwelling was built for Dr. J. E. H. Lewis and was lived in by Mrs. Thomas Kemp and her son, Dr. C. Percy Kemp. The resource was determined individually eligible in 1988, but no criteria were specified (MHT 1988e).



Figure 6-22: Turner House (Dr. J. E. H. Lewis House). Image Credit: RK&K, 2022.

21. Barnstable Hill, Jean Claude Lowery Farm (QA-524)
Location: 1912 Main Street, Chester, Queen Anne's
Build Year(s): Twentieth century
Period of Significance: Unspecified
NRHP: Eligible
Criteria: A and C
Significance: Barnstable Hill contains a circa-1901 farmhouse and a barn. The dwelling is a two-and-a-half-story, five-bay building with a cross-gable roof. It contains a full-length porch on the first story and two dormers on either side of the primary façade gable. Barnstable Hill is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the agricultural history of the area and as an example of a farm continuously used by the same family for two centuries and under Criterion C as a significant example of rural, vernacular domestic architecture at the turn of the twentieth century (Elinsky 1979).



Figure 6-23: Barnstable Hill, Jean Claude Lowery Farm. Image Credit: Google Street View, 10/2022.

22. Kent Narrows Bridge, SHA Bridge No. 1700600 (QA-542)
Location: Main Street (MD 18B) over Kent Island Narrows, Grasonville vicinity, Queen Anne's
Build Year(s): 1951
Period of Significance: Unspecified
NRHP: Eligible (2011)
Criteria: A and C
Significance: The Kent Narrows Bridge carries MD 18B (formerly part of US 50/301) over Kent Narrows and connects Kent Island with the mainland portion of Queen Anne's County. The bridge was constructed in 1951 and was part of Maryland's road building campaign on the Western and Eastern Shores that began in the late 1940s and culminated in the opening of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge in 1952. The Kent Narrows Bridge was built to replace an overhead bascule bridge in the same location. As of 1990, the bridge is used for local traffic only and a new higher bridge was built over Kent Narrows (Henry et al. 2004). The bridge was determined eligible in 2011 under Criterion A for its association with the state's road building campaign in connection with the construction of the Bay Bridge, and under Criterion C as a rare example of a trunnion double leaf bascule bridge in Maryland.



Figure 6-24: Kent Narrows Bridge. Image Credit: Google Street View, 09/2022.

23. Matapeake Ferry Terminal, Shop, and Club House (QA-545, QA-546, QA-547)
Location: Marine Academy Lane, Stevensville, Queen Anne's
Build Year(s): ca. 1930, 1936, 1946
Period of Significance: 1930-1952
NRHP: Eligible
Criteria: A
Significance: The Matapeake Ferry Terminal was constructed in 1930 by the Claiborne-Annapolis Ferry Company to shuttle cars and passengers between Kent Island and Annapolis. In 1941, the State Roads Commission took over operations of the route, which paralleled the path of the future Chesapeake Bay Bridge. When the bridge opened in 1952, the ferry line was no longer needed. The terminal site contains

one functioning pier and remnants of bulkheads and ramps. The Matapeake Ferry Terminal Clubhouse opened in 1936 and originally contained a restaurant, kitchen, changing rooms, and restrooms. In 1946, O. Eugene Adams designed the Matapeake Ferry Terminal Shop as a repair facility for the service equipment used on the ferry. The ferry, club house, and terminal shop are eligible under Criterion A for its significance to transportation, recreation, and economic development of the Eastern Shore prior to the construction of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge (Apple 2008).



Figure 6-25: Matapeake Ferry Terminal, Shop, and Club House. Image Credits: Julie Darsie, 05/2005, and Amanda R. Apple, 08/2008.

6.2.3 Not Eligible Resources

A total of 26 resources within the Architectural Study Area were previously determined to not be eligible for the NRHP (**Table 6-3**). The not eligible resources include individual residential dwellings, highway and railroad bridges, a military complex, a senior center, commercial properties, and agricultural properties. These resources were determined not eligible due to lack of integrity or being undistinguished examples of a common form. An additional three resources are recorded in Medusa as not eligible, but desktop review conducted as part of this gap analysis determined them to be demolished (see **Table 7-5**).

Table 6-3: Not Eligible Resources

MIHP No./DOE No.	Resource Name	Address	Town	Build Date	DOE Date
AA-2121	Bridge 2052	St. Margarets Road (MD 179) over Mill Creek	Annapolis	1920	2001
AA-2220	NA	177 Brown's Woods Road	Annapolis	1964	1990
AA-2362	Annapolis US Army Reserve Center	640 A Broadneck Road	Annapolis	1955	2010
DOE-AN-0259	Bridge 0200800 MD 2 Ramp '8' over Boulters Way	Governor Ritchie Highway (MD 2) Ramp '8' over Boulters Way	NA	1953	2011
DOE-AN-0260	Bridge 0200900 US 50 Ramp '6' over Boulters Way	John Hanson Highway (US 50) Ramp '6' over Boulters Way	NA	1953	2011
DOE-AN-0271	Bridge 0203800 US 50 over Severn River	John Hanson Highway (US 50) over Severn River	NA	1953	2011
DOE-AN-0272	Bridge 0203900 US 50 over Boulters Way	John Hanson Highway (US 50) over Boulters Way	NA	1953	2011
DOE-AN-0285	Bridge 0210000 MD 2 Ramp 'K' over US 50	Ritchie Highway (MD 2) over Ramp K over US 50	NA	1953	2011
DOE-AN-0286	Bridge 0210100 US 50 over MD 2, MD 450	John Hanson Highway (US 50) over MD 2, MD 450	NA	1953	2011
DOE-AN-0311	House, 103 S. Winchester Road	103 S. Winchester Road	Annapolis	ca. 1934	2016
DOE-AN-0312	House, 105 S. Winchester Road	105 S. Winchester Road	Annapolis	1959	2016
DOE-AN-0313	House, 109 S. Winchester Road	109 S. Winchester Road	Annapolis	1940	2016
DOE-AN-0314	House, 141 S. Winchester Road	141 S. Winchester Road	Annapolis	1943	2016

MIHP No./DOE No.	Resource Name	Address	Town	Build Date	DOE Date
DOE-AN-0315	House, 129 S. Winchester Road	129 S. Winchester Road	Annapolis	1933	2016
DOE-AN-0345	1622 St. Margarets Road	1622 St. Margarets Road	Annapolis	1958	2022
DOE-AN-0346	1628 St. Margarets Road	1628 St. Margarets Road	Annapolis	1940	2022
DOE-AN-0347	1635 St. Margarets Road	1635 St. Margarets Road	Annapolis	1900	2022
DOE-AN-0348	1600 Pleasant Plains Road	1600 Pleasant Plains Road	Annapolis	1948	2022
DOE -AN-0361	Sandy Point Ferry Terminal	Old Ferry Slip Road	Annapolis	1943, ca. 1970	2023
DOE-QU-0001	Grasonville Senior Center	4802 Main Street	Grasonville	1950s	2002
DOE-QU-0023	Bridge 1700400 US 50/301 over Cox Creek	Blue Star Memorial Highway (US 50/301) over Cox Creek	NA	1950	2011
DOE-QU-0024	Bridge 1700503 US 50/301 EB over Piney Creek	Blue Star Memorial Highway (US 50/301) EB over Piney Creek	NA	1950	2011
DOE-QU-0025	Bridge 1700504 US 50/301 WB over Piney Creek	Blue Star Memorial Highway (US 50/301) WB over Piney Creek	NA	1950	2011
QA-487	Cornelius Tanner House	150 Tanners Lane	Stevensville	Late nineteenth century	1996
QA-523	Queenstown Bridge	US 50 overpass bound northwest at US 301	Queenstown	1950	1980
QA-535	Baltimore & Eastern Railroad Trestle	Baltimore & Eastern Railroad Trestle over Cox Creek on Kent Island	Stevensville	Unknown	1997

6.2.4 Recorded, Not Evaluated Resources

The Architectural Study Area contains 95 recorded resources that have not been evaluated (**Table 6-4**). An additional 10 not evaluated resources are recorded in Medusa, but desktop review conducted as part of this gap analysis determined them to be demolished (see **Table 7-5**).

Table 6-4: Recorded, Not Evaluated Resources

MIHP No	Resource Name	Address	Town	Build Date
AA-4	Governor Ritchie Highway, Annapolis Boulevard	Governor Ritchie Highway (MD 2)		1934-1939
AA-38	Annapolis-Bay Bridge Nike Missile Site W-26	Bay Head Road	Annapolis	1955

MIHP No	Resource Name	Address	Town	Build Date
AA-74	Holly Beach Farm	1800 Holly Beach Farm Road	Skidmore	1907
AA-313	Manresa	Manresa Road	Winchester	1926
AA-314	Erwincrest (Horace Winchester Farmhouse)	Baltimore Annapolis Boulevard (MD 648)	Winchester	1900
AA-316	Old St. Margarets Church Rectory	St. Margarets Road (MD 179)	St. Margarets	1930
AA-317	John Small House	St. Margarets Road (MD 179)	St. Margarets	1770
AA-318	St. Margarets Church	Pleasant Plains Road & St. Margarets Road	St. Margarets	1895
AA-319	Whitehall Miller's House	St. Margarets Road (MD 179)	St. Margarets	Early nineteenth century
AA-320	Whitehall – Homewood's Lott: Boundary Marker	Whitehall Road	Skidmore	1763
AA-321	Whitehall – Homewood's Lott: Boundary Marker	Log Inn Road	Skidmore	1763
AA-322	Weedon Farmhouse	Holly Beach Farm Road	Skidmore	1940
AA-323	Pleasant Plains	1837 Pleasant Plains Road	Annapolis	Nineteenth Century
AA-324	Maiden Stone Farm (Duvall House)	1806 Pleasant Plains Road	Annapolis	1875
AA-326	Taylor Residence (Whitehall Overseer's House)	Ridout Lane	Skidmore	1740
AA-326A	Whitehall Overseer's Quarters (Log Duplex)	Ridout Lane	Skidmore	Nineteenth century
AA-328	Belfield and dependencies, site	Access Road	Skidmore	Eighteenth century
AA-329	Whitehall Stables	1915 Whitehall Road	Annapolis	1925
AA-333	Whitehall – Homewood's Lott: Boundary Marker	Bay Head Road	Bay Head	1763
AA-334	Whitehall – Homewood's Lott: Boundary Marker	Yorktown Road	Yorktown	1763
AA-335	Rich Neck Cove, site (Pettebone Farm)	Bay Head Road	Bay Head	Eighteenth century
AA-338	Woodly Farm House	Whitehall Road	Skidmore	1858
AA-339	Goshen (Radoff-Goshen House, Gardiner/Tydings Plantation)	1420 Cape Saint Claire Road	Cape St. Claire	ca. 1783
AA-339A	Goshen Slave Cabin	Cape Saint Claire Road	Cape St. Claire	ca. 1783

MIHP No	Resource Name	Address	Town	Build Date
AA-951	St. Conrad's Friary	Saint Conrads Friary Road	Winchester	1924
AA-956	Bay Head Manor	Access Road	Skidmore	Unknown
AA-1011	Pettibone House	Bay Head Road	Bay Head	1909
AA-1013	House	Baltimore Annapolis Boulevard (MD 648)	Winchester	1900
AA-1014	Brown's Corner Store	Browns Woods Road & St. Margarets Road	Winchester Annapolis	1940
AA-2052	House	Winchester Road	Winchester	1945
AA-2305	Sandy Point State Park	1100 E. College Parkway	Annapolis	1949
AA-2348	Scenic & Historic Road, St. Margarets Road*	St. Margarets Road (MD 179)	Annapolis	Unknown
AA-2356	Scenic & Historic Road, Pleasant Plains Road*	Pleasant Plains Road	Annapolis	Unknown
AA-2451	NA*	1758 Baltimore-Annapolis Boulevard	Annapolis	Unknown
AA-2466	Cape St. Claire Gatehouse*	Cape St. Claire Road, intersection with Hilltop Drive	Cape St. Claire	Unknown
AA-2511	Asbury Broadneck United Methodist Church Burial Grounds* (Broadneck Church site and burial grounds)	657 Broadneck Road	Annapolis	Unknown
QA-118	Walsey (Thorpe Nesbitt Farm)	Bunny Rabbit Lane	Queenstown	Unknown
QA-119	Bryan Farm (Sadler's Neck Farm)	200 Wye Harbor Drive	Queenstown	1937
QA-136	The Glebe Farm (Little Ease, Lillian Tanner Farm)	Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	ca. 1880
QA-162	Christ Church Cemetery	Irene Way & Victoria Way	Stevensville	Unknown
QA-213	Castle Marina (Riverside Manor)	Castle Marina Road	Stevensville	Ca. 1860
QA-215	Chambers House (Comins Land)	2501 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	ca. 1840
QA-217	Trinity Methodist Protestant Church (Old Methodist Church)	426 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	1866
QA-221	Clayland Price Farm	200 Price Farm Lane	Stevensville	ca. 1850
QA-260	James Baxter House	Cockey Lane	Stevensville	Early nineteenth century
QA-262	Old Stevensville High School (Antique Shop)	201 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	1909
QA-267	Christ Church Rectory	Locust Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	ca. 1840s
QA-270	Blue Bay Farm	Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	ca. 1760

MIHP No	Resource Name	Address	Town	Build Date
QA-284	Pennyworth Farm (Kent Manor Inn, Brightwood Inn)	Kent Point Road (MD 8)	Stevensville	Late nineteenth century
QA-285	Pennyworth Tenant House	Kent Point Road (MD 8)	Stevensville	Mid-nineteenth century
QA-354	Marstellar House	Cockey Lane	Stevensville	Unknown
QA-355	Broad Creek Farm	501 Irene Way	Stevensville	Late nineteenth century
QA-362	Slippery Hill Battlefield, site	Main Street (MD 18) & Bennett Point Road	Queenstown	1814
QA-464	Charles Downes Store	122 E. Main Street	Stevensville	Unknown
QA-491	Bridge (SHA 17001)	Main Street (MD 18) over Cox Creek	Stevensville	1915
QA-550	James E. Kirwan House and Store	641 Dominion Road (MD 552)	Chester	ca. 1889
QA-551	Franklin W. Coleman House	644 Dominion Road (MD 552)	Chester	1910
QA-553	Harvey Ruth Oyster Packing House (B & S Fisheries Packing House)	200 Wells Cove Road	Grasonville	ca. 1937
QA-556	Harbor View (subdivision)		Chester	ca. 1950s
QA-557	W. H. Harris Seafood	425 Kent Narrows Way N.	Grasonville	ca. 1930s
QA-567	Wading Place Lodge 9 Bluff Point, Horsehead Farm, Eldred-Farmer-Wass Lodge)	Perrys Corner Road	Grasonville	ca. 1928
QA-570	Winchester Creek Survey District	Bounded by VFW Avenue, Radcliffe Road, Clevenger Lane, Mousley Road	Grasonville	Late nineteenth century
QA-571	VFW Post No. 7464 (Grasonville Memorial Post 7464)	203 VFW Avenue	Grasonville	1949
QA-573	Bryan's Chapel (Bryan's United Methodist Church)	5608 Main Street	Grasonville	1912
QA-581	Gilmore and Beulah Green House	109 Brown Road	Chester	ca. 1930
QA-583	Dominion Road/Main Street Survey District	Dominion Road south of Intersection with Main Street	Chester	ca. 1870-2000
QA-586	2000 block Main Street Survey District	2000 Block Main Street (MD 18)	Chester	ca. 1910-2000
QA-587	Postal Road/Cox Neck Road Survey District	Postal Road	Chester	ca. 1890-2000
QA-597	House	216 Evans Avenue	Grasonville	1904

MIHP No	Resource Name	Address	Town	Build Date
QA-603	Denny-Legg Farmhouse (Denny Valley Point Farm)	200 Denny Farm Lane	Chester	1880
QA-606	Tolson-Cockey House	1007 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	ca. 1896
QA-607	Hilary D. and Hilda I. Kelley House	2507 Main Street	Chester	1925
QA-611	Grasonville Survey District (Winchester, Grasonville)		Grasonville	ca. 1850-1958
QA-625	Perfect Garment Company (Grasonville Flag Shop)	4611 Main Street	Grasonville	ca. 1930
QA-630	McElderry and Craddock Boarding House	2405 Love Point Road	Stevensville	1916
QA-633	William E. Denny Farm (Goodhand's Adventure, Benton Farm, Darner Farm, Mylander Farm)	300 Mylander Lane	Stevensville vic.	Early twentieth century
QA-645	Chamberlin Property	401 Chamberlin Lane	Stevensville	1900
QA-647	NA	117 Church Street	Stevensville	ca. 1900
QA-651	NA	161 Fair Prospect Farm Court	Stevensville	ca. 1930
QA-657	NA*	130 Love Point Avenue	Stevensville	Unknown
QA-658	NA	416 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	ca, 1925-1950
QA-659	418 Main Street	418 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	ca. 1920
QA-660	501 Main Street	501 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	ca. 1950s
QA-662	NA	507 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	ca. 1950
QA-663	NA	701 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	ca. 1950
QA-664	NA	703 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	ca. 1955
QA-665	NA	705 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	ca. 1950
QA-666	NA	400 McLeod Lane	Stevensville	Unknown
QA-673	251 Guyton Lane	251 Guyton Lane	Stevensville	ca. 1900
QA-676	NA	1609 Love Point Road	Stevensville	ca. 1955
QA-680	NA	711 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	ca. 1950
QA-692	NA	709 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	ca. 1950
QA-693	NA	712 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	ca. 1945
QA-697	NA	219 State Street	Stevensville	ca. 1900
QA-698	NA	260 Guyton Lane	Stevensville	Unknown

Resources denoted with an * indicates a pending MIHP form.

6.2.5 Demolished Resources

Thirty-one recorded resources in the Architectural Study Area have been demolished **(Table 6-5)**. Of those, 15 are recorded in Medusa as demolished. Two of those 15 are resources for which surveys conducted after initial documentation in Medusa updated the record to indicate the resource had been

demolished, and 13 were recorded originally in Medusa as sites and are presumed to have no extant above-ground buildings or structures based on the documentation available in Medusa and current aerial imagery. These 15 resources are presented in **Table 6-5** with the notation "(Demolished)".

Desktop review has identified an additional 16 recorded resources as demolished. Of those, 10 were not evaluated for the NRHP, three were found not eligible for the NRHP, and three were found NRHP eligible. These 16 resources are presented in **Table 6-5** with the current eligibility status in Medusa.

Table 6-5: Demolished Architectural Resources

MIHP No	Resource Name	Address	Town	Build Date	Eligibility Status
AA-312	Severnside (Winchester Farm and Plantation)	4 S. Winchester Road	Annapolis	Nineteenth century	Not Evaluated (Demolished)
AA-327	Whitehall Brick Yard, site	1731 Whitehall Road	Skidmore	Eighteenth century	Not Evaluated (Demolished)
AA-332	Glebe Farmhouse (Labrot House, Sandy Point State Park)	Tydings Drive	Annapolis	Mid-nineteenth century	Not Eligible (1998)
AA-928	Severn River Baltimore & Annapolis Railroad Bridge	Manresa Road & B&A Railroad & Severn River	Winchester	Unknown	Not Evaluated
AA-986	Brice/Winchester Mill, site	Old Mill Bottom Road	Winchester	Unknown	Not Evaluated
AA-987	Truss Bridge	Old Mill Bottom Road	Winchester	Unknown	Not Evaluated
AA-1012	Whitehall Creek Site	Access Road	Skidmore	NA	Not Evaluated
QA-10	Goodhand House	Dominion Road (MD 552)	Chester	Early nineteenth century	Eligible (1980)
QA-117	Wheatlands, site	Kirkely Road	Queenstown	ca. 1750-1800	Not Evaluated (Demolished)
QA-137	Steven's Adventure, site (Samuel Ringgold Farm)	Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	ca. 1750	Not Evaluated (Demolished)
QA-214	Gardner's Purchase, site	301 Gardners Purchase Lane	Chester	Unknown	Not Evaluated (Demolished)
QA-216	Scillin (Sillin, Cilly)	Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	ca. 1840	Not Evaluated
QA-222-1	Garage, White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)	301 White's Heritage Lane	Chester	Twentieth century	Eligible (2006)
QA-222-2	Tenant House, White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)	301 White's Heritage Lane	Chester	Twentieth century	Eligible (2006)
QA-268	Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church	Benton Road	Stevensville	1877	Not Evaluated
QA-281	Conyer House	Main Street (MD 18)	Queenstown	Nineteenth century	Not Evaluated

MIHP No	Resource Name	Address	Town	Build Date	Eligibility Status
QA-282	Dundee (Chesterhaven Beach Farm)	Hampstead Drive	Chester	Eighteenth century	Not Evaluated (Demolished)
QA-286	Stevensville (or Kent Island) M. E. Church, site	205 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Mid-nineteenth century	Not Evaluated (Demolished)
QA-356	Clarke House, site	Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Mid-nineteenth century	Not Evaluated (Demolished)
QA-359	Nash House, site	Piney Creek Road	Chester	Nineteenth century	Not Evaluated (Demolished)
QA-361	Blackbeard, site	501 Blackbeard Road	Queenstown	1898	Not Evaluated (Demolished)
QA-504	John Henry Hynson House	6300 Main Street (MD 18)	Queenstown	Unknown	Not Eligible (1998)
QA-537	Hissey Farm	411 Hissey Road	Grasonville	Unknown	Not Eligible (1993)
QA-548	John Coursey Store	2021 Main Street (MD 18)	Chester	ca. 1928	Not Evaluated (Demolished)
QA-549	Martin Jones Store (Jack's Place, Gardner Store)	1800 Main Street (MD 18)	Chester	ca. 1875	Not Evaluated (Demolished)
QA-554	Harvey Ruth Oyster Packing House Shanties (B & S Fisheries Shanties)	200 Wells Cove Road	Grasonville	ca. 1945	Not Evaluated (Demolished)
QA-608	Golt Mealey House (Kirwan Tenant House)	119 Newtown Road	Chester	ca. 1900	Not Evaluated
QA-649	Davidson Farm	200 Davidson Farm Lane	Stevensville	ca. 1860	Not Evaluated (Demolished)
QA-661	502 Main Street	502 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	ca. 1900	Not Evaluated
QA-672	206 Duke Street	206 Duke Street	Stevensville	ca. 1910	Not Evaluated
QA-694	1105 Main Street	1105 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	ca. 1920	Not Evaluated (Demolished)

6.3 Unrecorded Architectural Resources

A total of 905 unrecorded architectural resources with build dates of 1987 or earlier were identified within the Architectural Study Area (**Appendices E and F**). Each unrecorded architectural resource was assigned a county-based temporary ID (TAA-XXX or TQA-XXX). Resources will be field surveyed and documented on either DOE forms or DOE short forms, as appropriate for the property. A breakdown of these architectural resources into resource categories is shown in **Table 6-6**.

Table 6-6: Unrecorded Architectural Resources

Resource Category	Anne Arundel County	Queen Anne's County	Total
Agricultural	8	9	**17**
Cemetery	0	2	**2**
Commercial	28	88	**116**
Community	2	4	**6**
Education	6	4	**10**
Industrial	0	0	**0**
Linear	0	0	**0**
Office	3	2	**5**
Park	3	3	**6**
Public Utility	6	8	**14**
Recreation	4	2	**6**
Religious	5	3	**8**
Research Facility	0	1	**1**
Residential - Multi-Family	5	12	**17**
Residential - Single Family	330	318	**648**
District - Commercial	0	1	**1**
District - Mixed	0	1	**1**
District - Residential	38	9	**47**
Total Resources Identified	**438**	**467**	**905**

The overwhelming majority of the 905 previously unrecorded resources (nearly 78 percent) are residential. Residential resources include single-family dwellings, multi-family buildings, and districts, such as residential subdivisions. Many residential properties are situated near large bodies of water and feature private or shared boat slips and docks, as well as other recreational features such as beaches, pools, and clubhouses.

6.3.1 Single-Family Residential

Six hundred ninety-five resources, or nearly 77 percent, are single-family residential. This includes both single-family dwellings and districts of single-family dwellings in subdivisions or neighborhoods. One additional district in Queen Anne's County includes a mix of both residential and commercial resources and is not included in this number.

6.3.2 Multi-Family Residential

Seventeen resources, or nearly two percent, are multi-family residential. This includes condominiums, apartments, townhouses, and senior living facilities. Common features of multi-family residential resources include common areas such as shared landscaping features, club houses, pools, parking lots, and boat slips or docks.

6.3.3 Commercial

A total of 117 resources, or nearly 13 percent, are commercial. Commercial resources include individual buildings or strip malls and one commercial district in Queen Anne's County. One additional district in Queen Anne's County includes a mix of both residential and commercial resources and is not included in this number.

6.3.4 Agricultural

A total of 17 agricultural resources, or nearly two percent, are within the Architectural Study Area. Generally, these properties are privately owned. Many remain in agricultural cultivation, though some serve only as residences with associated outbuildings. The resources range in size and types of features, from large farms with multiple buildings, including single-family dwellings, barns, and specialized outbuildings, to small farms with a dwelling and only a few outbuildings.

6.3.5 Other Resources

Of the 905 resources, 59, or approximately six percent, are buildings, districts, and other architectural resources not solely classified as residential, commercial, or agricultural. These resources include offices and government buildings, places of worship, public utility buildings and structures, parks, schools, cemeteries, and community buildings such as fire stations and libraries, as well as the one district that is both residential and commercial.

7 Summary and Recommendations

7.1 Archaeology

The objective of this Gap Analysis was to identify portions of the Archaeological Study Area that are likely to contain significant archaeological remains that may be impacted by the proposed undertaking and provide recommendations for additional archaeological investigations.

7.1.1 Phase I Survey Recommendations

7.1.1.1 Terrestrial Archaeological Survey

A total of 2,426.6 acres (982 hectares) within the Archaeological Study Area are considered to have high or moderate terrestrial archaeological potential. Phase I archaeological survey is recommended for all high and moderate potential areas common to all alternatives retained for detailed study (**Table 7-1; Appendix G**). A total of 941 acres (380.8 hectares) are considered to have low archaeological potential. The MDTA recommends that limited archaeological survey consisting of, at minimum, a field visit and pedestrian survey and, if deemed necessary, excavation of judgmentally placed shovel tests be conducted in low potential areas. A total of 1,286.3 acres (520.6 hectares) are considered to have minimal terrestrial archaeological potential and are not recommended for archaeological survey.

Prior to initiation of the Phase I terrestrial survey, each proposed survey area designated as having high or moderate potential will be closely assessed for additional evidence of disturbance using twentieth-century historic aerial photographs and LiDAR. Those survey areas with no observable disturbance will be subjected to full Phase I archaeological survey. The portions of survey areas containing some observable disturbance will be subjected to pedestrian survey and/or judgmentally placed shovel tests to assess disturbance. Full Phase I survey would follow in areas confirmed to be undisturbed.

The MDTA will conduct the recommended terrestrial archaeological survey in a staged approach based on archaeological potential, property ownership, proximity to US 50/301, and limits of disturbance associated with alternatives within the Study Area. The MDTA will obtain permitting for any survey needed on federal (ARPA permit) and state (state terrestrial permit) land as needed.

As alternative alignments will not be immediately available, the MDTA will first conduct Phase I survey and, if warranted, Phase II evaluations along the US 50/301 corridor within areas of high and moderate archaeological potential within the existing MDTA/SHA ROW in the Study Area. Limited survey (pedestrian survey and judgmentally excavated shovel tests as necessary) will also be conducted in low potential areas.

Following the identification of alternatives retained for detailed study (ARDS), the MDTA will conduct archaeological surveys within any areas common to all alternatives in the manner described above. Additional archaeological survey will be conducted in the same stratified approach based on archaeological potential within those areas of the preferred alternative not surveyed previously, as practicable based on the project schedule.

All terrestrial investigations will be conducted in accordance with the *Archaeology Guidelines for Consultants* (SHA 2017), the *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland*

(Shaffer and Cole 1994), and *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland, Technical Update No. 1* (Morehouse et al. 2018). In survey areas that have the potential for deep alluvium or loess deposits, the MDTA recommends that Phase I survey include methods to more carefully examine soil profiles and identify deeply buried A horizons. Such methods may include the excavation of STPs up to a depth of one meter followed by auger coring to determine the depth of the alluvium, mechanical excavation, or geomorphological evaluation.

Table 7-1: Phase I Archaeological Survey Recommendations

Potential Category	Acreage	Recommendation
High Terrestrial	1,686.5	Phase I survey of ARDS*
Moderate Terrestrial	748.1	Phase I survey of ARDS
Low Terrestrial	943.1	Limited survey (pedestrian survey / judgmental shovel tests) of ARDS
Minimal Terrestrial	1,269.6	No Phase I survey
Underwater Potential	N/A	Phase I underwater survey where direct impacts are proposed

**ARDS=Alternatives Retained for Detailed Study*

7.1.1.2 Underwater Archaeological Survey

The Archaeological Study Area within the Chesapeake Bay is considered to have potential for precontact and historic underwater archaeological resources. No Phase I underwater archaeological survey has been completed for the portion of the Archaeological Study Area within the Chesapeake Bay.

Phase I underwater archaeological survey is recommended where direct impacts to the Chesapeake Bay bottom are proposed and will be completed during design development (see **Table 7-1**). The MDTA will obtain permitting for any survey needed on state (state underwater permit) property as needed.

All underwater investigations will be conducted in accordance with the *Archaeology Guidelines for Consultants* (SHA 2017), the *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994), and *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland, Technical Update No. 1* (Morehouse et al. 2018).

7.1.2 Archaeological Site Recommendations

Twenty-six archaeological sites have been recorded within the Archaeological Study Area (**Table 7-2**). Of these previously documented sites, three were determined to be eligible for listing in the NRHP: 18AN98, 18AN652, and 18AN1659. The MDTA recommends that th se three sites be avoided. If avoidance is not possible, mitigation may be necessary. One site has been determined not eligible (18QU409) and no further work is recommended.

Twenty-two unevaluated archaeological sites are located within the Archaeological Study Area. Four of the unevaluated sites—18AN963, 18AN1192, 18QU66, and 18QU216—have been significantly or completely impacted by housing developments or the expansion of the Bay Bridge Marina. MDTA will document the site destruction through an update to the MASS forms for each resource.

Three of the unevaluated sites—18AN1576, 18QU220, and 18QU916—were recommended not eligible by the archaeological consultant but there has been no formal determination of eligibility. The MDTA

recommends that DOE forms be completed for each of these sites using available site forms and archaeological survey forms. No additional fieldwork is recommended.

The remaining 15 sites are located completely or partially within the Archaeological Study Area and likely remain intact. Five unevaluated sites—18AN672, 18QU51, 18QU63, 18QU64, 18QU1042—were previously recorded more than 30 years ago. MDTA will begin with Phase I survey of these sites, if located within the Preferred Alternative LOD, to confirm their presence or absence, followed by Phase II evaluation, if necessary. If portions of the remaining 10 unevaluated sites are located within the Preferred Alternative LOD, the MDTA recommends that the site boundaries be reestablished through shovel testing. Each site should then be evaluated for NRHP eligibility, through close-interval shovel testing and/or test unit excavation, as warranted based on the findings from the shovel test survey.

Table 7-2: Additional Archaeological Site Recommendations

Site No.	NRHP Status	Recommendations
18AN98	Eligible (10/26/20)	Avoidance; Mitigation may be required, if within Preferred Alt. LOD
18AN652	Eligible (12/22/89)	Avoidance; Mitigation may be required, if within Preferred Alt. LOD
18AN672	Not Evaluated	Phase I, Phase II (if necessary), if within Preferred Alt. LOD
18AN871	Not Evaluated	Determination of eligibility, if within Preferred Alt. LOD
18AN963	Not Evaluated	Site impacted by development; MASS form update.
18AN1192	Not Evaluated; Not Eligible (consultant recommendation)	Site impacted by development; MASS form update.
18AN1576	Not Evaluated; Not Eligible (consultant recommendation)	Determination of eligibility, if within Preferred Alt. LOD
18AN1659	Eligible (10/26/20)	Avoidance; Mitigation may be required, if within Preferred Alt. LOD
18AN1691	Not Evaluated	Phase II evaluation, if within Preferred Alt. LOD
18QU51	Not Evaluated	Phase I, Phase II (if necessary), if within Preferred Alt. LOD
18QU63	Not Evaluated	Phase I, Phase II (if necessary), if within Preferred Alt. LOD
18QU64	Not Evaluated	Phase I, Phase II (if necessary), if within Preferred Alt. LOD
18QU66	Not Evaluated	Site impacted by expansion of the Bay Bridge Marina; MASS form update.
18QU216	Not Evaluated	Site impacted by expansion of the Bay Bridge Marina; MASS form update.
18QU220	Not Evaluated; Not Eligible (consultant recommendation)	Determination of eligibility, if within Preferred Alt. LOD
18QU235	Not Evaluated	Phase II evaluation, if within Preferred Alt. LOD
18QU236	Not Evaluated	Phase II evaluation, if within Preferred Alt. LOD
18QU237	Not Evaluated	Phase II evaluation, if within Preferred Alt. LOD
18QU238	Not Evaluated	Phase II evaluation, if within Preferred Alt. LOD
18QU408	Not Evaluated	Phase II evaluation, if within Preferred Alt. LOD
18QU409	Not Eligible	No additional work.
18QU431	Not Evaluated	Phase II evaluation, if within Preferred Alt. LOD
18QU441	Not Evaluated	Phase II evaluation, if within Preferred Alt. LOD
18QU916	Not Evaluated; Not Eligible (consultant recommendation)	Determination of eligibility, if within Preferred Alt. LOD

Site No.	NRHP Status	Recommendations
18QU1038	Not Evaluated	Phase II evaluation, if within Preferred Alt. LOD
18QU1042	Not Evaluated	Phase I, Phase II (if necessary), if within Preferred Alt. LOD

7.1.3 Cemetery Recommendations

There are nine known historic cemeteries and burial grounds within the Archaeological Study Area—five in Anne Arundel County and four in Queen Anne's County (**Table 7-3**). The MDTA recommends avoidance of all cemeteries within the Archaeological Study Area. No cemetery delineations or further investigations are recommended unless the Preferred Alternative LOD is located within a 50-foot (15-meter) buffer, or other specified buffer, of the recorded cemetery boundaries.

Delineation of cemetery boundaries will follow professionally acceptable survey methods and techniques to minimize disturbance to the burial sites, beginning with the application of archival research, oral history, and reference to a modern map or plat or evidence found on historic maps or documents, and surface reconnaissance recording observations in the field (i.e., visible grave stones or markers, patterns of depressions indicative of graves or associated fence boundaries, etc.). Geophysical survey methods may be necessary in the event that a cemetery extent is unknown or under question.

If previously unrecorded cemeteries are identified during the course of Phase I survey or in the event that an unmarked cemetery extent requires ground truthing archaeological excavation methods will be determined in consultation with the MDTA, the MHT, and relevant local authorities and descendant communities.

Table 7-3: Cemetery Recommendations

Cemetery	County	Recommendations
Phipps Family Cemetery	Anne Arundel	Avoidance; No delineation or further investigation is recommended unless the parcel on which the cemetery is located within the Preferred Alternative LOD.
Slave Cemetery at "Walnut Hill"	Anne Arundel	Avoidance; No delineation or further investigation is recommended unless the parcel on which the cemetery is located within the Preferred Alternative LOD.
Richardson Cemetery/ "Walnut Hill" Cemetery	Anne Arundel	Avoidance; No delineation is recommended unless the cemetery or its buffer is located within the Preferred Alternative LOD.
Asbury Broadneck United Methodist Church Cemetery	Anne Arundel	Avoidance; No delineation is recommended unless the cemetery or its buffer is located within the Preferred Alternative LOD.
Barchet Cemetery	Anne Arundel	Avoidance; No delineation is recommended unless the cemetery or its buffer is located within the Preferred Alternative LOD.
Union Wesley United Methodist Church Cemetery	Queen Anne's	Avoidance; No delineation is recommended unless the cemetery or its buffer is located within the Preferred Alternative LOD.
Tolson/Bryan Cemetery	Queen Anne's	Avoidance; No delineation is recommended unless the cemetery or its buffer is located within the Preferred Alternative LOD.
Bryan's Cemetery	Queen Anne's	Avoidance; No delineation is recommended unless the cemetery or its buffer would be impacted by the project.

Cemetery	County	Recommendations
Stevensville Cemetery	Queen Anne's	Avoidance; No delineation is recommended unless the cemetery or its buffer would be impacted by the project.

7.2 Architectural History

The objective of the Gap Analysis was to identify architectural resources in the Architectural Study Area that will reach 50 years of age by 2037 that may be affected by the proposed undertaking. The Gap Analysis identified a total of 176 previously recorded architectural resources and 905 unrecorded architectural resources in the Architectural Study Area.

7.2.1 Architectural History Survey Recommendations

A total of 1,081 architectural resources were identified in the Architectural Study Area. Of these, 176 are recorded and 905 are unrecorded. Of the 176 previously recorded resources, 133 are recommended for NRHP evaluation, re-evaluation, or additional documentation. In total, 1,037 recorded and unrecorded resources are recommended for NRHP eligibility evaluation or additional documentation. **Table 7-4** provides a summary of these findings and recommendations. **Appendix** E includes aerial-based maps indicating the locations of all architectural resources identified in the Architectural Study Area and **Appendix** F includes tables of the recorded and unrecorded resources.

Table 7-4: Summary of Architectural Resources in the Architectural Study Area

Resource Category		Anne Arundel County	Queen Anne's County	Total
Recorded Resources	NHL, NRHP Listed, and NRHP Eligible Resources, No Survey Recommended	2	5	7
	Not Eligible MIHP Resources, No Survey Recommended	18	4	22
	Resources Recorded in Medusa as Demolished, No Survey Recommended	2	13	15
	Not evaluated MIHP, Survey Recommended*	36	59	95
	Extant NRHP Listed, NRHP Eligible, and Not Eligible MIHP Resources Recommended for Re-Evaluation*	4	17	21
	Recorded Resources Recommended for Update as Demolished*	5	11	16
	Total Recorded Resources	**67**	**109**	**176**
Unrecorded Resources*		438	467	905
TOTAL RESOURCES		**505**	**576**	**1,081**
Total Resources Recommended for Survey/Re-Evaluation (noted with *)		**483**	**554**	**1,037**

7.2.2 Demolished Resources

A total of 31 demolished resources are in the Architectural Survey Area. Of those, as described in **Section 6.2.5**, 15 recorded resources are already noted as demolished in Medusa. No additional documentation is recommended for these 15 architectural resources. A desktop review identified the remaining 16 recorded, eligible, not eligible, and unevaluated resources as demolished (**Table 7-5**). These 16 resources, and any additional recorded resources found to be demolished during field survey, will be documented as demolished on MIHP addendum forms.

Table 7-5: Demolished Architectural Resources Recommended for Documentation

MIHP No	Resource Name	Address	Town	Build Date	Eligibility Status	Estimated Demolition Date
AA-332	Glebe Farmhouse (Labrot House, Sandy Point State Park)	Tydings Drive	Annapolis	Mid-nineteenth century	Not Eligible (1998)	Demolished between 2005-2007
AA-928	Severn River Baltimore & Annapolis Railroad Bridge	Manresa Road & B&A Railroad & Severn River	Winchester	Unknown	Not Evaluated	Demolished between 1982-1989
AA-986	Brice/ Winchester Mill, site	Old Mill Bottom Road	Winchester	Unknown	Not Evaluated	Demolished prior to 1957
AA-987	Truss Bridge	Old Mill Bottom Road	Winchester	Unknown	Not Evaluated	Demolished prior to 1957
AA-1012	Whitehall Creek site	Access Road	Skidmore	NA	Not Evaluated	Demolished prior to 1957
QA-10	Goodhand House	Dominion Road (MD 552)	Chester	Early nineteenth century	Eligible (1979)	Demolished between 1980-2008
QA-216	Scillin (Sillin, Cilly)	Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	ca. 1840	Not evaluated	Demolished after 2010
QA-222-1	Garage, White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)	301 White's Heritage Lane	Chester	Twentieth century	Eligible (2006)	Demolished after 2007
QA-222-2	Tenant House, White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)	301 White's Heritage Lane	Chester	Twentieth century	Eligible (2006)	Demolished after 2007
QA-268	Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church	Benton Road	Stevensville	1877	Not evaluated	Demolished between 1998-2005

MIHP No	Resource Name	Address	Town	Build Date	Eligibility Status	Estimated Demolition Date
QA-281	Conyer House	Main Street (MD 18)	Queenstown	Nineteenth century	Not evaluated	Demolished after 1992
QA-504	John Henry Hynson House	6300 Main Street (MD 18)	Queenstown	Unknown	Not Eligible (1998)	Demolished between 1998 and 1992
QA-537	Hissey Farm	411 Hissey Road	Grasonville	Unknown	Not Eligible (1993)	Demolished after 1993
QA-608	Golt-Mealey House (Kirwan Tenant House)	119 Newtown Road	Chester	ca. 1900	Not evaluated	Demolished ca. 2008
QA-661	502 Main Street	502 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	ca. 1900	Not evaluated	Demolished ca. 2011
QA-672	206 Duke Street	206 Duke Street	Stevensville	ca. 1910	Not evaluated	Demolished ca. 2012

7.2.3 Resources for Re-evaluation

Twenty-one total resources from the NRHP listed, NRHP eligible, and not eligible resources described in Sections 6.2.2 and 6.2.3, require re-evaluation or additional documentation (**Table 7-6**). These include two of the six NRHP-listed resources, 15 of the 20 NRHP-eligible resources, and four of the 21 not eligible resources.

Table 7-6: MIHP Resources for Re-evaluation

MIHP No.	Resource Name	Address	Town	Eligibility Status	Reason for Re-evaluation
AA-47	William Preston Lane Jr. Memorial Bridge, Eastbound (Chesapeake Bay Bridge)	US 50/301 Eastbound over Chesapeake Bay	Annapolis	Eligible (2001)	Provide additional historic context, areas of significance, and character-defining features
AA-48	William Preston Lane Jr. Memorial Bridge, Westbound (Chesapeake Bay Bridge)	US 50/301 Westbound over Chesapeake Bay	Annapolis	Eligible (2001)	Provide additional historic context, areas of significance, and character-defining features
AA-330	Sandy Point Farm House (Tryall, Scotland, Bay Side Farm)	S. Beach Road	Sandy Point	NRHP Listed (1972)	Clarify the resource boundary, character-defining features, and updated condition.

MIHP No.	Resource Name	Address	Town	Eligibility Status	Reason for Re-evaluation
AA-2220	NA	177 Brown's Woods Road	Annapolis	Not Eligible (1990)	Clarify the resource boundary, provide historic context, and updated condition.
QA-125	Eareckson House (Nathan Morris House)	214 Pier One Road	Stevensville	Eligible (2002)	Clarify the resource boundary and document changes in the physical fabric of the resource since it was originally evaluated; outbuildings appear to have been demolished and changes made to the building.
QA-222	White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)	142 Carriage Heath	Chester	Eligible (1979)	Clarify the resource boundary and period of significance and document changes in the physical fabric of the resource since it was originally evaluated. The farm has been subdivided for a residential development, but the farmhouse is extant.
QA-222-3	Tenant Farm Complex, White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)	301 White's Heritage Lane	Chester	Eligible (2006)	Clarify the resource boundary and document changes in the physical fabric of the resource since it was originally evaluated; the tenant farm complex has been incorporated into a subdivision's pool house/community center.
QA-263	John Benton House	211 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Eligible (1978)	Provide additional historic context, areas of significance, period of significance, character-defining features, and updated condition.
QA-265	Stevensville Post Office (Dr. J. E. H. Lewis Office)	408 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Eligible (1988)	Provide additional historic context, area of significance, period of significance, character-defining features, and updated condition.
QA-266	Lowery's Hotel	419 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Eligible (1988)	Provide additional historic context, area of significance, period of significance, character-defining features, and updated condition.

MIHP No.	Resource Name	Address	Town	Eligibility Status	Reason for Re-evaluation
QA-463	Stevensville Historic District	multiple	Stevensville	NRHP Listed (1986)	Provide additional historic context, character-defining features, and updated condition.
QA-465	Stevensville Country Store	401 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Eligible (1986)	Provide historic context, areas of significance, period of significance, character-defining features, and updated condition.
QA-467	Gillis House	Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	Eligible (1988)	Provide historic context, areas of significance, period of significance, character-defining features, and updated condition.
QA-468	J. H. Tolson Store	100 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Eligible (1988)	Provide historic context, areas of significance, period of significance, character-defining features, and updated condition.
QA-469	Ford House and Garage	103 E. Main Street	Stevensville	Eligible (1988)	Provide historic context, areas of significance, period of significance, character-defining features, and updated condition.
QA-470	Charles Stevens Store	101 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Eligible (1988)	Provide historic context, areas of significance, period of significance, character-defining features, and updated condition.
QA-471	Turner House (Dr. J. E. H. Lewis House)	406 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Eligible (1988)	Provide historic context, areas of significance, period of significance, character-defining features, and updated condition.
QA-487	Cornelius Tanner House	150 Tanners Lane	Stevensville	Not Eligible (1996)	Clarify the resource boundary and document the existing condition.
QA-523	Queenstown Bridge	US 50 overpass bound northwest at US 301	Queenstown	Not Eligible (1980)	Document the existing condition and assess current eligibility as the bridge was less than 50 years old when originally surveyed in 1979.

MIHP No.	Resource Name	Address	Town	Eligibility Status	Reason for Re-evaluation
QA-524	Barnstable Hill, Lowery Farm		Chester	Eligible (1980)	Clarify the resource boundary and provide additional historic context, period of significance, character-defining features, and updated condition, including descriptions of outbuildings.
QA-535	Baltimore & Eastern Railroad Trestle	Baltimore & Eastern Railroad Trestle over Cox Creek on Kent Island	Stevensville	Not Eligible (1997)	Determine whether the resource is extant.

8 References

Anne Arundel County

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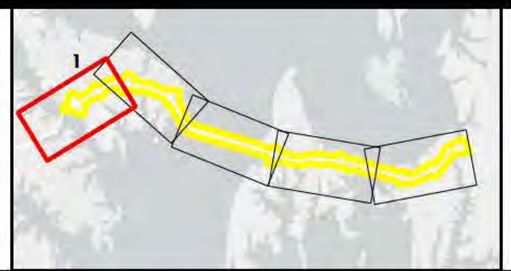
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Archaeological Study Area

Previous Archaeological Surveys

Archaeological Sites

Parcels



1" = 1,500 Feet

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 US Feet

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

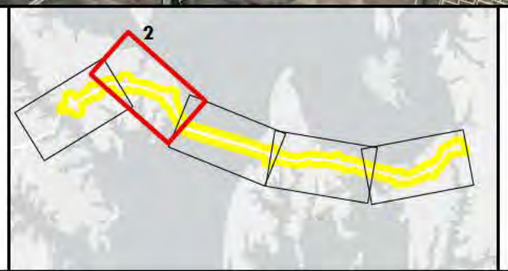
Previous Phase I Surveys & Archaeological Sites

Archaeological Study Area

Previous Archaeological Surveys

Archaeological Sites

Parcels



1" = 1,500 Feet

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Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Previous Phase I Surveys & Archaeological Sites

Archaeological Study Area

Previous Archaeological Surveys

Archaeological Sites

Parcels



1" = 1,500 Feet

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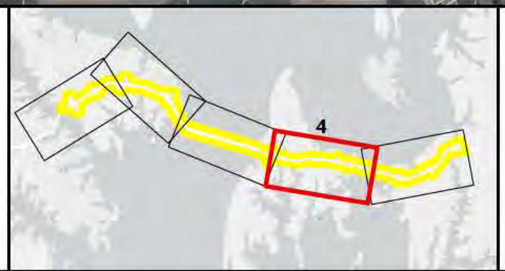
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Archaeological Study Area

Previous Archaeological Surveys

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1" = 1,500 Feet

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Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY

TIER 2 NEPA

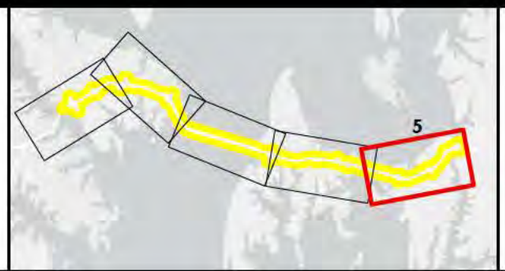
Previous Phase I Surveys & Archaeological Sites

Archaeological Study Area

Previous Archaeological Surveys

Archaeological Sites

Parcels



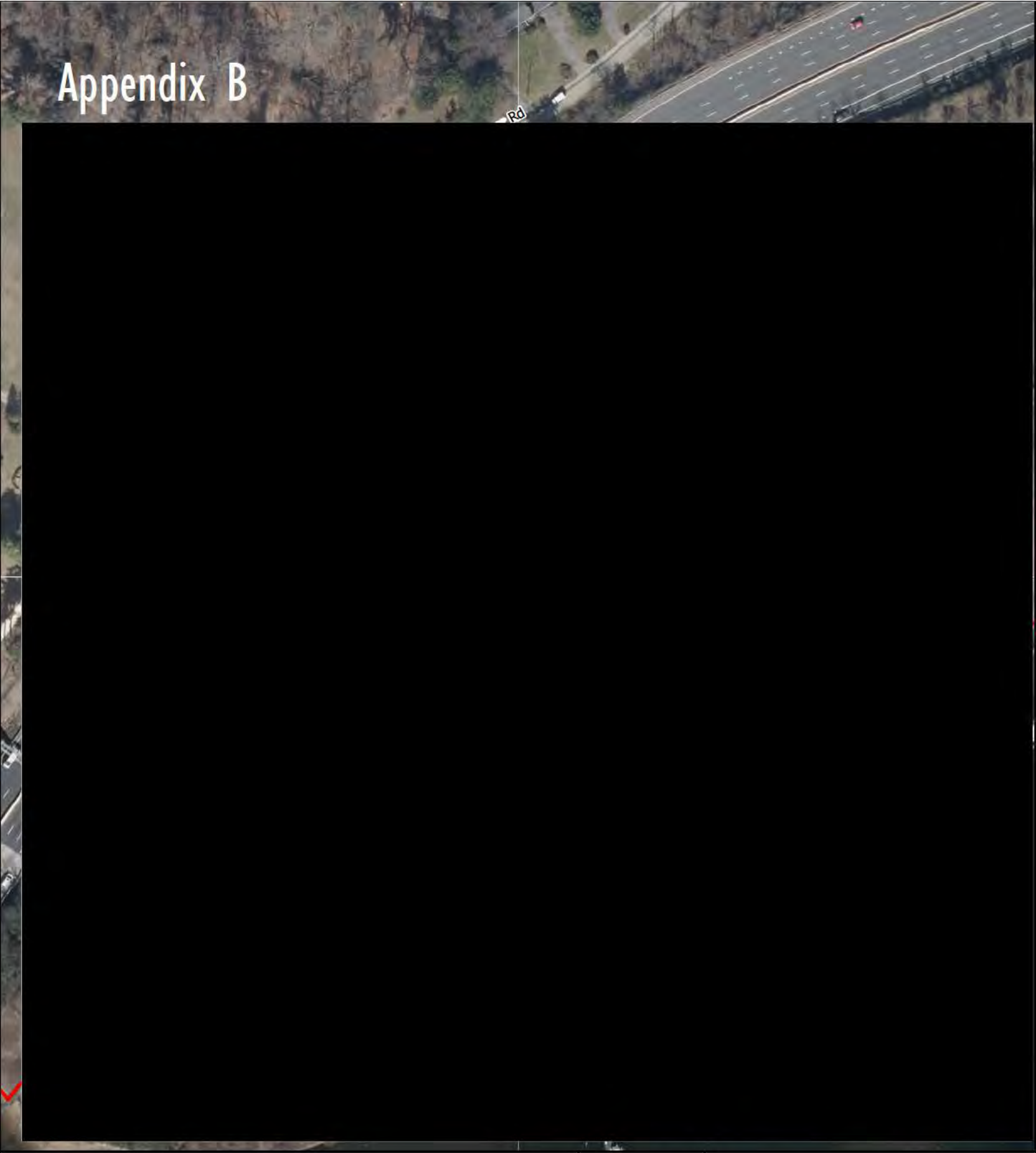
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Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Previous Phase I Surveys & Archaeological Sites

Appendix B



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

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0 70 140 280 Feet

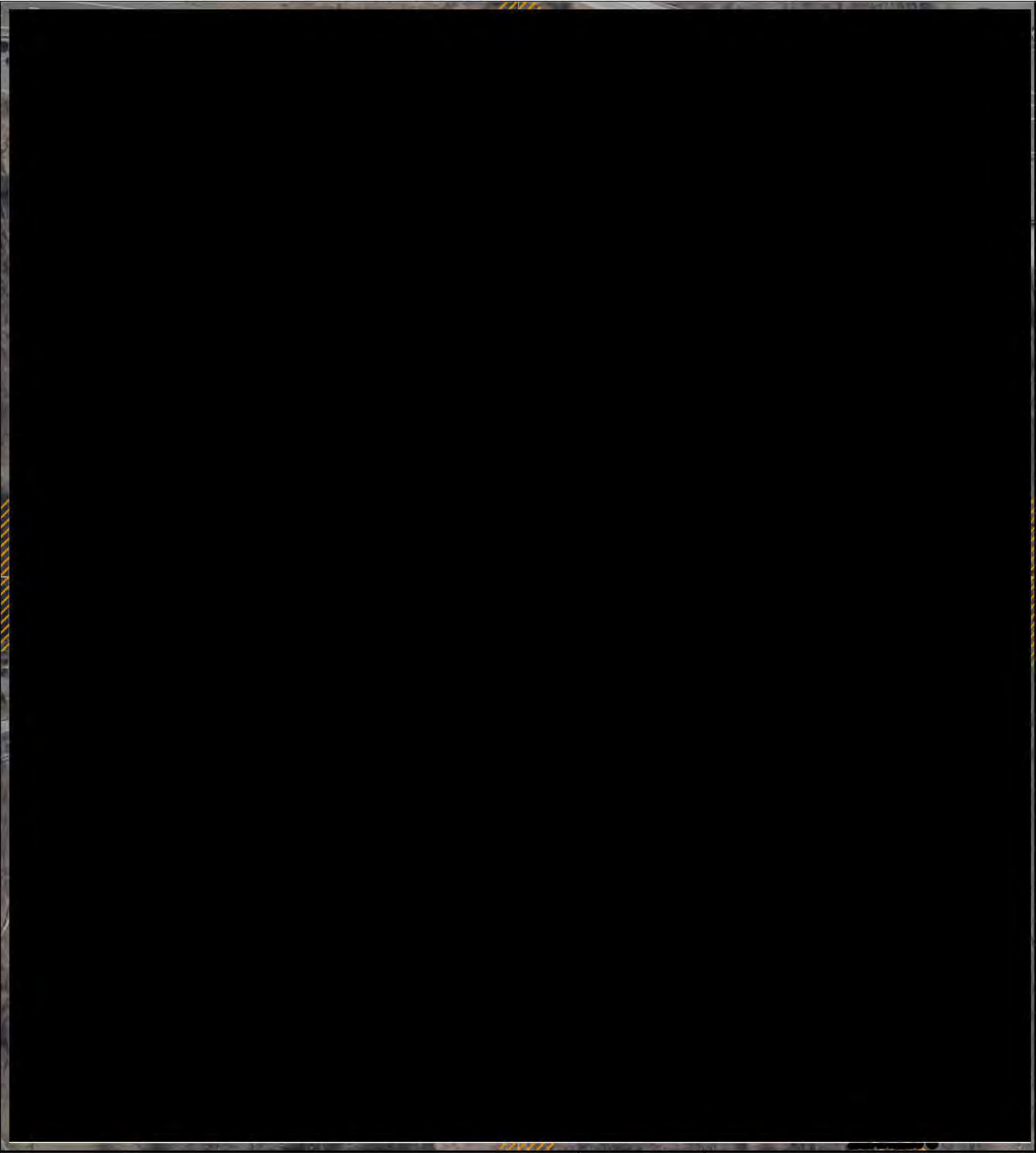
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Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 1 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 70 140 280 Feet

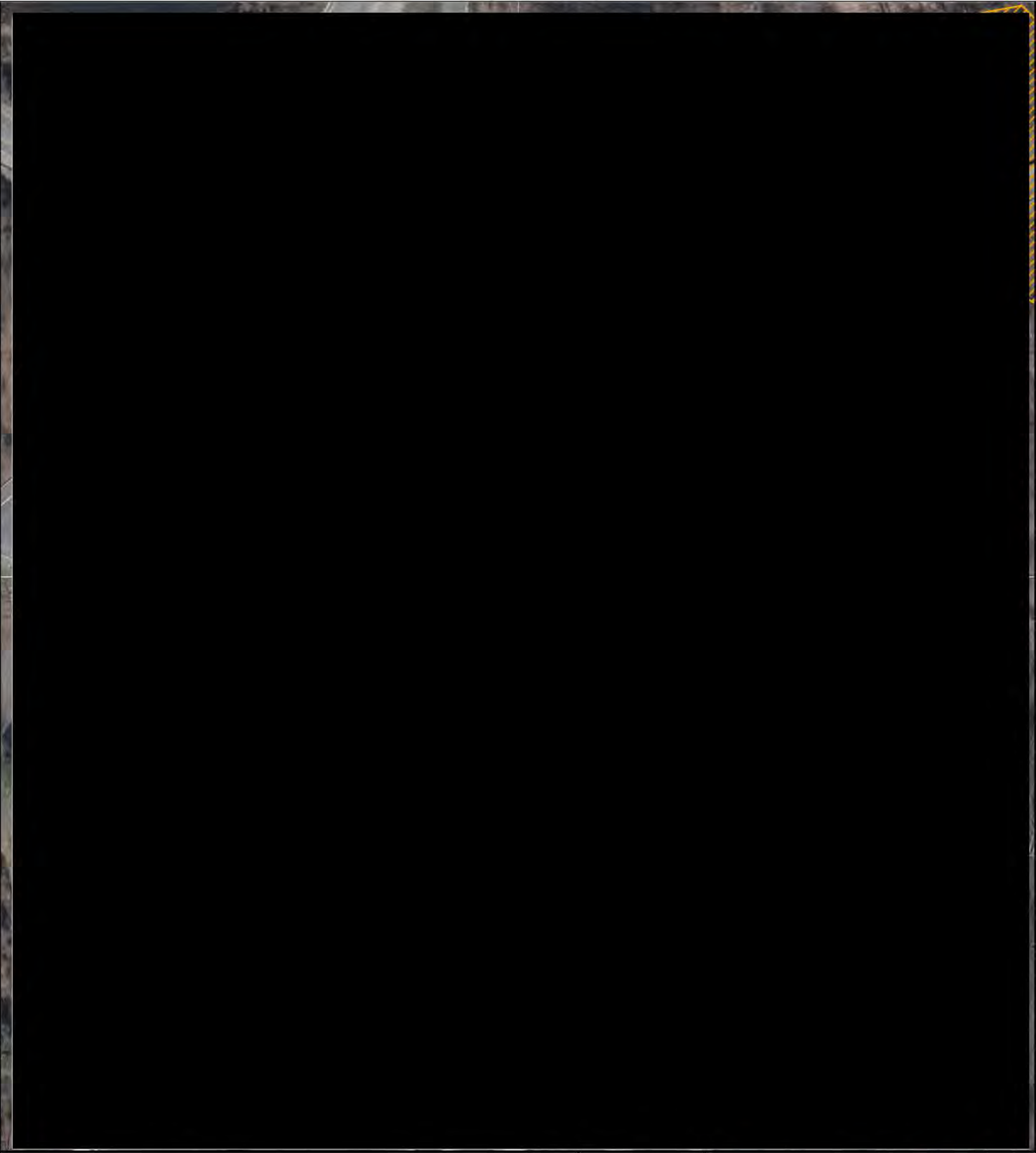
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Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY

TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 2 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 70 140 280 Feet

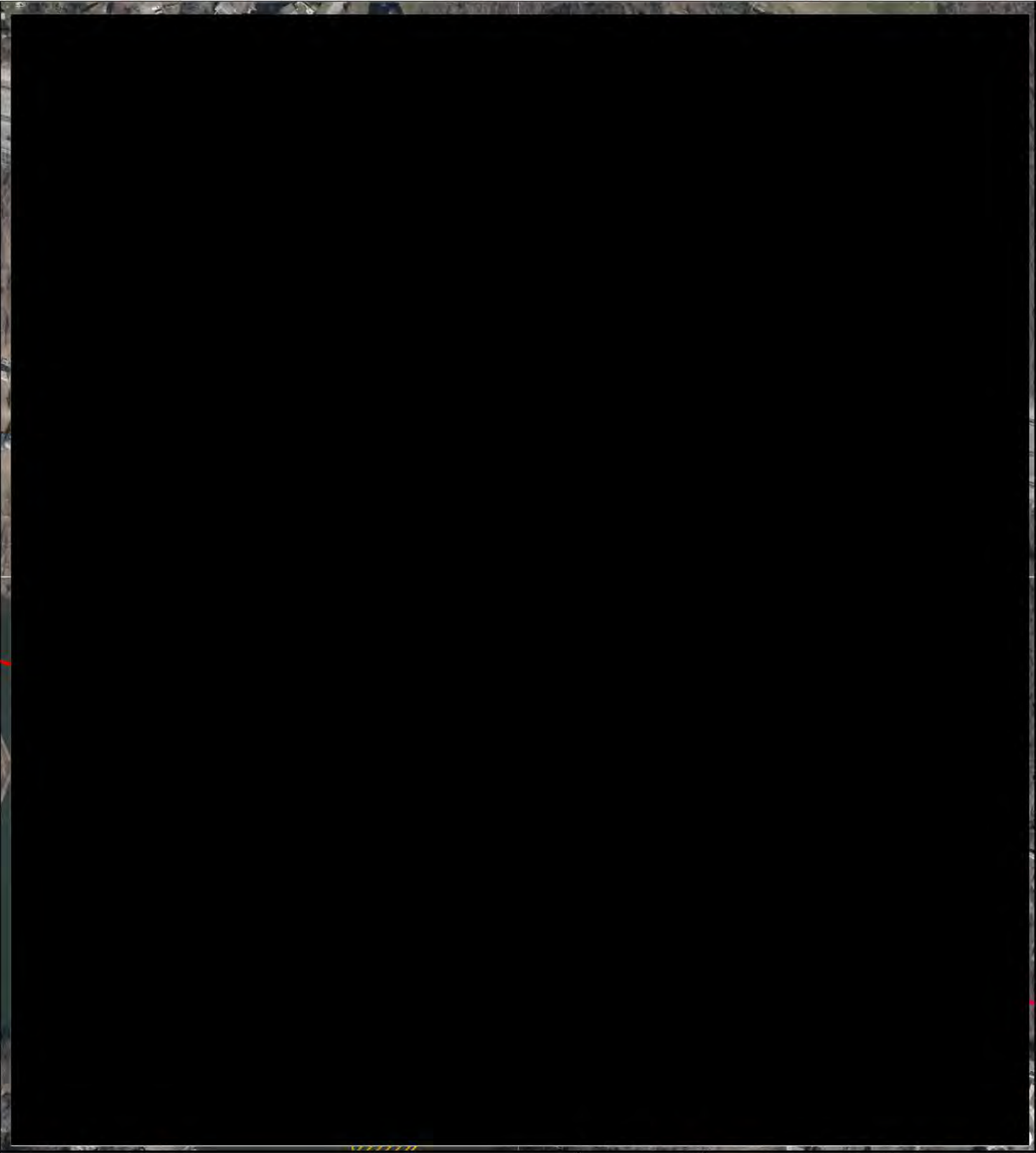
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Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 3 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 150 300 600 Feet

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

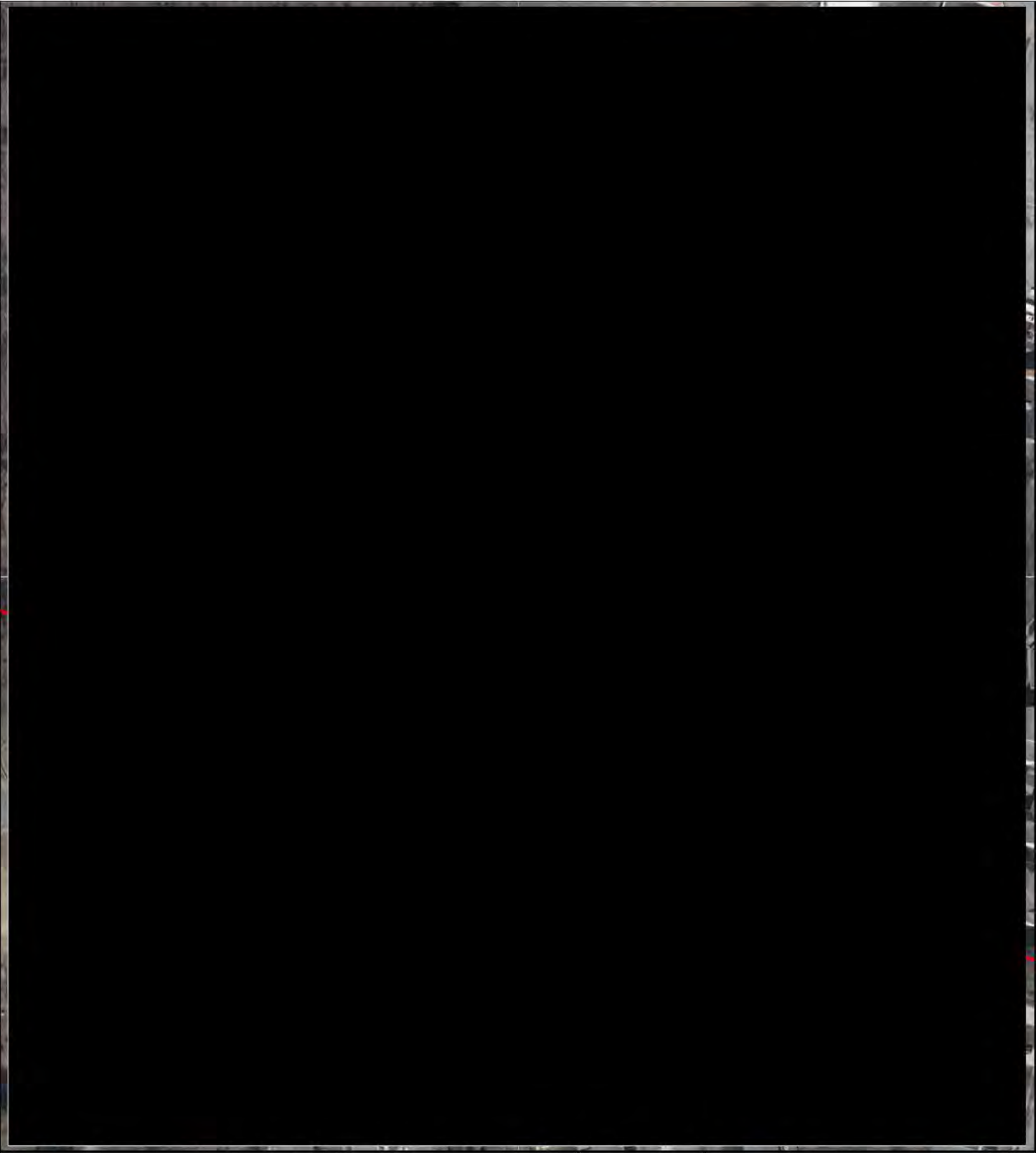
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Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY

TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 4 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 70 140 280 Feet

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 5 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 70 140 280 Feet

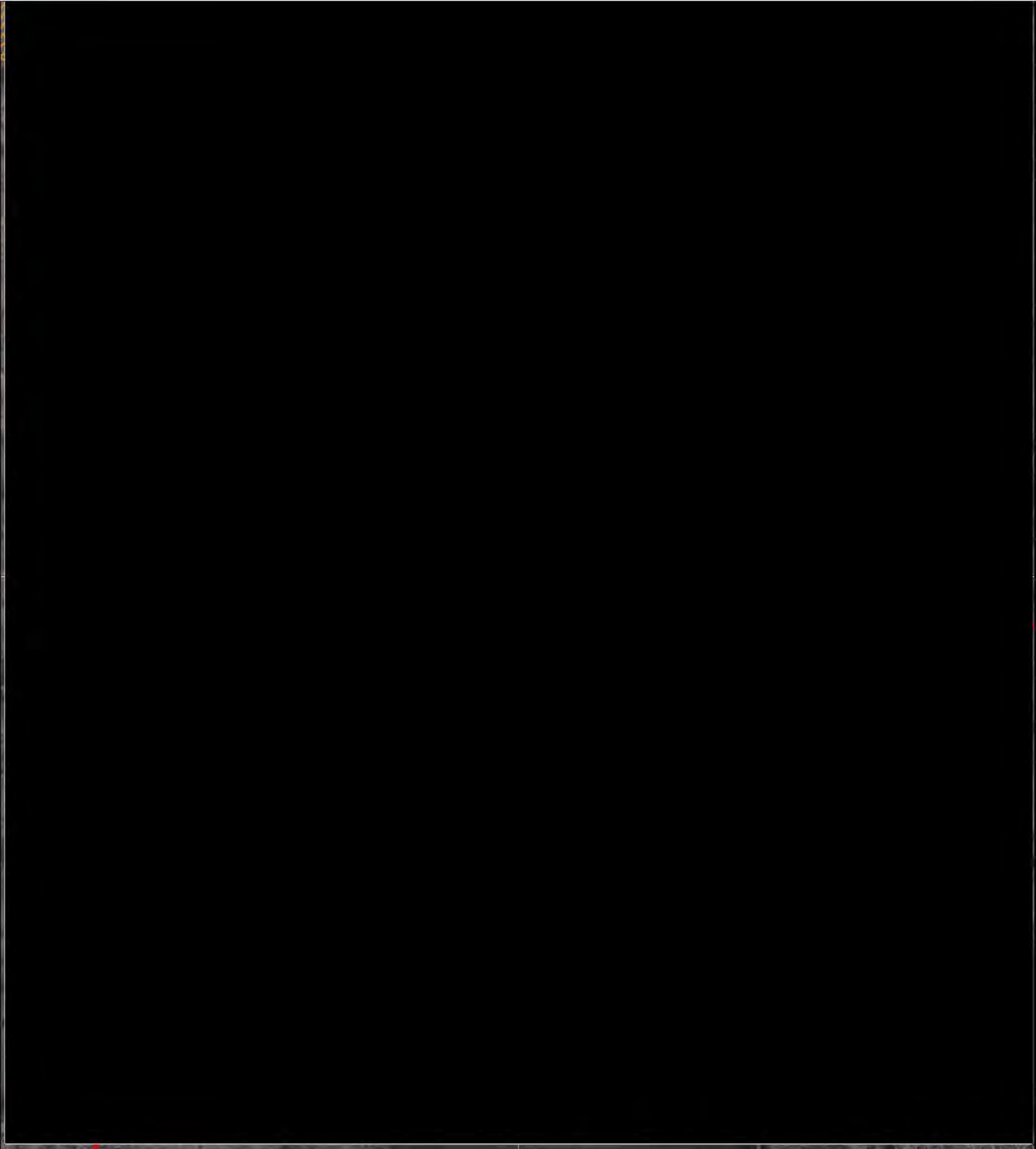
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 6 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 70 140 280 Feet

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY

TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 7 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 70 140 280 Feet

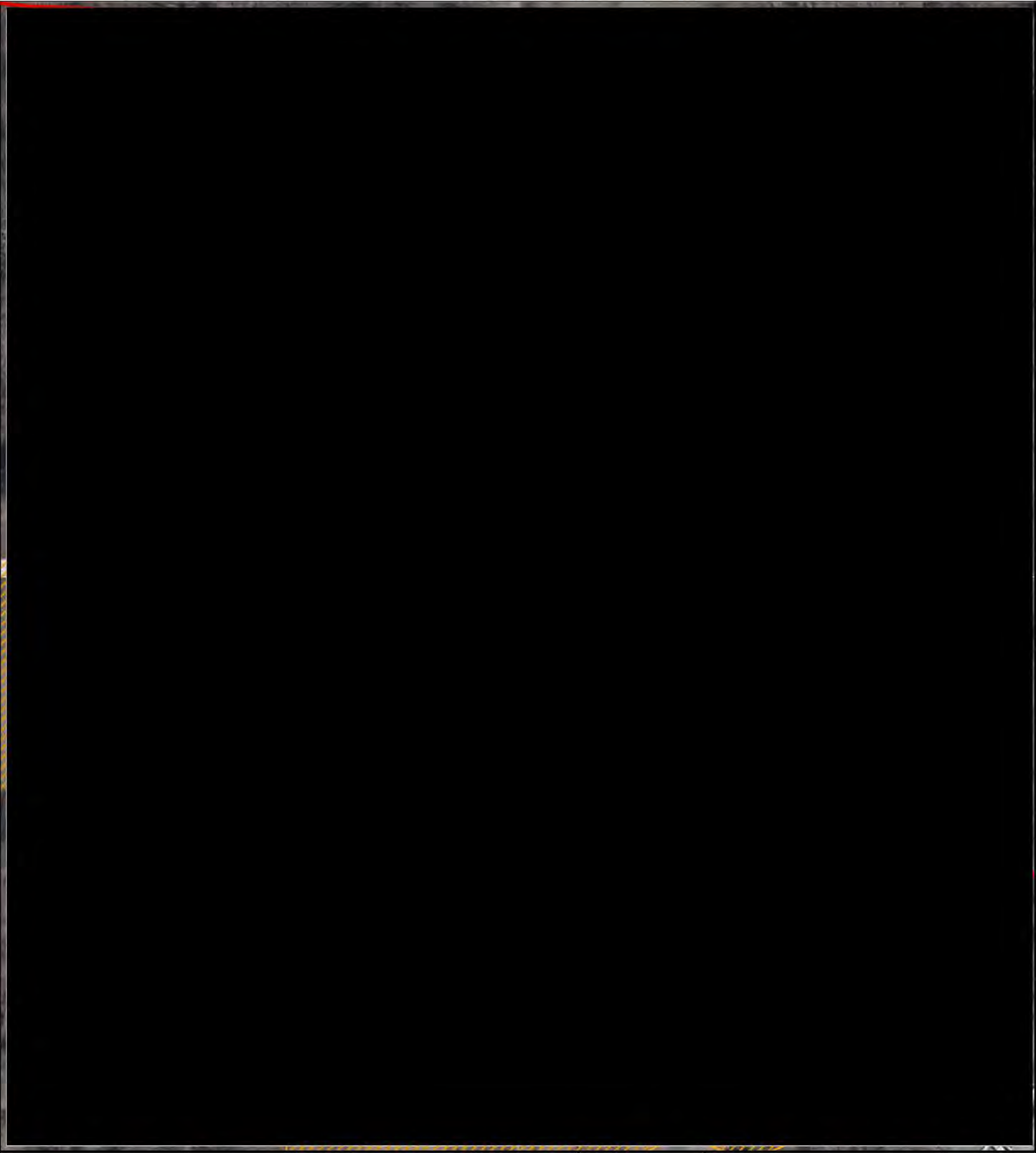
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 8 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 70 140 280 Feet

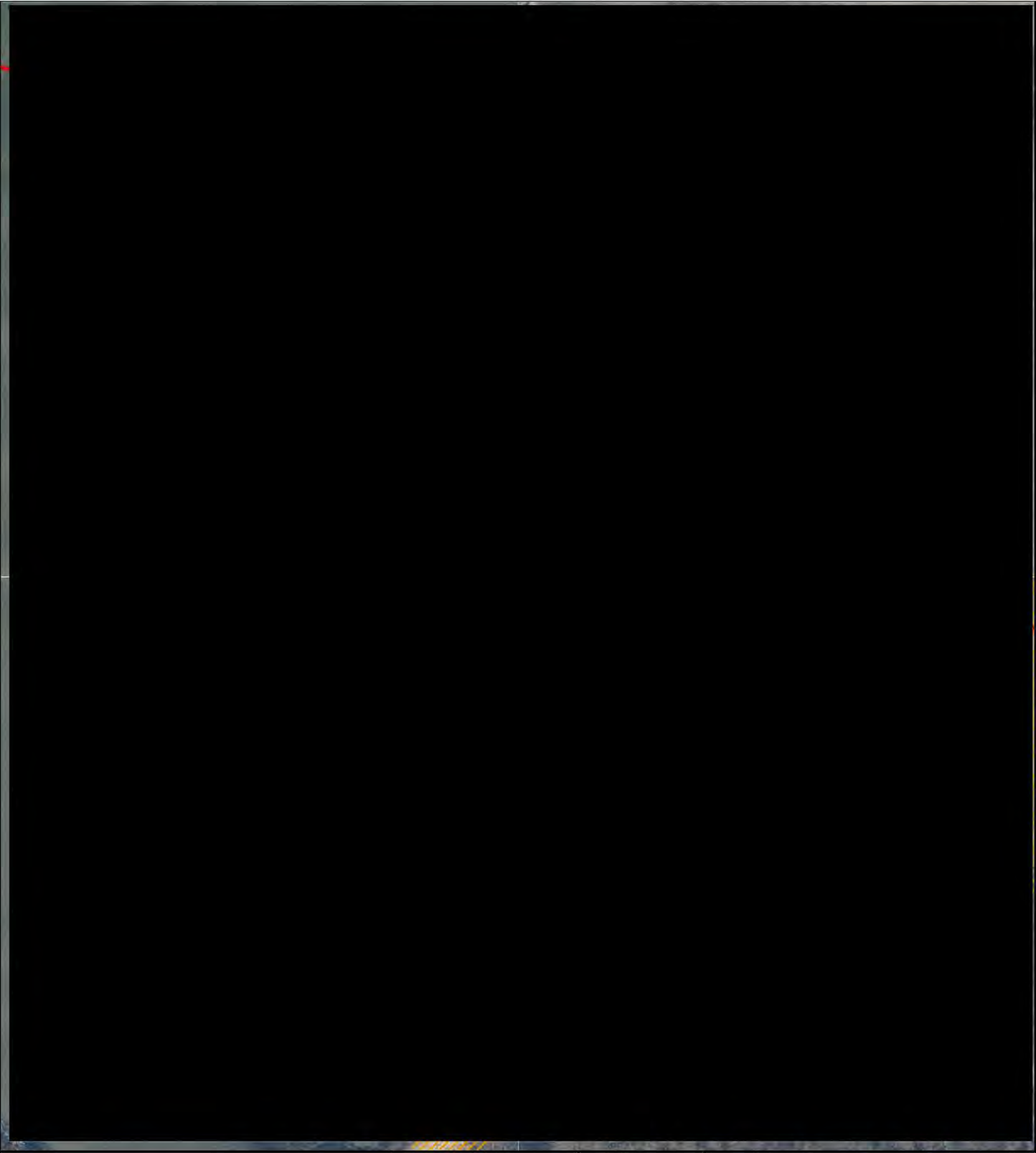
MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY

TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 9 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 70 140 280 Feet

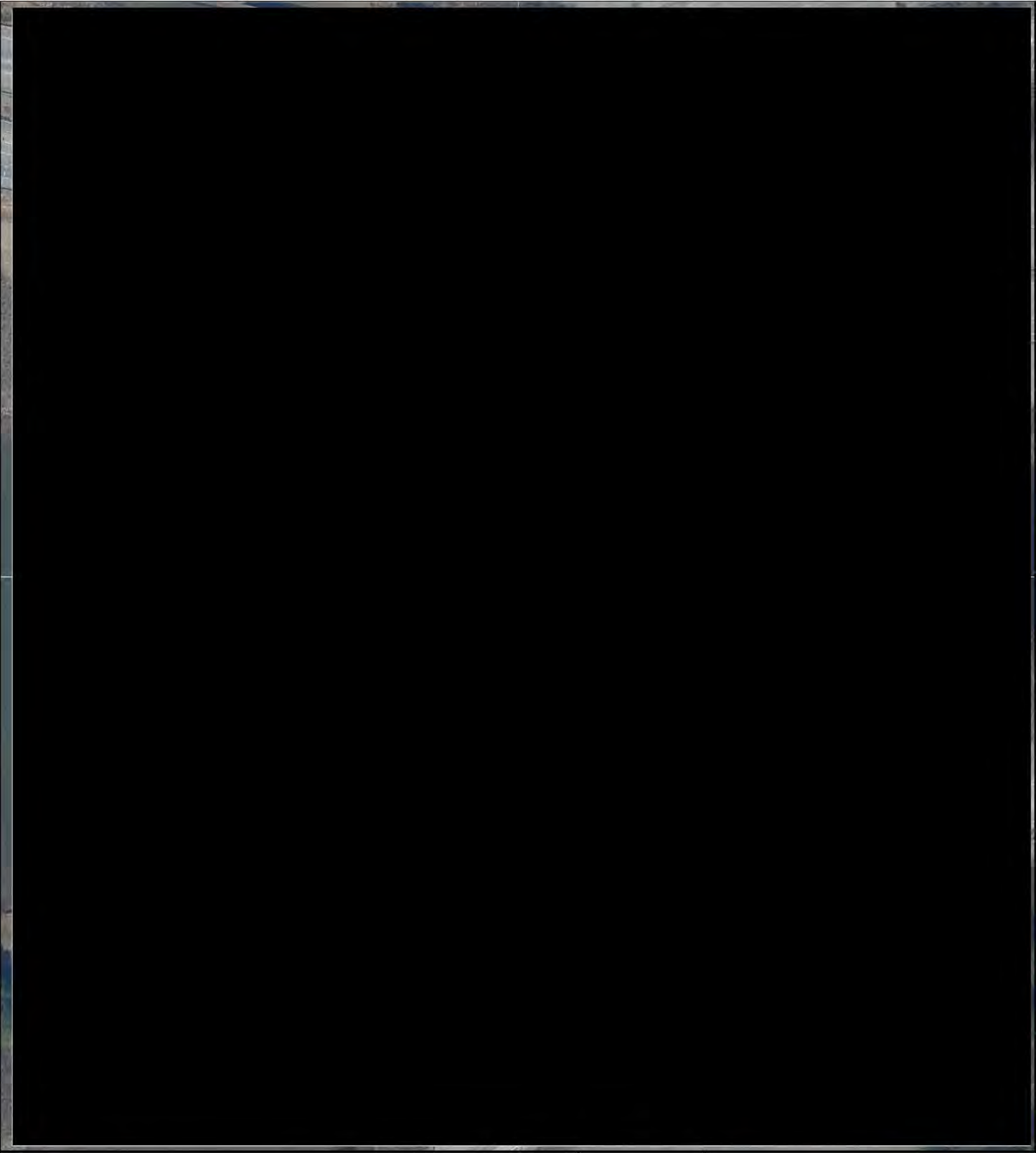
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 10 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 70 140 280 Feet

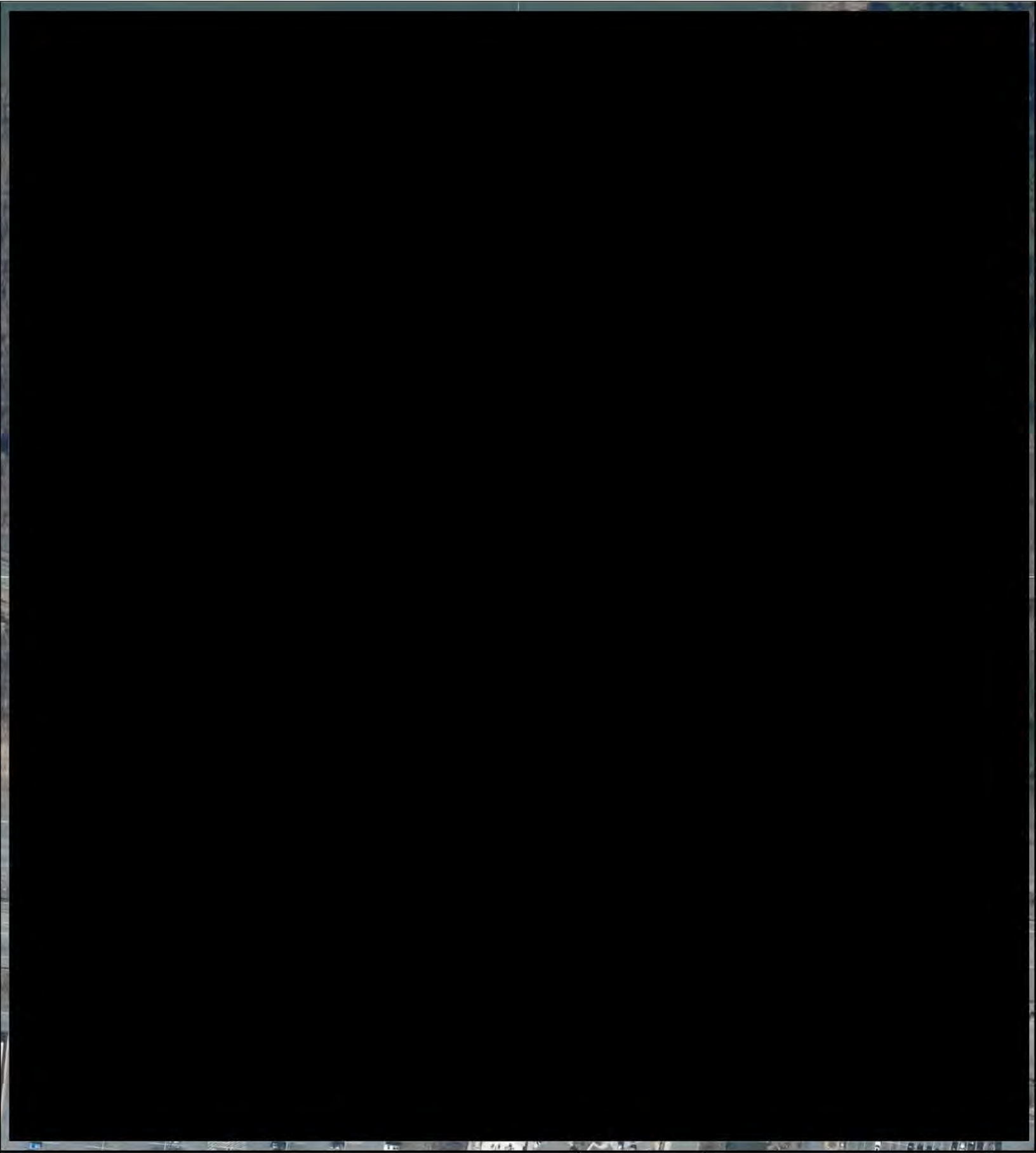
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 11 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 70 140 280 Feet

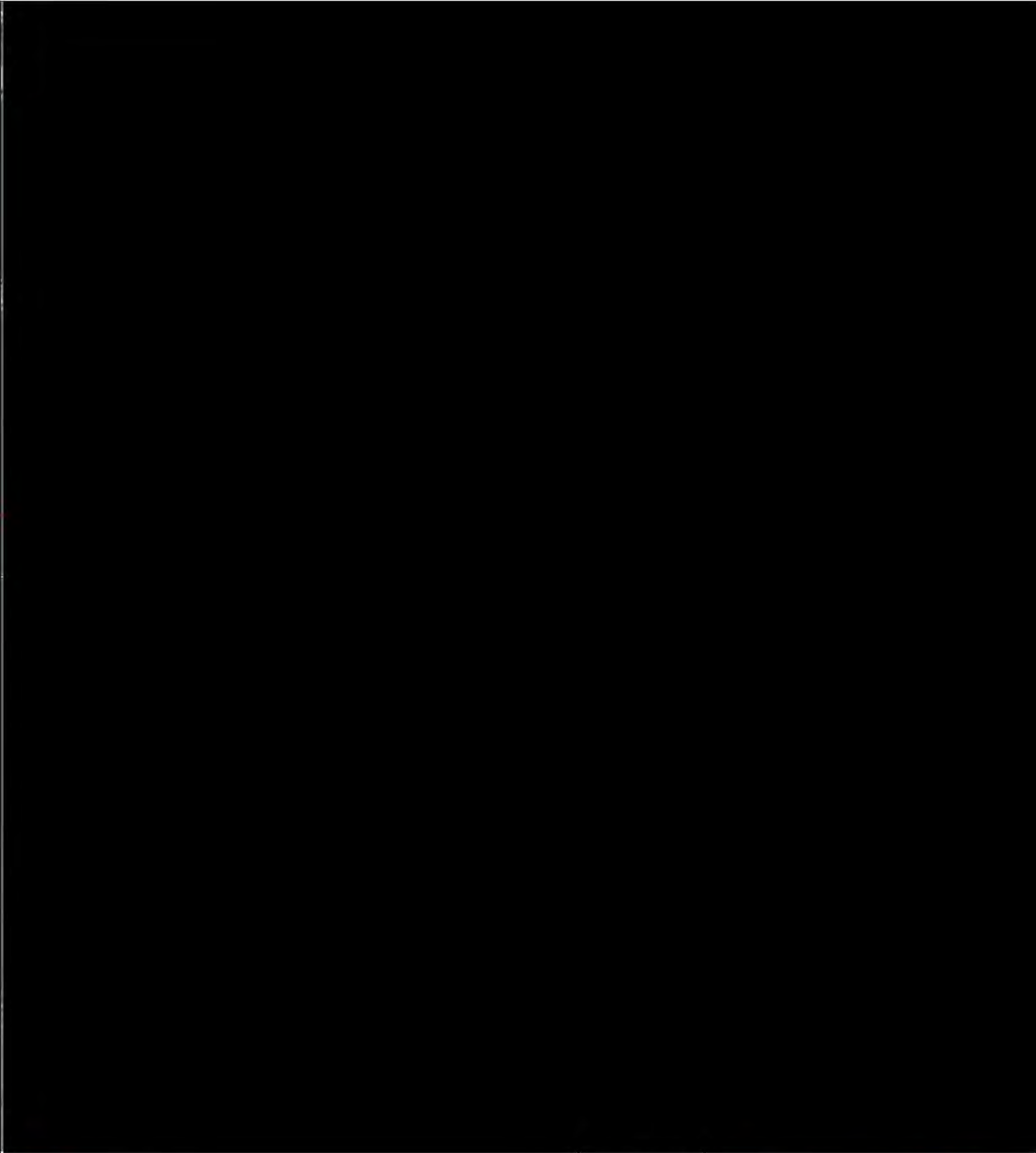
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 12 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 70 140 280 Feet

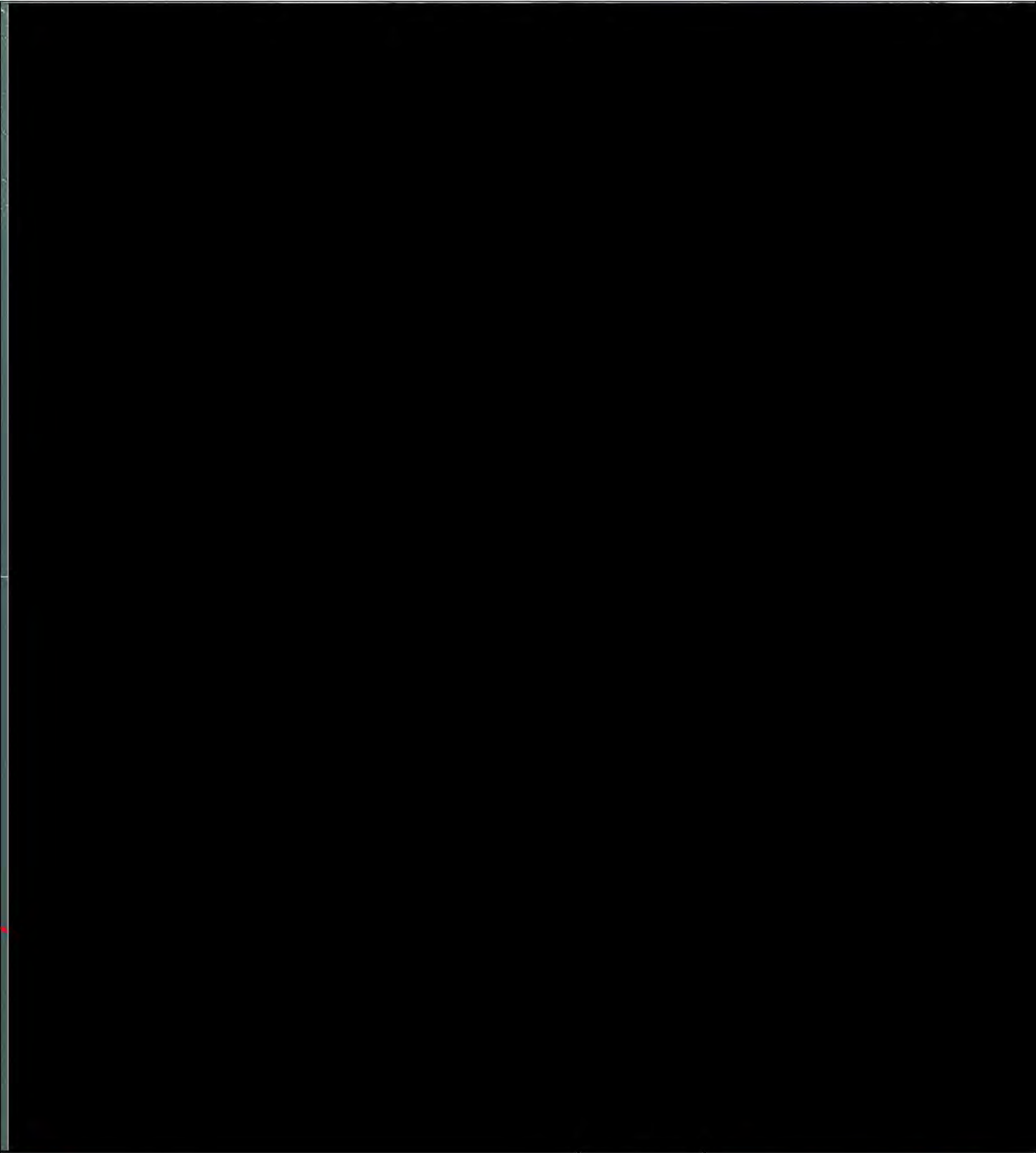
MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY

TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 13 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 70 140 280 Feet

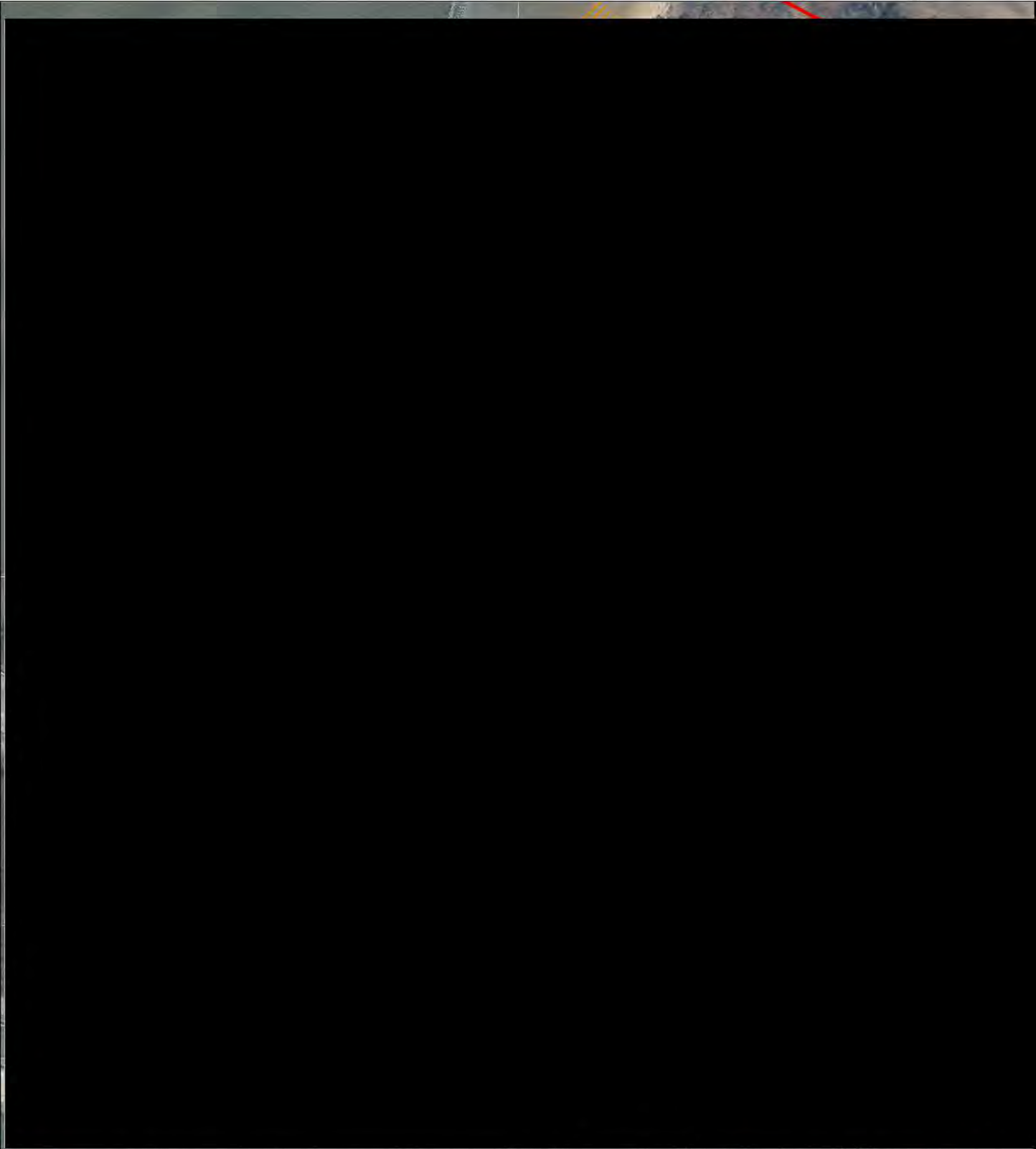
MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY

TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 14 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 70 140 280 Feet

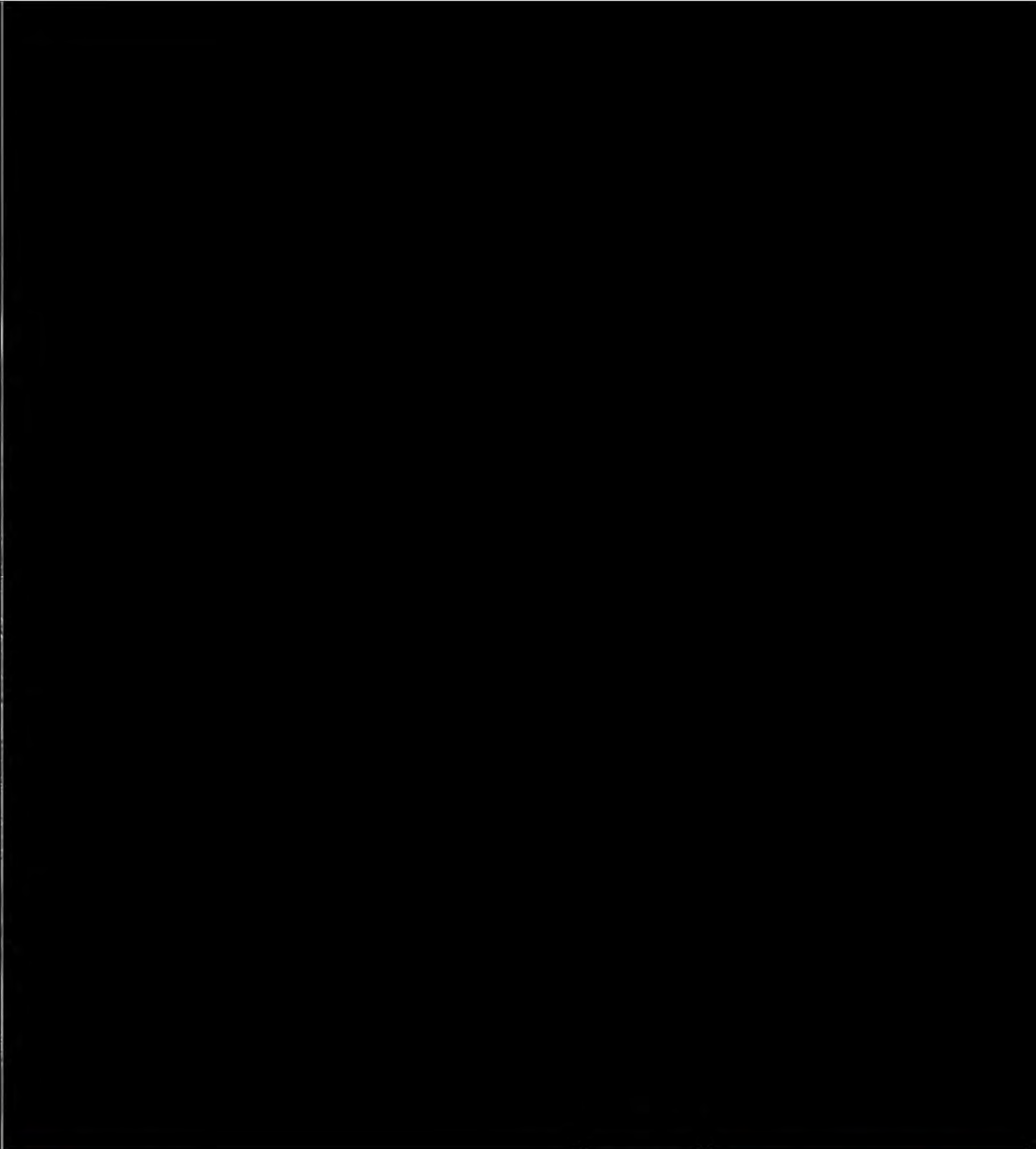
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 15 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

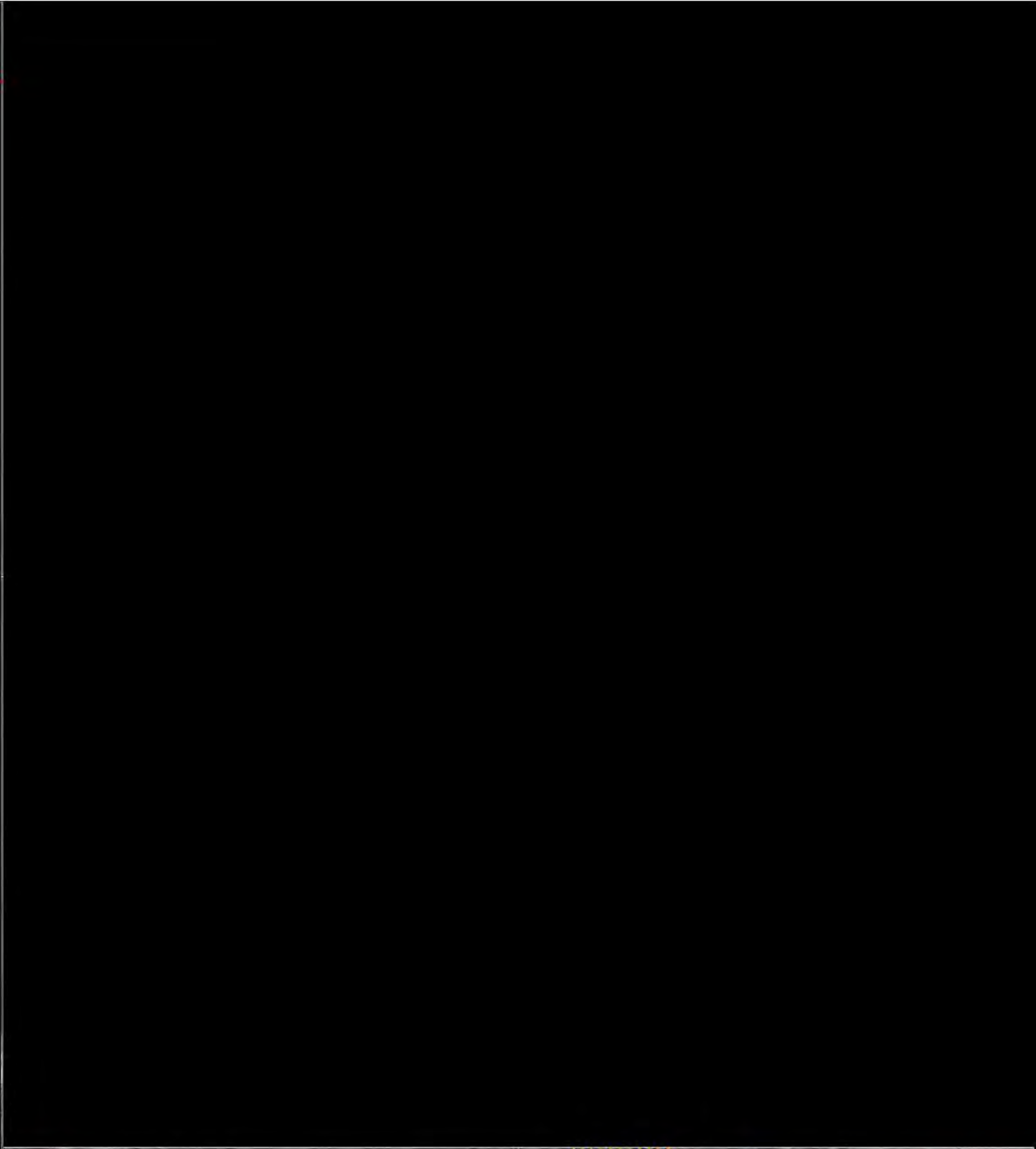
0 70 140 280 Feet

MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 16 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 70 140 280 Feet

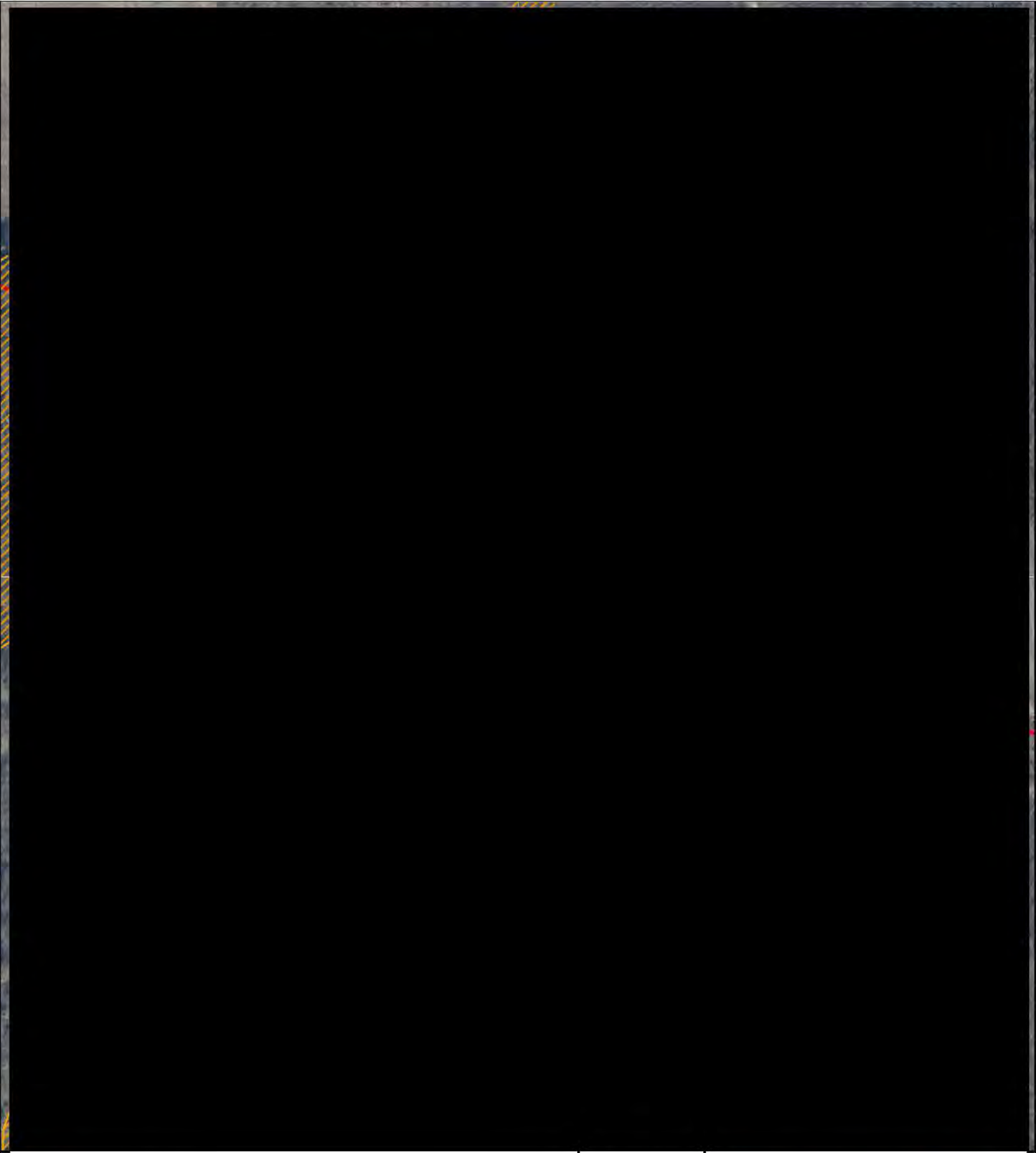
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

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Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 17 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 70 140 280 Feet

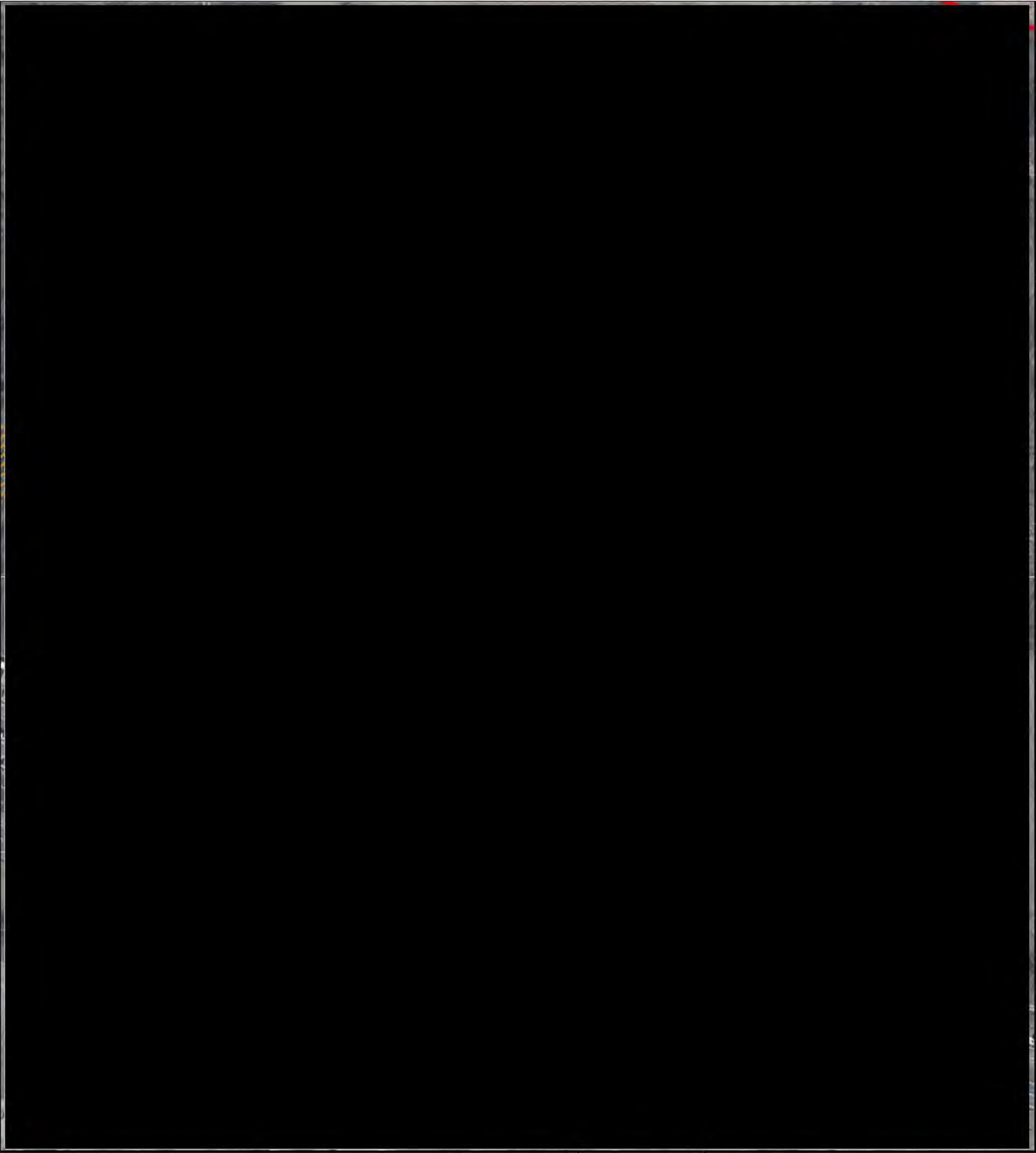
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

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Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 18 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 70 140 280 Feet

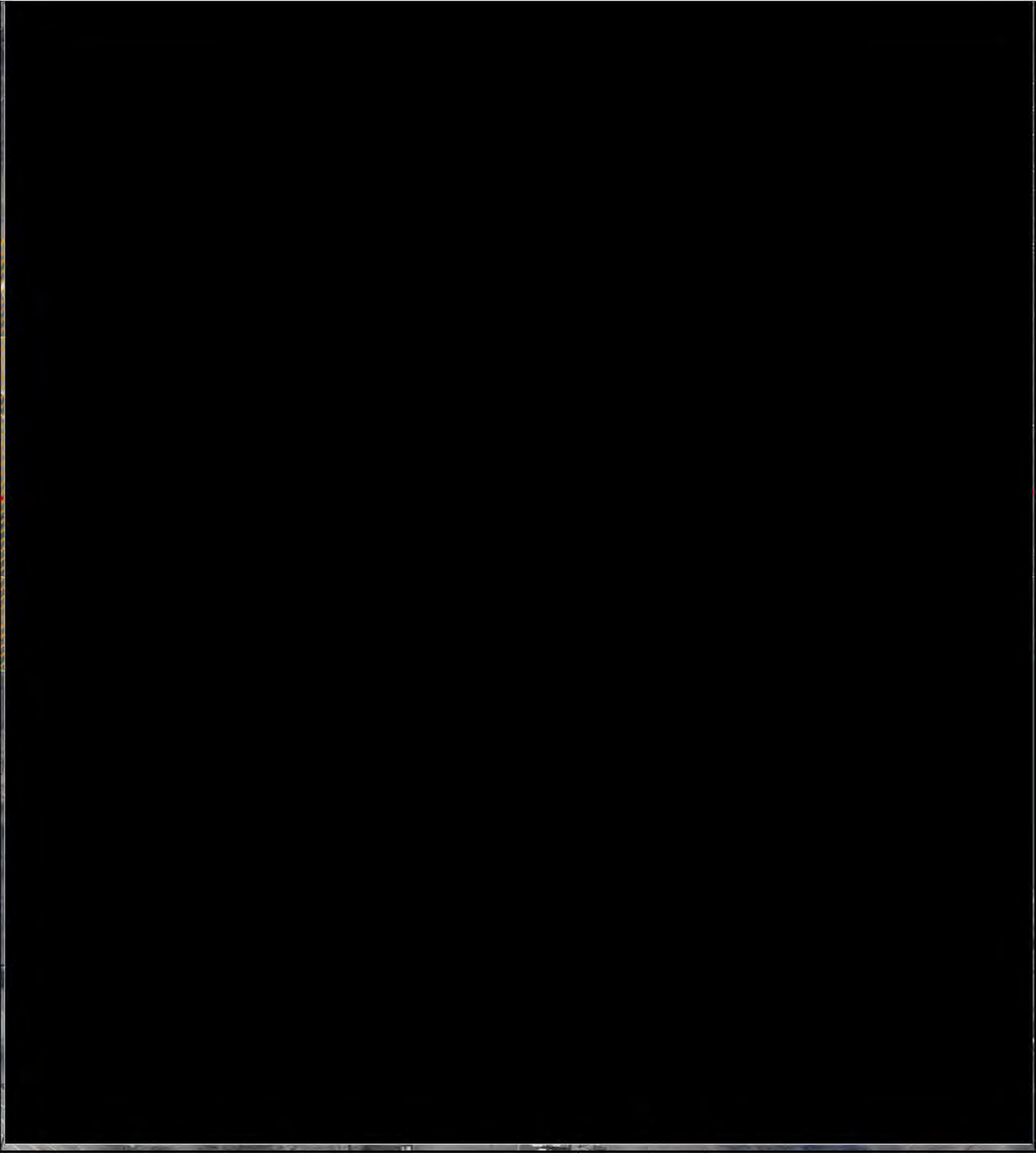
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 19 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 70 140 280 Feet

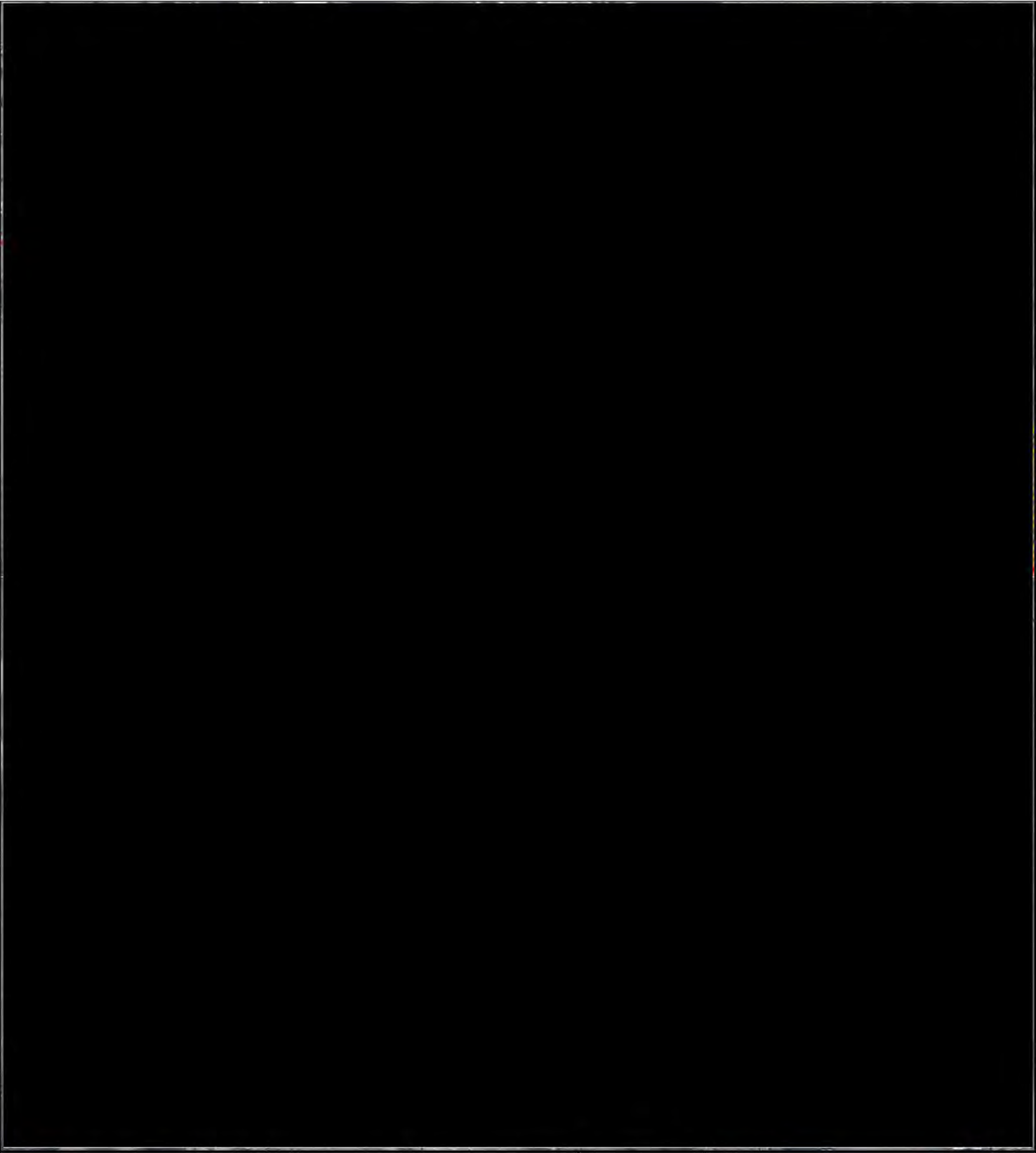
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 20 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 70 140 280 Feet

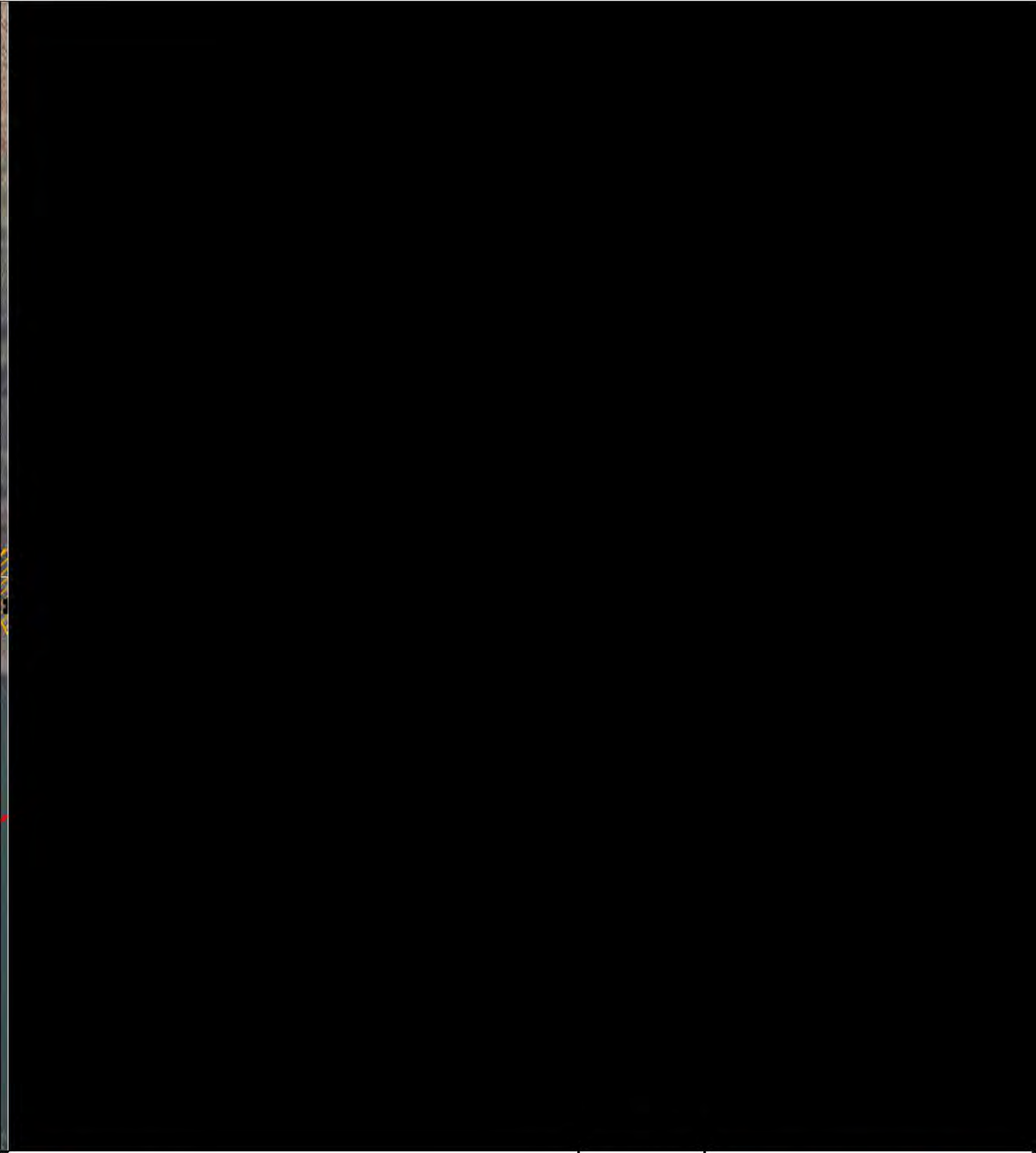
MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY

TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 21 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 70 140 280 Feet

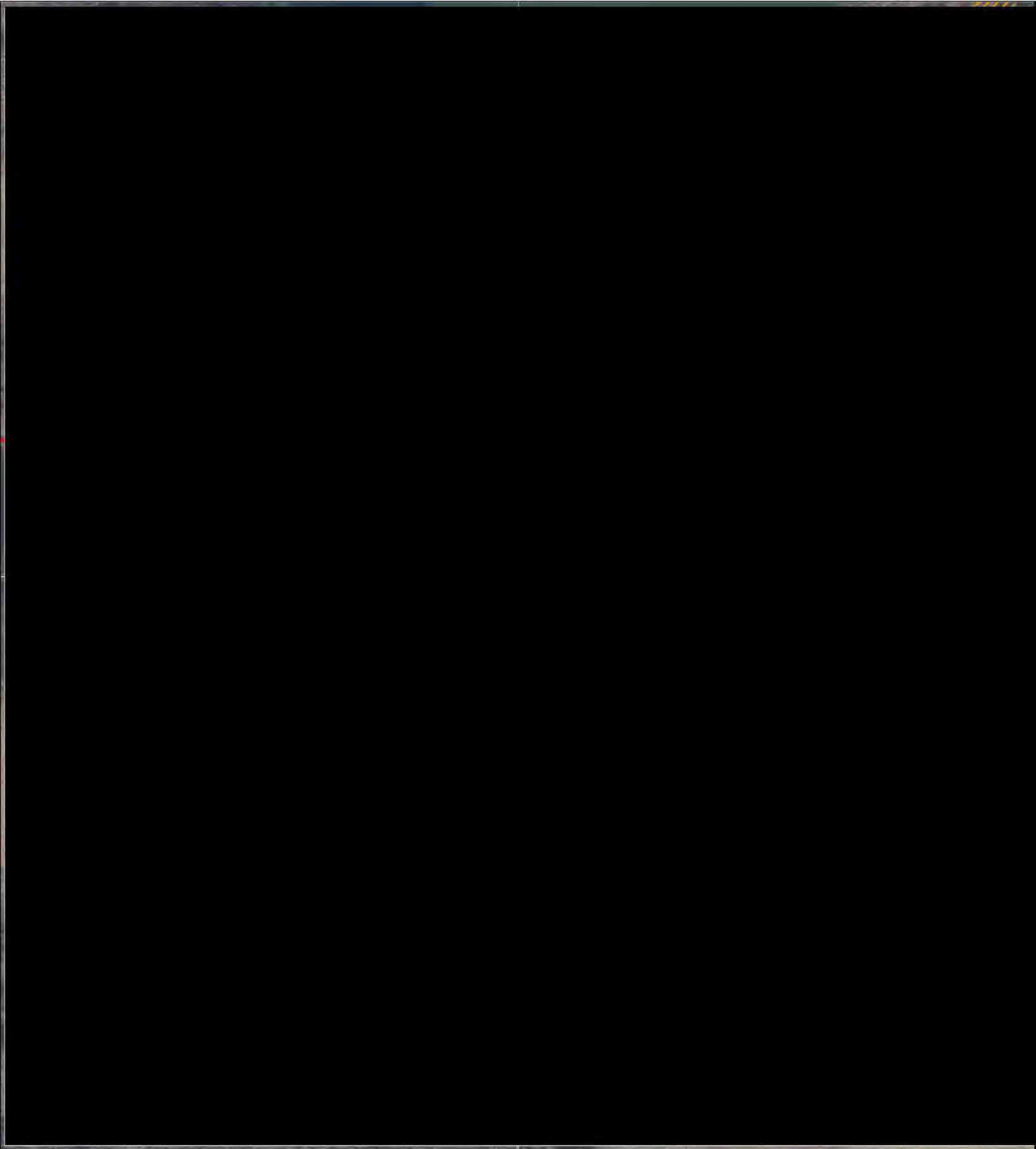
MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY

TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 22 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 70 140 280 Feet

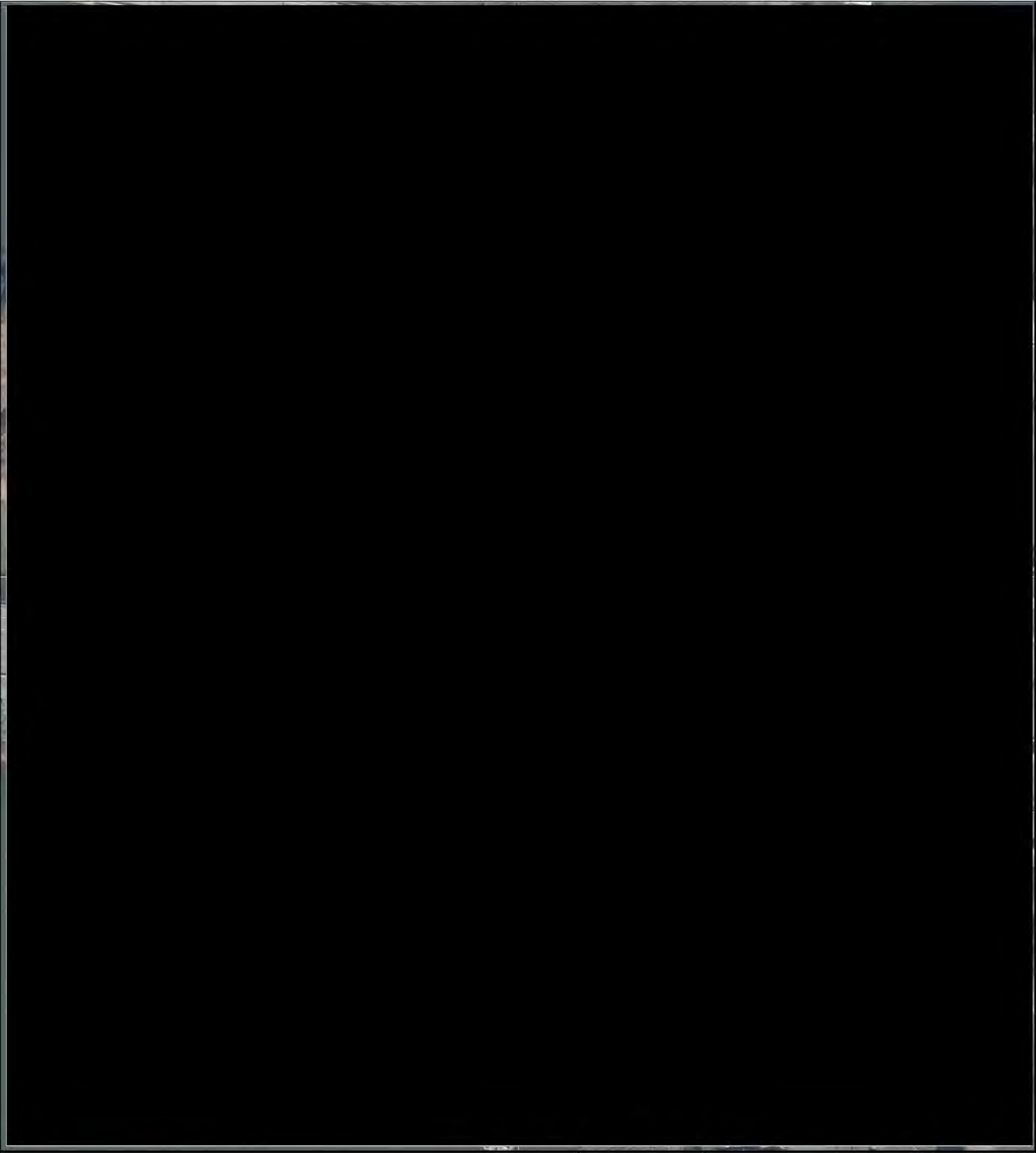
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

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Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 23 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 70 140 280 Feet

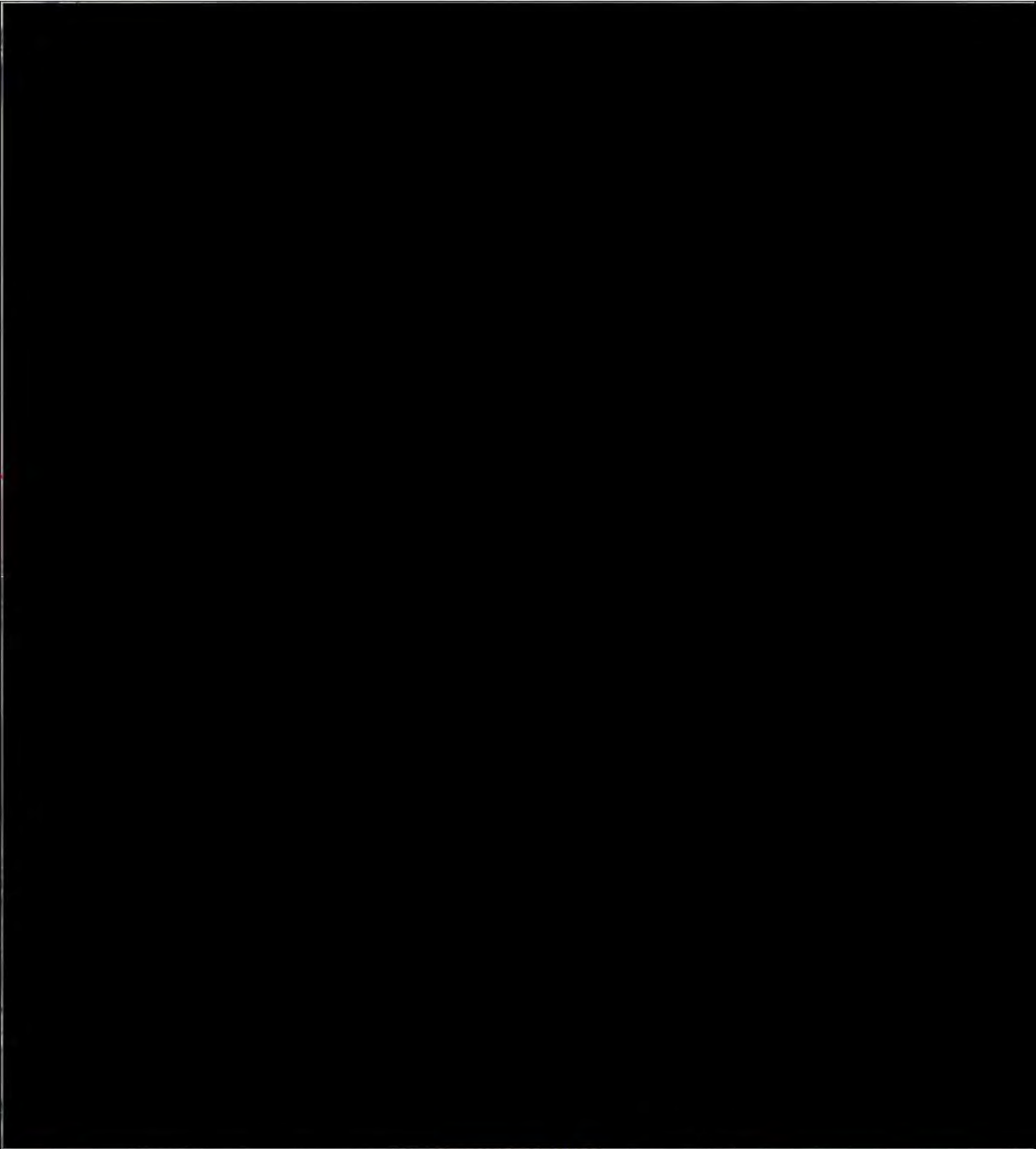
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FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

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Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 24 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 130 260 520 Feet

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FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

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Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

Map 25 of 26



Archaeological Study Area

Archaeological Site

N

0 70 140 280 Feet

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

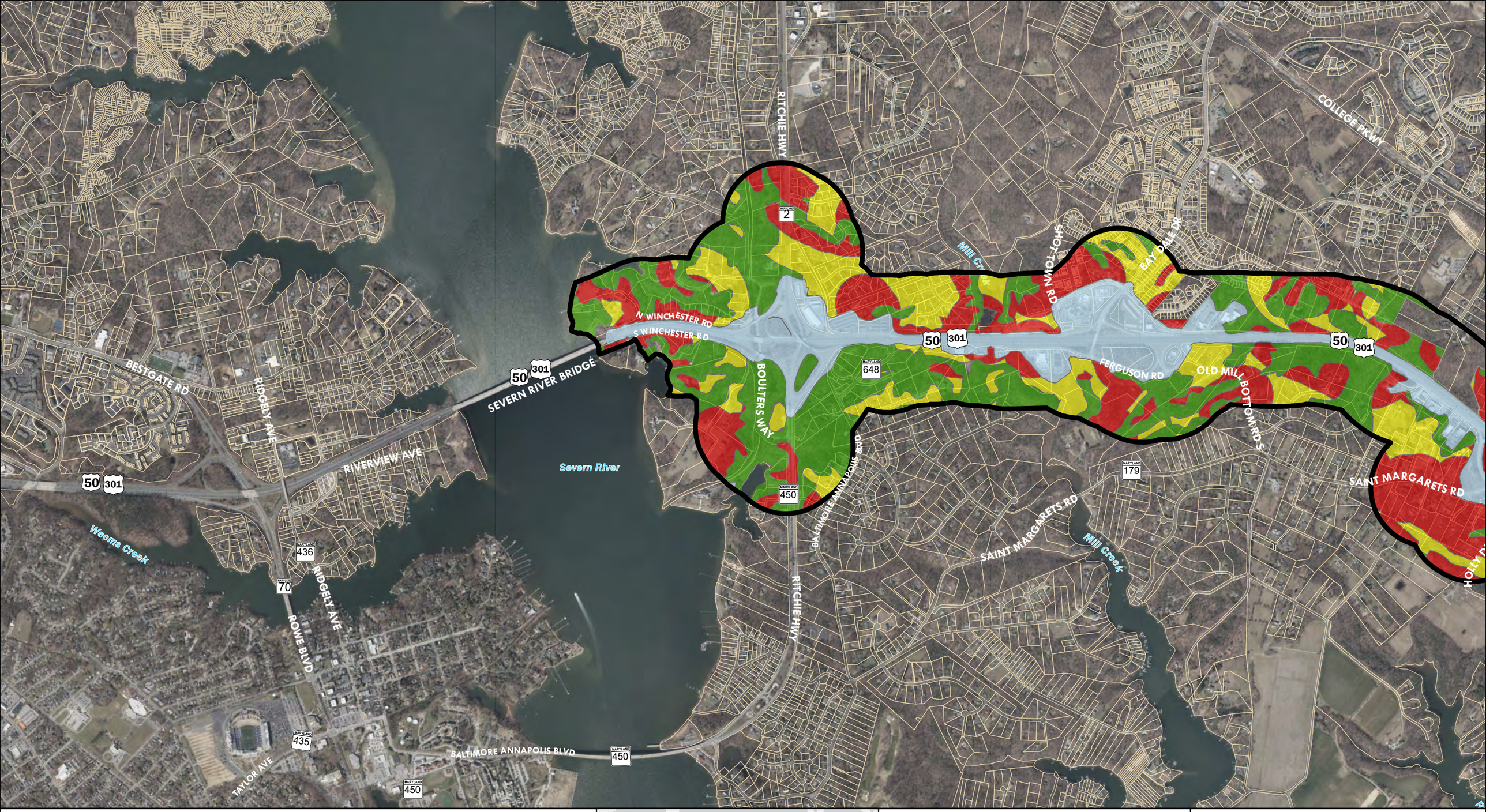
MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY

TIER 2 NEPA

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in Archaeological Study Area

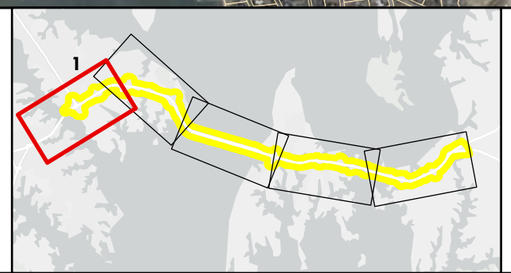
Map 26 of 26



- Archaeological Study Area

Terrestrial Archaeological Potential

- High Potential
- Moderate Potential
- Low Potential
- Minimal Potential
- Parcels



1" = 1,500 Feet

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 US Feet

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FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

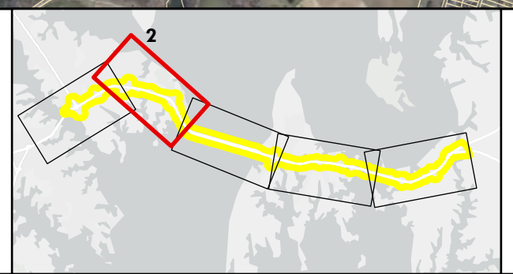
Terrestrial Archaeological Potential

Magothy River
Podickory Creek
Little Magothy River
Deep Creek
BAY HEAD RD
LOG INN RD
OCEANIC DR
S BEACH RD
YORKTOWN RD
SKIDMORE DR
OLD FERRY SLIP RD
Mezick Pond
Westinghouse Bay
BLUE STAR MEMORIAL HWY
Chesapeake Bay
COLBERT RD
OCEANIC DR
HOLLY BEACH FARM RD
Meredith Creek
RIDOUT LN
WHITEHALL RD
E COLLEGE PKWY
WHITEHALL RD
US50
CAPE SAINT
COLLEGE PKWY
COLLEGE PKWY
SAINT MARGARETS RD
HOLLY DR N
Whitehall Creek
HOLLY DR N
Rideout Creek
MARYLAND 179
MARYLAND 179
50
301
50
301
50
301

Archaeological Study Area

Terrestrial Archaeological Potential

- High Potential
- Moderate Potential
- Low Potential
- Minimal Potential
- Parcels



1" = 1,500 Feet

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 US Feet

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

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Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Terrestrial Archaeological Potential

Chesapeake Bay

BLUE STAR MEMORIAL HWY

WILLIAM PRESTON LANE JR. MEMORIAL BAY BRIDGE

50 301

50 301

BATEAU DR

BUSINESS PKWY

MARYLAND 8

50 301

PIER ONE RD

THOMPSO

ROMANCOKE RD

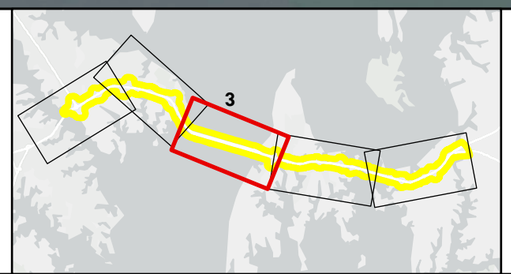
Broad Creek

Chesapeake Bay

Archaeological Study Area

Terrestrial Archaeological Potential

- High Potential
- Moderate Potential
- Low Potential
- Minimal Potential
- Parcels



1" = 1,500 Feet

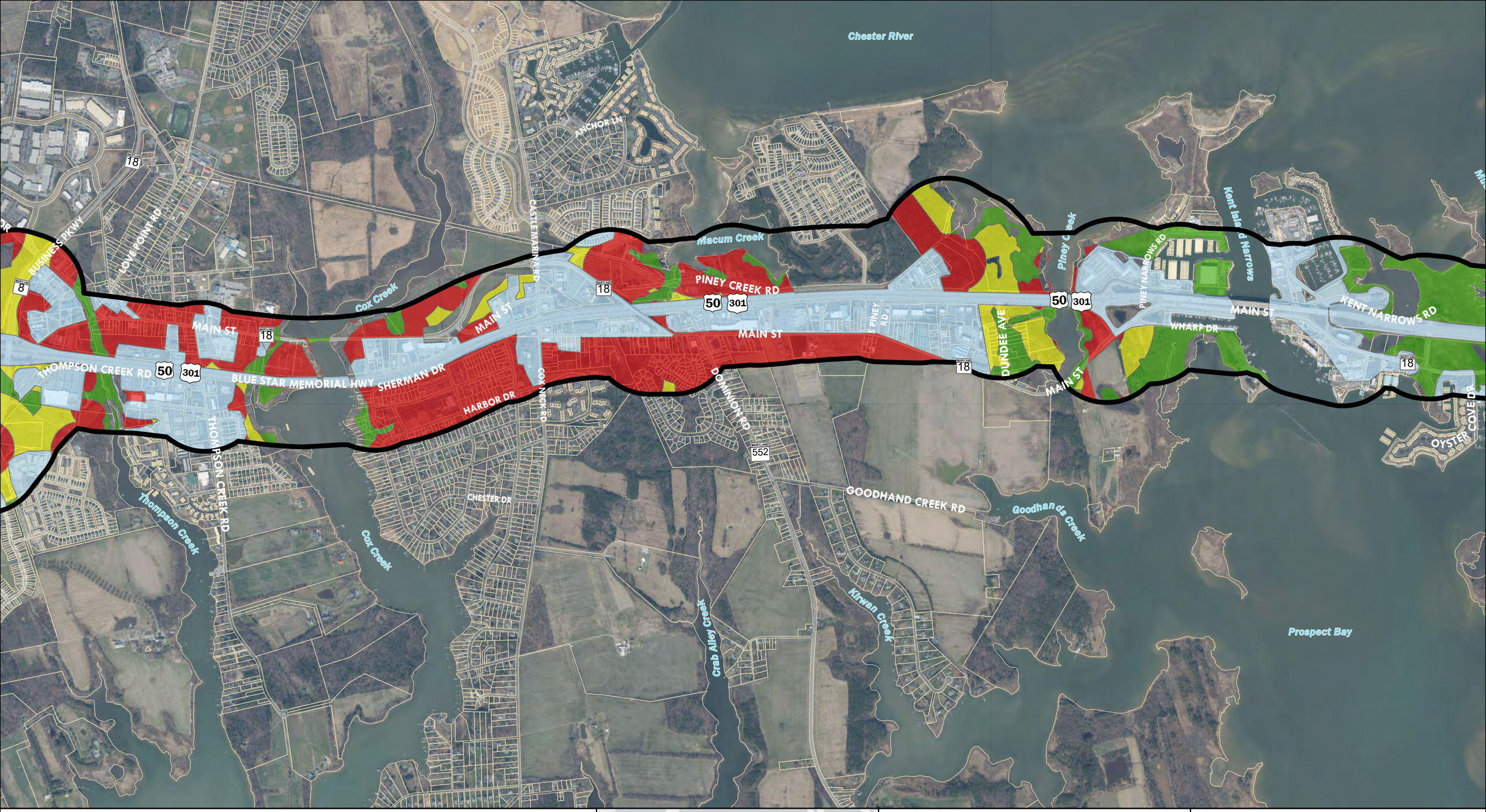
0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 US Feet

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FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

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Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Terrestrial Archaeological Potential



Archaeological Study Area

Terrestrial Archaeological Potential

- High Potential
- Moderate Potential
- Low Potential
- Minimal Potential
- Parcels

1" = 1,500 Feet

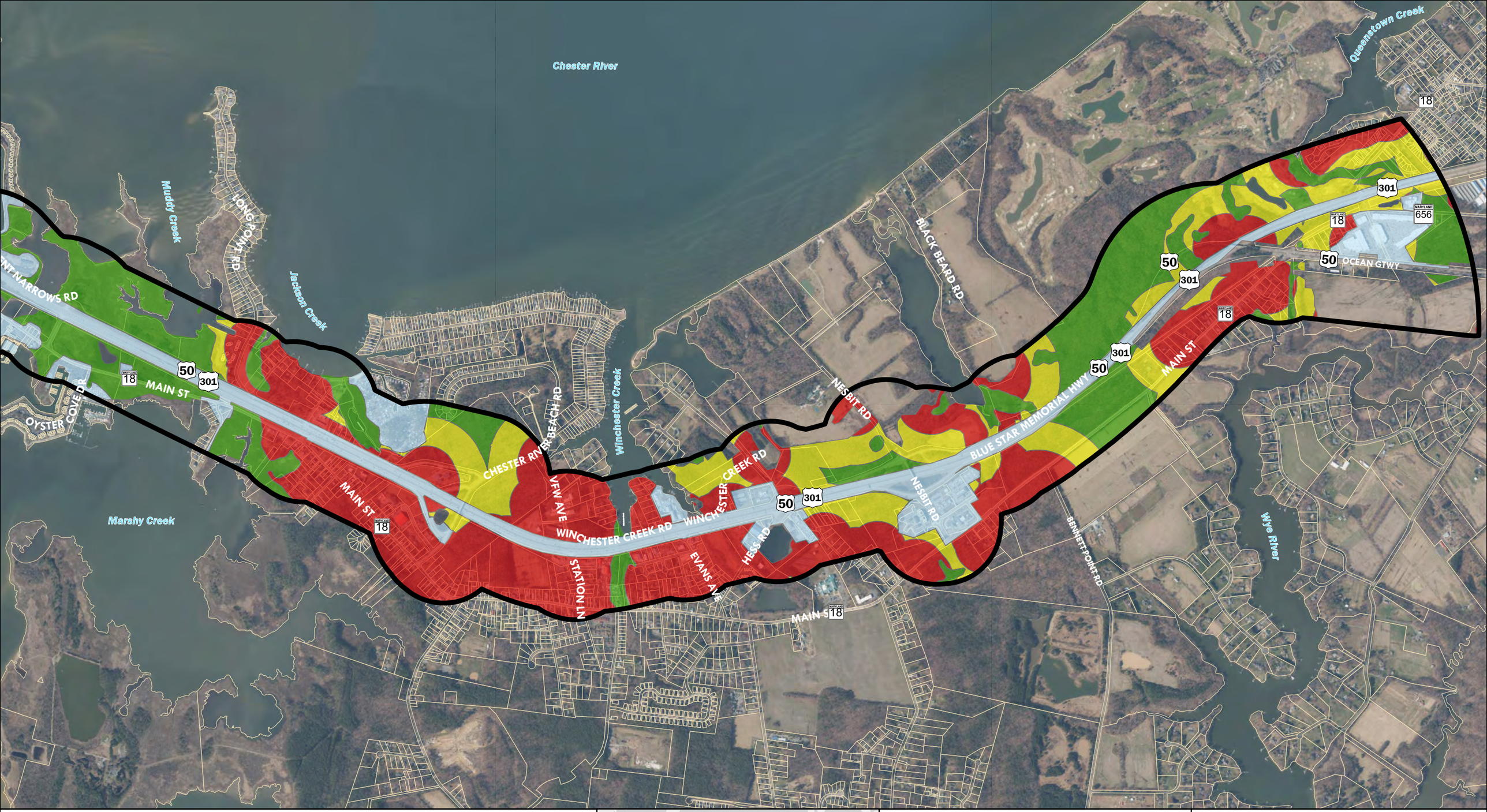
0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 US Feet

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

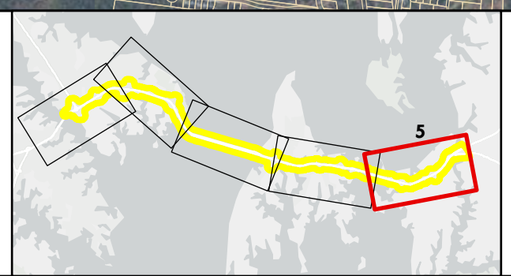
Terrestrial Archaeological Potential



- Archaeological Study Area

Terrestrial Archaeological Potential

- High Potential
- Moderate Potential
- Low Potential
- Minimal Potential
- Parcels



1" = 1,500 Feet

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 US Feet

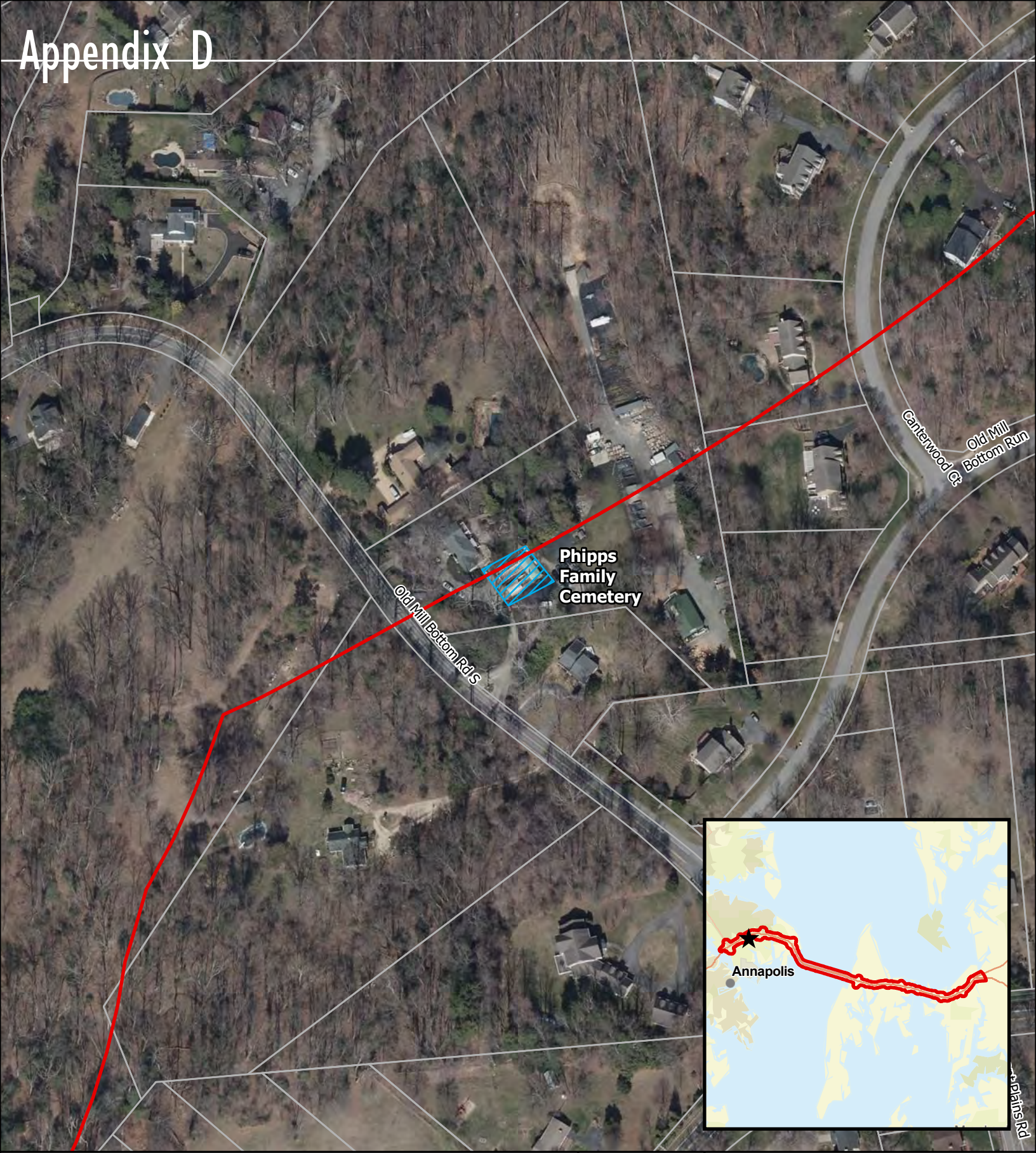
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Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Terrestrial Archaeological Potential

Appendix D



Archaeological Study Area
Cemeteries
Parcels

N

0 65 130 260 Feet

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

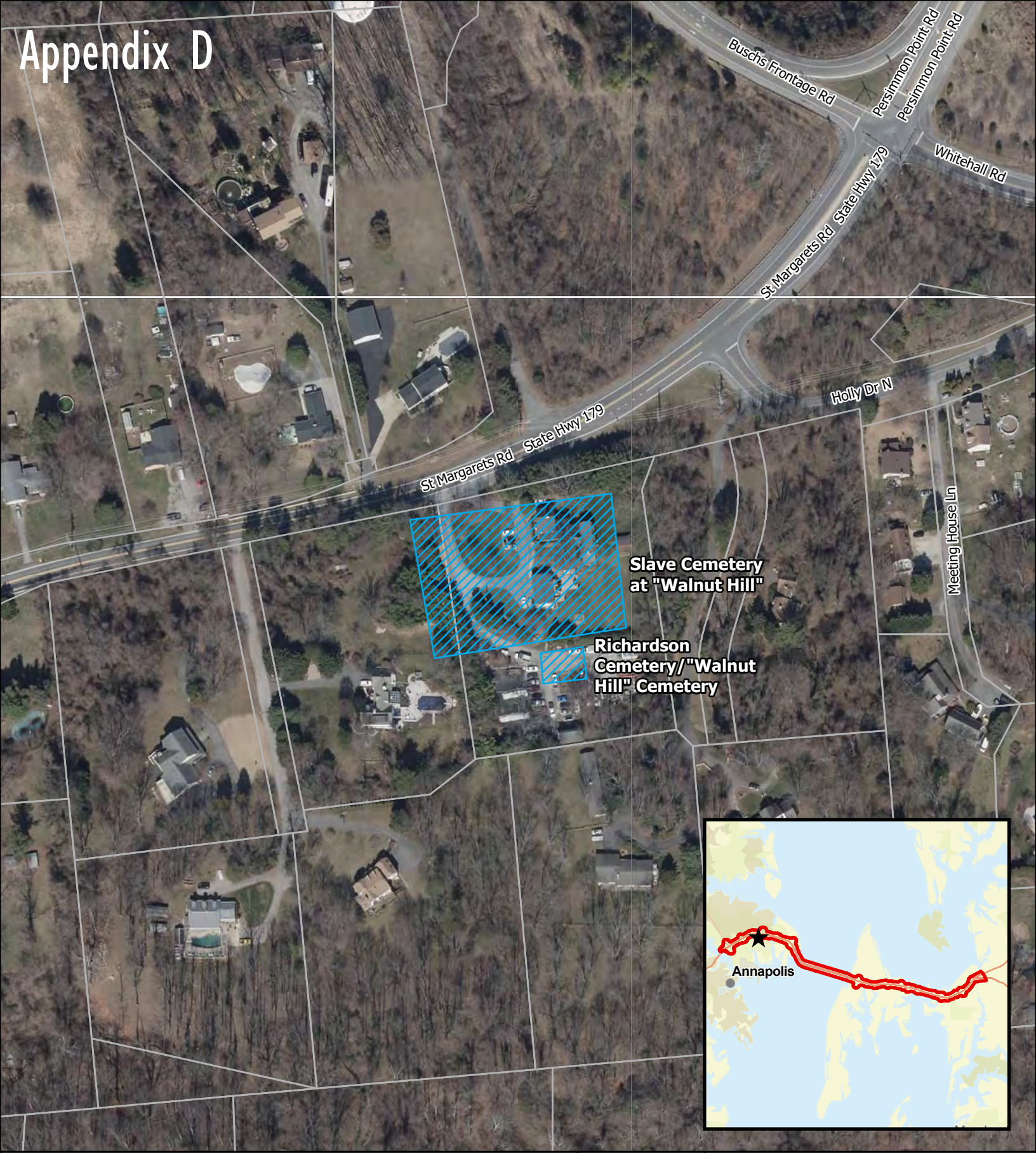
MDTA

Chesapeake
BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Cemeteries in the Archaeological Study Area

Map 1 of 8

Appendix D



Archaeological Study Area
Cemeteries
Parcels

N

0 65 130 260 Feet

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FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

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Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Cemeteries in the Archaeological Study Area

Map 2 of 8

Appendix D



Archaeological Study Area

Cemeteries

Parcels

N

0 65 130 260 Feet

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FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

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Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Cemeteries in the Archaeological Study Area

Map 3 of 8

Appendix D



Archaeological Study Area
Cemeteries
Parcels

N

0 65 130 260 Feet

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FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

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Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Cemeteries in the Archaeological Study Area

Map 4 of 8

Appendix D



Archaeological Study Area

Cemeteries

Parcels

N

0 65 130 260 Feet

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FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

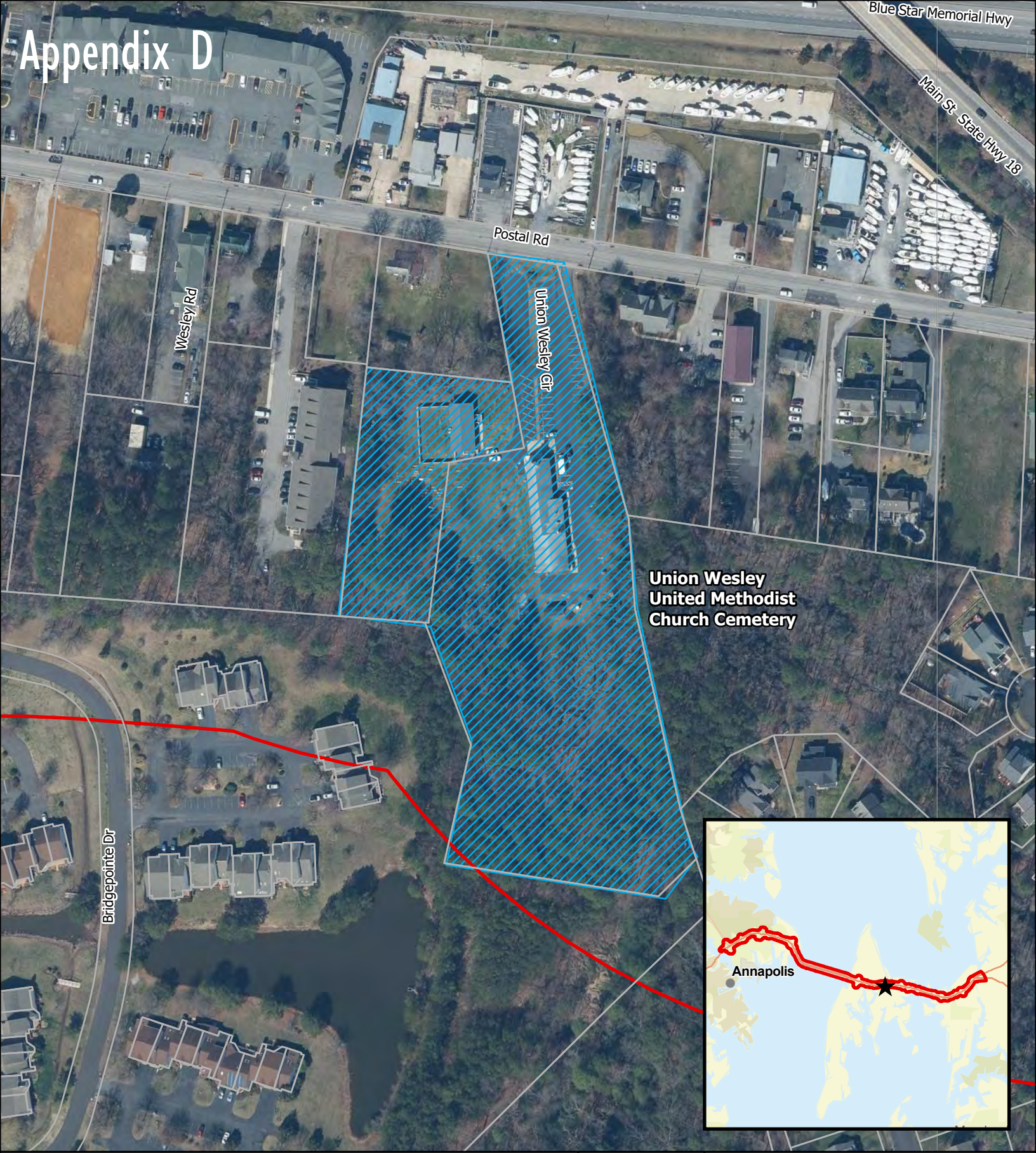
MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Cemeteries in the Archaeological Study Area

Map 5 of 8

Appendix D



Archaeological Study Area
Cemeteries
Parcels

N

0 65 130 260 Feet

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FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

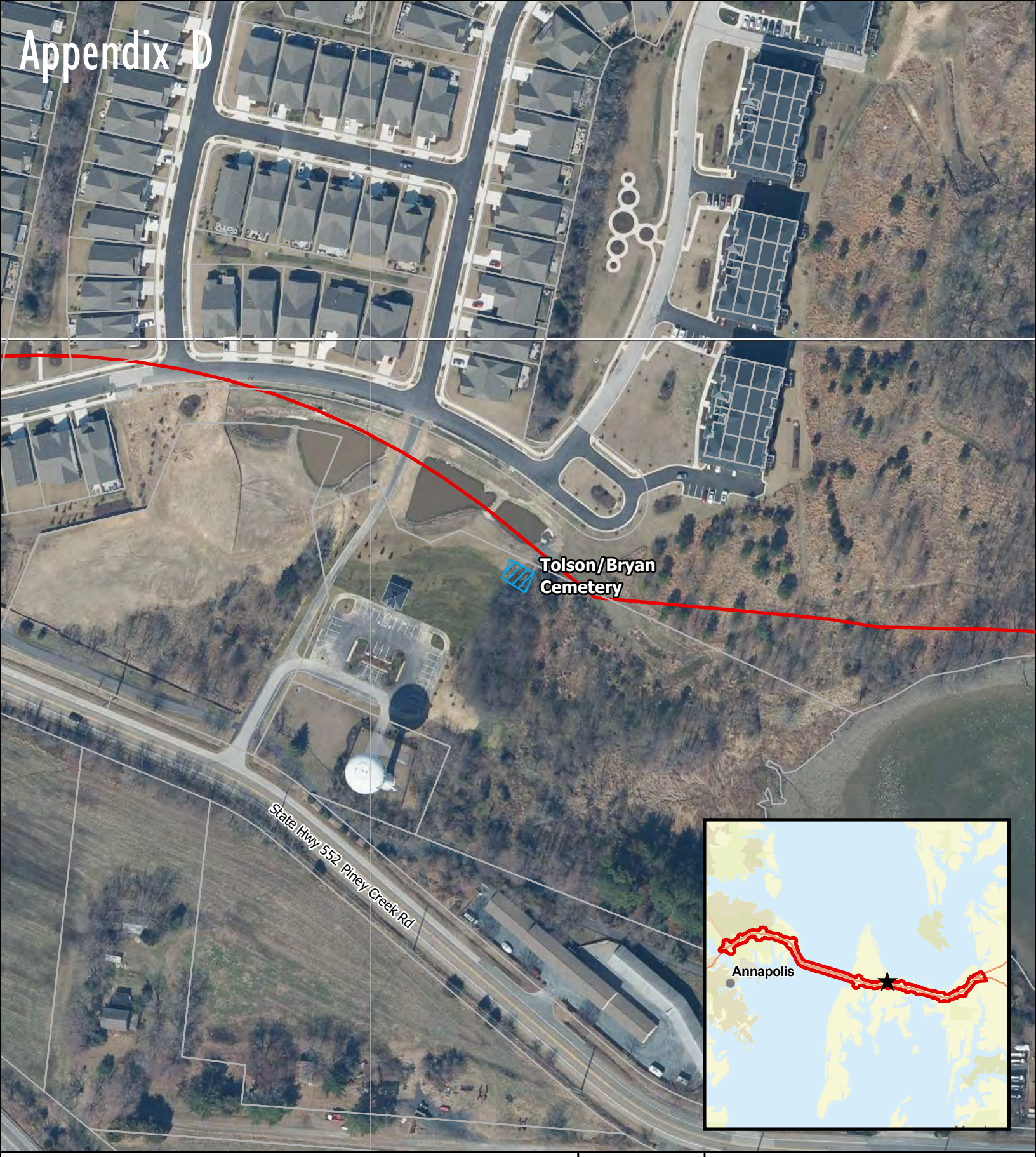
MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Cemeteries in the Archaeological Study Area

Map 6 of 8

Appendix D



Archaeological Study Area
Cemeteries
Parcels

N

0 65 130 260 Feet

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FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

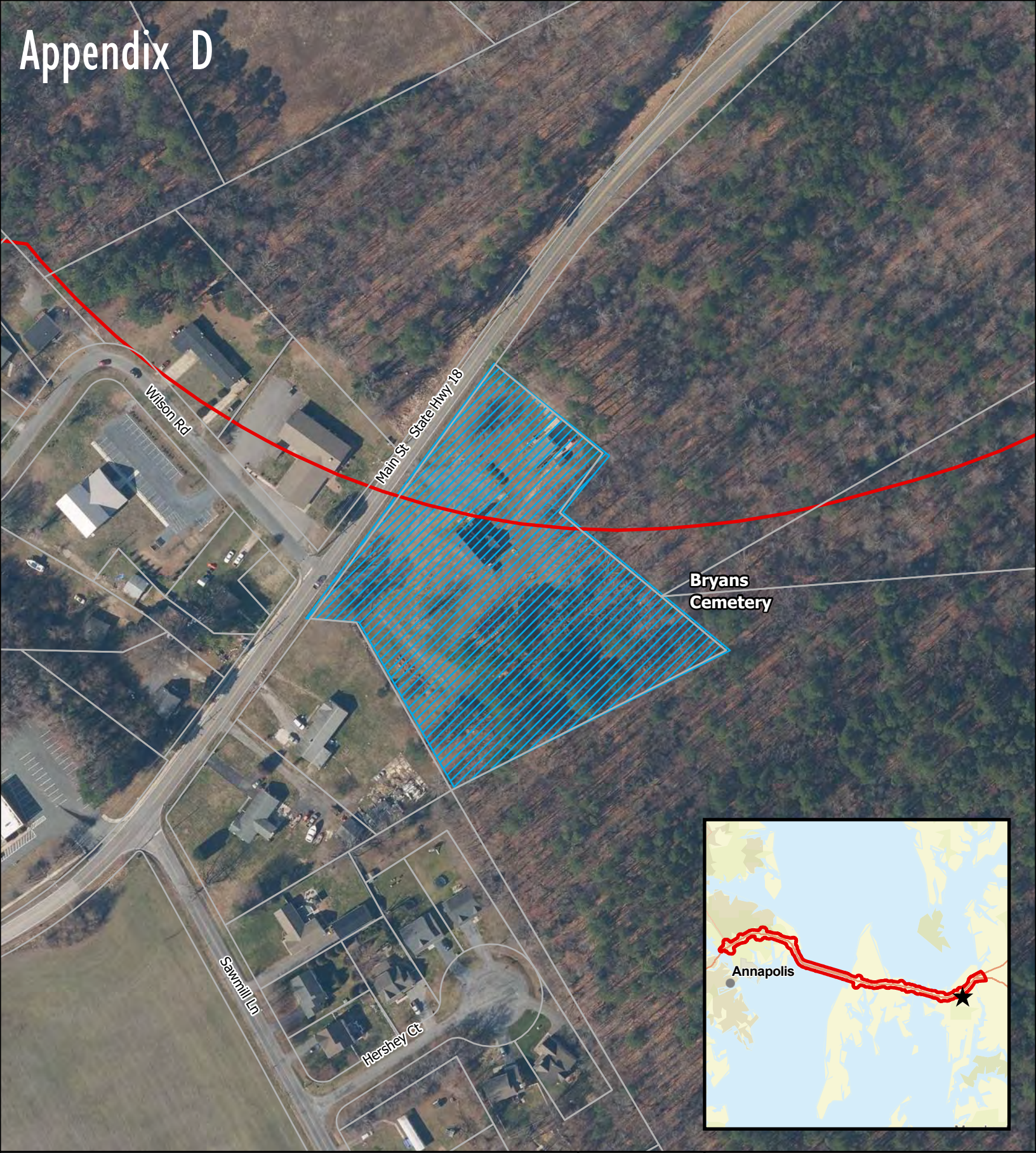
MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Cemeteries in the Archaeological Study Area

Map 7 of 8

Appendix D



Archaeological Study Area
Cemeteries
Parcels

N

0 65 130 260 Feet

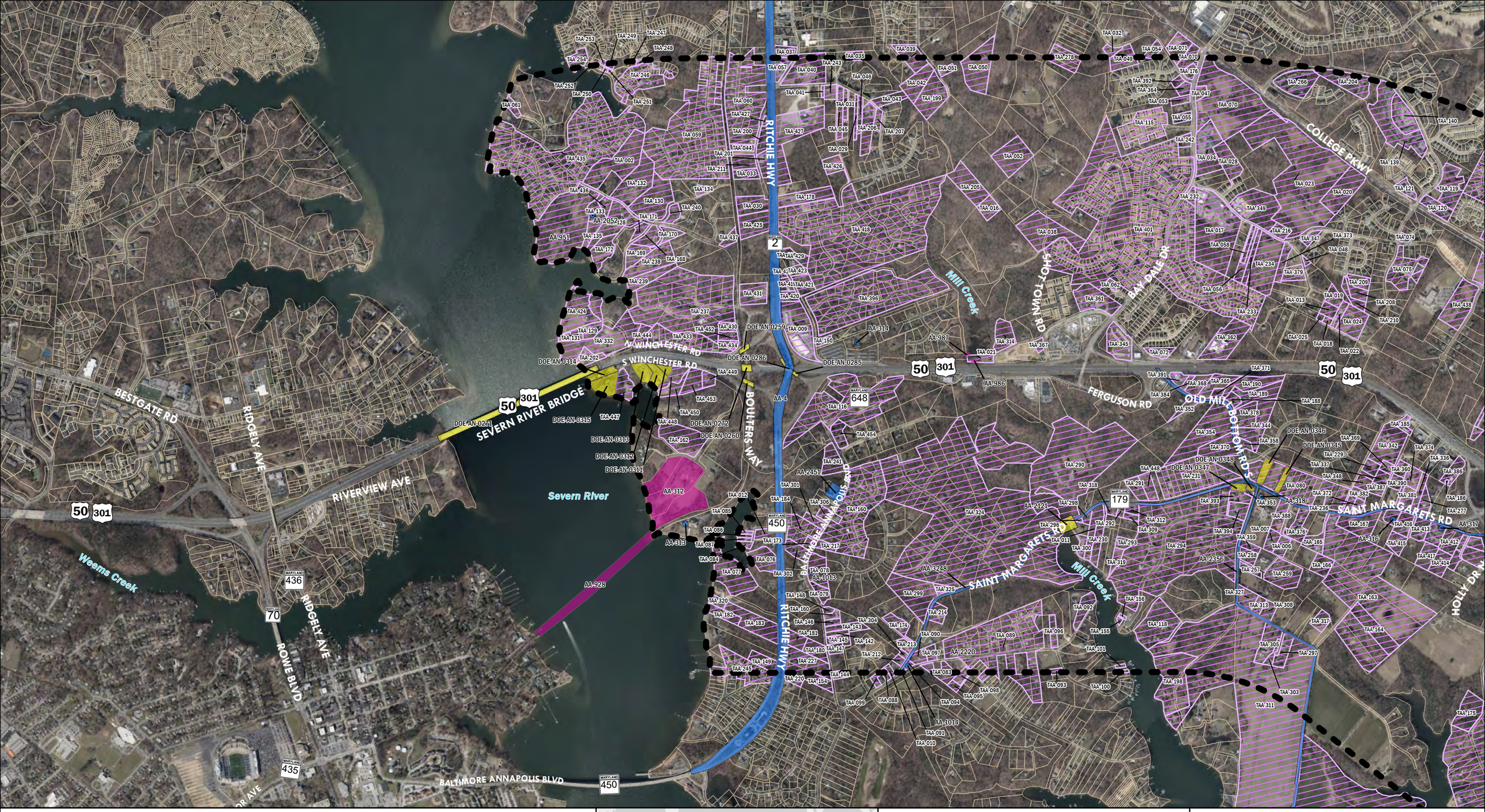
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

MDTA

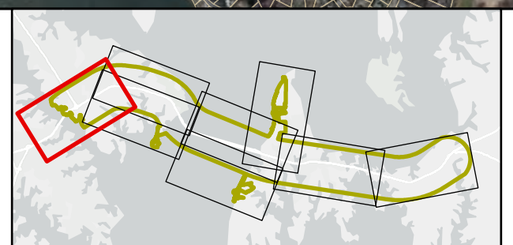
Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Cemeteries in the Archaeological Study Area

Map 8 of 8



- Architectural Study Area
- Unrecorded Architectural Resources
- NRHP Listed/Eligible
- Not Eligible
- Recorded, Not Evaluated
- Demolished
- Resources for Reevaluation
- National Historic Landmark
- Parcels



1" = 1,500 Feet

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 US Feet

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

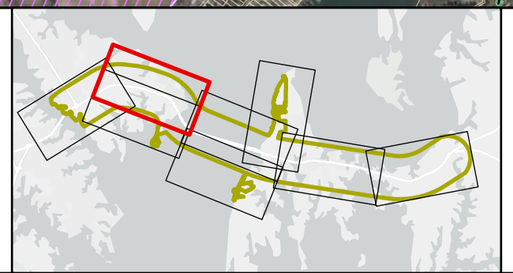
MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Set of Identified Architectural Resources and Architectural Study Area



- Architectural Study Area
- Unrecorded Architectural Resources
- NRHP Listed/Eligible
- Not Eligible
- Recorded, Not Evaluated
- Demolished
- Resources for Reevaluation
- National Historic Landmark
- Parcels



1" = 1,500 Feet

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 US Feet

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

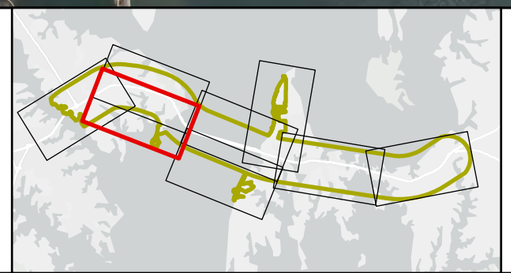
MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Set of Identified Architectural Resources and Architectural Study Area



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- NRHP Listed/Eligible
- Not Eligible
- Recorded, Not Evaluated
- Demolished
- Resources for Reevaluation
- National Historic Landmark
- Parcels



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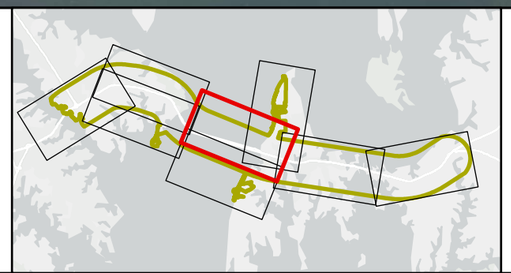
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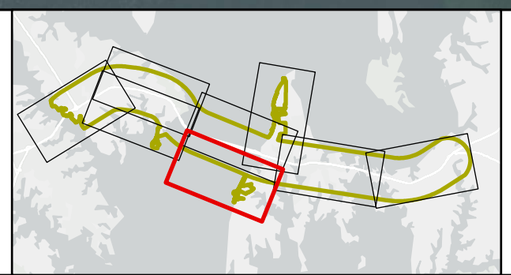
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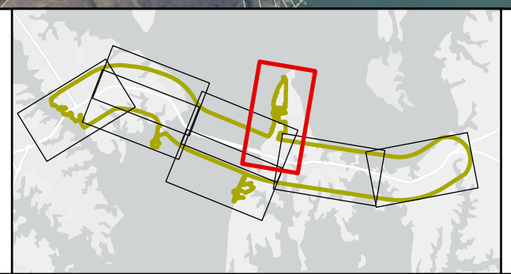
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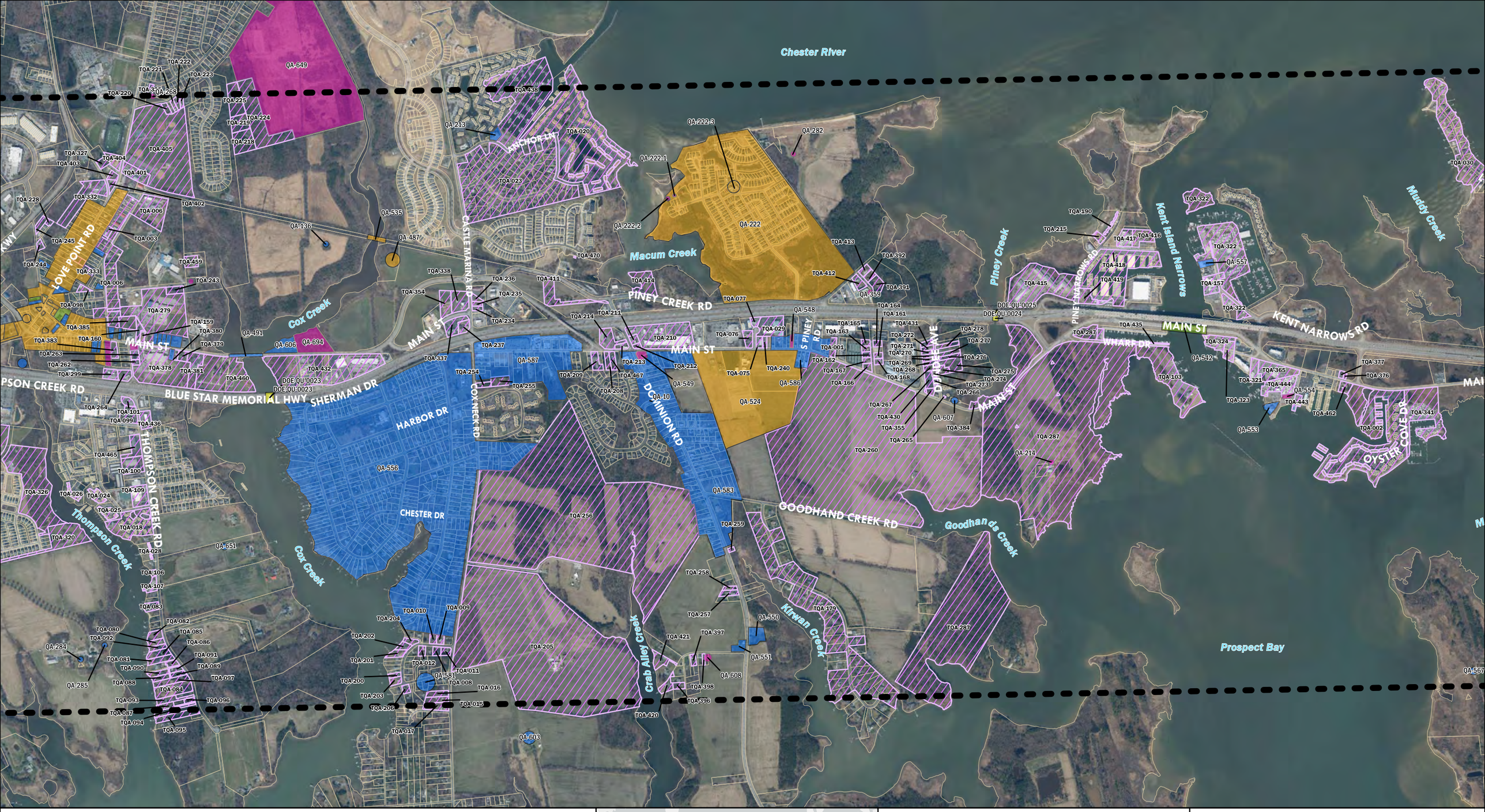
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Map Number	MIHP No	Resource Name	Address	Town	County	Build Date	DOE Date	Eligibility Status
1	AA-4	Governor Ritchie Highway, Annapolis Boulevard	Governor Ritchie Highway (MD 2)	Multiple	Anne Arundel	1934-1939	NA	Unevaluated
2	AA-38	Annapolis-Bay Bridge Nike Missile Site W-26	Bay Head Road	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1955	NA	Unevaluated
2	AA-47	William Preston Lane, Jr. Memorial Bridge, Eastbound (Chesapeake Bay Bridge)	US 50/301 Eastbound over Chesapeake Bay	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1949-1952	4/3/2001	Eligible
2	AA-48	William Preston Lane, Jr. Memorial Bridge, Westbound (Chesapeake Bay Bridge)	US 50/301 Westbound over Chesapeake Bay	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1969-1973	4/3/2001	Eligible
3	AA-74	Holly Beach Farm	1800 Holly Beach Farm Road	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	Unknown	NA	Unevaluated
2	AA-166	Sandy Point Shoal Light Station	NA	near Skidmore	Anne Arundel	1883	12/2/2002	NRHP Listed
1	AA-312	Severnside (Winchester Farm and Plantation)	4 S. Winchester Road	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	Nineteenth century	NA	Demolished
1	AA-313	Manresa	Manresa Road	Winchester	Anne Arundel	1926	NA	Unevaluated
1	AA-314	Erwincrest (Horace Winchester Farmhouse)	Baltimore Annapolis Boulevard (MD 648)	Winchester	Anne Arundel	1900	NA	Unevaluated
1	AA-316	Old St. Margarets Church Rectory	St. Margarets Road (MD 179)	St. Margarets	Anne Arundel	1930	NA	Unevaluated
1	AA-317	John Small House	St. Margarets Road (MD 179)	St. Margarets	Anne Arundel	1770	NA	Unevaluated
1	AA-318	St. Margarets Church	Pleasant Plains Road & St. Margarets Road	St. Margarets	Anne Arundel	1895	NA	Unevaluated
2	AA-319	Whitehall Miller's House	St. Margarets Road (MD 179)	St. Margarets	Anne Arundel	Early nineteenth century	NA	Unevaluated
2	AA-320	Whitehall - Homewood's Lott: Boundary Marker	Whitehall Road	Skidmore	Anne Arundel	1763	NA	Unevaluated
2	AA-321	Whitehall - Homewood's Lott: Boundary Marker	Log Inn Road	Skidmore	Anne Arundel	1763	NA	Unevaluated
2	AA-322	Weedon Farmhouse	Holly Beach Farm Road	Skidmore	Anne Arundel	1940	NA	Unevaluated
2	AA-323	Pleasant Plains	1837 Pleasant Plains Road	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	Nineteenth century	NA	Unevaluated
3	AA-324	Maiden Stone Farm (Duvall House)	Pleasant Plains Road	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1875	1975	Unevaluated
2	AA-325	Whitehall	Whitehall Road	Skidmore	Anne Arundel	1764	NA	NRHP Listed
2	AA-326	Taylor Residence (Whitehall Overseer's House)	Ridout Lane	Skidmore	Anne Arundel	1740	NA	Unevaluated
2	AA-326A	Whitehall Overseer's Quarters (Log Duplex)	Ridout Lane	Skidmore	Anne Arundel	Nineteenth century	NA	Unevaluated
2	AA-327	Whitehall Brick Yard, site	1731 Whitehall Road	Skidmore	Anne Arundel	Eighteenth century	NA	Demolished
2	AA-328	Belfield and dependencies, site	Access Road	Skidmore	Anne Arundel	Eighteenth century	NA	Unevaluated
2	AA-329	Whitehall Stables	1915 Whitehall Road	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1925	NA	Unevaluated
2	AA-330	Sandy Point Farm House (Tryall, Scotland, Bay Side Farm)	S. Beach Road	Sandy Point	Anne Arundel	ca. 1815	NA	NRHP Listed
2	AA-332	Glebe Farmhouse (Labrot House, Sandy Point State Park)	Tydings Drive	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	Mid-nineteenth century	3/23/1998	Not Eligible
2	AA-333	Whitehall - Homewood's Lott: Boundary Marker	Bay Head Road	Bay Head	Anne Arundel	1763	NA	Unevaluated
2	AA-334	Whitehall - Homewood's Lott: Boundary Marker	Yorktown Road	Yorktown	Anne Arundel	1763	NA	Unevaluated
2	AA-335	Rich Neck Cove, site (Pettebone Farm)	Bay Head Road	Bay Head	Anne Arundel	Eighteenth century	NA	Unevaluated
2	AA-338	Woodly Farm House	Whitehall Road	Skidmore	Anne Arundel	1858	NA	Unevaluated
2	AA-339	Goshen (Radoff-Goshen House, Gardiner/Tydings Plantation)	1420 Cape Saint Claire Road	Cape St. Claire	Anne Arundel	ca. 1783	NA	Unevaluated
2	AA-339A	Goshen Slave Cabin	Cape Saint Claire Road	Cape St. Claire	Anne Arundel	ca. 1783	NA	Unevaluated
1	AA-928	Severn River Baltimore & Annapolis Railroad Bridge	Manresa Road & B&A Railroad & Severn River	Winchester	Anne Arundel	Unknown	NA	Unevaluated
1	AA-951	St. Conrad's Friary	Saint Conrads Friary Road	Winchester	Anne Arundel	1924	NA	Unevaluated
2	AA-956	Bay Head Manor	Access Road	Skidmore	Anne Arundel	Unknown	NA	Unevaluated
1	AA-986	Brice/Winchester Mill, site	Old Mill Bottom Road	Winchester	Anne Arundel	Unknown	NA	Unevaluated
1	AA-987	Truss Bridge	Old Mill Bottom Road	Winchester	Anne Arundel	Unknown	NA	Unevaluated
2	AA-1011	Pettibone House	Bay Head Road	Bay Head	Anne Arundel	1909	NA	Unevaluated
2	AA-1012	Whitehall Creek site	Access Road	Skidmore	Anne Arundel	NA	NA	Unevaluated
1	AA-1013	House	Baltimore Annapolis Boulevard (MD 648)	Winchester	Anne Arundel	1900	NA	Unevaluated
1	AA-1014	Brown's Corner Store	Browns Woods Road & St. Margarets Road	Winchester Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1940	NA	Unevaluated
1	AA-2052	House	Winchester Road	Winchester	Anne Arundel	1945	NA	Unevaluated
1	AA-2121	Bridge 2052	St. Margarets Road (MD 179) over Mill Creek	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1920	4/3/2001	Not Eligible
1	AA-2220	177 Brown's Woods Road	177 Brown's Woods Road	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1964	11/2/1990	Not Eligible
2	AA-2305	Sandy Point State Park	1100 E. College Parkway	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1949	NA	Unevaluated
1	AA-2348	Scenic & Historic Road, St. Margarets Road	St. Margarets Road (MD 179)	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	Unknown	NA	Unevaluated*
1	AA-2356	Scenic & Historic Road, Pleasant Plains Road	Pleasant Plains Road	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	Unknown	NA	Unevaluated*
2	AA-2362	Annapolis U.S. Army Reserve Center	640 A Broadneck Road	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1955	11/23/2010	Not Eligible
1	AA-2451	1758 Baltimore-Annapolis Boulevard	1758 Baltimore-Annapolis Boulevard	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	Unknown	NA	Unevaluated*
2	AA-2466	Cape St. Claire Gatehouse	Cape St. Claire Road , intersection with Hilltop Drive	Cape St. Claire	Anne Arundel	Unknown	NA	Unevaluated*
2	AA-2511	Asbury Broadneck United Methodist Church Burial Grounds (Broadneck Church site and burial grounds)	657 Broadneck Road	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	Unknown	NA	Unevaluated*
1	DOE-AN-0259	Bridge 0200800 MD 2 Ramp '8' over Boulters Way	Governor Ritchie Highway (MD 2) Ramp '8' over Boulters Way	near Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1953	6/15/2011	Not Eligible*
1	DOE-AN-0260	Bridge 0200900 US 50 Ramp '6' over Boulters Way	John Hanson Highway (US 50) Ramp '6' over Boulters Way	near Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1953	6/15/2011	Not Eligible*
1	DOE-AN-0271	Bridge 0203800 US 50 over Severn River	John Hanson Highway (US 50) over Severn River	near Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1953	6/15/2011	Not Eligible*
1	DOE-AN-0272	Bridge 0203900 US 50 over Boulters Way	John Hanson Highway (US 50) over Boulters Way	near Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1953	6/15/2011	Not Eligible*
1	DOE-AN-0285	Bridge 0210000 MD 2 Ramp 'K' over US 50	Ritchie Highway (MD 2) over Ramp K over US 50	near Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1953	6/15/2011	Not Eligible*
1	DOE-AN-0286	Bridge 0210100 US 50 over MD 2, MD 450	John Hanson Highway (US 50) over MD 2, MD 450	near Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1953	6/15/2011	Not Eligible*
1	DOE-AN-0311	House, 103 S Winchester Road	103 S. Winchester Road	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	ca. 1934	9/19/2016	Not Eligible*
1	DOE-AN-0312	House, 105 S Winchester Road	105 S. Winchester Road	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1959	9/19/2016	Not Eligible*
1	DOE-AN-0313	House, 109 S Winchester Road	109 S. Winchester Road	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1940	9/19/2016	Not Eligible*
1	DOE-AN-0314	House, 141 S Winchester Road	141 S. Winchester Road	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1943	9/19/2016	Not Eligible*
1	DOE-AN-0315	House, 129 S Winchester Road	129 S. Winchester Road	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1933	9/19/2016	Not Eligible*
1	DOE-AN-0345	1622 St. Margarets Road	1624 St. Margarets Road	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1958	5/6/2022	Not Eligible*
1	DOE-AN-0346	1628 St. Margarets Road	1628 St. Margarets Road	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1940	5/6/2022	Not Eligible*
1	DOE-AN-0347	1635 St. Margarets Road	1635 St. Margarets Road	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1900	5/6/2022	Not Eligible*
1	DOE-AN-0348	1600 Pleasant Plains Road	1600 Pleasant Plains Road	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1948	5/6/2022	Not Eligible*
2	DOE-AN-0361	Sandy Point Ferry Terminal	Old Ferry Slip Road	Annapolis	Anne Arundel	1950-1970	Pending	Not Eligible*

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8	DOE-QU-0001	Grasonville Senior Center	4802 Main Street	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	1950s	12/2/2002	Not Eligible*
6	DOE-QU-0023	Bridge 1700400 US 50/301 over Cox Creek	Blue Star Memorial Highway (US 50/301) over Cox Creek	near Chester	Queen Anne's	1950	6/15/2011	Not Eligible*
7	DOE-QU-0024	Bridge 1700503 US 50/301 EB over Piney Creek	Blue Star Memorial Highway (US 50/301) EB over Piney Creek	near Kent Narrows	Queen Anne's	1950	6/15/2011	Not Eligible*
7	DOE-QU-0025	Bridge 1700504 US 50/301 WB over Piney Creek	Blue Star Memorial Highway (US 50/301) WB over Piney Creek	near Kent Narrows	Queen Anne's	1950	6/15/2011	Not Eligible*
7	QA-10	Goodhand House	Dominion Road (MD 552)	Chester	Queen Anne's	Early nineteenth century	12/3/1979	Eligible
8	QA-117	Wheatlands, site	Kirkely Road	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	ca. 1750-1800	NA	Demolished
8	QA-118	Walsey (Thorpe Nesbitt Farm)	Bunny Rabbit Lane	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Unknown	NA	Unevaluated
8	QA-119	Bryan Farm (Sadler's Neck Farm)	200 Wye Harbor Drive	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	1937	NA	Unevaluated
4	QA-125	Eareckson House (Nathan Morris House)	214 Pier One Road	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1850	4/1/2002	Eligible
7	QA-136	The Glebe Farm (Little Ease, Lillian Tanner Farm)	Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1880	NA	Unevaluated
6	QA-137	Steven's Adventure, site (Samuel Ringgold Farm)	Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1750	NA	Demolished
4	QA-162	Christ Church Cemetery	Irene Way & Victoria Way	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Unknown	NA	Unevaluated
7	QA-212	Christ Church	121 E. Main Street (MD 835)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	1880	NA	NRHP Listed
7	QA-213	Castle Marina (Riverside Manor)	Castle Marina Road	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1860	10/23/1981	Unevaluated
6	QA-214	Gardner's Purchase, site	301 Gardners Purchase Lane	Chester	Queen Anne's	Unknown	NA	Demolished
6	QA-215	Chambers House (Comins Land)	2501 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1840	NA	Unevaluated
4	QA-216	Scillin (Sillin, Cilly)	Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1840	NA	Unevaluated
4	QA-217	Trinity Methodist Protestant Church (Old Methodist Church)	426 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	1866	NA	Unevaluated
7	QA-221	Clayland Price Farm	200 Price Farm Lane	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1850	NA	Unevaluated
7	QA-222-1	Garage, White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)	301 White's Heritage Lane	Chester	Queen Anne's	Twentieth century	9/26/2006	Eligible
7	QA-222-2	Tenant House, White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)	301 White's Heritage Lane	Chester	Queen Anne's	Twentieth century	9/26/2006	Eligible
7	QA-222-3	Tenant Farm Complex, White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)	301 White's Heritage Lane	Chester	Queen Anne's	Twentieth century	9/26/2006	Eligible
4	QA-222	White's Heritage (Stoopley-Gibson)	142 Carriage Heath	Chester	Queen Anne's	Eighteenth century	12/3/1979	Eligible
4	QA-259	Cray House	109 Cockey Lane	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1809	NA	NRHP Listed
4	QA-260	James Baxter House	Cockey Lane	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Early nineteenth century	NA	Unevaluated
4	QA-262	Old Stevensville High School (Antique Shop)	201 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	1909	NA	Unevaluated
4	QA-263	John Benton House	211 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	1875	8/24/1978	Eligible
4	QA-264	Stevensville Bank	Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1903	NA	NRHP Listed
4	QA-265	Stevensville Post Office (Dr. J.E.H. Lewis Office)	408 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Late nineteenth century	9/29/1988	Eligible
4	QA-266	Lowery's Hotel	419 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Mid-nineteenth century	12/19/1988	Eligible
4	QA-267	Christ Church Rectory	Locust Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1840s	NA	Unevaluated
6	QA-268	Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church	Benton Road	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	1877	NA	Unevaluated
8	QA-270	Blue Bay Farm	Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1760	NA	Unevaluated
7	QA-281	Conyer House	Main Street (MD 18)	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Nineteenth century	NA	Unevaluated
7	QA-282	Dundee (Chesterhaven Beach Farm)	Hampstead Drive	Chester	Queen Anne's	Eighteenth century	NA	Demolished
7	QA-284	Pennyworth Farm (Kent Manor Inn, Brightwood Inn)	Kent Point Road (MD 8)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Late nineteenth century	NA	Unevaluated
4	QA-285	Pennyworth Tenant House	Kent Point Road (MD 8)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Mid-nineteenth century	NA	Unevaluated
4	QA-286	Stevensville (or Kent Island) M.E.Church, site	205 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Mid-nineteenth century	NA	Demolished
4	QA-354	Marstellar House	Cockey Lane	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Unknown	NA	Unevaluated
4	QA-355	Broad Creek Farm	501 Irene Way	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Late nineteenth century	NA	Unevaluated
7	QA-356	Clarke House, site	Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Mid-nineteenth century	NA	Demolished
8	QA-359	Nash House, site	Piney Creek Road	Chester	Queen Anne's	Nineteenth century	NA	Demolished
8	QA-361	Blackbeard, site	501 Blackbeard Road	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	1898	NA	Demolished
4	QA-362	Slippery Hill Battlefield, site	Main Street (MD 18) & Bennett Point Road	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	1814	NA	Unevaluated
4	QA-463	Stevensville Historic District	Multiple	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	1850-1930	NA	NRHP Listed
4	QA-464	Charles Downes Store	122 E. Main Street	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Unknown	NA	Unevaluated
4	QA-465	Stevensville Country Store	401 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Unknown	9/22/1986	Eligible
4	QA-467	Gillis House	Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Unknown	3/23/1988	Eligible
4	QA-468	J.H. Tolson Store	100 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Unknown	9/29/1988	Eligible
4	QA-469	Ford House and Garage	103 E. Main Street	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Unknown	7/7/1988	Eligible
4	QA-470	Charles Stevens Store	101 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Unknown	4/20/1988	Eligible
7	QA-471	Turner House (Dr. J.E.H. Lewis House)	406 Love Point Road (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Unknown	9/29/1988	Eligible
6	QA-487	Cornelius Tanner House	150 Tanners Lane	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Late nineteenth century	4/10/1996	Not Eligible
8	QA-491	Bridge (SHA 17001)	Main Street (MD 18) over Cox Creek	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	1915	NA	Unevaluated
8	QA-504	John Henry Hynson House	6300 Main Street (MD 18)	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Unknown	10/8/1998	Not Eligible
7	QA-523	Queenstown Bridge	US 50 overpass bound northwest at US 301	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	1950	2/22/1980	Not Eligible
7	QA-524	Barnstable Hill, Lowery Farm	MD 18 (south side, east of Dominion Road)	Chester	Queen Anne's	Twentieth century	2/11/1980	Eligible
8	QA-535	Baltimore & Eastern Railroad Trestle	Baltimore & Eastern Railroad Trestle over Cox Creek on Kent Island	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Unknown	3/27/1997	Not Eligible
7	QA-537	Hissey Farm	411 Hissey Road	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Unknown	4/28/1993	Not Eligible
5	QA-542	SHA Bridge No. 1700600	Main Street (MD 18B) over Kent Island Narrows	Grasonville vicinity	Queen Anne's	1951	6/2/2011	Eligible
5	QA-545, QA-546, QA-547	Matapeake Ferry Terminal, Club House, Shop	Marine Academy Lane	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1930	9/24/2008	Eligible
7	QA-548	John Coursey Store	2021 Main Street (MD 18)	Chester	Queen Anne's	ca. 1928	NA	Demolished
7	QA-549	Martin Jones Store (Jack's Place, Gardner Store)	1800 Main Street (MD 18)	Chester	Queen Anne's	ca. 1875	NA	Demolished
7	QA-550	James E. Kirwan House and Store	641 Dominion Road (MD 552)	Chester	Queen Anne's	ca. 1889	NA	Unevaluated
7	QA-551	Frankilin W. Coleman House	644 Dominion Road (MD 552)	Chester	Queen Anne's	1910	NA	Unevaluated
7	QA-553	Harvey Ruth Oyster Packing House (B & S Fisheries Packing House)	200 Wells Cove Road	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1937	NA	Unevaluated
7	QA-554	Harvey Ruth Oyster Packing House Shanties (B & S Fisheries Shanies)	200 Wells Cove Road	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1945	NA	Demolished

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6	QA-556	Harbor View (subdivision)	Multiple	Chester	Queen Anne's	ca. 1950s	NA	Unevaluated
7	QA-557	W.H. Harris Seafood	425 Kent Narrows Way N.	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1930s	NA	Unevaluated
7	QA-567	Wading Place Lodge (Bluff Point, Horsehead Farm, Eldred-Farmer-Wass Lodge)	Perrys Corner Road	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1928	NA	Unevaluated
8	QA-570	Winchester Creek Survey District	Bounded by VFW Ave, Radcliffe Rd, Clevenger Ln, Mousley Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Late nineteenth century	NA	Unevaluated
8	QA-571	VFW Post No. 7464 (Grasonville Memorial Post 7464)	203 VFW Avenue	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	1949	NA	Unevaluated
8	QA-573	Bryan's Chapel (Bryan's United Methodist Church)	5608 Main Street	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	1912	NA	Unevaluated
7	QA-581	Gilmore and Beulah Green House	109 Brown Road	Chester	Queen Anne's	ca. 1930	NA	Unevaluated
7	QA-583	Dominion Road/Main Street Survey District	Dominion Road south of Intersection with Main street	Chester	Queen Anne's	ca. 1870-2000	NA	Unevaluated
7	QA-586	2000 block Main Street Survey District	2000 Block Main Street (MD 18)	Chester	Queen Anne's	ca. 1910-2000	NA	Unevaluated
7	QA-587	Postal Road/Cox Neck Road Survey District	Postal Road	Chester	Queen Anne's	ca. 1890-2000	NA	Unevaluated
8	QA-597	House	216 Evans Avenue	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	1904	NA	Unevaluated
7	QA-603	Denny-Legg Farmhouse (Denny Valley Point Farm)	200 Denny Farm Lane	Chester	Queen Anne's	1880	NA	Unevaluated
6	QA-606	Tolson-Cockey House	1007 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1896	NA	Unevaluated
7	QA-607	Hilary D. and Hilda I.Kelley House	2507 Main Street	Chester	Queen Anne's	1925	NA	Unevaluated
7	QA-608	Golt-Mealey House (Kirwan Tenant House)	119 Newtown Road	Chester	Queen Anne's	ca. 1900	NA	Unevaluated
8	QA-611	Grasonville Survey District (Winchester, Grasonville)	Multiple	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1850-1958	NA	Unevaluated
8	QA-625	Perfect Garment Company (Grasonville Flag Shop)	4611 Main Street	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1930	NA	Unevaluated
6	QA-630	McElderry and Craddock Boarding House	2405 Love Point Road	Stevensville	Queen Anne's		7/30/2008	Unevaluated
6	QA-633	William E. Denny Farm (Goodhand's Adventure, Benton Farm, Darner Farm, Mylander Farm)	300 Mylander Lane	Stevensville vic.	Queen Anne's	Early twentieth century	NA	Unevaluated
6	QA-645	Chamberlin Property	401 Chamberlin Lane	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	1900	NA	Unevaluated
4	QA-647	117 Church Street	117 Church Street	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1900	NA	Unevaluated
6	QA-649	Davidson Farm	200 Davidson Farm Lane	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1860	NA	Demolished
7	QA-651	161 Fair Prospect Farm Court	161 Fair Prospect Farm Court	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1930	NA	Unevaluated
4	QA-657	130 Love Point Avenue	130 Love Point Avenue	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Unknown	NA	Unevaluated*
4	QA-658	416 Main Street (MD 18)	416 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1925-1950	NA	Unevaluated
4	QA-659	418 Main Street	418 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1920	NA	Unevaluated
4	QA-660	501 Main Street	501 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1950s	NA	Unevaluated
4	QA-661	502 Main Street	502 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1900	NA	Unevaluated
4	QA-662	507 Main Street	507 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1950	NA	Unevaluated
6	QA-663	701 Main Street	701 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1950	NA	Unevaluated
6	QA-664	703 Main Street	703 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1955	NA	Unevaluated
6	QA-665	705 Main Street	705 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1950	NA	Unevaluated
6	QA-666	400 McLeod Lane	400 McLeod Lane	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Unknown	NA	Unevaluated
6	QA-672	206 Duke Street	206 Duke Street	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1910	NA	Unevaluated
4	QA-673	251 Guyton Lane	251 Guyton Lane	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1900	NA	Unevaluated
6	QA-676	1609 Love Point Road	1609 Love Point Road	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1955	NA	Unevaluated
6	QA-680	711 Main Street	711 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1950	NA	Unevaluated
6	QA-692	709 Main Street	709 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1950	NA	Unevaluated
6	QA-693	712 Main Street	712 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1945	NA	Unevaluated
6	QA-694	1105 Main Street	1105 Main Street (MD 18)	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1920	NA	Demolished
4	QA-697	219 State Street	219 State Street	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	ca. 1900	NA	Unevaluated
4	QA-698	260 Guyton Lane	260 Guyton Lane	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Unknown	NA	Unevaluated

Note: Resources indicated as Not Eligible* are those recorded on DOE Short Forms
Resources indicated as Unevaluated* are those with Pending MIHP Forms in Medusa

Table of Unrecorded Architectural Resources
Anne Arundel County

Map Number	Temporary Survey ID	Property Name	Street Address	County	Property Type	Build Date
2	TAA-001	House, 1410 Cape St Claire Rd	1410 Cape St Claire Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1949
1	TAA-002	House, 1601 Winchester Rd	1601 Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1954
2	TAA-003	Admirals Walk	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1985
1	TAA-004	House, 629 Broadneck Rd	629 Broadneck Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1958
1	TAA-005	Amberley	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1951-1985
1	TAA-006	House, 1623 St Margarets Rd	1623 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1986
1	TAA-007	House, 1625 St Margarets Rd	1625 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1987
2	TAA-008	House, 1524 Cedar Lane Farm Rd	1524 Cedar Lane Farm Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1972
1	TAA-009	Commercial Property, 1690 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1690 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Commercial	Between 1970-1981
1	TAA-010	House, 1854 St Margarets Rd	1854 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1979
1	TAA-011	House, 1717 St Margarets Rd	1717 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1980
1	TAA-012	House, 19 Severn Ridge Rd West	19 Severn Ridge Rd West	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1976
1	TAA-013	House, 1433 Middletown Rd	1433 Middletown Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1940
2	TAA-014	Substation, 726 E College Pkwy	726 E College Pkwy	Anne Arundel	Public Utility	Between 1957-1970
2	TAA-015	House, 1524 Cedar Lane Farm Rd	1524 Cedar Lane Farm Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1972
1	TAA-016	House, 1422 Shot Town Rd	1422 Shot Town Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1940
1	TAA-017	St. Margarets Yard	409 Broadneck Rd	Anne Arundel	Public Utility	1970
1	TAA-018	House, 1447 Middletown Rd	1447 Middletown Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1970
1	TAA-019	House, 1431 Middletown Rd	1431 Middletown Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1970
1	TAA-020	Commercial Property, 492 Broadneck Rd	492 Broadneck Rd	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1970
1	TAA-021	House, 2 N Old Mill Bottom Rd	2 N Old Mill Bottom Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1952
1	TAA-022	House, 1459 Middletown Rd	1459 Middletown Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1980
1	TAA-023	Agricultural Property, 490 Broadneck Rd	490 Broadneck Rd	Anne Arundel	Agricultural	1930
1	TAA-024	House, 1461 Middletown Rd	1461 Middletown Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	Between 1982-1994
1	TAA-025	House, 1445 Middletown Rd	1445 Middletown Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1970
2	TAA-026	Broadneck Park	Broadneck Rd	Anne Arundel	Park	Between 1982-1994
2	TAA-027	House, 1510 Whitehall Rd	1510 Whitehall Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1900
1	TAA-028	House, 1710 Trents Way	1710 Trents Way	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1984
1	TAA-029	House, 49 Old Frederick Rd	49 Old Frederick Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1930
1	TAA-030	House, 1600 Ritchie Hwy	1600 Ritchie Hwy	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1958
1	TAA-031	House, 43 Old Frederick Rd	43 Old Frederick Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1949
1	TAA-032	House, 1426 Jones Station Rd	1426 Jones Station Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1962
1	TAA-033	House, 1592 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1592 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1962
1	TAA-034	Broadneck Evangelical Presbyterian Church (PCA)	235 Bay Dale Dr	Anne Arundel	Religious	1924
1	TAA-035	House, 1505 Carrera Ln	1505 Carrera Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1963
2	TAA-036	Harbour School	1277 Greenholly	Anne Arundel	Education	1979
1	TAA-037	Commercial Property, 1517 Ritchie Hwy	1517 Ritchie Hwy	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1980
1	TAA-038	House, 1462 Shot Town Rd	1462 Shot Town Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1935
1	TAA-039	House, 1440 Gilbert Rd	1440 Gilbert Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1965
1	TAA-040	Perilla Wellness	20 Old Frederick Rd	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1910
1	TAA-041	House, 31 Old Frederick Rd	31 Old Frederick Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1940
1	TAA-042	House, 1450 Gilbert Rd	1450 Gilbert Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1973
1	TAA-043	House, 56 Old Frederick Rd	56 Old Frederick Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1959
1	TAA-044	House, 1578 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1578 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
1	TAA-045	House, 41 Old Frederick Rd	41 Old Frederick Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1940

Table of Unrecorded Architectural Resources
Anne Arundel County

Map Number	Temporary Survey ID	Property Name	Street Address	County	Property Type	Build Date
1	TAA-046	House, 51 Old Frederick Rd	51 Old Frederick Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1959
1	TAA-047	House, 311 Bay Dale Dr	311 Bay Dale Dr	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1971
1	TAA-048	House, 1407 Middletown Rd	1407 Middletown Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1941
1	TAA-049	House, 1434 Jones Station Rd	1434 Jones Station Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1969
1	TAA-050	House, 1326 Jones Station Rd	1326 Jones Station Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1982
1	TAA-051	House, 1451 Gilbert Rd	1451 Gilbert Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1969
1	TAA-052	House, 1401 Shot Town Rd	1401 Shot Town Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1904
1	TAA-053	House, 310 Bay Dale Dr	310 Bay Dale Dr	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1960
1	TAA-054	House, 1474 Jones Station Rd	1474 Jones Station Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1961
1	TAA-055	House, 302 Bay Dale Dr	302 Bay Dale Dr	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1978
1	TAA-056	House, 441 Broadneck Rd	441 Broadneck Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1914
1	TAA-057	Commercial Property, 1521 Ritchie Hwy	1521 Ritchie Hwy	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1974
1	TAA-058	House, 439 Broadneck Rd	439 Broadneck Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1952
1	TAA-059	Grandview Road Subdivision	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1954-1977
1	TAA-060	Ashcroft	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1951-1974
1	TAA-061	Dock, 40 Private R W	40 Private R W	Anne Arundel	Recreation	Pre-1957
1	TAA-062	House, 1202 Cecilia Ct	1202 Cecilia Ct	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1969
2	TAA-063	House, 1300 Harmony Ln	1300 Harmony Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1960
2	TAA-064	House, 1306 Harmony Ln	1306 Harmony Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1977
2	TAA-065	House, 1301 Harmony Ln	1301 Harmony Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1987
2	TAA-066	House, 1304 Harmony Ln	1304 Harmony Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1963
2	TAA-067	House, 1315 Harmony Ln	1315 Harmony Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1974
2	TAA-068	House, 1305 Harmony Ln	1305 Harmony Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1971
2	TAA-069	House, 1313 Harmony Ln	1313 Harmony Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1955
1	TAA-070	Supercyznski Farm	Bay Dale Dr	Anne Arundel	Agricultural	1954
1	TAA-071	Substation, 507 College Pkwy	507 College Pkwy	Anne Arundel	Public Utility	Between 1982-1994
1	TAA-072	Commercial Property, 68 Old Mill Bottom Rd	68 Old Mill Bottom Rd	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1965
2	TAA-073	House, 1125 Woodlyn Rd	1125 Woodlyn Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1955
1	TAA-074	House, 526 Broadneck Rd	526 Broadneck Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1965
1	TAA-075	Briarwood	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1987
1	TAA-076	House, 1820 Ritchie Hwy	1820 Ritchie Hwy	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1981
1	TAA-077	House, 80-84 Brices Ln	80-84 Brices Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1900
1	TAA-078	House, 1811 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1811 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1900
1	TAA-079	House, 1821 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1821 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1931
1	TAA-080	St. Margarets Road Houses	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1945-1955
1	TAA-081	Morningside Stables (Andy Smith Equestrian Center)	580 Broadneck Rd	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1960
2	TAA-082	Broadneck Library	1275 Green Holly Dr	Anne Arundel	Community	1984
1	TAA-083	House, 160 Brown Woods Rd	160 Brown Woods Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1971
1	TAA-084	House, 2 W Severn Ridge Rd	2 W Severn Ridge Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
1	TAA-085	House, 10 Severn Ridge Rd West	10 Severn Ridge Rd West	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1930
1	TAA-086	House, 6 Severn Ridge Rd West	6 Severn Ridge Rd West	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1940
1	TAA-087	House, 4 W Severn Ridge Rd	4 W Severn Ridge Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1900
1	TAA-088	House, 1858 St Margarets Rd	1858 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1974
1	TAA-089	Browns Woods	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1940-1979
1	TAA-090	House, 1535 St Margarets Rd	1835 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1940

Table of Unrecorded Architectural Resources
Anne Arundel County

Map Number	Temporary Survey ID	Property Name	Street Address	County	Property Type	Build Date
1	TAA-091	The Ugly Pig	1841 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1942
1	TAA-092	House, 237 Mountain Laurel Ln	237 Mountain Laurel Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1987
1	TAA-093	House, 1607 Orchard Beach Rd	1607 Orchard Beach Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1960
1	TAA-094	Brown's Corner Store	1837 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1940
1	TAA-095	House, 307 Forest Beach Rd	307 Forest Beach Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1981
1	TAA-096	House, 219 Browns Woods Rd	219 Browns Woods Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1987
1	TAA-097	House, 161 Browns Woods Rd	161 Browns Woods Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1983
1	TAA-098	House, 305 Forest Beach Rd	305 Forest Beach Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1933
1	TAA-099	House, 1862 St Margarets Rd	1862 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1920
1	TAA-100	House, 1649 Orchard Beach Rd	1649 Orchard Beach Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1951
1	TAA-101	House, 1651 Orchard Beach Rd	1651 Orchard Beach Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
2	TAA-104	House, 1508 Old Cape St Claire	1508 Old Cape St Claire	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1961
2	TAA-106	Cape St. Claire	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1950-1987
1	TAA-107	Cape St. Claire United Methodist Church	10 855 Chestnut Tree Dr	Anne Arundel	Religious	Pre-1957
2	TAA-109	Cape St. Claire Shopping Center	1386-94 Cape St Claire R	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1987
2	TAA-110	Woodland Circle Subdivision	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1951-1985
2	TAA-111	House, 1401 Cape St Claire Rd	1401 Cape St Claire Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1964
2	TAA-112	Cape St. Claire Park	1387 Cape St Claire Rd	Anne Arundel	Park	Between 1970 and 1980
2	TAA-113	Cape St. Claire Elementary School	931 Blue Ridge Dr	Anne Arundel	Education	1970
2	TAA-114	Cape St. Claire Fire Department	1411 Cape St Claire Rd	Anne Arundel	Community	1950
2	TAA-115	Capetown	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1984
1	TAA-116	Captain's Choice	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1982-1986
1	TAA-117	House, 1314 Yorktown Rd	1314 Yorktown Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1971
2	TAA-118	House, 1650 Pleasant Plains Rd	1650 Pleasant Plains Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
1	TAA-119	College Parkway Place Apartments	570 Bellerive Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Multi-Family	ca. 1982
1	TAA-120	College Parkway Place	588d Bellerive Dr	Anne Arundel	Commercial	Between 1982-1994
1	TAA-121	Bellerive Road Offices	583j Bellerive Dr	Anne Arundel	Office	Between 1982-1994
1	TAA-122	House, 1917 Holly Beach Farm Rd	1917 Holly Beach Farm Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1927
2	TAA-124	Holly Beach Farm Park	1935 Holly Beach Farm Rd	Anne Arundel	Park	1928
2	TAA-127	House, 1603 Meeting House Ln	1603 Meeting House Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1900
1	TAA-128	House, 1616 Winchester Rd	1616 Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1910
1	TAA-129	House, 1712 Winchester Rd	1712 Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1968
1	TAA-130	House, 1613 Winchester Rd	1613 Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1973
1	TAA-131	House, 1720 N Winchester Rd	1720 N Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1962
1	TAA-132	House, 1605 Winchester Rd	1605 Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1970
1	TAA-133	House, 1608 Winchester Rd	1608 Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1945
1	TAA-134	House, 1615 N Winchester Rd	1615 N Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1971
1	TAA-135	House, 1614 Winchester Rd	1614 Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1973
1	TAA-136	House, 1414 Stepney Rd	1414 Stepney Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1930
2	TAA-137	Winchester Road Houses	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1934-1968
1	TAA-138	Agricultural Property, 1634 Holly Beach Farm Rd	1634 Holly Beach Farm Rd	Anne Arundel	Agricultural	1987
2	TAA-139	Dorado Hills	Various	Anne Arundel	Residential - Multi-Family	1985
1	TAA-140	Deep Creek Condos	694 Jupiter Hills Ct	Anne Arundel	Residential - Multi-Family	1985
1	TAA-141	House, 1406 Cape St Claire Rd	1406 Cape St Claire Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1963
2	TAA-142	House, 1839 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1839 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1940

Table of Unrecorded Architectural Resources
Anne Arundel County

Map Number	Temporary Survey ID	Property Name	Street Address	County	Property Type	Build Date
1	TAA-143	House, 1837 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1837 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1930
1	TAA-144	House, 1857 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1857 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1961
1	TAA-145	House, 1841 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1841 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
1	TAA-146	House, 1833 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1833 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1945
1	TAA-147	House, 1845 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1845 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1982
1	TAA-148	House, 1829 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1829 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1955
1	TAA-149	House, 1876 Ritchie Hwy	1876 Ritchie Hwy	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1980
1	TAA-150	House, 1685 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1685 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1983
1	TAA-151	House, 1027 Whitehall Cove	1027 Whitehall Cove	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1955
2	TAA-152	House, 1049 Whitehall Cove	1049 Whitehall Cove	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1927
2	TAA-153	House, 1039 Whitehall Cove	1039 Whitehall Cove	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1981
2	TAA-154	House, 1860 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1860 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1987
1	TAA-155	House, 300 Kingsberry Dr	300 Kingsberry Dr	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1982
1	TAA-158	House, 1760 Holly Beach Farm Rd	1760 Holly Beach Farm Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1964
2	TAA-159	House, 1636 Holly Beach Farm Rd	1636 Holly Beach Farm Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1942
2	TAA-160	Great Meadow	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1940-1976
1	TAA-161	House, 1277 Greenholly	1277 Greenholly	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1979
2	TAA-162	House, 5 S Winchester Rd	5 S Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1968
1	TAA-163	Harmony Acres	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1920-1986
1	TAA-164	House, Harmony Acres Ln	Harmony Acres Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1978
1	TAA-165	House, 1603 St Margarets Rd	1603 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1966
1	TAA-166	House, 1600 Orchard Way	1600 Orchard Way	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1965
1	TAA-167	House, 1587 St Margarets Rd	1587 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1964
1	TAA-168	House, 1620 Winchester Rd	1620 Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1982
1	TAA-169	House, 1602 Father Urban Ln	1602 Father Urban Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1986
1	TAA-170	House, 1601 Father Urban Ln	1601 Father Urban Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1986
1	TAA-171	House, 1618 Winchester Rd	1618 Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1981
1	TAA-172	House, 1604 Pine Lane Retreat	1604 Pine Lane Retreat	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1910
1	TAA-173	House, 107 E Severn Ridge Rd	107 E Severn Ridge Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1965
1	TAA-174	House, 1826 St Margarets Rd	1826 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1975
1	TAA-175	House, 886 Holly Dr W	886 Holly Dr W	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1962
1	TAA-176	House, 1521 Jones Station Rd	1521 Jones Station Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1979
1	TAA-177	House, 1016 1024 E College Pkwy	1016 1024 E College Pkwy	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1940
2	TAA-178	Church of Christ	1601 Ritchie Hwy	Anne Arundel	Religious	1974
1	TAA-179	House, 1330 Yorktown Rd	1330 Yorktown Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1967
2	TAA-180	House, 1846 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1846 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1981
1	TAA-181	House, 1867 Ritchie Hwy	1867 Ritchie Hwy	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1982
1	TAA-182	House, 6 Waveland Farm Rd	6 Waveland Farm Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1945
1	TAA-183	House, 10 Waveland Farm Rd	10 Waveland Farm Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1980
1	TAA-184	E Severn Ridge Rd Subdivision	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1905-1976
1	TAA-185	Revell Service Center	313 Buschs Frontage Rd	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1979
1	TAA-186	Water Tower	343 Buschs Frontage Rd	Anne Arundel	Public Utility	Between 1970-1982
1	TAA-187	Log Inn Estates	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1920-1984
2	TAA-188	House, 226 Old Mill Bottom Rd S	226 Old Mill Bottom Rd S	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1911
1	TAA-189	House, 228 Old Mill Bottom S	228 Old Mill Bottom S	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1930

Table of Unrecorded Architectural Resources
Anne Arundel County

Map Number	Temporary Survey ID	Property Name	Street Address	County	Property Type	Build Date
1	TAA-190	House, 224 Old Mill Bottom S	224 Old Mill Bottom S	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1968
1	TAA-191	House, 1031 Skidmore Dr	1031 Skidmore Dr	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1953
2	TAA-192	Broadneck Road Subdivision	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1940-1953
2	TAA-193	House, 649 Broadneck Rd	649 Broadneck Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1976
2	TAA-194	House, 640 Broadneck Rd	640 Broadneck Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1957
2	TAA-195	Meredith Homes	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1971
2	TAA-196	House, 1618 Holly Beach Farm Rd	1618 Holly Beach Farm Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1982
2	TAA-197	House, 1665 Colbert Rd	1665 Colbert Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1970
2	TAA-198	House, 1700 Pleasant Plains Rd	1700 Pleasant Plains Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1923
1	TAA-199	House, 1461 Gilbert Rd	1461 Gilbert Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1979
1	TAA-200	House, 1567 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1567 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1965
1	TAA-201	House, 1584 Ritchie Hwy	1584 Ritchie Hwy	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1964
1	TAA-202	House, 1754 Winchester Rd	1754 Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1900
1	TAA-203	House, 1156 Woodlyn Rd	1156 Woodlyn Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1966
2	TAA-204	North Port Condos	682 Newbridge Ct	Anne Arundel	Residential - Multi-Family	1984
1	TAA-205	House, 1420 Shot Town Rd	1420 Shot Town Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1943
1	TAA-206	House, 55 Old Frederick Rd	55 Old Frederick Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1979
1	TAA-207	House, 57 Old Frederick Rd	57 Old Frederick Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1972
1	TAA-208	House, 1415 Colonial Manor Ct	1415 Colonial Manor Ct	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1984
1	TAA-209	House, 1411 Colonial Manor Ct	1411 Colonial Manor Ct	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1984
1	TAA-210	House, 1419 Colonial Manor Ct	1419 Colonial Manor Ct	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1984
1	TAA-211	House, 1582 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1582 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1968
1	TAA-212	House, 1842 St Margarets Rd	1842 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1954
1	TAA-213	House, 1834 St Margarets Rd	1834 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1941
1	TAA-214	House, 1813 St Margarets Rd	1813 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1962
1	TAA-215	Broadneck High School	Lease Green Holly Rd	Anne Arundel	Education	1981
2	TAA-216	House, 454 Broadneck Rd	454 Broadneck Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1978
1	TAA-217	House, 1775 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1775 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1932
1	TAA-218	House, 1731 Colbert Rd	1731 Colbert Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1968
2	TAA-219	House, 1653 Colbert Rd	1653 Colbert Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
2	TAA-220	House, 1887 Ritchie Hwy	1887 Ritchie Hwy	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1975
1	TAA-221	House, 1313 Yorktown Rd	1313 Yorktown Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1985
2	TAA-222	Log Inn Road Houses	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1930-1968
2	TAA-223	Ski Haus Sports	824 E College Pkwy	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1981
2	TAA-224	House, 1601 Col-Mar Ln	1601 Col-Mar Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1945
2	TAA-225	House, 1578 Bay Head Rd	1578 Bay Head Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1948
2	TAA-226	House, 1339 Yorktown Rd	1339 Yorktown Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1987
2	TAA-227	The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	Md Rt 450	Anne Arundel	Religious	1972
1	TAA-228	House, 1333 Yorktown Rd	1333 Yorktown Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1955
2	TAA-229	House, 7 Pointless Forest Trl	7 Pointless Forest Trl	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1967
1	TAA-230	House, 1715 St Margarets Rd	1715 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1930
1	TAA-231	St. Margarets Road Homes II	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1940-1984
1	TAA-232	School	221 Bay Dale Dr	Anne Arundel	Education	Between 1970-1982
1	TAA-233	House, 443 Broadneck Rd	443 Broadneck Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
1	TAA-234	Snyder Property	451 Broadneck Rd	Anne Arundel	Agricultural	1900

Table of Unrecorded Architectural Resources
Anne Arundel County

Map Number	Temporary Survey ID	Property Name	Street Address	County	Property Type	Build Date
1	TAA-235	House, 1038 Whitehall Cove	1038 Whitehall Cove	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1966
2	TAA-236	House, 1588 St Margarets Rd	1588 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1900
1	TAA-237	Winchester Farms	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1965-1987
1	TAA-238	House, 1624 Winchester Rd	1624 Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1982
1	TAA-239	House, 1632 Winchester Rd	1632 Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1917
1	TAA-240	House, 1617 Winchester Rd	1617 Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1957
1	TAA-241	House, 1744 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1744 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1966
1	TAA-242	House, 234 Bay Dale Dr	234 Bay Dale Dr	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1972
1	TAA-243	House, 35 Old Frederick Rd	35 Old Frederick Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1947
1	TAA-244	House, 1764 Holly Beach Farm Rd	1764 Holly Beach Farm Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	Between 1957-1970
2	TAA-245	Brice Road Houses	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1952-1970
1	TAA-246	Chase Creek	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1919-1977
2	TAA-247	House, 1454 Ridgeway	1454 Ridgeway	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1924
1	TAA-248	House, 1464 Ridgeway	1464 Ridgeway	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1931
1	TAA-249	Bryant Property	532 1449 Middle Way	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1983
1	TAA-250	Garman Property	161 Edge Way	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1969
1	TAA-251	House, 157 Edgeway Rd	157 Edgeway Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1940
1	TAA-252	House, 169 Edge Way	169 Edge Way	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1930
1	TAA-253	House, 1451 Middleway	1451 Middleway	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
1	TAA-254	House, 1455 Point Way	1455 Point Way	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1935
1	TAA-255	Henson Property	1627 Colbert Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1962
2	TAA-256	House, 1603 Colbert Rd	1603 Colbert Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
2	TAA-257	House, 1635 Pleasant Plains Rd	1635 Pleasant Plains Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1987
1	TAA-258	House, 1627 Pleasant Plains Rd	1627 Pleasant Plains Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1987
1	TAA-259	House, 1631 Pleasant Plains Rd	1631 Pleasant Plains Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1964
1	TAA-260	House, 1422 Brewer Rd	1422 Brewer Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1974
2	TAA-261	House, 1401 Hayes Rd	1401 Hayes Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1900
2	TAA-262	House, 1611 Colbert Rd	1611 Colbert Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
2	TAA-263	House, 1328 Yorktown Rd	1328 Yorktown Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1974
2	TAA-264	Tydings on the Bay	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1963-1983
2	TAA-265	Podickory Point Yacht and Beach Club	2116 Bay Front Ter	Anne Arundel	Recreation	Between 1957-1970
2	TAA-266	Point O Woods	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1983
1	TAA-267	Revell Downs	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1978-1986
2	TAA-268	House, 1749 Colbert Rd	1749 Colbert Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1985
2	TAA-269	House, 2135 Sandy Point Rd	2135 Sandy Point Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1940
2	TAA-270	Wells Property	1410 Stepney Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1967
2	TAA-271	Hitchings Property	1621 Bay Head Rd	Anne Arundel	Agricultural	1927
2	TAA-272	House, 1405 Stepney Rd	1405 Stepney Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
2	TAA-273	House, 1046 E College Pkwy	1046 E College Pkwy	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1945
2	TAA-275	House, 1401 Stepney Rd	1401 Stepney Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1940
2	TAA-276	Brodaneck Water Reclamation Facility	Sandy Point Rd	Anne Arundel	Public Utility	1970
2	TAA-277	House, 1568 St Margarets Rd	1568 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1956
2	TAA-278	Shirleyville	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1958-1965
1	TAA-279	House, 1209 Carrs Rd	1209 Carrs Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1940
1	TAA-280	House, 1610 Col-Mar Ln	1610 Col-Mar Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1983

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Map Number	Temporary Survey ID	Property Name	Street Address	County	Property Type	Build Date
2	TAA-281	House, 1606 Col-Mar Ln	1606 Col-Mar Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1983
2	TAA-282	House, 1657 Colbert Rd	1657 Colbert Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
2	TAA-283	House, 1201 Carrs Rd	1201 Carrs Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1940
2	TAA-284	House, 1033 Skidmore Dr	1033 Skidmore Dr	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
2	TAA-285	House, 1418 Stepney Rd	1418 Stepney Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1960
2	TAA-286	House, 1045 Skidmore Dr	1045 Skidmore Dr	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
2	TAA-287	House, 1332 Yorktown Rd	1332 Yorktown Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1940
2	TAA-288	House, 1633 Colbert Rd	1633 Colbert Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1966
2	TAA-289	House, 1655 Colbert Rd	1655 Colbert Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
2	TAA-290	Anne Arundel Fish and Game	1730 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Recreation	1974
2	TAA-291	House, 1676 St Margarets Rd	1676 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1980
1	TAA-292	House, 1701 St Margarets Rd	1701 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1982
1	TAA-293	House, 1624 Clay Hill Rd	1624 Clay Hill Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1970
1	TAA-294	St. Margarets Farm Subdivision	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1975-1986
1	TAA-295	Central Sod Farms Annapolis	1837 Pleasant Plains Rd	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1790
1	TAA-296	House, 1729 St Margarets Rd	1729 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1952
1	TAA-297	Delage Lane Houses	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1964-1973
1	TAA-298	House, 1721 St Margarets Rd	1721 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1952
1	TAA-299	House, 1806 St Margarets Rd	1806 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1978
1	TAA-300	House, 1737 St Margarets Rd	1737 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1976
1	TAA-301	House, 1768 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1768 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1982
1	TAA-302	House, 1806 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1806 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1925
1	TAA-303	House, 1706 Delage Ln	1706 Delage Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1875
1	TAA-304	House, 1838 St Margarets Rd	1838 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
1	TAA-305	House, 1676 Pleasant Plains Rd	1676 Pleasant Plains Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1900
1	TAA-306	House, 1762 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1762 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1962
1	TAA-307	House, 1034 Whitehall Cove	1034 Whitehall Cove	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1963
1	TAA-308	House, 1671 Pleasant Plains Rd	1671 Pleasant Plains Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1985
2	TAA-309	House, 1604 Clay Hill Rd	1604 Clay Hill Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1984
1	TAA-310	House, 1718 Holly Beach Farm Rd	1718 Holly Beach Farm Road	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1956
1	TAA-311	Davidson Family Farm	Pleasant Plains Rd	Anne Arundel	Agricultural	1942
2	TAA-312	House, 1691 St Margarets Rd	1691 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1984
1	TAA-313	House, 1669 Pleasant Plains Rd	1669 Pleasant Plains Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1954
1	TAA-314	House, 6 N Old Mill Bottom Rd	6 N Old Mill Bottom Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1972
1	TAA-315	House, 1724 Holly Beach Farm Rd	1724 Holly Beach Farm Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1957
1	TAA-316	House, 1829 Whitehall Rd	1829 Whitehall Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1957
2	TAA-317	House, 1689 Pleasant Plains Rd	1689 Pleasant Plains Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1932
2	TAA-318	House, 1711 St Margarets Rd	1711 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1940
1	TAA-319	House, 1622 Clay Hill Rd	1622 Clay Hill Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1975
1	TAA-320	House, 7 Waveland Farm Rd	7 Waveland Farm Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1951
1	TAA-322	House, 1678 Homewood Landing	1678 Homewood Landing	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1974
1	TAA-323	House, 1879 Whitehall Rd	1879 Whitehall Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1953
2	TAA-324	The Meadows	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1987
2	TAA-325	House, 1804 St Margarets Rd	1804 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1940
1	TAA-326	House, 1001 Whitehall Cove Rd	1001 Whitehall Cove Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1930

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Anne Arundel County

Map Number	Temporary Survey ID	Property Name	Street Address	County	Property Type	Build Date
1	TAA-327	House, 1651 Pleasant Plains Rd	1651 Pleasant Plains Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1944
2	TAA-328	Whitehall Yacht Club	Whitehall Creek	Anne Arundel	Recreation	1944
1	TAA-329	House, 1630 Holly Beach Farm Rd	1630 Holly Beach Farm Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1969
2	TAA-330	House, 1628 Holly Beach Farm Rd	1628 Holly Beach Farm Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1972
2	TAA-331	House, 1413 Cape St Claire Rd	1413 Cape St Claire Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1956
2	TAA-332	House, 1738 Winchester Rd	1738 Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1900
2	TAA-333	House, 1609 Meeting House Ln	1609 Meeting House Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
1	TAA-334	House, 1504 Stacey Ln	1504 Stacey Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1924
1	TAA-335	House, 1492 Ridout Ln	1492 Ridout Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1966
2	TAA-336	House, 1572 St Margarets Rd	1572 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1955
2	TAA-337	House, 1512 Duvall Rd	1512 Duvall Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1962
1	TAA-338	House, 1430 Cape St Claire Rd	1430 Cape St Claire Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1920
1	TAA-339	House, 1604 1608 Meeting Hse Ln	1604 1608 Meeting Hse Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
2	TAA-340	Commercial Building, 818 E College Pkwy	818 E College Pkwy	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1980
1	TAA-341	House, 1412 Cape St Claire Rd	1412 Cape St Claire Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
2	TAA-342	House, 1 Pointless Forest Trl	1 Pointless Forest Trl	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1966
2	TAA-343	House, 651 Broadneck Rd	651 Broadneck Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1920
1	TAA-344	Commercial Property, 244 Old Mill Bottom Rd	244 Old Mill Bottom Rd	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1950
1	TAA-345	Village Inn	69 N Old Mill Bottom Rd	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1957
1	TAA-346	Commercial Building, 814 E College Pkwy	814 E College Pkwy	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1986
1	TAA-347	House, 477 Broadneck Rd	477 Broadneck Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1986
2	TAA-348	House, 1592 St Margarets Rd	1592 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1959
1	TAA-349	Commercial Property, 424 Broadneck Rd	424 Broadneck Rd	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1983
1	TAA-351	Commercial Property, 1001 Skidmore Dr	1001 Skidmore Dr	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1957
1	TAA-352	House, 217 Old Mill Bottom Rd S	217 Old Mill Bottom Rd S	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1932
2	TAA-353	House, 1604 Pleasant Plains Rd	1604 Pleasant Plains Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1955
1	TAA-354	House, 233 Old Mill Bottom Rd	233 Old Mill Bottom Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1931
1	TAA-356	Commercial Property, 1610 Whitehall Rd	1610 Whitehall Rd	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1970
1	TAA-357	Whitehall Shopping Center	1598 Whitehall Rd	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1986
1	TAA-358	House, 250 Old Mill Bottom Rd	250 Old Mill Bottom Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1956
2	TAA-359	House, 1623 Pleasant Plains Rd	1623 Pleasant Plains Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1979
2	TAA-360	House, 1501 Duvall Rd	1501 Duvall Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1958
1	TAA-361	Chesapeake Montessori School	30 N Old Mill Bottom Rd	Anne Arundel	Education	1969
1	TAA-362	Annapolitan Assisted Living	84 N Old Mill Bottom Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Multi-Family	1985
1	TAA-363	House, 1616 Meeting House Ln	1616 Meeting House Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1948
1	TAA-364	House, 1514 Jones Station Rd	1514 Jones Station Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1945
1	TAA-365	House, 218 Old Mill Bottom Rd	218 Old Mill Bottom Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1978
1	TAA-366	Commercial Property, 737 E College Pkwy	737 E College Pkwy	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1973
1	TAA-367	House, 11N Old Mill Bottom Rd	11N Old Mill Bottom Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1985
1	TAA-368	House, 212 Old Mill Bottom Rd	212 Old Mill Bottom Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1913
2	TAA-369	House, 1500 Duvall Rd	1500 Duvall Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1979
1	TAA-370	House, 253 Old Mill Bottom Rd	253 Old Mill Bottom Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1875
1	TAA-371	House, 214 Old Mill Bottom Rd	214 Old Mill Bottom Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1917
1	TAA-372	House, 1584 St Margarets Rd	1584 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1969
1	TAA-373	House, 457 Broadneck Rd	457 Broadneck Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1954

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Map Number	Temporary Survey ID	Property Name	Street Address	County	Property Type	Build Date
1	TAA-374	House, 1578 St Margarets Rd	1578 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1987
1	TAA-375	Ridout Brice Farm	1855 Whitehall Rd	Anne Arundel	Agricultural	pre-1957
1	TAA-376	House, 1615 St Margarets Rd	1615 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1900
1	TAA-377	Commercial Property, 804 E College Pkwy	804 E College Pkwy	Anne Arundel	Commercial	Between 1970-1982
2	TAA-378	House, 240 Old Mill Bottom Rd	240 Old Mill Bottom Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
1	TAA-379	House, 1418 Middletown Rd	1418 Middletown Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1981
2	TAA-380	House, 1615 Bay Head Rd	1615 Bay Head Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1945
1	TAA-381	House, 1576 St Margarets Rd	1576 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1959
1	TAA-382	House, 1590 St Margarets Rd	1590 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
2	TAA-383	House, 1858 Whitehall Rd	1858 Whitehall Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1897
1	TAA-384	House, 208 Old Mill Bottom Rd	208 Old Mill Bottom Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1954
1	TAA-385	House, 1500 Stacey Ln	1500 Stacey Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1986
2	TAA-386	Busch's Sewage Pumping Station	343 Buschs Frontage Rd	Anne Arundel	Public Utility	Between 1970-1982
1	TAA-387	House, 1518 Duvall Rd	1518 Duvall Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1978
2	TAA-388	House, 1617 St Margarets Rd	1617 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1975
1	TAA-389	House, 1037 Skidmore Dr	1037 Skidmore Dr	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1940
1	TAA-390	House, 1509 Duvall Rd	1509 Duvall Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1958
1	TAA-391	Commercial Property, 200 S Old Mill Bottom Rd	200 S Old Mill Bottom Rd	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1940
2	TAA-392	House, 1510 Jones Station Rd	1510 Jones Station Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1937
1	TAA-393	House, 366 Kingsberry Dr	366 Kingsberry Dr	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1983
1	TAA-394	House, 1612 Pleasant Plains Rd	1612 Pleasant Plains Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1850
1	TAA-396	Sturbridge	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1985-1987
1	TAA-397	House, 1346 Tydings Rd	1346 Tydings Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1983
1	TAA-398	Walnut Ridge	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1985-1986
1	TAA-399	Northrop Grumman	892 Oceanic Dr	Anne Arundel	Office	1966
2	TAA-400	MDTA	899 Oceanic Dr	Anne Arundel	Office	1969
1	TAA-401	Whispering Woods	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1976-1985
2	TAA-402	Commercial Property, 1456 Whitehall Rd	1456 Whitehall Rd	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1968
2	TAA-404	House, 1117 Woodlyn Rd	1117 Woodlyn Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1963
2	TAA-405	House, 1729 Blue Crab Cove	1729 Blue Crab Cove	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	Between 1957-1970
1	TAA-406	Commercial Property, 1458 Whitehall Rd	1458 Whitehall Rd	Anne Arundel	Commercial	Between 1957-1970
2	TAA-407	Commercial Property, 1454 Whitehall Rd	1454 Whitehall Rd	Anne Arundel	Commercial	1979
2	TAA-408	House, 543 Jenkins Ln	543 Jenkins Ln	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1979
2	TAA-409	House, 1013 Whitehall Cove	1013 Whitehall Cove	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1971
2	TAA-410	Homewood Landing Subdivision	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1961-1985
2	TAA-411	House, 613 Candy	613 Candy	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1971
2	TAA-412	House, 1553 St Margarets Rd	1553 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1979
2	TAA-413	House, 1565 St Margarets Rd	1565 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1979
2	TAA-414	House, 1557 St Margarets Rd	1557 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1985
2	TAA-415	House, 1571 St Margarets Rd	1571 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1984
2	TAA-416	House, 1567 St Margarets Rd	1567 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1984
1	TAA-417	House, 1559 St Margarets Rd	1559 St Margarets Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1984
1	TAA-418	Indian Hills Glen Eden	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1968-1977
1	TAA-419	House, 1668 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1668 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1959
1	TAA-420	House, 1641 Ritchie Hwy	1641 Ritchie Hwy	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1964

Table of Unrecorded Architectural Resources
Anne Arundel County

Map Number	Temporary Survey ID	Property Name	Street Address	County	Property Type	Build Date
1	TAA-421	House, 1671 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1671 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1949
1	TAA-422	House, 1656 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1656 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1954
1	TAA-423	House, 1659 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1659 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1976
1	TAA-424	House, 1718 Winchester Rd	1718 Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1929
1	TAA-425	House, 1610 Ritchie Hwy	1610 Ritchie Hwy	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
1	TAA-426	House, 1578 Comanche Rd	1578 Comanche Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1987
1	TAA-427	Antioch Apostolic Church	1535 Ritchie Hwy	Anne Arundel	Religious	1982
1	TAA-428	House, 1643 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1643 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1974
1	TAA-429	House, 1647 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	1647 Baltimore-Annapolis Blvd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1974
1	TAA-430	House, 1666 Winchester Rd	1666 Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1976
1	TAA-431	Montessori International Children's House	1641 Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Education	1950
1	TAA-433	Winchester Heights	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1963-1979
1	TAA-434	House, 1670 Winchester Rd	1670 Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1971
1	TAA-435	Winchester on the Severn	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1950-1981
1	TAA-436	House, 1628 Winchester Rd	1628 Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1969
1	TAA-437	House, 1635 Winchester Rd	1635 Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1959
1	TAA-438	Windsor Property	581 Broadneck Rd	Anne Arundel	Agricultural	1846
1	TAA-439	Woods Landing	Various	Anne Arundel	District - Residential	1980-1986
1	TAA-440	House, 1622 Bay Head Rd	1622 Bay Head Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	pre-1957
1	TAA-441	House, 1620 Bay Head Rd	1620 Bay Head Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1930
1	TAA-442	House, 1501 Old Cape St Clre Rd	1501 Old Cape St Clre Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1961
1	TAA-443	House, 1404 Cape St Claire Rd	1404 Cape St Claire Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1964
2	TAA-444	House, 1698 Winchester Rd	1698 Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1963
2	TAA-445	House, 1311 Yorktown Rd	1311 Yorktown Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1967
2	TAA-446	House, 1669 Bay Head Rd	1669 Bay Head Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1953
2	TAA-447	House, 125 S. Winchester Rd	125 S. Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1948
2	TAA-448	House, 77 S. Winchester Rd	77 S. Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1950
1	TAA-449	House, 53 S. Winchester Rd	53 S. Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1940
2	TAA-450	House, 71 S. Winchester Rd	71 S. Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1957
2	TAA-451	House, 1776 Holly Beach Farm Rd	1776 Holly Beach Farm Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1969
1	TAA-452	House, 1668 N. Winchester Rd	1668 N. Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1970
2	TAA-453	House, 55 S. Winchester Rd	55 S. Winchester Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1968
1	TAA-454	House, 1733 Baltimore-Annapolis Rd	1733 Baltimore-Annapolis Rd	Anne Arundel	Residential - Single Family	1945

Table of Unrecorded Architectural Resources
Queen Anne's County

Map Number	Temporary Survey ID	Property Name	Street Address	City	County	Property Type	Build Date
7	TQA-001	Commercial Property, 2111 Main St	2111 Main St	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1969
7	TQA-002	Oyster Cove Condominiums	937 Oyster Cove Dr	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Multi-Family	1987
4	TQA-003	Commercial Property, 105 Lowery Rd	105 Lowery Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1960
8	TQA-004	House, 436 Grasonville Cemetery Rd	436 Grasonville Cemetery Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1974
8	TQA-005	House, 307 Wilson Rd	307 Wilson Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1958
4	TQA-006	State Street District	Various, State St	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	District - Mixed	1987
5	TQA-007	House, 103 Little Neck Rd	103 Little Neck Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1975
7	TQA-008	House, 103 Barren Ridge Rd	103 Barren Ridge Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1979
7	TQA-009	House, 102 Barren Ridge Rd	102 Barren Ridge Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1977
7	TQA-010	House, 104 Barren Ridge Rd	104 Barren Ridge Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1979
7	TQA-011	House, 101 Barren Ridge Rd	101 Barren Ridge Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1982
7	TQA-012	House, 107 Barren Ridge Rd	107 Barren Ridge Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1987
4	TQA-013	Commercial Property, 106 Pier One Rd	106 Pier One Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1987
4	TQA-014	Bay City	Various		Queen Anne's	District - Residential	1950-1987
7	TQA-015	House, 1008 Cox Neck Rd	1008 Cox Neck Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1974
7	TQA-016	House, 1006 Cox Neck Rd	1006 Cox Neck Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1956
7	TQA-017	House, 1010 Cox Neck Rd	1010 Cox Neck Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1957
6	TQA-018	Kent Cove Condominiums	9 Mariners Way	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Multi-Family	1973
8	TQA-019	Chester River Beach District	Various		Queen Anne's	District - Residential	1950-1987
7	TQA-020	Queens Landing Condominiums	9 Queen Victoria Way	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Multi-Family	1987
8	TQA-021	House, 440 Grasonville Cemetery Rd	440 Grasonville Cemetery Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1905
8	TQA-022	House, 444 Cemetery Rd	444 Cemetery Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1910
7	TQA-023	Castle Marina Subdivision	Various	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	District - Residential	1962-1987
6	TQA-024	Thompson Creek Colony Condominiums	806 Marion Quimby Dr	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Multi-Family	1987
6	TQA-025	Thompson Creek Condominiums	406 Marion Quimby Dr	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Multi-Family	1984
4	TQA-026	Thompson Creek Townhomes	906 Marion Quimby Dr	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Multi-Family	1987
8	TQA-027	Hickory Ridge	Various	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	District - Residential	1973-1987
7	TQA-028	Kangaroo Beach Condominiums	736 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Multi-Family	1977
7	TQA-029	Club One Fitness	210 Country Day Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1987
7	TQA-030	Long Point District	Various, Long Point Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	District - Residential	1961-1987
8	TQA-031	Pinewood Landing Condominiums	119 Watermans Ct	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Multi-Family	1987
8	TQA-032	House, 313 Wye Harbor Dr	313 Wye Harbor Dr	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1986
8	TQA-033	House, 100 Bryans Channel Way	100 Bryans Channel Way	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1986
8	TQA-034	House, 105 Bryans Channel Way	105 Bryans Channel Way	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1987
8	TQA-035	House, 108 Bryans Channel Way	108 Bryans Channel Way	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1987
8	TQA-036	House, 128 Bryans Channel Way	128 Bryans Channel Way	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1987
8	TQA-037	House, 308 Wye Harbor Dr	308 Wye Harbor Dr	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1987
8	TQA-038	House, 100 Wye Harbor Dr	100 Wye Harbor Dr	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1987
8	TQA-039	House, 6300 Main St	6300 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1914
8	TQA-040	House, 6231 Main St	6231 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1934
8	TQA-041	House, 6229 Main St	6229 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1938
8	TQA-042	House, 110 Norman Wilson Ln	110 Norman Wilson Ln	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1940
8	TQA-043	House, 6314 Main St	6314 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1944
8	TQA-044	House, 6141 Main St	6141 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1946
8	TQA-045	House, 6147 Main St	6147 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1947

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Map Number	Temporary Survey ID	Property Name	Street Address	City	County	Property Type	Build Date
8	TQA-046	House, 6157 Main St	6157 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1949
8	TQA-047	House, 6325 Main St	6325 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1949
8	TQA-050	Collier's Court Trailer Homes	1 Collier's Ct	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Multi-Family	1960
8	TQA-051	Manufactured House, 6303 Main St	6303 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1969
8	TQA-052	House, 109 Taylor Dr	109 Taylor Dr	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1970
8	TQA-053	Manufactured House, 6241 Main St	6241 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1977
8	TQA-054	House, 6129 Main St	6129 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1982
8	TQA-055	House, 6131 Main St	6131 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1982
8	TQA-056	House, 105 Taylor Dr	105 Taylor Dr	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1983
8	TQA-057	House, 120 Taylor Dr	120 Taylor Dr	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1983
8	TQA-058	House, 6153 Main St	6153 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1985
8	TQA-059	House, 121 Taylor Dr	121 Taylor Dr	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1987
8	TQA-060	Moose Lodge/Moose Family Center	0 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Community	1980
8	TQA-061	Winchester Estates	Various	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	District - Residential	1970 - 1986
8	TQA-062	House, 222 Evans Ave	222 Evans Ave	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1904
8	TQA-063	House, 224 Evans Ave	224 Evans Ave	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1947
8	TQA-064	House, 228 Evans Ave	228 Evans Ave	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1948
8	TQA-065	House, 210 Evans Ave	210 Evans Ave	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1955
8	TQA-066	House, 205 Evans Ave	205 Evans Ave	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1963
8	TQA-067	House, 225 Evans Ave	225 Evans Ave	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1963
8	TQA-068	Commercial Building, 232 Evans Ave	232 Evans Ave	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1976
8	TQA-069	House, 231 Evans Ave	231 Evans Ave	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1982
8	TQA-070	House, 209 Evans Ave	209 Evans Ave	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1984
8	TQA-071	White House Acres	Various	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	District - Residential	1959-1987
4	TQA-072	House, 205 Walker Rd	205 Walker Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1984
4	TQA-073	House, 106 Whispering Pines Dr	106 Whispering Pines Dr	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1985
4	TQA-074	House, 110 Whispering Pines Ct	110 Whispering Pines Ct	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1985
7	TQA-075	Chesapeake Veterinary Center	102 Country Day Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1984
7	TQA-076	Service First Collision Repair	107 Country Day Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1984
7	TQA-077	All In Automotive	205 Country Day Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1985
4	TQA-078	Queen Anne County Water Treatment Plant, Bay Business Pike, Stevensville	210 Country Day Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Public Utility	1987
8	TQA-079	House, 305 Vfw Ave	305 Vfw Ave	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1943
7	TQA-080	House, 836 Thompson Creek Rd	836 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1930
7	TQA-081	House, 846 Thompson Creek Rd	846 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1932
7	TQA-082	House, 834 Thompson Creek Rd	834 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1942
7	TQA-083	House, 808 Thompson Creek Rd	808 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1947
7	TQA-084	House, 908 Thompson Creek Rd	908 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1950
7	TQA-085	House, 840 Thompson Creek Rd	840 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1950
7	TQA-086	House, 856 Thompson Creek Rd	856 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1952
7	TQA-087	House, 106 Kelley Ln	106 Kelley Ln	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1954
7	TQA-088	House, 100 Tolson Ln	100 Tolson Ln	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1955
7	TQA-089	House, 902 Thompson Creek Rd	902 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1955
7	TQA-090	House, 201 Arnold Ln	201 Arnold Ln	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1956
7	TQA-091	House, 900 Thompson Creek Rd	900 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1956
7	TQA-092	House, 838 Thompson Creek Rd	838 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1959

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Map Number	Temporary Survey ID	Property Name	Street Address	City	County	Property Type	Build Date
7	TQA-093	House, 920 Thompson Creek Rd	920 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1962
7	TQA-094	House, 1000 Thompson Creek Rd	1000 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1979
7	TQA-095	House, 1034 Thompson Creek Rd	1034 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1980
7	TQA-096	House, 922 Thompson Creek Rd	922 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1986
7	TQA-097	House, 906 Thompson Creek Rd	906 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1986
4	TQA-098	Garage	116 Church St	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	Pre-1982
6	TQA-099	Shore United Bank	408 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	Pre-1982
6	TQA-100	Commercial Building, 520 Thompson Creek Rd	520 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	Between 1957-1982
6	TQA-101	Gas Station, 400 Thompson Creek Rd	400 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	Pre-1982
8	TQA-102	House, 203 Station Ln	203 Station Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	Pre-1994
7	TQA-103	Kent Island Yacht Club	117 Yacht Club Dr	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1961
8	TQA-104	House, 125 Mainbrace Dr	125 Mainbrace Dr	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	Between 1957-1982
8	TQA-105	House, 301 Vfw Ave	301 Vfw Ave	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	Pre-1957
7	TQA-106	House, 742 Thompson Creek Rd	742 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	Between 1957-1982
7	TQA-107	Thompson Creek Public Landing	746 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Recreation	Pre-1957
8	TQA-108	Queen Anne's County Water Treatment Plant, Long Point Road	311 Long Point Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Public Utility	Between 1957-1982
6	TQA-109	Commercial Property, 540 Thompson Creek Rd	540 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	Between 1982-1992
8	TQA-110	House, 114 Station Ln	114 Station Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	Between 1957-1982
8	TQA-111	House, 201 Station Ln	201 Station Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	Between 1957-1982
8	TQA-112	House, 318 Sawmill Ln	318 Sawmill Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	Between 1982-1992
8	TQA-113	House, 309 Sawmill Ln	309 Sawmill Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	Pre-1982
8	TQA-114	House, 402 Gibbs Rd	402 Gibbs Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1976
8	TQA-115	House, 201 Sawmill Ln	201 Sawmill Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1976
8	TQA-116	House, 107 Graces Ln	107 Graces Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1974
8	TQA-117	House, 308 Gibbs Rd	308 Gibbs Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1974
8	TQA-118	House, 110 Gibbs Rd	110 Gibbs Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1974
8	TQA-119	House, 331 Sawmill Ln	331 Sawmill Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1974
8	TQA-120	House, 213 Sawmill Ln	213 Sawmill Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1973
8	TQA-121	House, 135 Sawmill Ln	135 Sawmill Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1973
8	TQA-122	House, 117 Sawmill Ln	117 Sawmill Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1970
8	TQA-123	House, 327 Sawmill Ln	327 Sawmill Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1969
8	TQA-124	House, 302 Sawmill Ln	302 Sawmill Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1967
8	TQA-125	House, 304 Sawmill Ln	304 Sawmill Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1964
8	TQA-126	House, 314 Sawmill Ln	314 Sawmill Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1960
8	TQA-127	House, 310 Sawmill Ln	310 Sawmill Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1960
8	TQA-128	House, 126 Graces Ln	126 Graces Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1954
8	TQA-129	House, 324 Sawmill Rd	324 Sawmill Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1950
8	TQA-130	House, 306 Robinson Ln	306 Robinson Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1932
8	TQA-131	House, 110 Sawmill Ct	110 Sawmill Ct	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1930
8	TQA-132	House, 610 Perrys Corner Rd	610 Perrys Corner Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1954
8	TQA-133	House, 608 Perrys Corner Rd	608 Perrys Corner Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1955
8	TQA-134	House, 600 Perrys Corner Rd	600 Perrys Corner Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1955
8	TQA-135	House, 500 Perrys Corner Rd	500 Perrys Corner Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1956
8	TQA-136	House, 604 Perrys Corner Rd	604 Perrys Corner Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1957
8	TQA-137	House, 504 Perrys Corner Rd	504 Perrys Corner Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1960

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Map Number	Temporary Survey ID	Property Name	Street Address	City	County	Property Type	Build Date
8	TQA-138	House, 703 Perrys Corner Rd	703 Perrys Corner Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1960
8	TQA-139	House, 117 Rebel Rd	117 Rebel Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1964
8	TQA-140	House, 113 Rebel Rd	113 Rebel Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1965
8	TQA-141	House, 109 Rebel Rd	109 Rebel Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1968
8	TQA-142	House, 132 Rebel Rd	132 Rebel Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1970
8	TQA-143	House, 122 Rebel Rd	122 Rebel Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1971
8	TQA-144	House, 128 Rebel Rd	128 Rebel Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1976
8	TQA-145	House, 211 Perrys Corner Rd	211 Perrys Corner Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1912
8	TQA-146	House, 229 Perrys Corner Rd	229 Perrys Corner Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1946
8	TQA-147	House, 212 Perrys Corner Rd	212 Perrys Corner Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1947
8	TQA-148	House, 218 Perrys Corner Rd	218 Perrys Corner Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1948
8	TQA-149	House, 215 Perrys Corner Rd	215 Perrys Corner Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1950
8	TQA-150	House, 327 Perrys Corner Rd	327 Perrys Corner Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1958
8	TQA-151	House, 319 Perrys Corner Rd	319 Perrys Corner Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1960
8	TQA-152	House, 311 Perrys Corner Rd	311 Perrys Corner Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1960
8	TQA-153	House, 219 Perrys Corner Rd	219 Perrys Corner Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1970
8	TQA-154	House, 210 Jones Ln	210 Jones Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1960
8	TQA-155	House, 125 Winchester Ave	125 Winchester Ave	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1958
5	TQA-156	Camp Wright	401 Camp Wright Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Religious	1982
7	TQA-157	United Shellfish Company, Inc.	407 N Kent Narrows Way	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1976
8	TQA-158	House, 300 Melvin Ave	300 Melvin Ave	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1957
6	TQA-159	Commercial Property, 611 Main St	611 Main St	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	Pre-1982
6	TQA-160	Commercial Property, 605 Main St	605 Main St	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	Pre-1994
7	TQA-161	House, 104 Cheslou Rd	104 Cheslou Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1961
7	TQA-162	House, 105 Cheslou Rd	105 Cheslou Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	Between 1957-1982
7	TQA-163	House, 109 Cheslou Rd	109 Cheslou Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	Pre-1957
7	TQA-164	House, 110 Cheslou Rd	110 Cheslou Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	Between 1957-1982
7	TQA-165	House, 111 Cheslou Rd	111 Cheslou Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	Pre-1957
7	TQA-166	House, 2211 Main St	2211 Main St	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	Between 1957-1982
7	TQA-167	House, 103 Cheslou Rd	103 Cheslou Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	Between 1982-1992
7	TQA-168	House, 102 Cheslou Rd	102 Cheslou Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	Between 1957-1982
8	TQA-169	Fox Run Condominiums	311 Fox Run	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Multi-Family	Between 1957-1982
8	TQA-170	Friels Subdivision	Various	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	District - Residential	1972-1975
8	TQA-171	House, 106 Phyllis Ct	106 Phyllis Ct	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	Pre-1982
8	TQA-172	House, 203 Gravel Run Rd	203 Gravel Run Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1946
8	TQA-173	House, 137 Gravel Run Rd	137 Gravel Run Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1942
8	TQA-174	House, 127 Gravel Run Rd	127 Gravel Run Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1962
8	TQA-175	House, 205 Gravel Run Rd	205 Gravel Run Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1962
8	TQA-176	House, 133 Gravel Run Rd	133 Gravel Run Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1974
8	TQA-177	House, 114 Hess Rd	114 Hess Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1969
8	TQA-178	Parsonage, Immanuel Methodist Church	4700 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1954
7	TQA-179	Kirwan's Landing Subdivision	Various	Chester	Queen Anne's	District - Residential	1980-1987
8	TQA-180	House, 130 Winchester Ave	130 Winchester Ave	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1971
8	TQA-181	House, 134 Winchester Ave	134 Winchester Ave	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1985
8	TQA-182	House, 138 Winchester Ave	138 Winchester Ave	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1957

Table of Unrecorded Architectural Resources
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Map Number	Temporary Survey ID	Property Name	Street Address	City	County	Property Type	Build Date
8	TQA-183	House, 109 Winchester Ave	109 Winchester Ave	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1967
8	TQA-184	House, 113 Winchester Ave	113 Winchester Ave	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1967
8	TQA-185	House, 335 Winchester Creek Rd	335 Winchester Creek Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1956
8	TQA-186	Commercial Property, 405 Winchester Creek Rd	405 Winchester Creek Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1942
8	TQA-187	Commercial Property, 325 Winchester Creek Rd	325 Winchester Creek Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1950
8	TQA-188	Commercial Property, 313 Winchester Creek Rd	313 Winchester Creek Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1981
5	TQA-189	Matapeake Estates	Various	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	District - Residential	1967-1987
7	TQA-190	Piney Narrows Condominiums	507 Swan Cove Ln	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Multi-Family	1980
8	TQA-191	House, 449 Grasonville Cemetery Rd	449 Grasonville Cemetery Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1986
8	TQA-192	House, 437 Grasonville Cemetery Rd	437 Grasonville Cemetery Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1944
8	TQA-193	House, 429 Grasonville Cemetery Rd	429 Grasonville Cemetery Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1949
8	TQA-194	House, 425 Grasonville Cemetery Rd	425 Grasonville Cemetery Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1924
8	TQA-195	House, 4910 Main St	4910 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1955
8	TQA-196	House, 4914 Main St	4914 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1948
8	TQA-197	House, 4918 Main St	4918 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1910
8	TQA-198	House, 5136 Main St	5136 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1977
8	TQA-199	Farm, 5400 Main St	5400 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Agricultural	1915
7	TQA-200	House, 216 Barren Ridge Rd	216 Barren Ridge Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1959
7	TQA-201	House, 206 Barren Ridge Rd	206 Barren Ridge Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1968
7	TQA-202	House, 204 Barren Ridge Rd	204 Barren Ridge Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1970
7	TQA-203	House, 218 Barren Ridge Rd	218 Barren Ridge Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1945
7	TQA-204	House, 202 Barren Ridge Rd	202 Barren Ridge Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1986
7	TQA-205	House, 2608 Cox Neck Rd	2608 Cox Neck Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1971
7	TQA-206	House, 119 Brown Rd	119 Brown Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1959
8	TQA-207	Commercial Property, 3630 Main St	3630 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1955
7	TQA-208	Commercial Property, 1700 Main St	1700 Main St	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1950
7	TQA-209	Commercial Property, 1628 Postal Rd	1628 Postal Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1980
7	TQA-210	Kent Town Market Shopping Center	0 Main St	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1986
7	TQA-211	Commercial Property, 107 Dominion Rd	107 Dominion Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1975
7	TQA-212	Commercial Property, 1801 Main St	1801 Main St	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1937
7	TQA-213	Commercial Property, 1713 Main St	1713 Main St	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1954
7	TQA-214	Commercial Property, 1707 Main St	1707 Main St	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1986
7	TQA-215	Commercial Residential Property, 203 Swan Cove Ln	203 Swan Cove Ln	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1972
4	TQA-216	Bay Bridge Airport	200 Airport Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Community	1967
4	TQA-217	Kent Narrows / Stevensville / Grasonville (KN/S/G) Wastewater Treatment Plant	310 Bateau Dr	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Public Utility	1981
6	TQA-218	House, 150 Benton Ct	150 Benton Ct	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1975
6	TQA-219	House, 140 Benton Ct	140 Benton Ct	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1987
4	TQA-220	House, 118 Benton Rd	118 Benton Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1986
4	TQA-221	House, 122 Benton Rd	122 Benton Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1983
6	TQA-222	House, 124 Benton Rd	124 Benton Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1983
6	TQA-223	House, 128 Benton Rd	128 Benton Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1983
6	TQA-224	House, 131 Benton Ct	131 Benton Ct	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1986
6	TQA-225	House, 118 Benton Ct	118 Benton Ct	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1975
8	TQA-226	House, 333 Black Beard Rd	333 Black Beard Rd	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1986
8	TQA-227	House, 515 Black Beard Rd	515 Black Beard Rd	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1973

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Map Number	Temporary Survey ID	Property Name	Street Address	City	County	Property Type	Build Date
4	TQA-228	Cockey Lane Condos	105 Bobbitt Ct	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Multi-Family	1984
6	TQA-229	House, 160 Bridgeview Ln	160 Bridgeview Ln	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1979
4	TQA-230	Terrapin Nature Area	0 Business Pky	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Recreation	Pre-1994
4	TQA-231	House, 209 Cable House Rd	209 Cable House Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1955
4	TQA-232	House, 313 Cable House Rd	313 Cable House Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1965
4	TQA-233	House, 205 Cable House Rd	205 Cable House Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1962
7	TQA-234	Commercial Property, 200 Castle Marina Rd	200 Castle Marina Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1947
7	TQA-235	Commercial Property, 204 Castle Marina Rd	204 Castle Marina Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1965
7	TQA-236	Commercial Property, 210 Castle Marina Rd	210 Castle Marina Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1933
7	TQA-237	Commercial Property, 101 Castle Marina Rd	101 Castle Marina Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1963
8	TQA-238	Fisher Property	416 Grasonville Cemetery Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1960
6	TQA-239	House, 401 Chamberlin Ln	401 Chamberlin Ln	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1987
7	TQA-240	Commercial Property, 101 Chester Vlg	101 Chester Vlg	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1985
8	TQA-241	House, 208 Church Ln	208 Church Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1973
8	TQA-242	Agricultural Property, 211 Church Ln	211 Church Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Agricultural	1942
6	TQA-243	House, 306 Church St	306 Church St	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1977
4	TQA-244	House, 210 Cockey Ln	210 Cockey Ln	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1960
4	TQA-245	House, 304 Cockey Ln	304 Cockey Ln	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1967
8	TQA-246	Commercial Property, 112 Collier Rd	112 Collier Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1980
8	TQA-247	House, 128 Collier Ln	128 Collier Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1959
8	TQA-248	House, 130 Collier Rd	130 Collier Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1963
8	TQA-249	House, 129 Coursey Rd	129 Coursey Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1952
8	TQA-250	House, 127 Coursey Rd	127 Coursey Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1910
8	TQA-251	House, 125 Coursey Rd	125 Coursey Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1948
8	TQA-252	House, 117 Coursey Rd	117 Coursey Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1944
8	TQA-253	House, 0 Coursey Rd	0 Coursey Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1987
7	TQA-254	House, 2730 Cox Neck Rd	2730 Cox Neck Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1959
7	TQA-255	House, 2734 Cox Neck Rd	2734 Cox Neck Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1972
7	TQA-256	Kent Island Research Facility	0 Cox Neck Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Research Facility	1961
7	TQA-257	House, 624 Dominion Rd	624 Dominion Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1973
7	TQA-258	House, 622 Dominion Rd	622 Dominion Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1952
7	TQA-259	Queen Anne's County Collection Station, Dominion Road	625 Dominion Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Public Utility	Between 1957-1982
7	TQA-260	Dream Farm	200 Dream Farm Ln	Chester	Queen Anne's	Agricultural	1972
8	TQA-261	Commercial Property, 202 Drummer Dr	202 Drummer Dr	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1971
6	TQA-262	House, 200 Duke St	200 Duke St	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1953
6	TQA-263	Commercial Property, 204 Duke St	204 Duke St	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1981
6	TQA-264	Gas Station, 101 Duke St	101 Duke St	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1974
7	TQA-265	House, 1010 Dundee Ct	1010 Dundee Ct	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1892
7	TQA-266	House, 107 Dundee Ave	107 Dundee Ave	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1926
7	TQA-267	House, 113 Dundee Ave	113 Dundee Ave	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1958
7	TQA-268	House, 115 Dundee Ave	115 Dundee Ave	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1949
7	TQA-269	House, 117 Dundee Ave	117 Dundee Ave	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1947
7	TQA-270	House, 119 Dundee Ave	119 Dundee Ave	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1947
7	TQA-271	House, 121 Dundee Ave	121 Dundee Ave	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1891
7	TQA-272	House, 123 Dundee Ave	123 Dundee Ave	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1893

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Map Number	Temporary Survey ID	Property Name	Street Address	City	County	Property Type	Build Date
7	TQA-273	House, 109 Dundee Ave	109 Dundee Ave	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1929
7	TQA-274	House, 112 Dundee Ave	112 Dundee Ave	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1891
7	TQA-275	House, 116 Dundee Ave	116 Dundee Ave	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1943
7	TQA-276	House, 118 Dundee Ave	118 Dundee Ave	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1937
7	TQA-277	House, 120 Dundee Ave	120 Dundee Ave	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1937
7	TQA-278	House, 124 Dundee Ave	124 Dundee Ave	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1890
4	TQA-279	Kent Island Elementary School	110 Elementary Way	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Education	1955
4	TQA-280	Agricultural Property, 201 Ellendale Farm Ln	201 Ellendale Farm Ln	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Agricultural	Pre-1957
8	TQA-281	Winchester Liquors	304 Evans Ave	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1962
8	TQA-282	Pocket Yacht Company	314 Evans Ave	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1957
8	TQA-283	House, 106 Fischer Rd	106 Fischer Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1963
8	TQA-284	House, 118 Fischer Rd	118 Fischer Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1958
8	TQA-285	House, 105 Fischer Rd	105 Fischer Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1983
8	TQA-286	Commercial Property, 0 Friels Rd	0 Friels Rd	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1930
7	TQA-287	Agricultural/Residential Property, 301 Gardners Purchase Ln	301 Gardners Purchase Ln	Chester	Queen Anne's	Agricultural	1978
8	TQA-288	House, 110 Gernert Ln	110 Gernert Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1960
8	TQA-289	Commercial Property, 213 Hess Rd	213 Hess Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1963
8	TQA-290	Commercial Property, 401 Hess Rd	401 Hess Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1970
8	TQA-291	House, 104 Hess Rd	104 Hess Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1964
8	TQA-292	Commercial Property, 108 Hess Frontage Rd	108 Hess Frontage Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1987
8	TQA-293	Commercial Property, 112 Hess Frontage Rd	112 Hess Frontage Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1974
8	TQA-294	House, 122 Hess Frontage Rd	122 Hess Frontage Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1960
8	TQA-295	House, 128 Hess Frontage Rd	128 Hess Frontage Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1958
8	TQA-296	House, 144 Hess Frontage Rd	144 Hess Frontage Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1959
8	TQA-297	House, 202 Hissey Rd	202 Hissey Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1943
8	TQA-298	Commercial Property, 107 Hissey Rd	107 Hissey Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1985
4	TQA-299	Island Plaza	200 Island Plaza Ct	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1965
8	TQA-300	House, 126 Jackson Creek Ln	126 Jackson Creek Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1900
8	TQA-301	House, 201 Jackson Creek Ln	201 Jackson Creek Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1915
8	TQA-302	House, 205 Jackson Creek Ln	205 Jackson Creek Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1921
8	TQA-303	House, 107 Jackson Creek Rd	107 Jackson Creek Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1925
8	TQA-304	House, 115 Jackson Creek Ln	115 Jackson Creek Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1926
8	TQA-305	House, 123 Jackson Creek Ln	123 Jackson Creek Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1929
8	TQA-306	House, 200 Jackson Creek Rd	200 Jackson Creek Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1933
8	TQA-307	Commercial Property, 300 Jackson Creek Rd	300 Jackson Creek Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1940
8	TQA-308	House, 110 Perrys Rd	110 Perrys Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1947
8	TQA-309	House, 207 Jackson Creek Ln	207 Jackson Creek Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1949
8	TQA-310	House, 205 Jackson Creek Rd	205 Jackson Creek Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1955
8	TQA-311	House, 114 Perrys Rd	114 Perrys Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1955
8	TQA-312	House, 202 Jackson Creek Rd	202 Jackson Creek Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1956
8	TQA-313	House, 119 Jackson Creek Rd	119 Jackson Creek Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1960
8	TQA-314	House, 200 Jackson Creek Ln	200 Jackson Creek Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1960
8	TQA-315	House, 124 Jackson Creek Ln	124 Jackson Creek Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1968
8	TQA-316	House, 105 Perrys Rd	105 Perrys Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1980
8	TQA-317	House, 127 Jackson Creek Ln	127 Jackson Creek Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1986

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Map Number	Temporary Survey ID	Property Name	Street Address	City	County	Property Type	Build Date
6	TQA-318	House, 300 John Kallis Ln	300 John Kallis Ln	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1983
6	TQA-319	House, 120 Kemp Ln	120 Kemp Ln	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1954
4	TQA-320	Agricultural Property, 375 Kent Manor Dr	375 Kent Manor Dr	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Agricultural	1975
7	TQA-321	Commercial Property, 0 Kent Narrows Way	0 Kent Narrows Way	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1967
7	TQA-322	Safe Harbor Marinas, Narrows Point	600 Kent Narrows Way	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1962
7	TQA-323	Commercial Property, 3023 Kent Narrows Way	3023 Kent Narrows Way	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1983
7	TQA-324	Commercial Property, 3015 Kent Narrows Way	3015 Kent Narrows Way	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	Between 1957-1982
4	TQA-325	House, 604 Kimberly Way	604 Kimberly Way	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1985
4	TQA-326	House, 0 Lily Ave	0 Lily Ave	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	Pre-1957
4	TQA-327	House, 706 Love Point Rd	706 Love Point Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1980
6	TQA-328	House, 1231 Love Point Rd	1231 Love Point Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1938
6	TQA-329	House, 1413 Love Point Rd	1413 Love Point Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1979
6	TQA-330	House, 1552 Love Point Rd	1552 Love Point Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1986
6	TQA-331	House, 1544 Love Point Rd	1544 Love Point Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1975
4	TQA-332	Garden Center, 705 Love Point Rd	705 Love Point Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1986
4	TQA-333	House, 508 Love Point Rd	508 Love Point Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1934
6	TQA-334	House, 1603 Love Point Rd	1603 Love Point Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1948
6	TQA-335	House, 1613 Love Point Rd	1613 Love Point Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1950
6	TQA-336	House, 1619 Love Point Rd	1619 Love Point Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1978
7	TQA-337	Commercial Property, 1406 Main St	1406 Main St	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1965
7	TQA-338	Queenstown Bank of Maryland	1423 Main St	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1980
8	TQA-339	House, 6728 Main St	6728 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1955
8	TQA-340	House, 6732 Main St	6732 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1931
7	TQA-341	Cedar Point Marina	3420 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1960
8	TQA-342	House, 5504 Main St	5504 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1974
8	TQA-343	House, 5100 Main St	5100 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1986
8	TQA-344	House, 5714 Main St	5714 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1956
8	TQA-345	House, 5722 Main St	5722 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1940
8	TQA-346	House, 5718 Main St	5718 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1952
8	TQA-347	House, 5800 Main St	5800 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1963
8	TQA-348	House, 5804 Main St	5804 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1985
8	TQA-349	House, 5808 Main St	5808 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1982
8	TQA-350	House, 5812 Main St	5812 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1986
8	TQA-351	House, 109 Slippery Hill Ln	109 Slippery Hill Ln	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1965
8	TQA-352	Conyer House	5816 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1965
8	TQA-353	House, 5500 Main St	5500 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1969
7	TQA-354	Island Professional Park	0 Main St	Chester	Queen Anne's	Office	1987
7	TQA-355	House, 2403 Main St	2403 Main St	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1979
8	TQA-356	House, 6736 Main St	6736 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1929
8	TQA-357	House, 6750 Main St	6750 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1949
8	TQA-358	House, 6428 Main St	6428 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1949
8	TQA-359	Commercial Property, 6400 Main St	6400 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1954
8	TQA-360	House, 6432 Main St	6432 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1930
8	TQA-361	House, 6432 Main St	6432 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1980
8	TQA-362	House, 6442 Main St	6442 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1953

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Map Number	Temporary Survey ID	Property Name	Street Address	City	County	Property Type	Build Date
8	TQA-363	House, 6448 Main St	6448 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1952
8	TQA-364	Commercial Property, 6454 Main St	6454 Main St	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1977
7	TQA-365	Fisherman's Inn Restaurant	3116 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1981
8	TQA-366	Commercial Property, 4913 Main St	4913 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1987
8	TQA-367	House, 4917 Main St	4917 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1920
8	TQA-368	House, 5205 Main St	5205 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1914
8	TQA-369	House, 5507 Main St	5507 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1933
8	TQA-370	House, 5511 Main St	5511 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1948
8	TQA-371	House, 5513 Main St	5513 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1948
8	TQA-372	House, 5515 Main St	5515 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1939
8	TQA-373	Educational Facility	0 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Education	1954
8	TQA-374	Grasonville Community Center	5601 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Community	1987
8	TQA-375	Grasonville Elementary School	5435 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Education	1987
7	TQA-376	House, 3231 Main St	3231 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1953
7	TQA-377	Commercial Property, 3227 Main St	3227 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1983
6	TQA-378	Stevensville Middle School	610 Main St	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Education	1961
6	TQA-379	House, 722 Main St	722 Main St	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1953
6	TQA-380	House, 718 Main St	718 Main St	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1955
6	TQA-381	Rams Head Shore House Restaurant	800 Main St	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1926
8	TQA-382	Commercial Property, 3634 Main St	3634 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1976
4	TQA-383	House, 504 Main St	504 Main St	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1969
7	TQA-384	Queen Anne's County Collection Station, Main Street Chester	0 Main St	Chester	Queen Anne's	Public Utility	Between 1957-1982
4	TQA-385	Water Treatment Facility, 3232 Main St	3232 Main St	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Public Utility	Between 1982-1992
8	TQA-386	House, 123 Marshy Creek Rd	123 Marshy Creek Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1984
8	TQA-387	House, 122 Marshy Creek Rd	122 Marshy Creek Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1949
8	TQA-388	House, 112 Marshy Creek Rd	112 Marshy Creek Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1954
8	TQA-389	House, 205 Medical Center Rd	205 Medical Center Rd	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1966
8	TQA-390	House, 423 Melvin Ave	423 Melvin Ave	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1970
7	TQA-391	House, 109 Nash Ct	109 Nash Ct	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1964
7	TQA-392	House, 105 Nash Ct	105 Nash Ct	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1961
8	TQA-393	Agricultural Property, 221 Nesbitt Rd	221 Nesbitt Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Agricultural	1915
8	TQA-394	House, 418 Nesbitt Rd	418 Nesbitt Rd	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1940
8	TQA-395	House, 500 Nesbitt Rd	500 Nesbitt Rd	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1914
7	TQA-396	House, 214 Newtown Rd	214 Newtown Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1945
7	TQA-397	House, 129 Newtown Rd	129 Newtown Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1970
7	TQA-398	House, 121 Newtown Rd	121 Newtown Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1951
8	TQA-399	Commercial Property, 4628 Ocean Gateway Hwy	4628 Ocean Gateway Hwy	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1984
8	TQA-400	Gas Station, 4638 Ocean Gateway Hwy	4638 Ocean Gateway Hwy	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1952
4	TQA-401	Commercial Property, 210 Old Love Point Rd	210 Old Love Point Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1970
4	TQA-402	House, 201 Old Love Point Rd	201 Old Love Point Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1893
4	TQA-403	House, 203 Old Love Point Rd	203 Old Love Point Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1973
4	TQA-404	Commercial Property, 207 Old Love Point Rd	207 Old Love Point Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1970
4	TQA-405	Old Love Point Park	300 Old Love Point Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Park	1985
8	TQA-406	House, 110 Parks Way	110 Parks Way	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1920
8	TQA-407	Pear Tree Farm	216 Pear Tree Farm Ln	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Agricultural	1937

Table of Unrecorded Architectural Resources
Queen Anne's County

Map Number	Temporary Survey ID	Property Name	Street Address	City	County	Property Type	Build Date
8	TQA-408	House, 204 Perrys Corner Rd	204 Perrys Corner Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1942
8	TQA-409	Grasonville Park	301 Perrys Corner Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Park	Between 1957-1982
8	TQA-410	House, 110 Phyllis Ct	110 Phyllis Ct	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1978
7	TQA-411	House, 1700 Piney Creek Rd	1700 Piney Creek Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1947
7	TQA-412	Commercial Property, 2216 Piney Creek Rd	2216 Piney Creek Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1955
7	TQA-413	House, 2300 Piney Creek Rd	2300 Piney Creek Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1956
7	TQA-414	House, 1811 Piney Creek Rd	1811 Piney Creek Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1930
7	TQA-415	Commercial Property, 59 Piney Narrows Rd	59 Piney Narrows Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1987
7	TQA-416	Chesapeake Heritage & Visitors Center	425 Piney Narrows Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Community	1986
7	TQA-417	Commercial Property, 417 Piney Narrows Rd	417 Piney Narrows Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1970
7	TQA-418	Piney Narrows Yacht Haven	0 Piney Narrows Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	Between 1957-1982
7	TQA-419	Jemal's Yacht Haven	400 Piney Narrows Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1983
7	TQA-420	House, 112 Pollard Ln	112 Pollard Ln	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1980
7	TQA-421	House, 104 Pollard Ln	104 Pollard Ln	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1931
4	TQA-422	Commercial Property, 0 Romancoke Rd	0 Romancoke Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	Between 1982-1992
4	TQA-423	Mowbray Park	629 Romancoke Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Park	Pre-1982
8	TQA-424	Commercial Property, 321 Saddler Rd	321 Saddler Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1930
8	TQA-425	Commercial Property, 315 Saddler Rd	315 Saddler Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1985
8	TQA-426	Commercial Property, 307 Saddler Rd	307 Saddler Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1979
8	TQA-427	Commercial Property, 225 Saddler Rd	225 Saddler Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1944
8	TQA-428	Commercial Property, 337 Saddler Service Rd	337 Saddler Service Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1950
8	TQA-429	Commercial Property, 111 Scherr Ln	111 Scherr Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1983
7	TQA-430	Fellows, Helfenbein & Newnam Funeral Home	106 Shamrock Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1956
7	TQA-431	House, 122 Shamrock Rd	122 Shamrock Rd	Chester	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1954
6	TQA-432	Kent Island Shopping Center	Various, Shopping Center Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	District - Commercial	1954-1978
8	TQA-433	House, 244 Slippery Hill Farms	244 Slippery Hill Farms	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1984
4	TQA-434	Gas Station, 0 St Claire Pl	0 St Claire Pl	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1986
7	TQA-435	Queen Anne's County Public Landing	3000 Wharf Dr	Chester	Queen Anne's	Public Utility	1983
6	TQA-436	Commercial Property, 421 Thompson Creek Rd	421 Thompson Shore Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1987
6	TQA-437	House, 104 Westview Dr	104 Westview Dr	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1980
7	TQA-438	Castle Marina	301 Tackle Cir	Chester	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1980
8	TQA-439	House, 106 Whittico Ln	106 Whittico Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1980
8	TQA-440	House, 108 Whittico Ln	108 Whittico Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1963
8	TQA-441	House, 107 Whittico Ln	107 Whittico Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1949
8	TQA-442	House, 113 Whittico Ln	113 Whittico Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1970
7	TQA-443	Commercial Property, 201 Wells Cove Rd	201 Wells Cove Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1938
7	TQA-444	Commercial Property, 106 Wells Cove Rd	106 Wells Cove Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1930
8	TQA-445	Commercial Property, 207 Station Ln	207 Station Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1987
8	TQA-446	House, 116 Station Ln	116 Station Ln	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1973
8	TQA-447	House, 315 Wilson Rd	315 Wilson Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1952
8	TQA-448	House, 329 Wilson Rd	329 Wilson Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1979
8	TQA-449	House, 337 Wilson Rd	337 Wilson Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1972
8	TQA-451	House, 510 Thompson Creek Rd	510 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1986
8	TQA-452	House, 334 Wilson Rd	334 Wilson Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1978
8	TQA-453	House, 347 Wilson Rd	347 Wilson Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1974

Table of Unrecorded Architectural Resources
Queen Anne's County

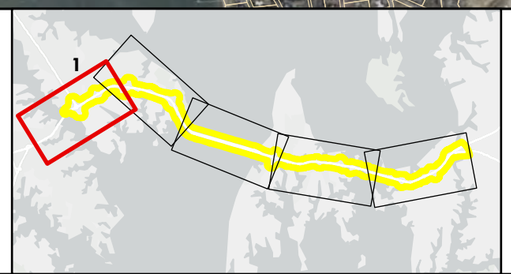
Map Number	Temporary Survey ID	Property Name	Street Address	City	County	Property Type	Build Date
8	TQA-454	House, 338 Wilson Rd	338 Wilson Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1974
8	TQA-455	House, 348 Wilson Rd	348 Wilson Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1974
8	TQA-456	House, 318 Wilson Rd	318 Wilson Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1973
8	TQA-457	House, 344 Wilson Rd	344 Wilson Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1974
8	TQA-458	House, 351 Wilson Rd	351 Wilson Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1974
6	TQA-459	Queen Anne's County Office Building	210 White Pine Ln	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Office	1979
6	TQA-460	Stevensville Cemetery	0 Main St	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Cemetery	1890
8	TQA-461	House, 624 Dominion Rd	624 Dominion Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1973
7	TQA-462	Queen Anne's County Water Treatment Building	3232 Main St	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Public Utility	Between 1982-1992
8	TQA-463	Grasonville Seventh Day Adventist Church	205 Medical Center Rd	Queenstown	Queen Anne's	Religious	1966
4	TQA-464	Agricultural Property, 431 Walker Rd	431 Walker Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Agricultural	1973
6	TQA-465	Island Alliance Church	510 Thompson Creek Rd	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Religious	1986
8	TQA-466	House, 351 Wilson Rd	351 Wilson Rd	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1974
7	TQA-467	Commercial Property, 1702 Main St	3630 Main St	Grasonville	Queen Anne's	Commercial	1955
5	TQA-468	House, 136 Wisteria Ln	136 Wisteria Ln	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1981
5	TQA-469	House, 140 Wisteria Ln	140 Wisteria Ln	Stevensville	Queen Anne's	Residential - Single Family	1981
7	TQA-470	Tolson/Bryan Cemetery	Piney Creek Service Road	Chester	Queen Anne's	Cemetery	ca. 1858

Archaeological Study Area

Phase I Survey Recommended

Phase I Sampling Recommended

Parcels



1" = 1,500 Feet

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 US Feet

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FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

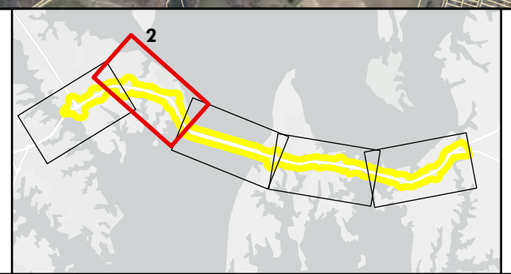
Phase I Archaeological Recommendations Map

Archaeological Study Area

Phase I Survey Recommended

Phase I Sampling Recommended

Parcels



1" = 1,500 Feet

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 US Feet

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Phase I Archaeological Recommendations Map

Chesapeake Bay

BLUE STAR MEMORIAL HWY

WILLIAM PRESTON LANE JR. MEMORIAL BAY BRIDGE

50 301

50 301

BATEAU DR

BUSINESS PKWY

MARYLAND 8

50 301

PIER ONE RD

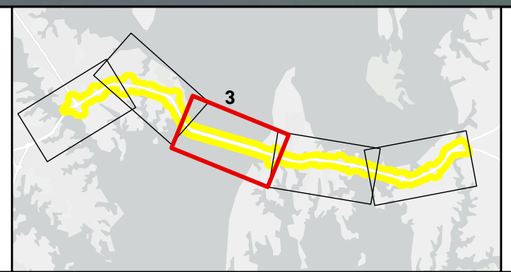
THOMPSO

ROMANCOKE RD

Broad Creek

Chesapeake Bay

- Archaeological Study Area
- Phase I Survey Recommended
- Phase I Sampling Recommended
- Parcels



1" = 1,500 Feet

0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 US Feet

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Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

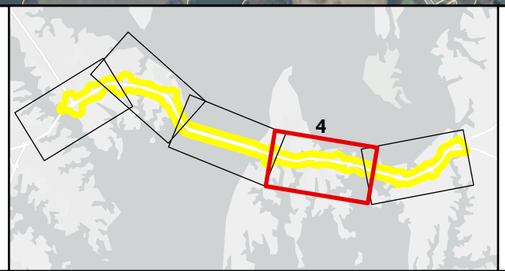
Phase I Archaeological Recommendations Map

Archaeological Study Area

Phase I Survey Recommended

Phase I Sampling Recommended

Parcels



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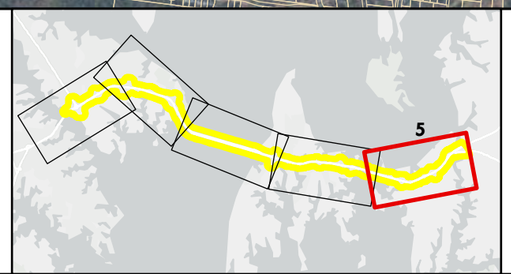
MDTA

Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Phase I Archaeological Recommendations Map

Chester River
Queenstown Creek
Muddy Creek
LONG POINT RD
Jackson Creek
BLACK BEARD RD
Winchester Creek
NESBIT RD
CHESTER RIVER BEACH RD
BLUE STAR MEMORIAL HWY
OCEAN GTWY
MAIN ST
OYSTER COVE DR
WINCHESTER CREEK RD
VFW AVE
STATION LN
EVANS AVE
HESS RD
BENNETT POINT RD
Wye River
Marshy Creek
18
50
301
656

- Archaeological Study Area
- Phase I Survey Recommended
- Phase I Sampling Recommended
- Parcels



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0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 US Feet

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Chesapeake BAY CROSSING STUDY
TIER 2 NEPA

Phase I Archaeological Recommendations Map