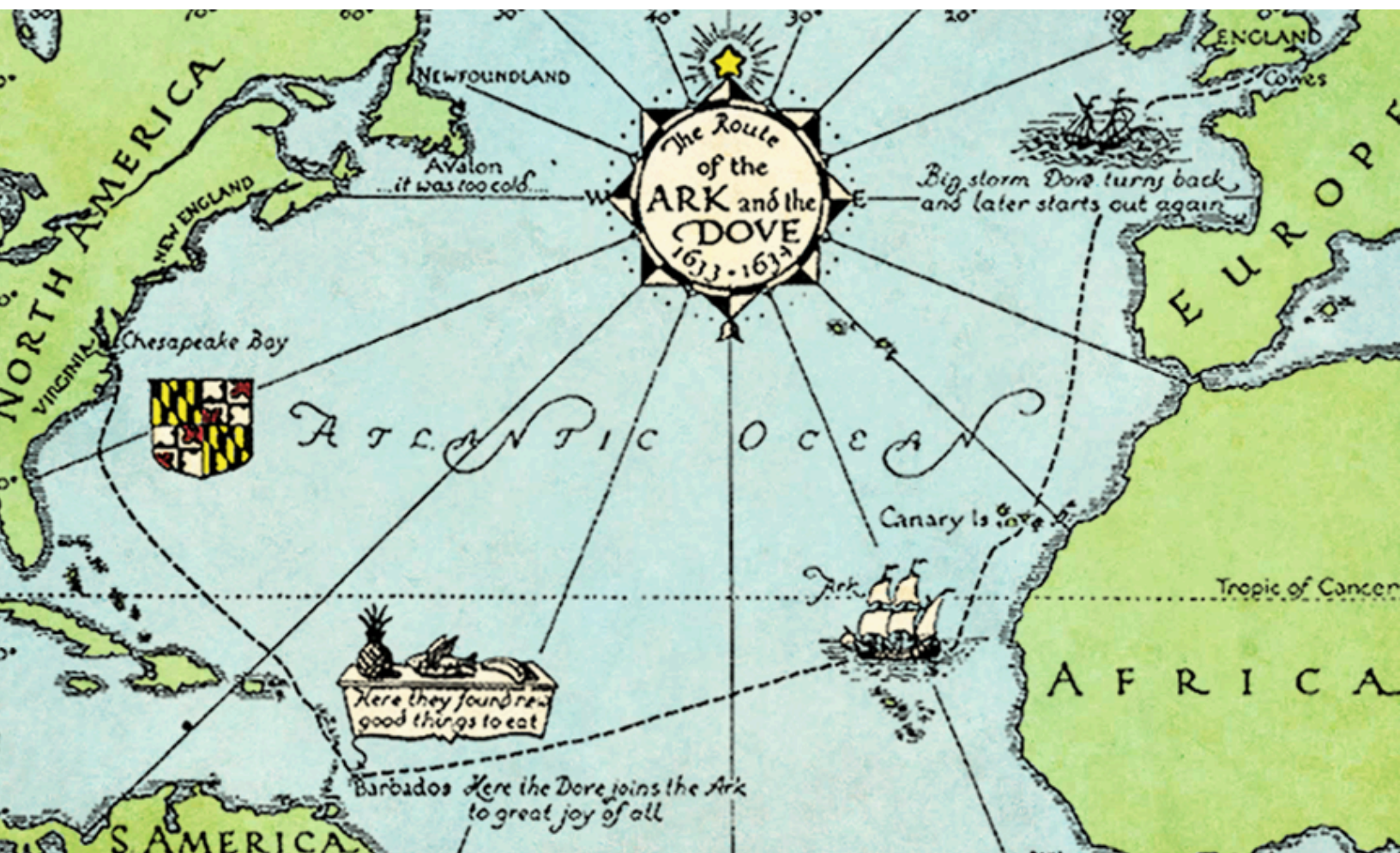


HISTORIC ST. MARY'S CITY

Students Guide to HISTORIC ST. MARY'S CITY



PHYSICAL ADDRESS

Visitor Center
18751 Hogaboom Lane
St. Mary's City, MD 20686

CONTACT INFORMATION

Peter Friesen, Director of Education
Phone: 301-994-4375
Email: peter.friesen@maryland.gov

Where is St. Mary's City?

St. Mary's City is located in St. Mary's County, on the western shore of Maryland. It is near the southern tip of a peninsula formed by the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay. St. Mary's City is on the St. Mary's River, which flows into the Potomac River.

Why is St. Mary's City important?

St. Mary's City was the first capital of Maryland. English colonists founded St. Mary's City in 1634. The Yacocomico Indians allowed the English to use their land and houses to start a new colony. This small settlement was the capital of the province of Maryland until 1695, when the capital moved to Annapolis.

Today, Historic St. Mary's City is a museum of history and archaeology. Historians and archaeologists work hard to find out about life in Maryland in the 1600s. Some of the buildings that once stood in St. Mary's City have been reconstructed so that visitors can experience what life was like when Maryland began.

Who were the Yacocomico?

For many years before the colonists arrived, the Yacocomico people lived where St. Mary's City is today. The Yacocomico were similar to other Woodland Indians. They used natural resources from the surrounding woodland environment in order to survive.

The Yacocomico lived in witchotts, or longhouses. Witchotts were made of saplings bent into arches and covered with mats made of marsh grass. The Yacocomico used the witchotts as shelters for sleeping and for storing things like food, baskets, and pottery. Most of their daily activities were done outside.

Yacocomico women and men worked hard to provide for the group. Yacocomico women planted and tended crops. Corn, beans, and squash were often planted together because they help each other grow.

The corn stalk provides a place for the beans to climb, and the large leaves of the squash plant keep the soil protected and moist. The women also collected marsh grass for making the witchotts, tanned deer hides for clothes, gathered and prepared food, and took care of the children.

Yacocomico men hunted animals such as deer. They fished, defended the tribe against enemies, and made tools out of bone, stone, and wood. The men also made very important canoes. The Yacocomico often traveled in canoes to trade with other people.

Canoes were made by carefully burning a log until the wood turned soft, and then scraping out a portion in the middle of the log. The scraped-out portion was where people would sit when the canoe was finished.

The Yacocomico children also had work to do. By helping adults, they learned skills they would need when they grew up. Even children's games helped them practice and learn adult skills.

What was the voyage from England to Maryland like in 1634?

About 140 people came to Maryland on the first voyage from England. Led by Leonard Calvert, they boarded two ships, *Ark* and *Dove*, in November of 1633. The *Ark* carried colonists, while the *Dove* carried a small crew and supplies needed for the colony. The voyage was not an easy one. The two ships were separated early in the journey, but they later reunited.

The trip across the Atlantic took about four months, past islands off the coast of Africa and in the Caribbean Sea. In March of 1634, the colonists landed at St. Clement's Island in the Potomac River. On March 25, they offered a mass of thanksgiving on the island. Today, this day is celebrated throughout the state as “Maryland Day.”

Who were the Calverts?

George Calvert (c. 1578/79–1632)

George Calvert was born in England. In 1625 he decided to become a Catholic. People who were Catholic in England at this time were not allowed to vote, worship their religion in public, or hold public office. Although he became a Catholic, George was well liked by the king, James I. King James gave George Calvert the title of Lord Baltimore.

After King James I died, his son, Charles I, became the new king of England. In 1632,



Portrait of George Calvert, 1954,

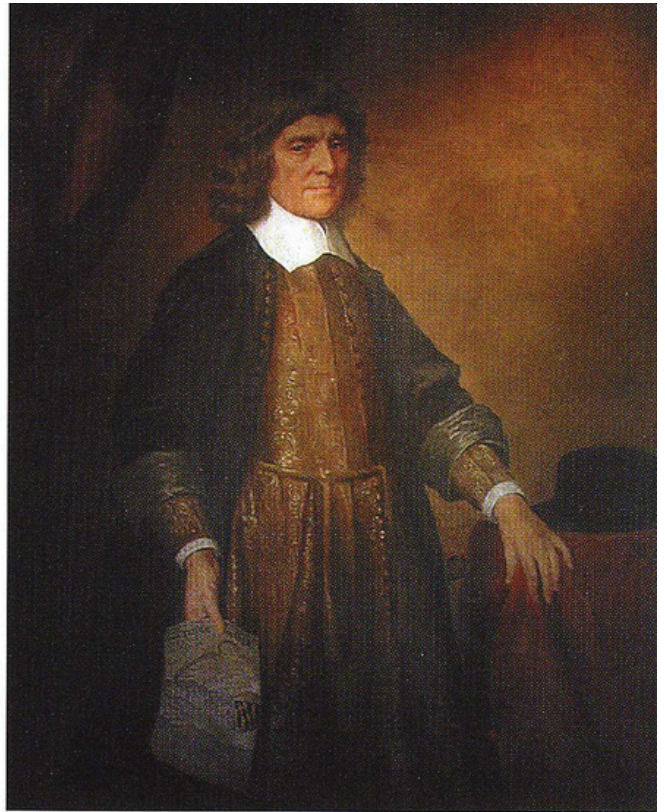
King Charles I gave George permission to begin a colony in the New World. George Calvert knew his colony would not have to follow the rules that Catholics had to follow in England. George would be allowed to become the Lord Proprietor of his new colony. This meant he would own all of the land, be able to make laws (as long as the colonists agreed with them), and raise money for the militia.

Unfortunately, George died before the colony was officially his. Shortly after his death, his son, Cecilius Calvert, received a special document from the king saying that Cecilius could now become the Lord Proprietor and establish the colony. Cecilius also became the second Lord Baltimore.

Cecilius Calvert (1605–1675)

Cecilius Calvert was born in England. He was the second Lord Baltimore and first Lord Proprietor of Maryland. He named the colony Terra Mariae, or Maryland, in honor of the king's wife, Henrietta Maria.

Cecilius was Catholic. Many people at this time did not think that a Catholic should be allowed to establish a colony. Therefore, Cecilius Calvert had to stay in England and defend the colony. He never got a chance to travel to Maryland, but he sent his younger brother, Leonard Calvert, to Maryland to become its first governor.



Portrait of Cecil Calvert, 1934,

Leonard Calvert (1606–1647)

Leonard Calvert was born in England and traveled to the colony of Maryland aboard the *Ark*. He became the first governor of Maryland.

In 1634, after arriving in Maryland, Leonard met Henry Fleet, a fur trader who knew the Yaocomaco's language. Together, they sailed up what is now called the St. Mary's River. There, they met with the Yaocomaco. The tribe was moving north, and they allowed the colonists to establish their colony on the land beside the St. Mary's River.

Leonard Calvert built a large house where the government sometimes met. Leonard Calvert served as Maryland's governor until his death in 1647.

Who were some other notable colonists?

Margaret Brent

Mistress Margaret Brent, along with her sister and two brothers, came to Maryland from England in 1638.

Margaret Brent was a unique woman. In the 1600s, most women did not own land, nor did they have contact with the government. Margaret did both.

Maryland's first governor, Leonard Calvert, died in 1647. Before his death, however, he chose Margaret Brent to take care of his estate. This meant that she had to make sure all of Calvert's debts were paid. Some of the people Calvert owed money grew impatient. Margaret Brent became worried and asked Maryland's government for help. Maryland's Provincial Court named her Lord Baltimore's attorney.

Mistress Brent requested that she be given two votes in the Assembly. One vote was for herself as a landowner and the other vote was because she represented Lord Baltimore. The Assembly told her that she could not vote. She decided to sell Lord Baltimore's cattle to pay off Leonard Calvert's debts. However, Lord Baltimore became angry with Brent for selling them without asking him.

Soon after, Margaret Brent and her sister moved to Virginia. They established a plantation called "Peace." Margaret Brent died in 1671.



Mathias de Sousa

Mathias de Sousa was the first black Marylander. Of African and Portuguese descent, he was one of nine indentured servants brought to Maryland in 1634 by Jesuit missionaries on board the *Ark*. He finished his indenture in 1638 and he became a mariner and fur trader. In 1641, he commanded a trading voyage to the Susquehannocks. In 1642, he served in the legislative assembly of freemen. No record remains of de Sousa's activities after 1642, but his legacy of courage and success lives on.



Garret van Sweringen

Garret van Sweringen and his family emigrated from the Netherlands to the Dutch colony of New Amstel. In 1667, they relocated to St. Mary's City, and van Sweringen was named an Alderman. An alderman was someone who was elected to a council to represent the local community. Van Sweringen was a merchant and an innkeeper, who catered to the Upper House of the Maryland colonial legislature. He also built the first coffee shop in Maryland. Garret van Sweringen chose to remain in St. Mary's City, even when the capital was relocated to Annapolis in 1695, and he died around 1700.

Father Andrew White

Father Andrew White (1579–1656) arrived in Maryland aboard the *Ark* in 1634. He was a priest who hoped to convert people, including Native Americans, to the Catholic religion. Father Andrew White kept a journal during the voyage to Maryland and the first days of the colony. He described the stormy ocean voyage, the warm weather when the ships stopped in the Caribbean, and the plants and animals they found in Maryland. His journal is an example of a primary source, a historical record that gives us clues about the past. Primary sources have biases because they are written from a person's point of view.

What is the difference between indentured servants and people who are enslaved?

Indentured servants made up most of the labor force. Seventy to eighty-five percent of the immigrants to Maryland came as indentured servants. An indentured servant was a person who typically chose to enter into a contract in which their transportation to Maryland or other colonies was paid for by another person. The indentured servant repaid this debt by working for a set number of years. Indentures typically lasted for five to seven years. Once free, these former indentured servants worked to become landowners and had servants themselves.

Slavery was another form of labor that existed in Maryland in the 1600s. Slavery was a form of labor that, unlike an indenture, was forced on an individual. Within the first ten years of the colony, enslaved Africans were being imported for labor. At first, the number of enslaved Africans remained low because it was cheaper to have an indentured servant imported to the colony. However, enslaved labor started to become more common. In 1664, a law passed stating that Africans or people of African descent were enslaved for life and their descendants would also be enslaved. Laws passed in the 1660s and 1670s further dehumanized the enslaved population, and by the mid-1700s almost all bound laborers in St. Mary's County were enslaved. This remained true until the American Civil War brought an end to American slavery.

Did children travel on the *Ark* to Maryland?

We know of only one child on the *Ark*, William Browne, who was about nine or ten years old when he arrived in Maryland in 1634. Browne was an indentured servant to a man named Thomas Cornwaleys. The average length of an indenture in Maryland in the 1600s was four years. However, a person under the age of 16 usually had to serve as an indentured servant until the age of 21. It is not known what became of Browne after his indenture ended.



Why did people leave England to come to Maryland?

The New World offered many opportunities for colonists. In England in the 1600s, if you were born poor, you would probably be poor all of your life. But in Maryland, almost anyone who worked hard could own land and make a profit. The crop that provided this opportunity was tobacco.

In the 1600s, tobacco was very popular in Europe. Tobacco only grew well in the New World, so it was grown in places like Maryland and then shipped to Europe. In return, ships would bring items the colonists could not get in Maryland such as metal tools, pottery, cloth, and spices. Since tobacco was so popular, people in England were willing to pay lots of money for it. This meant that someone growing tobacco could become quite wealthy.



Many people wanted the opportunity to make a profit in Maryland. However, not everyone could afford to come. To help pay for the voyage, they became indentured servants. Indentured servants had their passage paid by someone in Maryland. In return, the indentured servant worked for that person, usually for about four years.

After their indenture was over, servants were given three barrels of corn, an axe, two hoes, a new set of clothes, the rights to fifty acres of land, and freedom! This was enough to get them started in their new life as a free man or woman. If they worked hard, they might be able to have a plantation of their own someday.

Another opportunity in the Maryland colony was the chance to practice one's religion. Most of the people who came to Maryland were Protestant, but some were Catholic. Catholic people in England in the 1600s were not allowed to worship in public, hold public office, or vote. In Maryland, all Christians who believed in the trinity, including Catholics, were allowed to practice their religion freely.