



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP22

Site Name: State House

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

18th-20th century state house, state capital building

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.9761

Longitude -76.4833

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

Topography

- Floodplain
- Hilltop/bluff
- Interior flat
- Upland flat
- Ridgetop
- Terrace
- Low terrace
- High terrace
- Rockshelter/cave
- Hillslope
- Unknown
- Other

Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Spa Creek

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

- Multi-component
- Village
- Hamlet
- Base camp
- Rockshelter/cave
- Earthen mound
- Cairn
- Burial area
- Misc. ceremonial
- Rock art
- Shell midden
- STU/lithic scatter
- Quarry/extraction
- Fish weir
- Production area
- Unknown
- Other context

Historic

Urban/Rural? Urban

Domestic

- Homestead
- Farmstead
- Mansion
- Plantation
- Row/townhome
- Cellar
- Privy

Industrial

- Mining-related
- Quarry-related
- Mill
- Black/metalsmith
- Furnace/forge
- Other

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

- Canal-related
- Road/railroad
- Wharf/landing
- Maritime-related
- Bridge
- Ford

Educational

Commercial

- Trading post
- Store
- Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

state house, state circle grounds

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP22

Site Name: State House

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

18th-20th century state house, state capital building

Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types		Koens-Crispin	
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/> 11
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/> 27	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/> 24	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/> 91	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/> 61			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/> 7

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Lithic Material

Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
		European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

19th and 20th century road beds

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 383	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1423	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 2762	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> 467
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 29
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/> 33	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	gas pipe trench	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>				

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 2: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 3: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 4: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 5: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 6: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 7: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP22

Site Name: State House

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

18th-20th century state house, state capital building

Unknown

External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at University of Maryland - College Park

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The State House site (18AP22 or 18AN428) consists of the archeological deposits associated with the 18th Century Maryland State House and its surrounding grounds in Annapolis, Maryland. The official boundary for the site is set at the middle of the brick pavement of State Circle, the circular road that surrounds the capitol building itself. The landscape of the site is heavily developed as an urban area. Most of the site is manicured yard, with garden plantings, brick-paved paths, and the footprint of the State House itself and outbuildings making up the rest of 18AP22. Soils at the site are Collington and Wist sandy loams as well as some human transported soils.

The extant Maryland State House is the third capitol building to stand in this location in Annapolis. The first Maryland State House was built sometime shortly after 1694, when the capital of Maryland was moved from St. Mary's City to "Anne Arundel's Towne" on the Severn River, soon to be renamed "Annapolis". This first building served as the seat of the Anne Arundel County government and the office of the Annapolis town clerk, in addition to serving as the capital of Maryland. The location of the building and the layout of the State Circle and streets radiating out from it, was designed by Francis Nicholson, the 2nd Royal Governor of Maryland. He is believed to have been heavily influenced by baroque design, which emphasized important civil and religious buildings by placing them in prominent locations (such as at the top of a hill) and surrounding them with public squares or circles and all other streets radiating out from them.

The first State House burned down in 1704 and a new structure was built just a few years later in 1709. By 1769, this structure was inadequate to the task of serving as the capital of the colony's growing government. The General Assembly records of the time describe the building as dilapidated and essentially beyond repair. The building was torn down and construction ensued on a new State House (the present one) in 1772. Joseph H. Anderson served as the architect, while a Mr. Wallace managed the construction. It was completed and finally occupied in 1779. Renovations were made to the roof, cupola, and dome in the last decades of the 18th century.

The new State House not only served as the capital of Maryland, but also served as the capital of the new United States government. The Continental Congress met in the Old Senate Chamber from November 1783 – August 1784. On December 23, 1783, at the conclusion of America's War for Independence, George Washington resigned his military commission in the Old Senate Chamber of the Maryland State House.

Additional renovations would be made to the State House in the 19th Century, most notably, two additions were built (one in 1858 and one in 1886) and changes were made to the façade to give the building a look more in keeping with the architectural styles of the period. The original building was built in the Georgian/Federal style typical of the late 18th century. The changes made in the mid-late 19th century gave the building a more Victorian appearance. The quality of the work, however, was very poor and by the turn of the 20th century, the State House and its annex were in disrepair and too small for the growing number of State government offices. The old annexes were demolished and construction of a new Neo-Georgian style annex was begun in 1902. In addition, the original building was repaired and its original colonial appearance was largely restored by act of the Maryland legislature in 1904.

The first documented archeological work to occur within the State Circle site (18AP22) occurred in the winter of 1989-1990. Archaeology in Annapolis, a cooperative program between the University of Maryland, College Park and the Historic Annapolis Foundation, conducted the excavations in order to satisfy the conditions for compliance set forth in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83b, sections 5-617 and 5-618, prior to the undergrounding of electrical wires by the City of Annapolis. Funding for the State Circle Archaeological Project was provided by a matching grant from the Maryland State Department of General Services and the City of Annapolis.

Four 91 X 152 cm (3 X 5 ft) test units were excavated on this site. All of the units were located on the inner perimeter of State Circle (i.e. no units were excavated within the grounds of the State House itself). The brick paving covering the surface of all excavated units was removed using a jackhammer, and then any underlying concrete was removed by the same means or with sledge hammers. Following this, units were excavated by shovel skimming and troweling in natural stratigraphic levels: allowing for precise definition of chronological sequences and feature identification. However, if a stratigraphic level was greater than 15 cm (6 in) in depth, the layer was excavated in arbitrary levels. Soil removed during hand excavation was screened through hardware cloth with the exception of substantial fill levels primarily of 20th century origin. These were sampled, with approximately 33% of fill being screened. Excavated units were backfilled in several 15 cm levels which were each tamped by a mechanical tamper before additional fill was added. Features and profiles exposed during excavation were mapped in place. Both soil samples and flotation samples were taken from all intact cultural layers, but no report of their analysis is available at MHT.

Unit A was opened up on the south side of State Circle in order to look for the remains of the foundations of King Williams School. The original location of King William's School was allegedly in this area. King William's School was the Maryland colony's "free" grammar school founded in 1696. Unit A was located directly in the road bed and was excavated to a depth of 91 cm at which point subsoil had been reached. A core sample was taken at the base of the unit to ensure that subsoil had indeed been reached.

No evidence of the foundations of King William's School were located during the excavation of Unit A. Evidence of all earlier surfaces and/or edges of State Circle have been erased from this area of the site. The eradication of earlier deposits at this location may be due to disturbance associated with either the construction of the 1886 annex to the State House, the razing of that annex in 1902, or the construction of the extant annex between 1902 and 1906. The sterile fill present within this unit may be associated with these activities or it may have been deposited at the same time as the aggregate brick paving layer installed between 1902 and 1904.

Unit B was placed inside the perimeter of the southeast edge of State Circle in order to look for earlier edges and levels of State Circle. The location of this unit parallel to the State Circle curb at the top of Francis Street was important to understanding the relation of the radial street to the State House. It was excavated to a depth of roughly 1.39 m. Four features were encountered during the excavation of this unit.

Construction of the present road surface between 1902 and 1904 resulted in the deposition of three levels: the brick paving, and sand bed, and a concrete bed. Feature 1 was situated in the eastern half of the unit and was a concrete patch in the road bed, possibly associated with a gas line installation. The next stratigraphic level appeared to be associated with the Belgian Block road surrounding State Circle between 1882 and 1902. Small pieces of granite were found throughout the level. The paving for this road surface was completely removed when the present brick road was laid. The next level was interpreted to be the road bed in use on State Circle between 1858 and 1882. A portion of this layer, and the entirety of the next two successive levels consisted of rubble fill



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP22

Site Name: State House

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

18th-20th century state house, state capital building

Unknown

deposited between 1858 and 1882. This bottoms out on a layer of clay sand, interpreted as subsoil. Levels that predated 1858 may have been graded away at that time during the construction of new roads. Other features identified in the unit were a root or rodent run (Feature 2), a 19th century utility trench (Feature 4), and fill associated with that trench (Feature 3).

Unit C was placed on the inner perimeter of the north portion of State Circle. The unit was opened in order to look for possible earlier edges of the inner perimeter of the circle and to recover information about earlier levels of the circle. The unit was located in the State Circle road bed, next to the curb. The unit was excavated to a depth of approximately 71.3 cm (2.34 ft). No profiles were drawn for this unit as they would have consisted only of 20th century concrete. The upper top layer of the unit was the 20th century brick street. The brick was concreted together and was set on a layer of concrete (the second layer) which served as the road bed. Approximately 61 cm (2 ft) of steel-reinforced concrete was removed from the unit before it was terminated.

Unit D was located on the inner perimeter of the circle, across the street from 58 State Circle, the Governor Calvert Inn. The unit was placed to recovered data concerning earlier layers of State Circle and to look for remains of earlier edges of State Circle. Originally this trench was planned to be mechanically excavated. However, the heavy pedestrian and vehicular traffic around State Circle prevented the use of heavy mechanical equipment in the area. Instead another 91 X 152 cm hand-dug unit was placed within this area. The trench was located in the road bed of State Circle. In this case, the fill within the unit was removed by level, but was not screened, it was grab-sampled only. Very few artifacts were apparent during excavation or in the backfill. However, useful TPQs were able to be determined. The unit was excavated to a depth of roughly 64 cm (2.1 ft).

Construction of the present road bed around State Circle between 1902 and 1904 resulted in the deposition of the brick paving level, a sand bed level, and the concrete road bed itself. The next stratigraphic layer is fill associated with the Belgian block road in use around State Circle between 1882 and 1902 (and which was removed between 1902 and 1904). The next level was interpreted as a possible late 19th century road bed laid on a bed of rubble. The rubble fill beneath it were deposited sometime between 1882 when the Belgian block road surface was laid and 1858 when gas lines were laid around State Circle for gas lighting in the State House. It is possible that the circle was graded sometime between 1858 and 1882 and a rubble fill layer was deposited prior to the construction of a road surface as layers earlier than ca. 1850 do not seem to exist. Below the rubble fill, soils were sterile, with the exception of a tree root or rodent burrow that intruded into the subsoil.

The artifact catalog provided in the full site report for the State Circle project is coded. Unfortunately, a legend is not provided. Twenty-nine miscellaneous objects were retained from the excavations.

The excavations at 18AP22 provided limited data on the evolution of the road system surrounding the State House. Some units provided very little data, while others provided information that supplements the archival record of renovations/upgrades to the area. Due to the historical significance of the site, additional work should be carried out as renovation work occurs at State Circle.

During the spring and summer of 2008, the Lost Towns Project of Anne Arundel County, in cooperation with the Anne Arundel County Trust for Preservation (ACT), conducted archaeological excavations at the Old Treasury Building and its immediate environs on State Circle (18AP22) in Annapolis, Maryland. Archaeological investigations were initiated prior to the restoration of the Old Treasury Building, which was part of a larger restoration of the State House and grounds. As part of a comprehensive architectural evaluation and stabilization of the Treasury Building, the John Greenwalt Lee Company contracted the archaeological arm of the non-profit Anne Arundel County Trust for Preservation, Inc. (the Lost Towns Project), to conduct the archaeological investigations and ultimately, to mitigate subsurface disturbance associated with this project.

These goals included documenting construction, alterations and repair episodes of the Treasury Building, and documenting the historic landscape and elevations of the ground surface surrounding the building. These goals were met through historical research, archaeological fieldwork, and analysis.

Documentary research consisted of a survey of primary and secondary documents. Archaeological field investigations included a Shovel Test Pit (STP) survey and excavation of nine 5-ft. x 5-ft. excavation units. Analyses efforts sought to determine the chronology and function of architectural and landscape components.

The project was undertaken in several phases to better coordinate with and inform the ongoing architectural investigations directed by John Lee. In the initial proposal, four 5-ft. x 5-ft. units were excavated on four sides of the Treasury Building in order to learn about the construction sequence of the Treasury Building, its subsequent additions and alterations, and to determine the original ground surface around the building. These excavations were conducted in April and May of 2008. Based on the highly disturbed nature of several of these initial units, the investigation was extended to include six judgmentally-placed Shovel Test Pits (STPs) around the Treasury Building, as well as one additional 5-ft. x 5-ft. unit. These were excavated to determine whether remnants of the historic landscape around the Treasury Building survived, and to further explore an architectural feature uncovered in the earlier excavations. These were completed in July and August of 2008. These efforts brought to light additional questions, and at the request of the architectural historians, investigations were extended to include four additional units, three of which were focused on the Treasury Building porch and its immediate environs, with a final unit placed near the edge of State Circle to further investigate the landscape. These units were excavated in August and September of 2008.

The excavation of the Treasury Building at the State House revealed highly disturbed soils at virtually every location across the site. These disturbances date from the 18th century to the present, with evidence of the alterations and renovations to the Treasury Building itself from the historic period to the 20th century, massive earthmoving and filling campaigns, and underground utility work in the 19th and 20th centuries. The majority of the disturbed soils date from the 19th – 20th centuries. Based upon the findings in the course of the excavations, the original ground surface, circa 1737, has been completely destroyed by more recent activities. However, the excavations did recover important data about the Treasury Building and the surrounding landscape.

Unit 1 was located on the eastern façade of the building, adjacent to the building and a portion of the bulkhead entrance into the subterranean cellar. There was significant soil disturbance from the 19th and 20th centuries, mainly due to three drainage and utility pipes running linearly North-South through the unit, and the majority of the stratigraphy consisted of modern fill. There were 14 layers excavated. The excavation of the unit uncovered the base of the Treasury Building foundation, and evidence of several changes made to the bulkhead entrance since its construction.

Unit 2 was located along the south wall of the building at the southeastern intersection with the brick porch. The unit was placed in this location in order to examine any archaeological features related to the building of either the Treasury Building or the porch. The unit was excavated in four layers, and the stratigraphy mainly consisted of disturbed layers associated with drainage and utility pipes from the 19th and 20th centuries. The removal of Stratum 1 uncovered a grouping of various types of stones in the southwestern quadrant of the unit in Stratum 2. These stones may have been intentionally laid and could represent a stone apron, though no other laid stone depositions were found around the building. The deposition of these stones occurred sometime in the late 19th to 20th centuries, as Stratum 2, situated under the stones, had a TPQ date of 1866. Stratum 3 was a trench dug against the building for a 19th- or early 20th-century clay pipe that was capped with cement close to ground level and was clearly a drainage pipe for the Treasury Building gutters. Stratum 4 was not completely excavated due to its depth and wall instability. However, based upon artifact content, such as the presence of whiteware (1820-1900+), the layer dates to the 19th or 20th centuries. The excavation of this unit uncovered the base of the porch foundation.

Unit 3 was located on the west wall of the Treasury Building, adjacent to a window that was formerly a door opening. The unit uncovered half of a brick stoop and its brick foundation, and a pile of disarticulated stones located in front of the Treasury Building wall, north of the stoop. The unit was only mildly disturbed



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP22

Site Name: State House

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief

Description:

18th-20th century state house, state capital building

Unknown

by modern activity, and the majority of the 18 strata were evidence of historic filling episodes, including several layers of strictly architectural material. Based on the archaeological evidence, the stoop was built sometime in the late 18th or early 19th centuries.

Unit 4 was located on the north wall of the north wing of the Treasury Building. The soil in this unit was highly disturbed by 20th-century fill and utility pipes, including an asbestos-wrapped pipe, pieces of asbestos throughout the soil, and a steam pipe that was attached to the building in 1949. The unit consisted of three very disturbed strata, and excavation of the portions of the unit with obvious asbestos contamination was suspended, which limited the unit's size dramatically.

Unit 5 was located on the west elevation of the building, directly south of Unit 3. It was located here in order to excavate the second half of the brick stoop. This unit consisted of 11 strata, most of which dated to the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The brick stoop was completely exposed, and the foundation wall was also visible in the unit. Subsoil was found at a depth of approximately 2 ft. below ground surface. Half of a stepped posthole was located in the southwestern portion of the unit, which was excavated and extended 1.5 ft. into subsoil. No diagnostics were found in the posthole.

Unit 6 was located 30 ft. to the east of the southeastern corner of the Treasury Building, and 5 ft. east of STP 1. It was almost at the edge of State Circle. The unit was placed in this location to learn more about the cobbles discovered at the bottom of STP 1. This unit consisted of 5 strata, 4 of which were excavated and all dated to post-1820. Stratum 1 had a TPO date of 1939. At the base of the southwestern quadrant of the excavation unit, 3.7 ft. below ground surface, was a densely packed layer of dirt and oyster shell. The presence of a piece of transfer-print whiteware located directly on top of the oyster shell layer suggests that it was covered post-1820.

Unit 7 was placed on the south façade of the Treasury Building porch steps, and was flush with the western end of the porch. It was placed in this location in order to examine the foundation of the porch. This unit consisted of a sandy fill divided into two strata. The first stratum was disturbed by a metal utility pipe running east/west and a stoneware pipe running northwest/southeast in the southern portion of the unit, and Stratum 2 was sterile sand. The foundation for a step was uncovered on the north wall of the unit.

Unit 8 was located 10 ft. to the south of the Treasury Building porch, and was centered in the middle of where the cement sidewalk had been located until the renovation began in the summer of 2008. The unit consisted of several disturbed fills including a PVC pipe running east/west along the northern wall of the unit. The fills were excavated in two strata. Stratum 1 contained the majority of the fills, and Stratum 2 mainly consisted of a largely sterile sandy clay fill layer.

Unit 9 was located on the southern façade of the Treasury Building porch flush with the eastern end of the porch façade. It was placed to examine more of the foundation of the porch. In the unit's northeastern portion, a stone pile and a narrow brick foundation was uncovered. This foundation for a porch step mirrored Unit 7. The porch foundation base was not reached in this unit, and no diagnostic artifacts were recovered.

The excavation of units adjacent to the Treasury Building offered insight into the level of the historic ground surface dating to around 1737, when the construction of the Treasury Building was completed. Due to the heavy disturbance of the soil around the Treasury Building, the original ground surface around the building has not survived to the present day. However, evidence of the height of the original ground surface can be found on the building itself, and is based upon the four excavation units placed on the four façades of the Treasury Building. The lowest portion of the Treasury Building foundation is rough, unworked stone, the middle portion of the foundation is dressed stone, and above that is brick.

Overall, the historic ground surface was not far below the current ground surface at the time of excavation. Interestingly, the level of the ground surface in 2008 prior to the restoration of the Treasury Building was quite similar to the both the ground level in 1949 as well as the level of the ground surface depicted in a painting attributed to Charles Willson Peale that was published in the *Columbian Magazine* in 1789. It is likely that this painting served to inform landscaping efforts, particularly those of 1949, with regard to the level of the ground surface in relation to the Treasury Building. However, the current ground surface level is higher than the original circa 1737 original ground surface as determined by these archaeological investigations.

There is evidence of roads, paths, and walls on State Circle surrounding the Treasury Building, including an oyster shell path, cobbling, and brick that could be evidence of either a wall or paving bricks for a gutter or walkway.

The archaeological investigations of the Treasury Building and surrounding landscape recovered 4,840 artifacts. Due to major disturbance around the Treasury Building, almost all of the artifacts were found in a mixed context. While some of the domestic items may be debitage from worker's activities or other social events, the primary purpose of the site as a public building raises the question of why there is such a density of kitchen-related and domestic artifacts, such as ceramics and faunal materials. The possibility also exists that much of the late 19th-century landscape modifications required fill dirt be brought to the site from other places – which may account for the plethora of domestic materials. These issues aside, the variety of artifacts – particularly architectural and personal – may offer insight into the activities that occurred on State Circle over the centuries, in spite of the lack of context in which these artifacts were found.

A basic breakdown of the artifacts into generalized categories reveals that the highest percentage (30%) of artifacts were in the masonry category, which includes brick, mortar, plaster, daub and tiles. Glass (N=1423), which includes window glass, vessel glass, and personal items such as buttons and marbles, comprise 29% of the assemblage. Metal (N=638), which includes nails, hardware, coins, tableware, unidentified materials, and a button, makes up 13% of the artifact total. Faunal materials (N=467), which includes bones, teeth, scales, and shells, and buttons, comprises 10% of the assemblage. Ceramics (N=383), including tobacco pipes and personal items such as marbles and a wig curler), Lithics (N=368), including roofing and Other materials plastic, carbon rods, and slag) round out the remaining 18% of the assemblage.

The archaeological investigations of the Treasury Building at 18AP22 and the landscape immediately surrounding recovered data about the construction of the Treasury Building, additions and alterations of features on the building, the original (ca. 1737) ground surface, alterations to the landscape, and some potential landscape features such as roads, paths, and walls. The excavation of the Treasury Building recovered data pertaining more to the recent history of the Treasury Building and State Circle than to the construction of the building itself. All of the units and STPs had been heavily disturbed in the 19th-20th centuries by grading and underground utility work, and intact archaeological evidence of the 18th century was summarily destroyed by these activities. However, some information about the construction of the Treasury Building was gained from these investigations. The Treasury Building lacked a builder's trench, thus was most likely constructed from the inside out. The investigations also determined that intact evidence for a circa 1737 ground surface no longer survives. The investigations uncovered evidence of the oyster shell surface of the State Circle, cobbles, and brick that may have served as the 1818 brick wall for State Circle, or as gutters or walkways. Several alterations and additions to the building were discovered in the archaeological investigations. In spite of the heavily disturbed soils, the investigations recovered valuable information about the Treasury Building and the surrounding landscape, including the many changes and alterations that have occurred since the Treasury Building was constructed.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000132, 95006357, 18AP22