



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP83

Site Name: USNA, Governor's Mansion

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

18th-19th c. Governor's Mansion, Naval Academy Library & 17th-19th c. domestic artifact concentration

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.9798

Longitude -76.4949

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 6 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) Severn River

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 450 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

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

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



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types			
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<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"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	3	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	3	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	1	Porcelain	7	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	10	Pearlware	5			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

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

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

Dated features present at site

Numerous historic features containing diagnostic artifacts.

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	46	Tobacco related	20
Glass (all)	365	Activity item(s)	20
Architectural	219	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arms	6	Misc. kitchen	195
Clothing	6	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	1	Misc.	85
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

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



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

Site 18AP83, or the USNA Governor's Mansion Site, is the archeological remains associated with the 18th century Maryland Governor's Mansion, later used as the United State Naval Academy (USNA) Library on the modern campus for the Academy in Annapolis, Maryland. The site is situated in the vicinity of Fullam Court, Buchanan Road, and Southwest Arcade Road on the US Naval Academy campus in Annapolis. Most of the surrounding landscape is heavily developed either with extant Academy structures or managed landscaping. Soils at the site are Collington sandy loams and loamy sands.

Archival research reveals that Site 18AP83 is the location of the 18th and 19th century Maryland Governor's Mansion. The house that once stood on site is believed to have been built prior to 1750 by Edmund Jennings, then the Secretary of the province of Maryland. Jennings leased the property to Governor Horatio Sharpe from 1753 until 1769, when he sold it to Governor Robert Eden for £1,000. According to the land transfer records, the property included the mansion house, gardens, yards, a coach house, stables, and outhouses. Eden is known to have made several renovations to the property from 1769-1776. Later descriptions suggest that wing additions were added to "balance out" the structure, and a rear tower was also built. It is also possible that Eden re-oriented the mansion to "face" the street and town. Most mid-18th century Georgian mansions were oriented to face towards the water and at least one (the Calvert house) had its façade re-oriented in the 1770s to face the city center (i.e. the State House). Records from the late 18th century and early 19th century clearly indicate that the structure was oriented towards the street and city at that time.

The State of Maryland confiscated the property when Eden, a Loyalist, returned to England at the start of the Revolutionary War. After the war, the house became the official residence of the Governor of Maryland. During the years of the Revolution, the house appears to have been unoccupied and fell into disrepair. A 1781 map depicts the garden in a simple rectilinear pattern, which may have been as Eden left it. A 1782 report on the repairs needed to the house lists broken window panes, crumbled plaster, and "greatly decayed" front and back steps. The kitchen and scullery, and several outbuildings are also described as being in disrepair.

Whether the needed repairs on this list were made is questionable, since Governor Paca complained of the, "ruinous state of the house appropriated for his residence" in 1784. A committee was appointed to examine the condition of the house, and following their report, appropriations were made to employ workmen and make repairs to the house and garden. In 1787, the committee reported that the "government house is nearly complete", and urged that the house be completed, "so far as necessary to make it fit for the reception of his excellency the governor". In the years following the major renovations of the 1780s, the General Assembly was periodically approached for money for repairs and alterations to the house.

Between 1846 and 1862, the existing outbuildings were modified and connected to form wings based on detailed maps of the city that show changes made sometime between those years. An 1861 photograph of the Naval Academy gatehouse shows a portion of the yard to the north of the house. Just visible in the extreme left of this view, aligned with the east elevation of the mansion, is the end of what appears to be a small one-storey brick outbuilding with a hipped roof within a fenced yard.

In 1866, the Maryland State Board of Public Works sold the parcel to the federal government for \$25,000, to be added to the Naval Academy. At that time, the parcel was described as a 4 acre lot that included the mansion, additions and outbuildings, lying between the harbor, Hanover Street, Governor's Street, and Scott Street. About two years after the Academy's purchase, all of the outbuildings associated with the original structure were removed. The Academy made minor modifications to the main part of the mansion to convert it into a library building and Superintendent's offices, and added two back extensions in the 1870s-1880s. The property to the south, on the other side of Hanover Street, was acquired by the Naval Academy in 1891. The Governor's pond was filled in by 1879 to enable development of the lot. The Governor's Mansion building was demolished in 1902.

Although numerous archeological investigations have been conducted within the main campus of the Naval Academy, Site 18AP83 was not identified until 1997. However, some work was conducted on the site prior to that time. In 1993, a survey was carried out across the Naval Academy campus to provide the Navy with information about what types of cultural resources exist on Department of Defense (DOD) property. The Department of Defense (obviously publically funded) stipulated that inventories of such resources be undertaken on all DOD properties.

Field investigations in 1993 entailed the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs), small "slot trenches", and 61 X 61 cm (2 X 2 ft) units, as well as trenches of varying size. In the vicinity of 18AP83, this work entailed the excavation of a trench that was 2.44 m (8 ft) long by 30.5 cm (1 ft) wide. The specific location for the trench (near Fullam Court) was chosen by overlaying AutoCAD renderings of historical maps atop modern AutoCAD maps of the modern USNA campus of the same resolution in order to locate the approximate area of the former Governor's Mansion. The trench was dug stratigraphically using shovels and trowels and all soils were screened through hardware cloth.

The upper portions of the trench produced no intact stratigraphy or artifacts. However, beginning at approximately 61 cm (2 ft) below the ground surface, a series of granite blocks was exposed along with some brick with mortar attached and lots of brick and mortar fragments. Ultimately, the trench revealed a foundation of rectangular mortared granite blocks. No stones were removed from this assemblage because they were considered to be intact. Artifacts recovered from the last two levels excavated from this trench contained 1 sherd of creamware, 1 sherd of tin-glazed earthenware, olive green bottle glass (including the base of a bottle), brick and mortar fragments, a few small fragments of granite, and sandstone fragments with mortar attached. The features and artifacts excavated from the trench were interpreted to be the mixed remains of an original portion of the mansion and later additions to the structure. A distinct site was not identified based on these findings, but additional work was recommended in the vicinity of Fullam Court if development of the area were to occur.

In 1998, a combined Phase I-III research project was undertaken at Site 18AP83. This work was related to the replacement of a chilled water line on the USNA campus. These investigations were designed to comply with the Statement of Architectural-Engineering Services for the project, as well as Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and with applicable Federal and US Navy regulations.

Phase I testing within the chilled water line installation corridor consisted of the mechanical excavation of 14 backhoe test trenches of varying sizes. Mechanical trenches, rather than hand-excavated units, were employed due to the anticipated depth of fill deposits across much of the project area (projected based on soil boring data). The mechanized trenches were excavated according to natural or cultural levels, with an archeological monitor guiding the excavations. The soils were examined for evidence of material culture, and the side walls of the trenches were cleaned manually and examined for features.



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Unknown

At least one wall of each trench and all features were photographed and drawn to scale.

Two of the trenches (Trenches 3 and 5) contained historic resources apparently related to the 18th century domestic occupation of the Governor's Mansion. Based on the results of these investigations, no further work was recommended for the majority of the area that would be impacted by the chilled water lines. However, further investigations, in the form of Phase II evaluation, were recommended for the cultural resources identified in Trench 5 where an intact historic surface with several features was encountered, including a crushed shell deposit, brick paving, a brick wall, and a brick-lined pit. The features appeared to represent landscape features and an outbuilding or wing associated with the side yard of the Governor's Mansion.

The Phase II evaluation involved the excavation of three small test units and the mechanical excavation of one additional backhoe trench (Trench 16). The backhoe trench was excavated as described above. The test units were excavated by cultural strata, and soils were screened through hardware mesh. Diagnostic artifacts were retained and a sample of non-diagnostic material, such as brick and shell, was retained.

Trench 16 was excavated adjacent to and east of Trench 5 in an attempt to determine the extent of the intact surfaces exposed in Trench 5. Excavation of this 9.14 m (30 ft) long trench exposed a second brick wall (two courses wide) oriented north/south 5.49 m (18 ft) east of the brick wall in Trench 5. The two brick walls appeared to represent a wing of or an outbuilding associated with the Governor's Mansion. To the east of the brick-lined pit and between the two brick walls, a circular deposit of bricks and a deposit of stained, sandy soils were found. In the rest of the trench east of the brick wall, fill deposits were present to a depth of 129.5 cm (51 inches) below surface. Below the fill deposits, several compacted former surfaces were present to a depth of 193 cm (76 in) below surface, at which depth the natural subsoil was encountered. These old surface layers gradually thinned out towards the east, until they ended 1.52 m (5 ft) from the end of the trench, where the fill deposits were present directly over subsoil.

Test Unit 1 was a 61 cm (2 ft) X 152 cm (5 ft) unit placed to test the shell and brick surfaces exposed in the western portion of Trench 5. The crushed shell deposit was situated in the western 1.83 m (6 ft) of the trench, and extended west past the end of the trench. Excavation of Test Unit 1 revealed that the shell deposit was 5.1 cm (2 in) thick, and contained a low density of domestic and architectural debris, including bottle glass, oyster shell, bone, ceramic sherds, nails, and brick fragments. The diagnostic material recovered from the shell deposit indicated a date of late 18th to early 19th century.

A thin buried A horizon of dark brown clay loam was present below the shell deposit. The A horizon graded into the natural subsoil soon thereafter. The brick surface, constructed of handmade, irregularly-shaped bricks laid on their sides, was directly above the same buried A horizon found under the shell deposit, indicating that the two walkway or paving features probably were contemporaneous. Artifacts recovered from the buried A horizon (37 objects total) included window glass, unidentified nails, bone, oyster shell, redware, early earthenware (1620-1800), early stoneware (1720-1775), non-machine made bottle glass, and a copper alloy buckle. The assemblage is characteristic of an 18th century domestic occupation, and indicated that the buried A horizon was intact. The low density of artifacts in the A horizon suggests, as would be expected at an upper class, high-profile estate, that refuse was disposed of in discrete pits rather than thrown out into the workyard area to form a primary sheet midden.

Test Units 2 and 3 were each 61 X 61 cm (2 X 2 ft) units excavated to investigate the structure represented by the two brick walls. Test Unit 2 was placed to the west of that portion of the feature exposed in Trench 5 while Test Unit 3 was placed to the east. The former tested the exterior of the structure, while the latter tested the interior. These units revealed that the feature was composed of a 3 course-wide brick wall above a stone foundation about 61 cm in width. The remnant brick wall consisted of two courses of brick with white, cement-like mortar on the west side and yellow sand mortar on the east side, all above two courses of brick with grayish white shell mortar. The stone foundation was at least 3 courses deep, with the same shell-tempered mortar as the lower courses of the brick wall.

Test Unit 3 encountered two compact, dark grayish brown surfaces and a thicker, dark yellowish brown surface above the buried A horizon. These surfaces represented floors within the structure. In Test Unit 2, outside the structure, a typical builder's trench was present on the west side of the wall, extending from the original ground surface to below the stone foundation. Inside the structure, a smaller builder's trench was present on the east side of the wall. The builder's trench had been dug through the surfaces and the upper portion of the buried A horizon, down to the depth of the top of the stone foundation. The location of this trench suggested that the brick wall was a later addition to the original stone foundation. The builders would have dug through the floor surfaces, representing earlier use of the building, to construct and/or modify the brick wall. The different types of mortar present on the brick portion of the wall suggest at least one rebuilding or repair episode, and probably more.

Artifacts recovered from the exterior builder's trench in Test Unit 2 included 1 handwrought nail (1600-1815), 1 cut nail (1815-1890), an oyster shell, and 3 shards of non-machine made bottle glass. The presence of a cut nail suggests a post-1815 date for construction of the building. The buried A horizon yielded 3 cut/wrought nails, 2 bones, and 1 oyster shell. In Test Unit 3, the compact floor surfaces yielded 2 cut/wrought nails, 4 unidentified nails, 4 bones, 4 oyster shells, and a pipe stem. The absence of diagnostic material made it difficult to date the period of occupation/use of these surfaces. An analysis of the historic context and the materials present suggested that the period of significance for the site encompassed the domestic occupation of the Governor's Mansion (1753-1866). Based on these findings, Phase III data recovery was then undertaken.

Phase III investigations at Site 18AP83 consisted of additional backhoe trenching in two areas: a grassy area in front of Dahlgren Hall, and along Southwest Arcade Road. Trench 17 was placed west of and adjacent to Trench 5, running east/west along Southwest Arcade Road. Trench 18 abutted the westernmost end of Trench 17, but at 90° and oriented north/south in front of Dahlgren Hall until it terminated at the north end of Trench 3. Trench 19 was also oriented north/south, in-line with Trench 3, but separated from it by a modern brick walkway.

A number of structural features and occupation surfaces were identified in the additional trenches. The trench walls and floor were profiled and photographed and exposed features were photographed and drawn to scale. Seven test units of varying sizes were then excavated to investigate intact surfaces, and 3 discrete pit features, as well as several post features.

In Trench 3, Phase I investigations had located a brick wall that represented the façade of the Governor's Mansion. Trenches 18 and 19 were used to extend the exposed area of the feature and attempt to locate the corners of the structure. Two units were excavated to investigate the brick wall features in Trenches 3 and 18. In addition to some construction details of the brick wall, a brick cellar floor was exposed, along with a series of thin, compact, artifact-bearing strata underlying the brick floor. The presence of these deposits indicated that the original cellar floor was dirt, allowing the accumulation of domestic debris. The artifacts recovered from the strata underneath the brick floor all had manufacture dates of prior to 1815. The earliest artifact (a North Devon Sgraffito sherd) had a manufacture date of 1650-1710. This evidence suggests the brick floor was constructed in the late 18th century, perhaps as part of the renovation following Governor Eden's acquisition of the property, or the renovations made following the American Revolution by the General Assembly.



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The test units produced 80 architectural artifacts (9 pieces of window glass, 12 wrought nails, 59 unidentified nails), 3 clothing-related items (straight pins), 147 kitchen-related artifacts (1 North Devon Sgraffito sherd, 1 other coarse earthenware sherd, a tin-enameled earthenware sherd, 1 porcelain sherd, 6 redware sherds, 21 pieces of blown-in-mold glass, 2 pontil glass pieces, 3 pieces of non-machine made glass, 65 animal bone fragments, and 46 pieces of oyster shell), 19 tobacco pipe fragments, 4 arms objects (3 gun flints and a projectile), and 17 miscellaneous objects (unidentified metal).

Trench 19 was excavated in an attempt to find the southwest corner of the mansion foundation. Instead, a different wall was encountered. Unlike the hand-made brick wall exposed in Trenches 3 and 18, the wall exposed in Trench 19 was made of machine-made brick and with a slightly different (more westerly) alignment. It was thought to be the remnant of a long, narrow building south of the mansion structure, aligned with Buchanan Road, but slightly closer to the road than the mansion as depicted on an 1895 map of the Naval Academy. The southwest corner of the building was most likely situated beneath the modern sidewalk.

The information gathered from Trenches 18 and 19, and the two test units indicated that the front wall of the mansion measured roughly 24.4 m (80 ft) in length and had been constructed in two phases. Interior features included brick flooring and cellar walls, both constructed after the cellar had been in use with a dirt floor long enough for artifacts to accumulate. The artifactual and stratigraphic evidence suggested that the brick floor and cellar walls were constructed in the late 18th century. This concurs with the archival evidence, which indicated that the major renovations to the building occurred in the 1770s and 1780s.

The Phase III mitigation efforts along Southwest Arcade Road consisted of the excavation of Trench 17 west of Trench 5, and the hand excavation of 5 test units and 3 discrete features in exposed areas. At the western end of Trench 17, an intact surface was encountered at a depth of 38.1 cm (15 in) below ground level. The surface sloped gradually to the east. Historic maps and lithographs of the area documented such a slope to the mansion grounds. The intact surface consisted of a 5.1 cm (2 in) thick, compacted brown silty sand with charcoal flecks. A wheel rut (linear soil stain) ran through the middle of the trench and contained shell fragments and gravel.

Test Unit 6 was excavated to investigate this surface and the wheel rut feature. The feature was contained three artifacts: 1 sherd of pearlware, 1 coal fragment, and an oyster shell. It stretched for 12.2 m (40 ft) from the west end of the trench to an area of disturbance related to a pipe installation. Below the compacted surface was another compacted surface, sitting atop the natural subsoil. On the east end of the pipe-related disturbance another section of the shell paving noted in Trench 5 was encountered. The shell surface was present under a compacted clay loam deposit that represented a later surface which was covered by several layers of fill. One portion of the shell deposit had some remnant brick paving atop it, consisting of mismatched and partial brick and some cobbles.

Test Unit 7 was excavated to investigate the brick surface and shell paving. The brick surface consisted of a single course of broken bricks laid in a thin deposit of silty sand. Two nails, 1 creamware sherd, 1 early porcelain sherd, 2 later porcelain sherds, 1 whiteware sherd, 1 fragment of non-machine made wine bottle glass, and an unidentified metal object were found in the sand beneath the brick paving. The presence of the whiteware indicates that the paving was laid after 1820. The shell paving sat directly atop subsoil, was no more than 7.6 cm (3 in) thick, and yielded only 1 shard of non-machine made wine bottle glass. A utility pipe trench cut through the western portion of the unit, and had disturbed both paved surfaces. A post hole was present under the shell surface which yielded a brick fragment and 1 pearlware sherd.

During Phase II excavations, a brick paving and two brick walls had been exposed in Trenches 5 and 16, interpreted as the structural remains of an outbuilding or wing. Three test units were placed in this area to investigate the features further, exposing three pit features and several post features. These excavations showed that both brick walls were constructed in two phases, with the lower courses containing white mortar and the upper several courses contained yellow mortar. Within the footprint of the building, a compact, platy reddish brown clay sand surface was present. The brick-lined pit and another circular soil stain to the east were visible at this surface. A third pit was found to the east of the circular soils stain and aligned roughly with the other two pits. A stone wall was found running along the south wall of Trench 5, between the two brick walls.

The 3 pit features were excavated. The brick-lined pit bore evidence of 3 depositional episodes, none of which contained significant quantities of artifacts. The pit was thought to be a potential privy, but no evidence to support this theory was encountered. The brick-lined pit's construction was dated to sometime after 1850 based on a diagnostic bullet casing deposit when the pit was constructed. The feature's function remains uncertain.

Artifacts recovered from the brick-lined pit included 20 activity items (1 marble and lamp glass), 56 architectural artifacts (20 pieces of window glass, 1 wrought nail, 4 cut nails, 31 unidentified nails), 3 clothing items (buttons), 99 kitchen-related artifacts (8 creamware sherds, 3 pearlware sherds, 3 porcelain sherds, 2 whiteware sherds, 2 redware sherds, 1 Westerwald sherd, 1 imported brown stoneware sherd, 2 domestic brown stoneware sherds, 2 unidentified ceramics, 25 non-machine made bottle glass shards, 32 pieces of table glass, 10 pieces of oyster shell, 8 pieces of bone), 1 personal object (a key), 1 arms object (a gun flint), and 10 miscellaneous items (2 unidentified metal objects and 8 pieces of unidentified glass).

Both of the other pits had flat bottoms and straight sides and of similar size and dimensions. They produced brick, mortar, and plaster fragments (at least 12), 1 window glass fragment, 6 unidentified nails, 1 tin-enameled earthenware sherd, 1 sherd of imported brown stoneware, 1 redware sherd, 1 bone fragment, several oyster shells (5 minimum), 2 unidentified metal objects, and coal (at least 2 pieces). The presence of all three pit features within the footprint of the same building and within 3.7 m (12 ft) of each other suggested that they represent the successive use of storage pits within an outbuilding related to domestic activities. Artifacts recovered from the fill deposits suggest that the unlined pits pre-dated the brick-lined pit which was constructed after 1850, with one of the unlined pits containing pre 1800 artifacts.

Surfaces excavated around two of the excavated features and within a test unit produced a shard of window glass, an animal bone, 17 fragments of oyster shell, and 2 pieces of coal slag. A unit was also placed between the two westernmost pit features, near the exposed stone wall remnant that ran between the two brick walls. The stone wall was found to have had a brick wall above it and extended beyond the limits of the brick walls. The stone wall represented either a later renovation to enlarge the original structure, or construction of a new structure over the footprint of the older one. A linear brick feature, most likely a drain of some kind, exposed in the unit appeared to date to the Academy's use of the property in the late 19th century. Artifacts recovered in this unit included brick fragments, 3 piece of window glass, 1 wire nails, 30 unidentified nails, 1 hinge, 1 piece of non-machine made wine bottle glass, 5 unidentified metal objects, and coal/coal slag.

Another unit was excavated between the brick-lined feature and the western brick wall. A compact sand, shell, and brick crumb surface was encountered, which was interpreted as an interior floor of the outbuilding. This sat directly atop subsoil and contained 28 animal bones/teeth, 2 pieces of oyster shell, and



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP83

Site Name: USNA, Governor's Mansion

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

18th-19th c. Governor's Mansion, Naval Academy Library & 17th-19th c. domestic artifact concentration

Unknown

one shard of non-machine made bottle glass. The builder's trench for the western brick wall was also exposed and excavated within this unit. Artifacts from the trench fill included 3 pieces of window glass, 5 nails, 223 shards of non-machine made bottle glass, 1 piece of lead shot, and 5 pieces of unidentified glass.

The Phase I-III investigations at Site 18AP83 in 1998 uncovered a number of structural features, deposits, and surfaces associated with the occupation of the Governor's Mansion property, nonetheless, a relatively low volume of artifacts was recovered. The majority of resources encountered reflect the domestic occupation of the Governor's Mansion prior to the Naval Academy's acquisition of the property in 1866. Most of the cultural features within the site, including structural remains, intact surfaces, pits, postholes, and landscape features, were the result of the 100+ years of domestic activity on the property.

The structural remains correlated most closely to the footprint of the property as detailed on an 1857 map. The brick walls found in Trenches 3 and 18 represented the foundation of the mansion itself. These structural features reflected later renovations, including the addition of the wings, and construction of a brick floor and interior walls within the cellar. The original dirt cellar floor was intact, and yielded artifacts dating to before 1815 (representing the earliest occupation of the house). Investigations of the structural remains revealed several phases of construction. The stone wall running east/west was the foundation for the long wing depicted on the north side of the house on the 1857 map. This stone wall had cut through two earlier brick walls that ran north/south about 5.2 m (17 ft) apart. The brick walls were the foundation for a detached outbuilding, as portrayed on maps from the 1840s, and later was incorporated into the long wing shown on the 1857 map. The features identified in Trenches 5, 16, and 17 represented outbuildings and yard activities on the north side of the property, in the northern portion of the back yard.

The local and regional significance of Site 18AP83 lies in its potential to provide valuable information concerning late 18th and early 19th century activity within a high-status domestic setting. These features within this site retained sufficient integrity and research potential to provide valuable information concerning daily life at a high status, domestic site in the late 18th to early 19th century. This site should still be considered a significant archeological resource and subject to additional mitigation if other portions of the site should someday be threatened.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000157, 00005060, 97000175