CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY OF GREENBURY POINT, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

FEBRUARY 2024

SEARCH

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FINAL REPORT

PREPARED FOR

CHESAPEAKE CONSERVANCY
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ca.	circa
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
NR	National Register
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
SEARCH	SEARCH Inc.
BP	Before Present
MHT	Maryland Historical Trust, functions as the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for the State of Maryland.
MIHP	Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
STP	shovel test pit
USNA	United States Naval Academy
NSA	Naval Support Activity

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INTRODUCTION

SEARCH conducted a desktop-level cultural resources inventory of the Greenbury Point Conservation Area on behalf of the Chesapeake Conservancy. This review covers 250 acres on the Greenbury Point peninsula, a property Managed by Naval Support Activity (NSA) Annapolis at the mouth of the Severn River in Anne Arundel County, Maryland (study area; **Figure 1**). The purpose of this inventory is to synthesize information on cultural resources contained in multiple repositories, including the Maryland Historical Trust (MHT), the Maryland State Archives (MSA), and the US Navy, as well as Anne Arundel County land records and local newspaper archives. This report summarizes cultural and historical events and resources associated with Greenbury Point and describes extant and removed resources recorded with the MHT that collectively convey the story of thousands of years of human history on the peninsula.

Greenbury Point is a peninsula in northern Anne Arundel County between the Severn River to the west and Mill Creek to the east at the southwestern-most point of the Broadneck Peninsula near Annapolis. For most of the twentieth century, the peninsula was home to the US Navy and activities related to the birth of naval aviation and, beginning in 1917, to Naval Radio Station (NAVRADSTA) Annapolis. From its inception through the 1980s, NAVRADSTA Annapolis and its subsequent iterations played a crucial role in the US Naval Communications System, facilitating World War I– and World War II–allied communication, Cold War communication espionage, communication with the Navy's Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets, and nuclear submarine communication (Gleason 1982; Maready 2003a; Naval History and Heritage Command 2015). However, the story of Greenbury Point begins much early, prior to the arrival of Europeans. Archaeological sites on the peninsula include precontact Native American sites dating to over 3,000 years ago, American Colonial period sites dating to the seventeenth century, and historic period sites dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

This document provides a review of previously conducted cultural resource surveys and previously identified cultural resources in the study area. Previous National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluations of these resources are discussed, and resources that have been removed or demolished are noted. An objects list including all extant recorded cultural resources is in the conclusion of the document, and is included as **Appendix A**.

LOCATION AND NATURAL SETTING

Maryland and the adjoining states of Delaware and Virginia form the Tidewater Region, named for the many rivers and streams that flow into the Chesapeake Bay. The Chesapeake Bay is the largest tidal estuary in the contiguous United States, measuring 180 miles long and varying in width from 3 to 35 miles (Anderson 2022). The study area is within the Environmental Protection Agency's Level III Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain ecoregion and the Level IV Chesapeake Rolling Coastal Plain ecoregion. The region is deeply dissected by streams and is characterized by hilly uplands. Historically, the region included hardwood forests dominated by oak, hickory, and pine species, with bottomland areas including mixed hardwood oak forests (Woods et al. 1999).

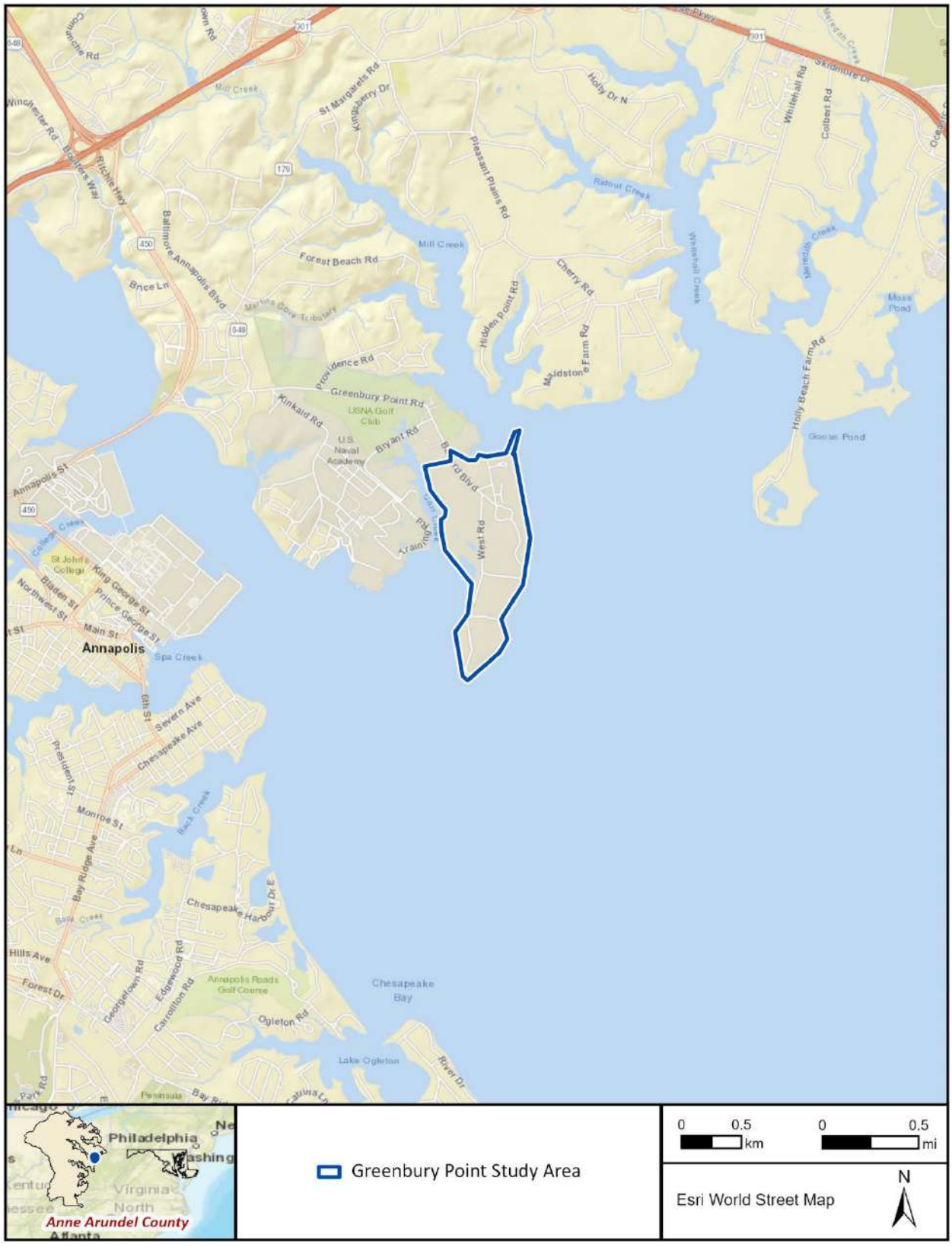

Figure 1. Study area location.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The archaeological record indicates that people have inhabited the Greenbury Point peninsula for at least 3,000 years. Archaeologists have organized the history into two broad periods known as the Precontact (before AD 1600) and Historic (after AD 1600) periods. The discussion that follows includes a summary of the precontact period followed by a more detailed discussion of the post–AD 1600 period.

PRECONTACT SETTING

The occupation of Maryland by Native American people dates to roughly 13,000 years ago. The precontact history of the Potomac River Valley and Mid-Atlantic region has been traditionally divided into three major periods based on changes in technology, subsistence strategies, sociopolitical structure, and settlement practices. These include the Paleoindian (11,000 to 9500 BC), Archaic (9500 to 1250 BC), and Woodland (1250 BC to AD 1600) periods (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2012). Although the divisions help organize discussions of Native American history prior to sustained European contact and settlement, it does not imply that the Native American experience ended at 1600.

The Paleoindian period (11,000 to 9500 BC) began at the end of the Ice Age; the period is characterized by a generally cooler and wetter climate than the present (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2012). The people occupying the region during this period were mobile and moved across the landscape seasonally, hunting and gathering a wide range of animals, plants, and other natural resources (Dent 1995). Groups of people lived at base camps, with smaller groups making forays into the region to obtain materials, such as stone for tools (Dent 1995). Technology was focused on stone tools and impermanent dwellings. Paleoindian sites in Maryland are rare and typically represented by isolated finds of stone tools. There are, however, a few intact habitation sites in Maryland that have provided information about Paleoindian lifeways (Dent 1995; Ebright 1992).

By the start of the Archaic period (9500 to 1250 BC), climate changes resulted in temperate conditions similar to the present, which allowed for a diverse ecosystem that supported a wide variety of flora and fauna. With these changes, humans flourished; the stone tool technology as observed in the archaeological record includes a diverse array of stone spear points in addition to tools, such as stone vessels and axes, that suggest more permanent camps. The bounty of food and natural resources, along with changes in settlement, encouraged population growth (Dent 1995; Mouer 1991; Steponaitis 1980; Tuck 1978). The archaeological record demonstrates that trade networks developed between the Coastal Plain in Maryland and regions to the south and west, as well as complex mortuary practices, first appear during the end of Archaic period (Griffin 1978; Thomas 1987).

The climate at the start of the Woodland period (1250 BC to AD 1600) was equivalent to the present climate. This period is characterized by numerous technological and sociopolitical

changes (Dent 1995). Stone vessel technology gave way to fired clay technology with ceramic vessel forms becoming increasingly elaborately decorated towards the end of the Woodland period. Stone tool technology persisted with the bow and arrow replacing spears by the end of the period (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2012). Woodland period sites with good preservation have yielded a variety of tools made from antler and bone (Dent 1995). People lived an increasingly sedentary lifestyle, adopted agriculture as a primary means of obtaining food, and continued to use short-term extraction camps for extracting resources such as stone for tools and seasonally available animals and plants (Mouer 1991). The Woodland period is also characterized by the continued elaboration of mortuary practices that indicate a shift from hunter-gatherer social organization to ranked societies (Dent 1995; Griffin 1967). Extensive trade networks that extended beyond the region are evident by the types of stone and shell artifacts recovered from archaeological sites (Dent 1995; Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2012).

The Contact period (AD 1607 to 1750) marks the time when the first European explorers and settlers arrived in the New World (Dent 1995; Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2012). Shortly after the settlement of the Jamestown Colony in 1607, explorers and traders established regular contact with the Native American inhabitants in the Chesapeake Tidewater when several trade centers were established. The encroachment of Europeans into eastern North America caused catastrophic changes among Native American communities, with disease and conflict decimating their populations. Many groups were displaced, either forcefully or by their own volition, but many Native American groups remained in the area and today have a significant presence in Maryland (Lost Towns Project 2024; National Park Service 2023).

HISTORIC SETTING

According to Anne Arundel County historians, Greenbury Point was settled by European colonists as early as 1649. Richard Bennett was the first to own the whole of the roughly 250-acre peninsula before selling it to Nathaniel Utie in 1658. Upon receiving ownership, Utie patented the property as Towne Neck. Despite the name, a town never materialized, and the peninsula housed a small plantation surrounded by farmland instead. The property subsequently passed to Nicholas Greenberry circa 1685. Greenberry renamed the land “Greenberry’s Point,” the precursor to the peninsula’s present-day name. Over the ensuing decades, the property remained in private hands save for its southernmost tip (Moser et al. 2003). In 1847, approximately four acres of land was purchased by the Maryland state government for the construction of a lighthouse. Under the direction of William Hooper, the lighthouse was completed in 1848. Subsequently known as Greenbury Point Lighthouse, the structure was little more than a whitewashed, brick keeper’s cottage with a hexagonal wooden tower in the center of the roof (**Figure 2**). All told, the structure was one and one-half stories high and, by 1855, featured a sixth-order Fresnel lens and Stevens Bell machine Foghorn. The Greenbury Point Lighthouse remained active until 1891, at which point it was replaced by a modern screw-pile lighthouse. Though deactivated, the structure remained a daymark until it collapsed around the turn of the century (Jones 2019).

Figure 2. An 1885 photograph of the Greenbury Point Lighthouse (United States Lighthouse Society 1885).

In 1910, the USN purchased Greenbury Point to serve as the location of a dairy farm for the USNA. The endeavor was on the southern half of the peninsula and remained in service until 1913, at which time operations were moved to Gambrills, Maryland. A hog farm subsequently replaced the dairy farm before it too was relocated during World War II (WWII) (Maready 2003a:8.1–8.2). Concurrent to the above-described farming operations, Greenbury Point also served as the location of the nation's first naval aviation base. Per the Naval History and Heritage Command (NHHC), a naval air encampment was established on peninsula on July 6, 1911, and placed under the command of Captain Washington Irving Chambers. The site was minimalist in design and featured little more than a runway, hanger, and tent hangers along the river's edge. The latter facilities were erected for the purpose of testing and developing some of the Navy's first seaplanes. In September 1911, Greenbury Point welcomed its first naval aviators, namely Lieutenants Theodore Ellyson, John Rodgers, and John Towers. The three men, and those that joined them in later years, flew and maintained the Navy's compliment of pusher biplanes including a Wright Model B and a Curtiss A-1 Triad (**Figure 3**). The Greenbury Point encampment remained operational until December 1913, at which time naval air operations were moved to San Diego, California. Though the camp was active for less than three years, Greenbury Point was the scene of several notable events in aviation history including early development of airborne wireless radio transmission and the use of aircraft to spot submerged submarines (van Deurs 1966:47-57; NHHC 2015).

Following its use as a naval air encampment, Greenbury Point was selected to serve as the location of a radio transmitter station. The facility was established in 1917 and initially designated Naval Radio Station (NAVRADSTA [T]) Annapolis (**Figure 4**). Assigned the call letters "NSS," NAVRADSTA Annapolis featured four 600-foot radio towers and an operation, or transmitter, building equipped with two 350-kilowatt (kW) Fessenden Arc VLF transmitters. Additional structures included a powerhouse, an operator's residence, Marine barracks, officers' quarters, a water-supply system, and a wharf at Possum Point (Gleason 1982; Maready 2003a:8.2). Upon completion, NAVRADSTA Annapolis became a component of a much larger system known as the US Naval Communication System. Established in 1916, the Naval Communication System was primarily designed to afford radio coverage to the majority of the world's oceans. Following America's entry into World War I (WWI), the system's capabilities were further expanded to

include communications with European allies, namely France and England. Commissioned on August 6, 1918, NAVRADSTA Annapolis contributed to this wartime capability and was linked to a radio transmitter in France. The first message between the two stations occurred in early September 1918 and continued through the duration of the conflict (Gleason 1982:26; Naval Radio Station, Annapolis 1953:19–20; US Naval Communications 2006).

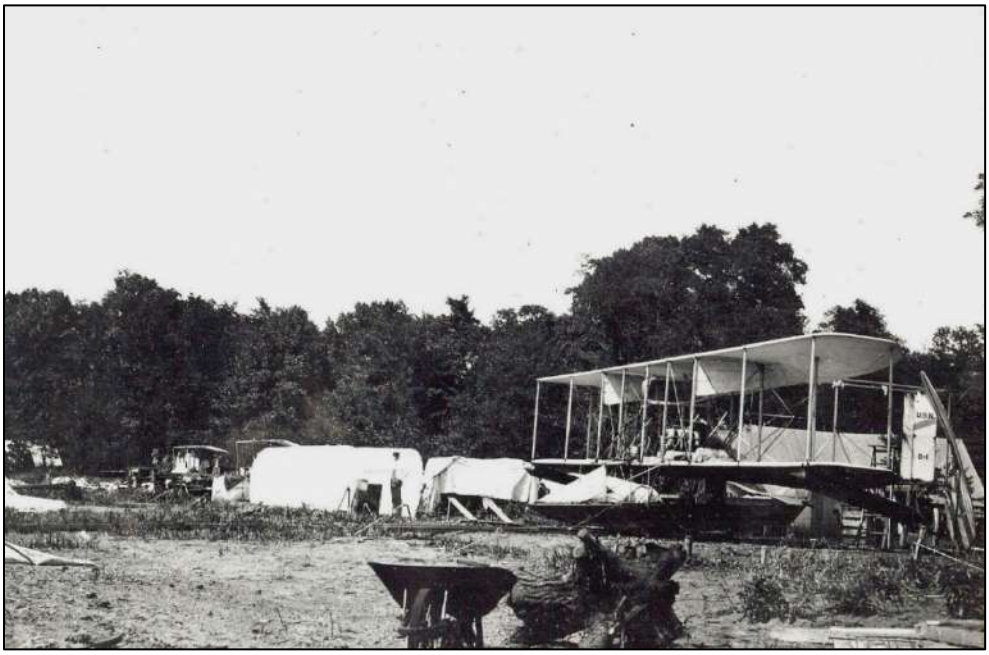

Figure 3. A circa 1911 photograph of a Wright Model B parked near the tent hangers on Greenbury Point (Naval History and Heritage Command 2015).

Figure 4. A 1935 photograph of NAVRADSTA Annapolis. The four towers to the left were erected in 1918, while the towers to the right were built in 1922 (US Navy Radio Communications 1935).

During the interwar period, NAVRADSTA Annapolis entered a period of modernization in relation to its capabilities and physical footprint. Two additional 600-foot radio towers were erected in 1922. Engineers also constructed artesian wells, septic systems, and a technical support building. Concurrently, the Marine barracks were enlarged, in addition to the wharf and storage facilities at Possum Point. In 1931, the USN replaced one of the two 350kw arc transmitters with a more modern General Electric Company Type TBJ 500kw tube transmitter. Seven years later, the mission of NAVRADSTA Annapolis was expanded to include high frequency radio transmissions. The move prompted the installation of additional equipment including High Frequency (HF), Medium Frequency (MF), and Low Frequency (LF) transmitters. A new antenna system was installed, as well as three new 600-foot radio towers. Further modifications to NAVRADSTA Annapolis during this time included an addition building at Possum Point and the extension of Greenbury Point Road from the transmitter station complex to the southern tip of Greenbury Point. Engineers also saw to the completion of a pumphouse, concrete dam, and reservoir (Maready 2003a:8.2–8.3).

Following America's entry into WWII in December 1941, NAVRADSTA Annapolis became the "primary transmitting station for communication command and control with deployed units" (Maready 2003a:8.3). Over the next four years, the role necessitated further expansion of the station's capabilities resulting in the addition of 50kw LF transmitters and the institution of a continuous modernization plan. The station also saw its complement of radio operators increase from 24 in 1941 to roughly 75 by 1945. The need for new facilities to accommodate the station's expanded staff and resources led to the acquisition of additional land in the vicinity of Mill Creek in 1942. It was on this parcel of land that engineers completed "five transmission towers, a receiving station, a bachelor officers quarters, and a golf course" (Maready 2003a:8.3). The station also received additional residential housing, and the wharf facilities at Possum Point were dismantled.

In the aftermath of WWII, Soviet-American relations deteriorated to the point of open hostility, resulting in the onset of the Cold War in 1947. Over the coming decades, the conflict would serve as a catalyst for a series of technological advances within field communications. Many of these innovations were installed in American military facilities across the world including NAVRADSTA Annapolis. In August 1953, the station was rolled into a new command designated US Naval Communications Station, Washington, DC. The command also included nearby NAVRADSTA Cheltenham and NAVRADSTA Arlington and featured a command center at the Navy Department Building in Washington, DC (Maready 2003a:8.4; Naval Radio Station, Annapolis 1953:20).

During the 1950s, the USN further modernized NAVRADSTA Annapolis' facilities and communications equipment. Upgrades included an 800-foot tower for a 50KW LF xmtr, a Communications Control Link Building, transmitter building, helix house, battery house, and Communication Moon Relay transmitter building. The latter structure was a part of Operation Moon Relay, a USN project designed to eavesdrop on Soviet military radar signals by using the moon as a natural communications satellite. The system became functional in 1959 and was a precursor to modern American military satellite systems. Further upgrades to NAVRADSTA Annapolis during this time included an AN/FRT-4 transmitter, three AN/FRT-39 transmitters, and

seven AN/FRT-25 transmitters (Gleason 1982:26; Maready 2003a:8.4; Naval Radio Station, Annapolis 1953:20–22; Butrica 1995:9–18).

In 1969, engineers removed six of the station's 600-foot radio towers, specifically those built in 1918 and 1922. In their place, the USN installed a VLF Modified Goliath antenna (**Figure 5**). Based on technology developed by Nazi Germany during WWII, the antenna consisted of a 1,200-foot guyed center tower surrounded by nine 600-foot towers including the three towers constructed in 1938. All ten towers were connected to each other via a series of cables known as a top hat assembly. The assembly weighed "about as much as a destroyer" and covered an area of roughly 200 acres (Gleason 1982:26). Power for the system was supplied via a 1000kw AN/FRT-87 VLF transmitter installed in the station's transmitter building. To make room for the new transmitter, older transmitters including the 1931-installed Type TBJ 500kw tube transmitter were moved to other facilities or scrapped. Once operational, the VLF Modified Goliath antenna allowed NAVRADSTA Annapolis to communicate with a submerged submarine 50 to 60 feet below the surface (Gleason 1982:26; Maready 2003a:8.4).

Figure 5. A 1994 aerial image of of NAVRADSTA Annapolis showing some of the towers associated with the VFL Modified Goliath antenna (Naval Imaging Command 1994).

Roughly five years later, in 1974, the station was transferred to the Naval Communications Area Master Station, Atlantic (NAVCOMTELSTA) and renamed Naval Radio Transmitter Facility (NRTF) Annapolis. As component of the NAVCOMTELSTA, NRTF Annapolis served as critical link in the USN's communications system and that of the Defense Communications Agency. In 1976, HF operations at the facility were eliminated following the introduction of satellite communications. As a result, NRTF Annapolis' MF and HF transmitters were removed and subsequently transferred to other facilities. During the latter half of the 1970s, the USN modernized the facility's communications equipment including computerized LF and VLF systems. The latter systems were installed prior to 1980 and allowed for improved communications with units of the Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets. Roughly eight years later, the Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay was linked

with NRTF Annapolis. The move was significant because it provided the home port of the Navy's ballistic missile submarine fleet with critical LF and VLF communications capabilities. Additionally, USN personnel equipped NRTF Annapolis with a Compact Very Low Frequency (CVLF) terminal. Installed in October 1988, the kit was designed to improve communications with submarine tenders, in addition to NATO submarines and surface units (Gleason 1982:26; Maready 2003a:8.4–8.5).

By 1991, the end of the Cold War, along with further advancements in communications technology, rendered NRTF Annapolis obsolete. Approximately two years later, the 1993 Base Realignment and Closure Commission designated the facility for closure. Though inactive, NRTF Annapolis was maintained by a skeleton staff until 1999, at which point the Naval Computer and Telecommunications Command removed all but three of the facility's remaining towers (Towers 7, 8, and 9). The three towers that were spared were built in 1938 and stand on the southern tip of the Greenbury Peninsula. Following the demolition period, the former site of NRTF Annapolis became a wildlife preserve known as the Greenbury Point Conservation Area (Argetsinger 1995; GlobalSecurity.org 2023; Morley 1999).

CARTOGRAPHIC REVIEW

SEARCH reviewed historic maps and aerial photographs to identify land use over time in and around the study area. **Figures 6** through **Figure 12** depict the development of Greenbury Point. The earliest maps consulted were Anne Arundel County maps created from US surveys. These maps characteristically show roads, railroads, and houses and buildings labeled with owners' names. The 1860 Martenet map shows a north-south road within the study area leading to the Greenbury Point Lighthouse on the southernmost tip of the peninsula (**Figure 6**). The lighthouse was completed in 1848 at the direction of the Maryland state government and remained active until 1891. It was subsequently replaced by a modern screw-pile lighthouse designated Greenbury Point Shoal Light (Jones 2019).

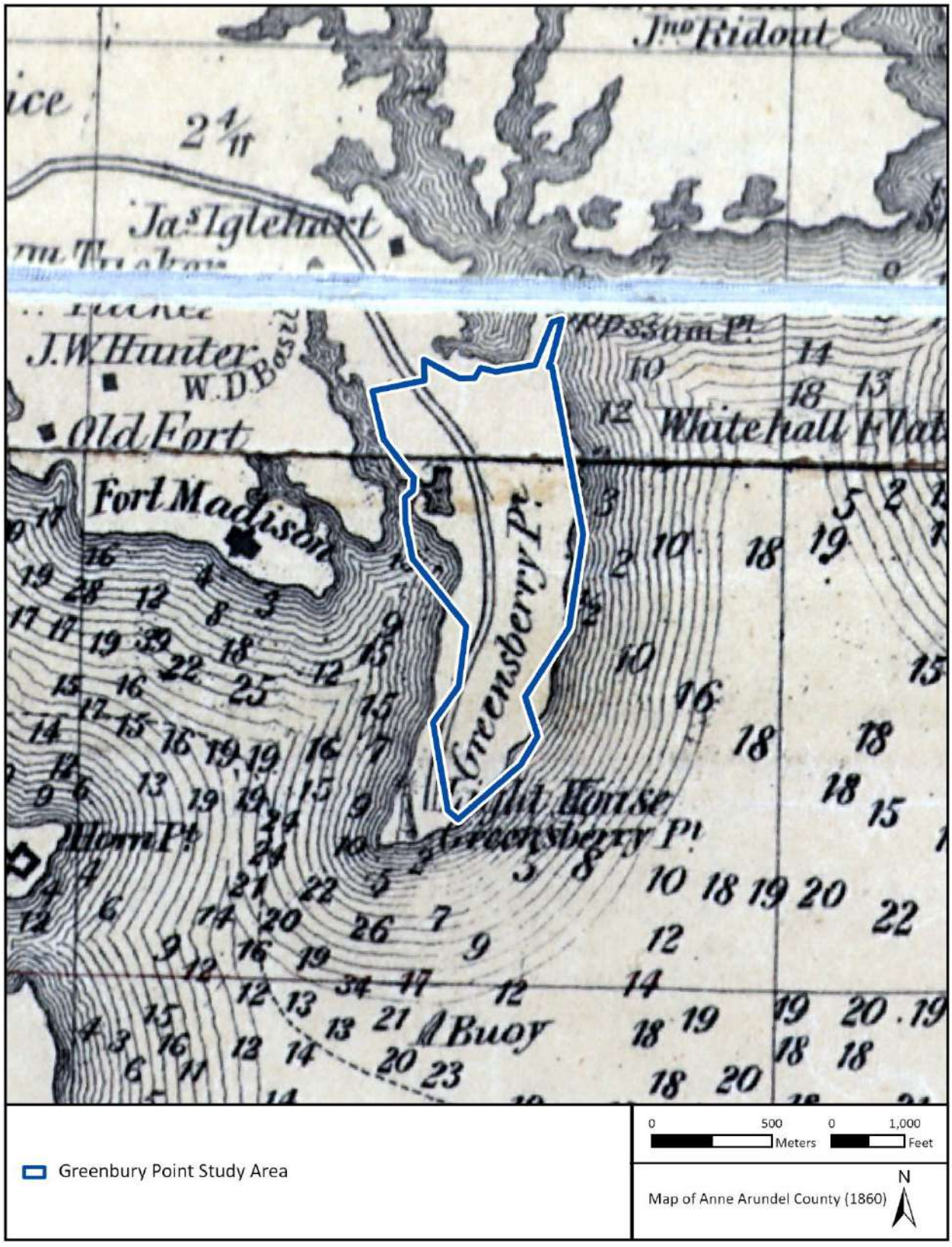

Figure 6. Map of Anne Arundel County (Martenet 1860).

The Hopkins 1878 map shows Captain Theodore Corner owned the whole of the Greenbury Point peninsula (**Figure 7**). The Corner residence is visible to the east of the central north-south road. An 1892 US Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map shows no buildings within the study area save for the Greenbury Point Lighthouse (**Figure 8**). The map also shows three additional roads extending from the central north-south road. Two are apparent in the northern portion of the study area opposite Carr Creek. The final road is in the southern portion and ends at the bank of Whitehall Bay.

A 1911 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) nautical chart shows four structures in the middle of the survey area (**Figure 9**). Three are to the east of the central road, while a lone structure is to the southeast. Only the central road and the two roads opposite Carr Creek remain apparent. By this time, Greenbury Point belonged to the US Navy. A dairy farm was in the southern portion of study area while a naval air encampment occupied the northern half. Established in July 1911, the latter facility featured a runway, hangar, and tent hangers along the peninsula's shoreline. The encampment remained in service for nearly four years and is considered to be the nation's first naval aviation base (Maready 2003a:8.1–8.2; NHHC 2015).

By the summer of 1918, the study area was home to Naval Radio Station (NAVRADSTA [T]) Annapolis, a Very Low Frequency (VLF) and High Frequency (HF) transmitter station. A component of the US Naval Communication System, the facility was designed to provide radio coverage to the majority of the world's oceans. Following America's entry into WWI, the system's capabilities were further expanded to include communications with European allies. Upon completion, NAVRADSTA Annapolis featured four radio towers. This number was increased to six following the completion of two additional towers in 1922 (Gleason 1982:26; Maready 2003a:8.2; US Naval Communications 2006). No change was illustrated within the study area by 1924 (Rand McNally and Company 1912, 1924; USGS 1908). In 1938, three additional towers were constructed, and in 1941, high frequency operations began (Maready 2003a:8.2–8.3).

By 1944, roads within the study area corresponded to the present-day alignments of Bullard Boulevard, West Road, East Road, Hooper High Road, McLeans Road, and Baywater Terrace. The topographic map shows an unimproved road along the northeastern coast which does not correspond to any present-day roads. At least nine radio towers and 21 unlabeled buildings are within the study area (**Figure 10**) (USGS 1944). During WWII, and owing to the facility's ever-expanding capabilities, NAVRADSTA Annapolis became the "primary transmitting station for communication command and control with deployed units" (Maready 2003a:8.3).

An aerial photograph taken in 1959 shows an east-west road on the present-day orientation of Helix Road within the study area. Numerous buildings are apparent within the northeastern quadrant of the study area (**Figure 11**) (USGS 1959). By 1970, all roads are improved, and three new buildings are illustrated. The unimproved road in the northwest is no longer depicted. At least 10 radio towers are within the study area (**Figure 12**) (USGS 1970). By this time, the Cold

Figure 7. Atlas of fifteen miles around Baltimore, Including Anne Arundel County, Maryland (Hopkins 1878).

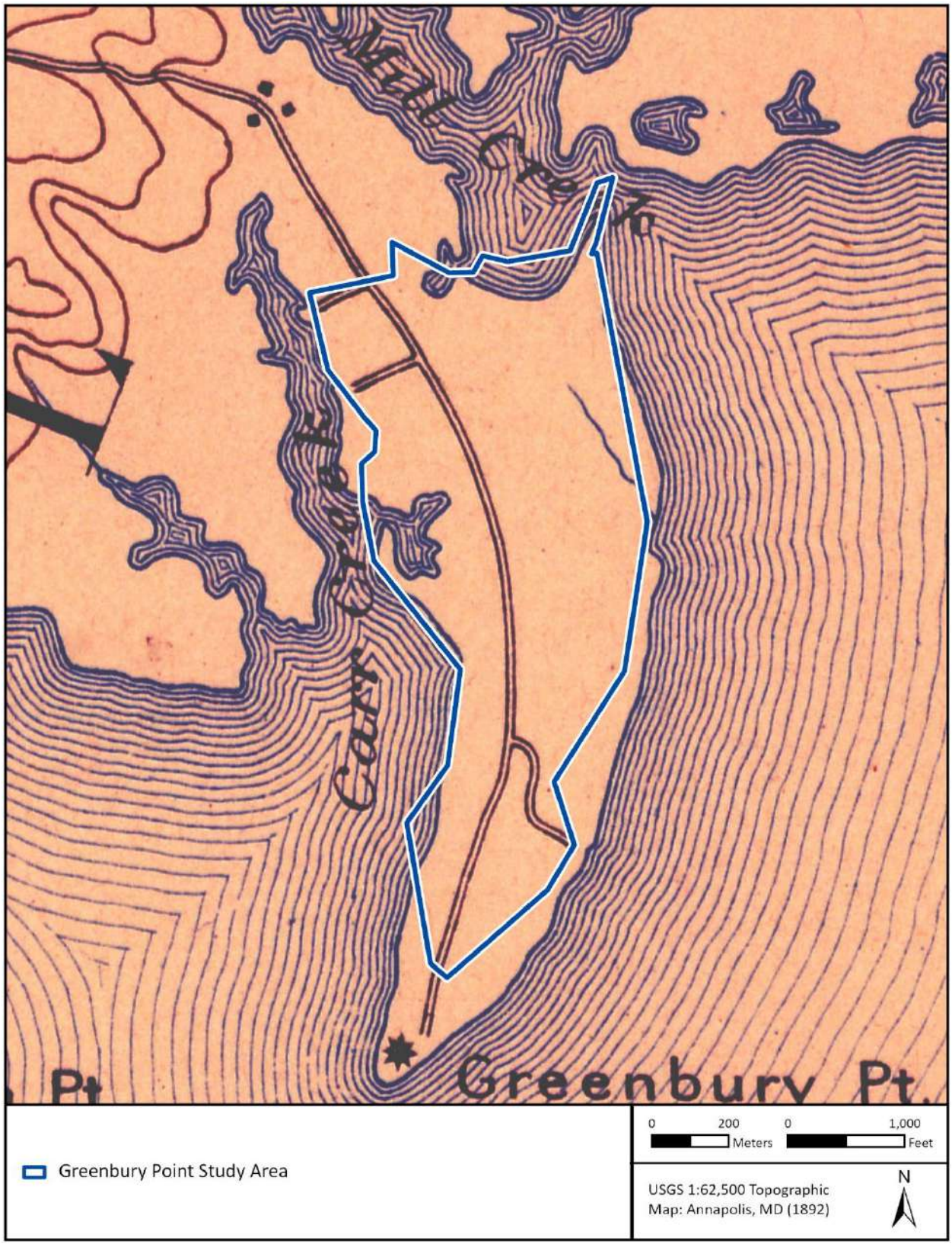

Figure 8. Annapolis, MD USGS topographic map (USGS 1892).

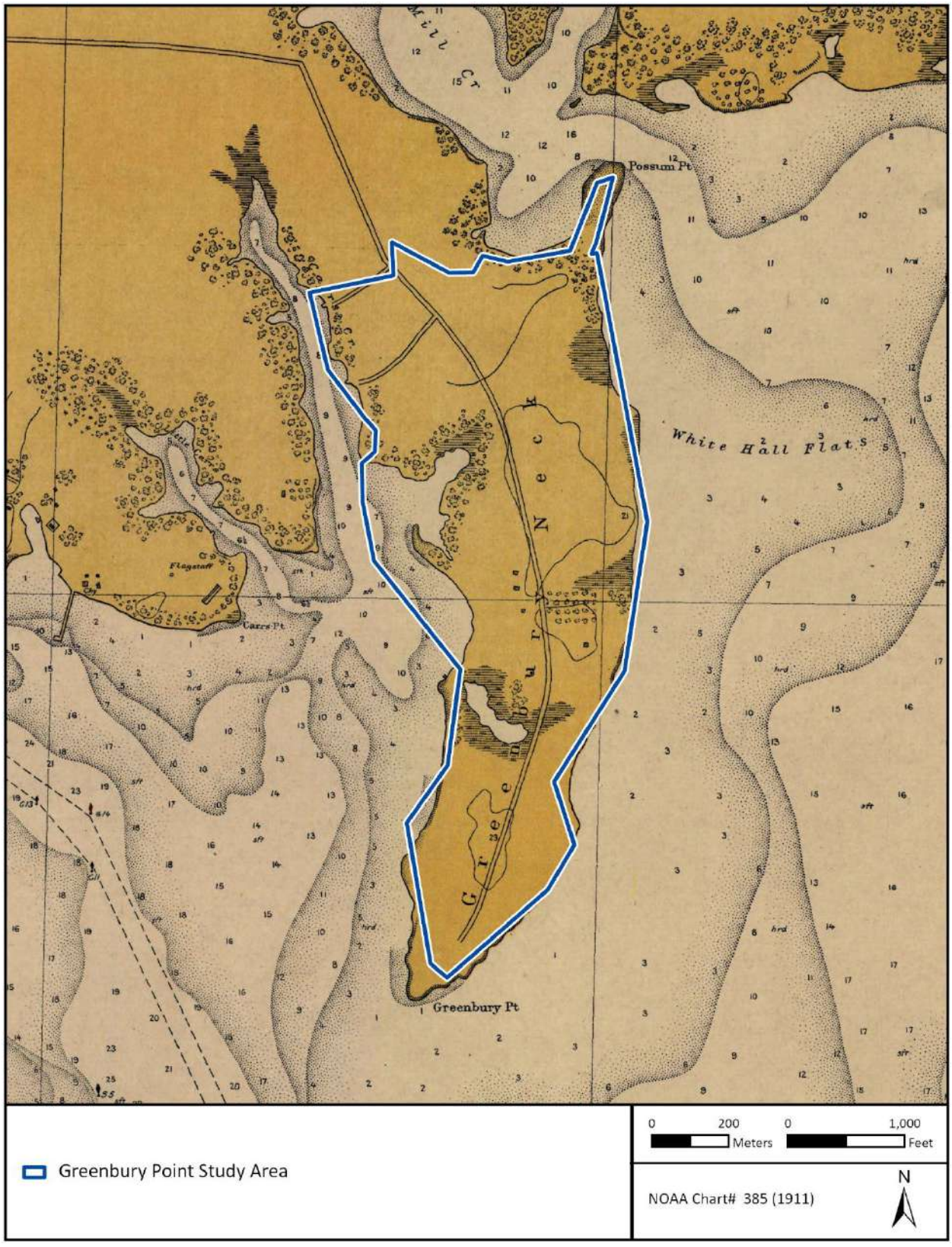

Figure 9. Nautical chart of Annapolis Harbor (NOAA 1911).

Figure 10. Annapolis, MD USGS topographic map (USGS 1944).

Figure 11. USGS aerial photograph of Anne Arundel County, MD (USGS 1959).

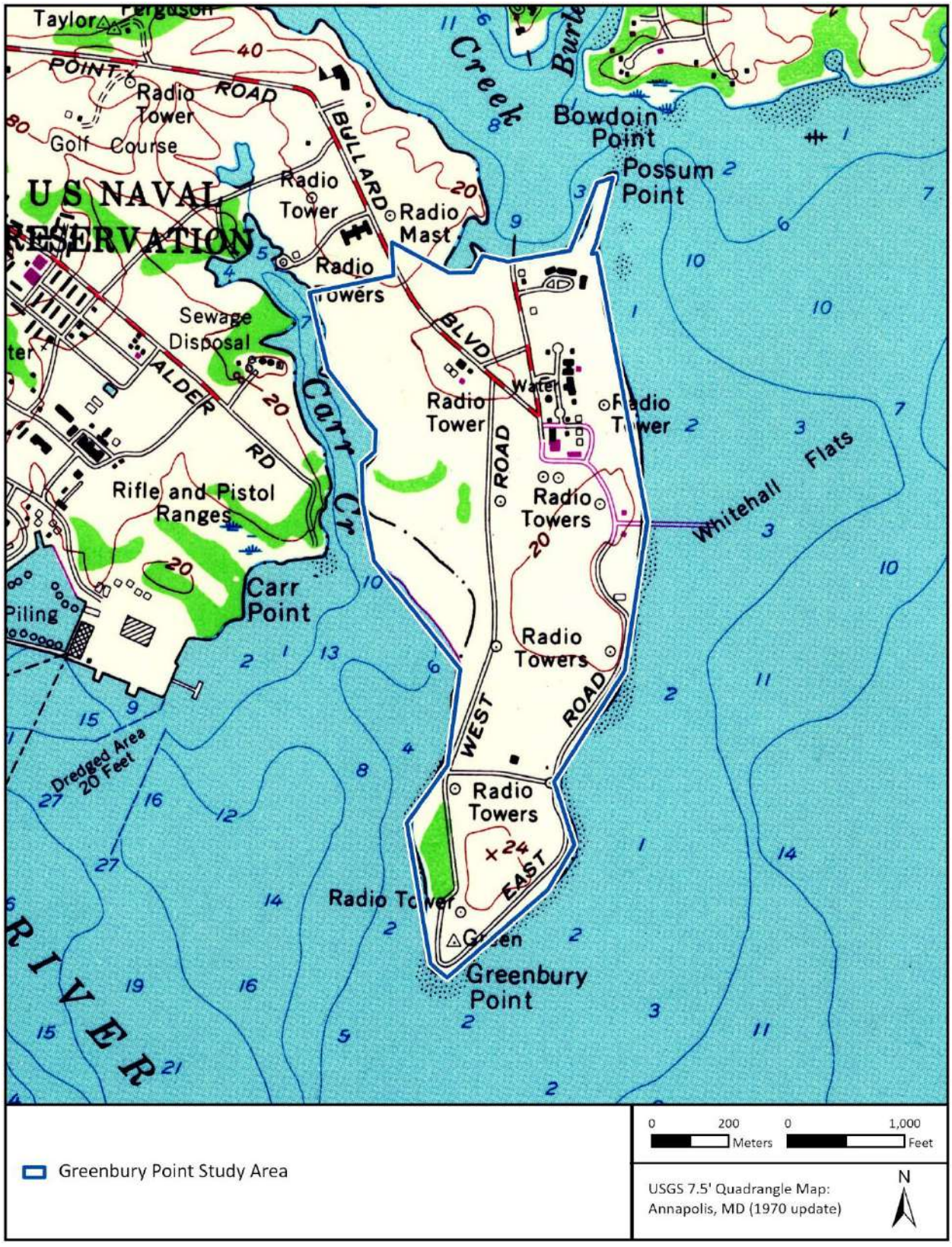

Figure 12. Annapolis, MD USGS topographic Map (USGS 1970).

War was in full swing, and the conflict would serve as a catalyst for a series of technological advances within field communications. Many of these innovations were installed in American military facilities across the globe including NAVRADSTA Annapolis. Among the more notable additions was a VLF Modified Goliath antenna, completed in 1970. The structure allowed NAVRADSTA Annapolis to communicate with a submerged submarine 50 to 60 feet below the surface (Gleason 1982:26; Maready 2003a:8.4).

By 1991, the end of the Cold War, along with further advancements in communications technology, rendered NAVRADSTA Annapolis (then known as NRTF Annapolis) obsolete. Approximately two years later, the 1993 Base Realignment and Closure Commission designated the facility for closure. Roughly six years later the site of NRTF Annapolis was turned into a wildlife preserve known as the Greenbury Point Conservation Area (Argetsinger 1995; GlobalSecurity.org 2023; Morley 1999).

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

This section discusses previous cultural resources surveys and previously recorded cultural resources within the study area.

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE REPORTS

Review of MHT's site file database (MEDUSA) indicates there are 12 previous cultural resource surveys within the study area (**Table 1, Figure 13**). The results of these surveys are discussed in detail below.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Studies of Greenbury Point.

Report Title	Author	Year	MHT #
Towards a Synthetic Approach to the Chesapeake Tidewater: Historic Site Patterning in Temporal Perspective).	Wesler	1982	MD 141
Phase II Archaeological Evaluation: The Towne Neck Site (18AN944) Athletic Facilities Project, Naval Radio Transmitter Facility, Annapolis, Maryland.	Beauregard et al.	1994	AN 267*
Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of Antenna Structures, Naval Radio Transmitter Facility (NRTF), Annapolis, MD.	Best	1996	AP 66*
Phase I Cultural Resources Identification Survey: US Naval Academy North Severn, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.	Beauregard	1996	AN 310
Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.	Campbell et al.	2000	AP 96*
Phase I Underwater Archeological Survey: Construction of 32 Berth MWR Marina at Mill Creek, US Naval Academy, Anne Arundel, Maryland.	Pelletier et al.	2001	AN 432
Phase I Survey for Submerged Archaeological Resources within Maryland's Northwestern Shore, Patuxent and Potomac Drainage Basins: Meredith Whitehall, Ridout, Mill and Church Creeks and West, Rhodes, Patuxent, Potomac and St. Mary's Rivers, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.	Thompson	2001	AN 504
Cultural Resource Investigations for Proposed Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) Cottages, Naval Support Activity Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.	Fiedel et al.	2007	AN 556
A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the United States Naval Academy Brigade Sports Complex Critical Area Mitigation Plan, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.	Tyler et al.	2008	AN 562
Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Rugby Field 3, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.	Tyler and Ward	2010	AN 600
Phase I and II Investigation of Seven Sites at Naval Support Activity Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.	Katz	2013	AN 654
An Archaeological Investigation of Portions of the Golf Course Site (18AN160), Fire Suppression System Study Area, USNA North Severn, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.	Tyler and Ward	2015	AN 651

*Survey not shown in **Figure 13**.

Figure 13. Previous cultural resource surveys completed within the study area.

MD 141 is a reconnaissance and limited subsurface survey with a posthole digger conducted by Kit W. Wesler in 1979 as part of his dissertation analyzing historic town and plantation site patterns in the Chesapeake tidewater region (Wesler 1982). The goal of this survey was to relocate Providence, a mid-seventeenth-century settlement on Greenbury Point (Wesler 1982). The survey resulted in the documentation of one historic site (18AN529). Site 18AN529 consists of brick, mortar, window glass, and an iron spike and represents the former location of the base's executive officer's house. Wesler did not identify evidence of a colonial occupation during the survey.

AN 267 is a 1994 Phase II archaeological evaluation of the Towne Neck/Ralph Williams site (18AN944) (Beauregard et al. 1994). KCI Technologies (KCI) conducted this evaluation on behalf of the Department of the Navy, with the cooperation and assistance of the Anne Arundel County Archeologist and the Anne Arundel Archaeological Society. KCI and the Anne Arundel Archeological Society delineated the boundaries of the 1.5-acre distribution of seventeenth-century artifacts associated with the remains of a structure and assessed the integrity and research potential of the structure's cellar and its contents. The results indicate that, although 18AN944 has been adversely impacted by previous construction activities, it remains eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and D.

AP 66 is an archival and architectural investigation of the Naval Radio Transmitter Facility (NRTF) Annapolis. The investigation was completed by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates in October of 1995 on behalf of the US Navy prior to the dismantling and removal of some of the towers (Best 1996). The survey documented approximately 30 buildings and radio towers across the 231-acre peninsula. This report describes the buildings as part of an operating facility. Many of the built resources associated with the early development of the installation were found to lack the level of integrity necessary to convey their period of significance. Buildings from the WWI period of development (Buildings 5, 6, and 7) were upgraded over the years. None of the built resources constructed during the Cold War era were recommended as meeting the National Register's criteria for significance. However, the WWII-era LF "Marconi Triatic" antenna (Model AN/FRT-72) was identified as possessing significance under Criterion A for its communications role during WWII. Best (1996) recommended the MHT and the Navy curator at the Washington Navy Yard be consulted prior to the removal of the NRTF.

AN 310 is a Phase I cultural resources survey conducted by KCI in 1995 and 1996 on behalf of the US Naval Academy (Beauregard 1996). The survey included the former NRTF (AA-2127) and a 24-acre development parcel at Kincaid Road and Greenbury Point Road, both of which are on the grounds of USNA North Severn. However, the current study area only overlaps the former NRTF survey location. KCI conducted a systematic subsurface survey of 177 acres of undisturbed land on the two survey parcels. The survey resulted in the documentation of seven precontact sites and five historic sites, including seven sites within the current study area (18AN160, 18AN529, 18AN1020, 18AN1021, 18AN1022, 18AN1023, and 18AN1024). Seven sites (18AN160, 18AN528, 18AN529, 18AN1019, 18AN1020, 18AN1021, 18AN1022) were recommended for Phase II testing to assess their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. No further work was recommended for the

remaining five sites (18AN92, 18AN1010, 18AN1018, 18AN1023, 18AN1024) that did not meet the criteria of significance for inclusion in the NRHP.

AP 96 is an integrated cultural resource management plan (ICRMP) of the US Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. It was completed by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates in 2000 on behalf of the Engineering Field Activity – Chesapeake to meet the NHPA Section 110 requirements (Campbell et al. 2000). The ICRMP inventoried known cultural resources under the Naval Academy's control, reviewed cultural resource management planning issues, and made recommendations for managing identified cultural resources. The ICRMP reviewed cultural resources in four locations: the 338-acre Naval Academy main campus ("the Yard"), the 501-acre North Severn location, the 857-acre Naval Academy Dairy Farm, and the 14.2-acre Annapolis Housing Area. The report documents six archaeological sites in the Dairy Farm location, 21 in the North Severn area, 12 in the Yard, and one in the Housing Area. Of these, 11 archaeological sites (18AN91, 18AN160, 18AN529, 18AN944, 18AN1020-18AN1024, and 18AN1030-18AN1031) are within the current study area. The ICRMP also documented the Naval Academy "Yard" as an architectural resource, and the report notes that this resource was designated an NHL district in 1961. Several additional architectural resources were inventoried, including 17 within the current study area that are discussed in the previously recorded architectural history resources section below.

As a result of the AP 96 investigation, the report authors identified four terrestrial archaeology management zones: Management Zone A includes most of the Academy's ground and was identified as having a high probability for containing intact archaeological sites, and the authors recommended Phase I and Phase II surveys in this zone; Management Zone B includes areas that have been disturbed by construction and other activities, but the authors recommended Phase I investigation prior to significant additional disturbance to identify intact deposits if present; Management Zone C includes landfill areas, and the authors recommended Phase I survey prior to ground disturbing activities extending below 5 feet; Management Zone D is a relatively small area that has a low probability of containing intact sites due to continued use and development, and the authors recommended no further archaeological work in this zone. The ICRMP further notes that most of the waters around the Naval Academy have been previously surveyed, but that Phase I survey was recommended prior to bottom disturbance in College Creek upstream from Hill Bridge, and Phase II survey was recommended prior to disturbance within 10 m (33 ft) of certain anomalies identified during previous maritime survey.

The authors of the AP 96 report recommended a survey of 16 historic buildings at the Naval Academy, survey of two historic buildings at the North Severn location, and survey and evaluation of properties that are acquired in the future as needed. The report authors further recommended preparation of a National Register nomination for the Dairy Farm complex and amendment of the Naval Academy NHL form to include newly identified significant resources and to update its boundary description.

AN 432 is a Phase I underwater archaeological survey of a 654.36-x-840.53-foot area at the Naval Station Annapolis (Pelletier et al. 2001). The survey was conducted by R. Christopher Goodwin &

Associates on behalf of A. Morton Thomas and Associates to assist the Naval Academy in satisfying its responsibilities under Section 106 prior to the installation of floating dock facilities and associated pilings at the Naval Academy Marina on Mill Creek. The archaeological investigation consisted of a marine remote sensing survey of approximately 2.5 miles of creek bottom. Twenty-two magnetic anomalies and 21 acoustic anomalies were recorded, and five target clusters (Targets 1–5) were identified and analyzed. Target 1 is associated with antenna base pilings along the western side of the study area; Target 2 represents mooring ground tackle; Target 3 represents small sections of an old dock; Target 4 is likely a modern, isolated section of wooden material with iron spikes or draft pins; Target 5 is likely an isolated linear ferrous object. None of the targets appear to be within or near the current study area. These targets were determined not-significant, submerged cultural resources and no further work at the Naval Academy Marina on Mill Creek was recommended.

AN 504 is a maritime survey summary that was completed by the MHT in 2001 (Thompson 2001). The report summarizes maritime surveys completed in the Northwestern Shore, Patuxent, and Potomac drainage basins between 1991 and 1994 by the Maryland Maritime Archaeology Program (MMAP). In total, these surveys cover 61 acres of shoreline and resulted in the identification of 54 archaeological sites, none of which are within the current study area. The report authors recommended diver testing of 51 side-scan sonar anomalies (including Target 001 and Target 008 near the current study area), GIS overlay studies of the survey area, assessment of the relationships between buried wreck sites and colonial houses, archival and field investigation of colonial shipyards on the Western Shore, and two additional weeks of survey at rivers that were previously surveyed for fewer than three weeks.

AN 556 is a 2007 cultural resources survey conducted by The Louis Berger Group (Louis Berger) of a 7.5-acre parcel intended for development (Fiedel et al. 2007). The archaeological survey was conducted on behalf of the Department of the Navy and consisted of targeted Phase I investigation to determine the extent of disturbance documented during previous survey (AN 310). The archaeological survey resulted in the documentation of two previously recorded sites (18AN1022 and 18AN1023). The authors concluded that much of the survey area had been disturbed or previously surveyed and there are no significant archaeological deposits within the survey area. One extant structure, Building NA05 -Helix House (AA-2192), was assessed as part of the cultural resources survey. The results of the survey determined that NRTF Building NA05 or “Helix House” (AA-2192) was within the NRTF historic district, but was considered not eligible as a contributing resource due to the historic district’s loss of integrity. The building was recommended not individually eligible for the NRHP.

AN 562 is a 2008 Phase I archaeological survey conducted by Applied Archaeology and History Associates on behalf of Superior Landscaping (Tyler et al. 2008). The survey area included the USNA Brigade Sports Complex Critical Area Mitigation Area, which consists of a 12-acre parcel of land at the tip of Greenbury Point. The survey included the excavation of 492 shovel tests at 33-foot intervals. Of the 492 shovel tests, 54 contained cultural materials, including 43 that yielded historic artifacts, nine that yielded precontact artifacts, and two that yielded both. An additional 39 shovel tests were excavated at 16-foot intervals, of which seven were positive for historic

artifacts and two were positive for precontact artifacts. One 3-x-3-foot test unit was excavated near three shovel tests that yielded precontact cultural materials. Based on the results of the survey, the Greenbury Point Site (18AN1410) was documented as a multicomponent, Middle-to-Late Woodland and twentieth-century site; it was recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP, and no further investigation archaeological investigation of the survey area was recommended.

AN 600 is a 2010 Phase I archaeological survey conducted by Applied Archaeology and History Associates on behalf of Culpeper Veterans Associates (Tyler and Ward 2010). The survey area included approximately 3.5 acres of land proposed for a rugby field at the Naval Academy Annapolis. The investigation resulted in the excavation of 65 shovel tests and the documentation of one newly recorded archaeological site (18AN1446). Three artifacts were recovered from plowzone at 18AN1446 and include one piece of lithic debitage, a brick fragment, and an olive-green bottle glass fragment. Based on prior disturbance and the absence of artifacts from intact cultural deposits, no further work at 18AN1446 was recommended. Site 18AN1446 is just north and outside of the current study area.

AN 654 is a 2014 Phase I and Phase II archaeological investigation of seven sites (18AP19, 18AP20, 18AP87, 18AN340, 18AN1030, 18AN1031, and 18AN1127) at Naval Support Activity Annapolis (NSA Annapolis) by Louis Berger (Katz 2013). The investigation was completed on behalf of the Department of the Navy as part of Section 110 compliance efforts. Two of the investigated sites (18AN1030 and 18AN1031) are within the current study area. Field methods included shovel testing at each site and test unit excavation where shovel testing indicated additional work was needed for site evaluation. Both 18AN1030 and 18AN1031 yielded modern items and historic artifacts in modern fill. Both sites were recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

AN 651 is a 2015 Phase I archaeological survey of a portion of the Golf Course site (18AN160) by Applied Archaeology and History Associates that was completed on behalf of Severn Associates (Tyler and Ward 2015). The survey area consisted of approximately 1.7 acres west of Bullard Boulevard and east of Carr Creek. A total of 211 shovel tests were excavated at 16-foot intervals, including 79 that yielded 258 artifacts. Test unit excavation resulted in the recovery of 367 additional artifacts. The assemblage suggested that the area was once the site of an eighteenth-to-nineteenth-century domestic occupation. However, review of the stratigraphy indicates that previous construction of [redacted] and its associated [redacted], as well as twenty-first-century fill deposition, significantly disturbed the site's subsurface context. Based on the disturbed nature of the deposits within the survey area and the absence of artifacts from intact proveniences, the portion of the Golf Course Site (18AN160) within the survey area was recommended non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. However, the authors recommended additional archaeological investigation should ground-disturbing work be proposed in the surrounding area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Review of MEDUSA site files indicates there are 14 recorded archaeological sites, including four precontact sites, seven historic sites, and three multicomponent sites within the study area (**Table 2**; **Figure 14**). One historic site (18AN944) is recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP, six are recommended not eligible, and seven have not been evaluated for listing in the NRHP.

Table 2. Archaeological Sites within the Study Area.

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	MHT Evaluated	NR Status*	Year Recorded
18AN91	Club House	Historic	Yes	Not Eligible	1996
18AN160	Golf Course	Multicomponent	No	Not Evaluated	1996
18AN529	Helix 3	Historic	No	Not Evaluated	1981, 1996
18AN944	Towne Neck; Ralph Williams	Historic	Yes	Eligible	1994
18AN1020	Athletic Fields	Historic	No	Not Evaluated	1996
18AN1021	Pines 2	Precontact	No	Not Evaluated	1996
18AN1022	Pines 3	Multicomponent	No	Not Evaluated	1996
18AN1023	Helix 1	Precontact	Yes	Not Eligible	1996, 2006
18AN1024	Helix 2	Precontact	Yes	Not Eligible	1996, 2006
18AN1030	Shell Dump North; Site 5	Historic	Yes	Not Eligible	1996, 2012
18AN1031	Shell Dump South; Site 6	Historic	Yes	Not Eligible	1996, 2012
18AN1112	Carrs Creek #2	Precontact	No	Not Evaluated	1998
18AN1113	Carrs Creek #3	Historic	No	Not Evaluated	1998
18AN1410	Greenbury Point	Multicomponent	Yes	Not Eligible	2008

*As of February 2024.

The Club House site (18AN91) is in the northeastern part of the study area adjacent to Mill Creek. It was recorded in 1969 by the Maryland Geological Survey (MGS) when it was discovered in a garden near the [redacted] (Bastian 1969). Based on information provided by an informant, the cultural materials consist of 1710 debris associated with a tavern; however, the original documentation lacks additional details. KCI conducted a Phase I archaeological survey (AN 310) at 18AN91 in 1996 (Beauregard 1996). The results of the investigation documented significant disturbance due to grading from the construction of [redacted] (Beauregard 1996). Though KCI did not identify eighteenth-century artifacts, KCI recovered ironstone sherds, canning jar fragments, cut nails, and wire nails, indicative of a nineteenth-to-twentieth-century occupation. Internal MHT review noted that previous grading appears to have destroyed any intact deposits and recommended the site not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Shaffer 1996a).

The Golf Course site (18AN160) is in the northwestern part of the study area. It was initially recorded by Tyler Bastian in 1969 based on notes provided by an informant. Bastian (1970) suggested the site may be associated with the seventeenth-century Anne Arundel County settlement of Providence and is likely associated with local figure Charles Hammond. KCI conducted Phase I archaeological testing in the site vicinity in 1995 and 1996 (AN 310; Beauregard 1996).

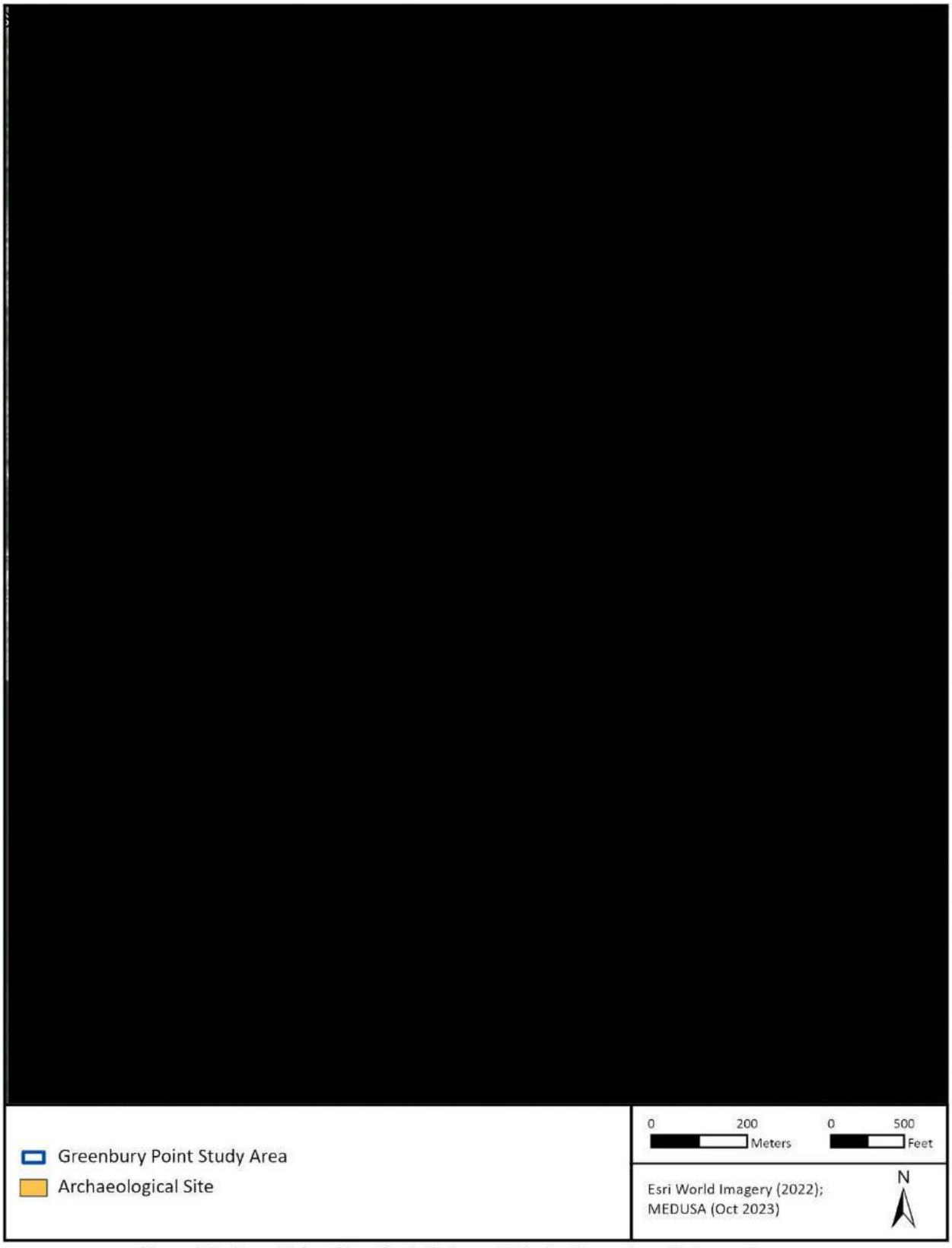

Figure 14. Recorded archaeological sites within the Greenbury Point study area.

The investigation resulted in the documentation of a dense historic artifact concentration spanning approximately 250 years of occupation and a Woodland-period artifact scatter. The historic component consists of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century ceramics, mold-blown bottle glass, tobacco pipes, and architectural materials. The precontact component consists of debitage, FCR, and pottery. Artifacts were recovered from both plowzone and sub-plowzone contexts (Roman 1996a). Two possible features were also observed in shovel tests during the AN 310 survey, but it is unclear from the report and 18AN160 site form if they were investigated. In 2015, Applied Archaeology and History Associates conducted a Phase II evaluation of approximately 1.5 acres of the northeastern portion of 18AN160 (AN 651; Tyler and Ward 2015). The Phase II investigation determined that construction of [redacted] and its associated [redacted] elements and subsequent deposition of fill soil in the twenty-first century had disturbed a portion of the site (Tyler and Ward 2015). Based on these results, the portion of the site nearest [redacted] was recommended non-contributing to the overall eligibility of the site. However, the authors recommended additional archaeological investigation if ground-disturbing work was planned in the surrounding area. The NRHP eligibility of 18AN160 is unassessed.

The [redacted]/Helix 3 site (18AN529) was originally recorded in 1981 by Kit Wesler through pedestrian survey and limited subsurface testing. The site is on a knoll between [redacted] and [redacted] near the center of the current study area [redacted] (Wesler 1982). The site was revisited during survey AN 310 in 1996 when KCI excavated 23 shovel tests (Roman 1996b). Artifacts were recovered exclusively from plowzone context and include brick, mortar, window glass, an iron spike, white ironstone, annular ware, and cut nails suggesting a mid-nineteenth-century occupation (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2012). According to Roman (1996b), the site location corresponds with the location of Captain Theodore Corner's dwelling, as depicted on the 1878 G.M. Hopkins map. The authors suggested that if 18AN529 represents the former dwelling of Captain Corner, the site may be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria B and/or D and recommended Phase II investigations to evaluate the eligibility of the site. The NRHP eligibility of 18AN529 is unassessed.

The Towne Neck/Ralph Williams site (18AN944) was discovered in 1993 during construction of a sediment trap in the northwestern part of the study area. Phase II archaeological testing in 1994 (AN 267) resulted in the documentation of a domestic cellar feature, building postholes, and a refuse pit containing mid-seventeenth-century artifacts (Beauregard et al. 1994). Land records from 1649 to 1714 suggest continuous occupation by seven different individuals (R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates and Michael Baker, Jr. 2000). Artifacts recovered from the site include Dutch yellow bricks; European ceramics; Dutch, English, and American tobacco pipes; lead window mullions; a 1660 British farthing coin; hand-blown wine bottles; lead shot; gun flints; firearm components; and other domestic items (Beauregard et al. 1994). The MHT recommended 18AN944 eligible for listing in the NRHP in 1994 based on the presence of artifact-rich features with physical integrity deriving from a seventeenth-century homestead that represents the initial British colonization of the Chesapeake Bay. It also provides information about the historic economy, architecture, and culture of British colonists. Two features were damaged during

excavation of the nearby sediment trap, but much of the NRHP-eligible portions remain intact (Shaffer 1994).

The Athletic Fields site (18AN1020) was documented in the northwestern part of the study area during survey AN 310 based on eight positive shovel tests (Beauregard 1996). The site has been disturbed by plowing but contained early to mid-nineteenth-century ceramics, including pearlware, transfer print, and molded edge whitewares; glass tableware; and architectural materials. Based on the artifact assemblage and proximity, 18AN1020 may be related to 18AN160 (Roman 1996c). Though no formal recommendation was provided in the report, handwritten notes in the margins of the report suggest a Phase II is recommended to evaluate the eligibility of 18AN1020 for listing in the NRHP (Beauregard 1996:72). The NRHP eligibility of 18AN1020 is unassessed.

The Pines 2 site (18AN1021) was recorded in 1995 by KCI during survey AN 310 (Beauregard 1996). The site is primarily a lithic scatter consisting of one chert bifacial thinning flake, two pieces of unspecified chert flakes, one quartz flake, and one piece of FCR recovered from four shovel tests. Historic brick and fragments of a brass kettle were also recovered, indicating this is a multicomponent site. Site 18AN1021 is approximately 243 feet west of 18AN528 and approximately 66 feet south of 18AN1446, both of which are just north of and outside the current study area. Site 18AN528 was also investigated during survey AN 310 as a multicomponent site with artifact types similar to those recovered at 18AN1021. Though 18AN1446 was not documented until 2010, it is a multicomponent site consisting of a shell midden, one jasper flake, one olive-green bottle glass fragment, and one brick fragment. Site 18AN528 is unassessed for NRHP eligibility, while MHT recommended 18AN1446 not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The authors recommended further investigation at 18AN1021 to determine the presence of sub-plowzone context and to evaluate NRHP eligibility (Beauregard 1996:65). The NRHP eligibility of 18AN1021 is unassessed.

The Pines 3 site (18AN1022) was recorded in 1995 by KCI during survey AN 310 approximately 230 feet southeast of 18AN1021 (Beauregard 1996). Site 18AN1022 is a multicomponent site consisting of a small lithic scatter and an eighteenth- to nineteenth-century domestic occupation. Native American artifacts include chert, quartz, and jasper flakes. Historic artifacts include table glass, architectural materials (wrought nails), a tobacco pipe, edged pearlware, and whiteware with transfer print, sponged, and hand-painted decoration recovered from both plowzone and sub-plowzone contexts. KCI recommended Phase II investigation at 18AN1022 to evaluate NRHP eligibility (Beauregard 1996:72). The NRHP eligibility of 18AN1022 is unassessed.

The Helix 1 site (18AN1023) is a small lithic scatter in the central portion of the current study area, adjacent to the eastern study area boundary. Site 18AN1023 was initially recorded in 1995 by KCI during survey AN 310 as two lithic flakes recovered from two shovel tests (Beauregard 1996). The MHT noted that the small number of artifacts indicates the site has little important research potential and recommended 18AN1023 is not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Shaffer 1996b).

The Helix 2 site (18AN1024) is a small lithic scatter in the central portion of the current study area, approximately 490 feet south of 18AN1023. The site was initially recorded in 1995 by KCI during survey AN 310 as three lithic flakes (Beauregard 1996). Like 18AN1023, the MHT noted that the small number of artifacts indicates the site has little important research potential and recommended 18AN1024 not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Shaffer 1996c).

The Shell Dump North; Site 5 site (18AN1030) was initially recorded in the western part of the current study area in 1996 by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates as dense surface scatter of oyster shell and depressions (Rupp 1996a). The Louis Berger Group relocated 18AN1030 during the AN 654 survey in 2013 as a large shell deposit (Katz 2013). Shovel testing revealed shell-rich dredge spoil of varying thickness, some of which extended over 5 feet below surface. Artifacts recovered include historic ceramics (ironstone, majolica/delft, whiteware and porcelain), table glass, arms, clothing, architectural remains, tobacco pipes, and faunal remains. The exposed oyster shell and other artifacts are thought to be dredge spoil deposited in the twentieth century, and the twentieth century dumping activities created the depression observed on the ground surface. Site 18AN1030 is adjacent to and on the same landform as 18AN1031, suggesting the two sites arose from the same dumping episode. Therefore, 18AN1030 and 18AN1031 are likely two loci within one larger site. The MHT recommended 18AN1030 not eligible for listing in the NRHP in 2014 based on its lack of information potential and loss of integrity (Cole 2014a).

The Shell Dump South/Site 6 site (18AN1031) was initially recorded in the western part of the study area by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates as an artifact and oyster shell surface scatter (Rupp 1996b). The Lewis Berger Group relocated 18AN1031 in 2013 during survey AN 654 as a dense surface scatter of oyster shell and one depression (Katz 2013). Shovel testing revealed the site includes shell-rich dredge spoil of varying thickness, and that artifacts were limited to the dredge fill (Katz 2013). Artifacts recovered from the fill deposit include ceramics, table glass, a cartridge casing, a button, personal items, architectural remains, tobacco pipes, activity items such as ballast and hardware, and faunal remains (Katz 2013). Like 18AN1030, the site includes areas of exposed oyster shell and a small depression on the ground surface that are thought to be related to twentieth century dumping events. The exposed shell yielded modern and historic artifacts, including items dating to the early colonial period. Site 18AN1031 is immediately south of 18AN1030 on the same landform, suggesting the two sites arose around the same time during modern dredging and dumping. The MHT recommended 18AN1031 not eligible for listing in the NRHP in 2014 based on its lack of information potential and loss of integrity (Cole 2014b).

The Carrs Creek #2 site (18AN1112) is a Native American oyster shell midden on the Carrs Creek shoreline in the northwestern part of the current study area. The site was initially recorded in 1998 during a field reconnaissance by MHT archaeologists (Bilicki 1998a). The site is partially inundated and eroded. The NRHP eligibility of 18AN1112 is unassessed.

The Carrs Creek #3 site (18AN1113) is a historic site consisting of a concentration of bricks with unknown cultural affiliation below the Carrs Creek shoreline in the northwestern part of the current study area. The site was initially recorded in 1998 during a field reconnaissance by MHT

archaeologists (Bilicki 1998b). The site may be associated with inland historic sites. The NRHP eligibility of 18AN1113 is unassessed.

The Greenbury Point site (18AN1410) is a multicomponent site in the south part of the study area. The site was initially identified in 1982 by Kit Wesler during fieldwork for his doctoral dissertation, though it was not formally recorded with the MHT (Wesler 1982). KCI conducted a Phase I investigation of the site vicinity in 1996 during the AN 310 survey (Beauregard 1996). The survey yielded very low quantities of historic and modern artifacts from the plowzone. No new archaeological sites were recorded during the KCI investigation of the site vicinity. Site 18AN1410 was formally recorded with the MHT in 2008 by Applied Archaeology and History Associates during survey AN 562 as a multicomponent site (Tyler et al. 2008). The precontact component consists of lithic flakes and Middle Woodland cord-marked pottery. The historic component consists of twentieth century artifacts including ceramics, solarized bottle glass, window glass, and a bullet. The artifact assemblage suggests the site was utilized as a short-term procurement site during the Middle Woodland and as a rural domestic site during the twentieth century (Tyler et al. 2008). The 18AN1410 site record indicates most of the site has been disturbed by plowing, erosion, and grading. The MHT recommended 18AN1410 not eligible for listing in the NRHP based on its lack of intact features or subsurface cultural deposits.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY RESOURCES

SEARCH's review identified 17 previously recorded architectural history resources within the study area. These resources include one historic district (AA-2127 [NRTF Annapolis]), one historic property (AA-311 [Site of Providence]) and numerous buildings and structures erected between 1918 and 1970 (**Table 3**).

There was a dramatic building increase at the (NAVRADSTA [T]) facility during 1940s, especially the WWII period with a threefold increase in transmitters, while radio operators nearly doubled from 24 to 50. This expansion required land acquisition to build five transmission towers, bachelor officers' quarters, a receiving station, and a golf course. Notably, between 1941 and 1942 the Marconi Triatic Antenna complex was built consisting of three 800-foot-tall towers, one (building NA60) transmitter building containing a vacuum tube 500 kv VLF transmitter and two (buildings NA68 and NA69) Helix houses. These demolished facilities comprise AA-2189, which was outside the current study area, but part of the larger NRTF, Annapolis AA-2127. The Marconi Triatic Antenna complex was critical for communication during WW II and all transmission from the Navy Department, Washington, DC to ships and overseas bases went through (NAVRADSTA [T]), Annapolis. Construction continued into the 1950s with transmitters added and two towers, one 200-foot-tall tower and one 190-foot tower (Best 1996).

By the 1960s and 1970s, the original equipment at the (NAVRADSTA [T]) facility was aging and the towers built in 1918 were demolished. The 1938 VLF transmitter was replaced in 1969 with newer equipment that could communicate with submerged submarines. The facility received its present NRTF namesake in 1974, when it became part of the Naval Communication Area Master Station (NAVCOMTELSTA), Atlantic (Best 1996; **Figure 15**).

Table 3. Previously Recorded MEDUSA Resources in Study Area.

MHT Inventory No.	MEDUSA Property Name	Build Date	MHT DOE	NR Status	Year Recorded
AA-311	Site of Providence	1649	No	N/A	1978
AA-2096	Building NA687, Coal Bunker & Extension	1918	Yes	Not Eligible	2001
AA-2127*	NRFT Annapolis	1918	Yes	Eligible; Not Eligible	1996, 2003
AA-2127-1	Building NA255	1969	Yes	Not Eligible	2021
AA-2127-2*	Building NA265	1970	Yes	Not Eligible	2021
AA-2127-3	Building NA40, Bulkhead	Unknown	No	N/A	2022
AA-2170	Building NA15, Quarters B	1918	Yes	Not Eligible	1995, 1997
	Building NA20, OIC Garage	1922			
AA-2171	Building NA12, Quarters A	1918	Yes	Not Eligible	1995, 1997
	Building NA54, OIC Garage	1933			
AA-2172	Building NA38, Boat Shed/AOIC Garage	1928	Yes	Not Eligible	1995, 2003
AA-2173	Building NA45, Hydrologic Shed	Unknown	No	N/A	1995
AA-2174	Buildings NA51/NA71/NA72, Married Enlisted Quarters	1939–1942	Yes	Not Eligible	1995, 2003
AA-2175	Building NA101, Quarters C	1918	Yes	Not Eligible	1995, 1997
AA-2188*	Building NA49, Antenna Materials Storage Building	1938	Yes	Eligible	1995, 1997
AA-2190*	Building NA73, PW Maintenance Shop	1942	Yes	Not Eligible	1995,1997
	Building NA80, Flammable Storage Building	1943	No	N/A	1995
AA-2191*	Building NA119, Antenna Cable Storage Building	1944	No	N/A	1995
AA-2192*	Buildings 5/5A/6, Helix House	1918–1935	Yes	Not Eligible	1995, 2007
AA-2193*	Building NA7, Battery House	1918	No	N/A	1995

Orange shading indicates inclusion in "DOE Report: Historic Resources and Determinations of Effects Report, Demolition of Various Buildings, United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD" (Greenhorne and O'Mara 1997);
Blue shading indicates depicted as not extant on aerial photographs.
*Asterisk indicates surveyed for "MHT #AP-66: Architectural Inventory and Evaluation of Antenna Structures, NRTF Annapolis, Maryland" but no updated form prepared/on-file with MHT.

Figure 15. Extant and demolished properties within the study area.

In 1993 the NRTF, Annapolis was shuttered by the Base Closure and Realignment Commission and its land was transferred to the USNA (Stewart 1997). In 1996 NRTF, Annapolis district was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A and C. However, when it was resurveyed in 2003, the district was determined not eligible for the NRHP due to lack of integrity caused by building alterations and demolitions (Maready 2003a, 2003b). As of 2024, only towers 7, 8 and 9, which were constructed between 1934 and 1938, remain standing.

Figure 16. NRTF Antenna Array in 1996. Source: O'Donnell et al. 1996.

Historic Buildings and Structures

Extant

AA-2096 Coal Bunker & Extension (NA687)

The Coal Bunker & Extension was built in 1918 under the Marine Barracks as part of a basement-level location the barracks' two boilers and for coal storage. The Coal Bunker as built was 16 x 30 feet and was enlarged for additional capacity in 1928 to 32 x 32 feet. In 1985, the Marine Barracks were demolished for construction of a Bachelor Enlisted Quarters. This facility was accessed through a manhole as of 2001. The Coal Bunker & Extension (NA687) was recommended ineligible by the surveyor, which the MHT concurred with (Best 1996).

AA-2127-1 Building NA255

Building NA255 is a ca. 1969 building on Bayview Avenue near the northeast boundary of NFRT Annapolis. Previous documentation indicates the building was evaluated for NRHP eligibility in 2003 "by EHT Traceries, Inc., as part of the former Naval Radio Station Annapolis installation" (MEDUSA 2021a:5). The building was recorded in 2021 and recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion for a lack of significance under all NRHP criteria. MHT determined the building is not eligible for NRHP inclusion on August 25, 2021 (MEDUSA 2024).

The one-story vernacular building rests on a concrete slab and pier foundation with a roughly square footprint. The building's main wing is clad with brick masonry veneer, and its hipped roof is covered by asphalt shingles. A ca. 1985 enclosed porch wing is attached to the east façade and clad with wood shingles. A wood deck surrounds the addition on its north and east sides. Fenestration consists of vinyl or aluminum sash and sliding window configurations. A brick masonry exterior chimney is fixed to the addition's south façade. The building possesses minimal exterior ornamentation (MEDUSA 2021a).

Naval Radio Station Annapolis on the North Severn Peninsula dates to 1918. The Army Morale Division was also established in 1918 and later expanded as the Morale, Welfare and Recreation Program (MWR) after WWII. Previous documentation indicates "MWR is a quality of life program directly supporting readiness by providing a variety of community, soldier and family support activities and services" (MEDUSA 2021a: 2). The building originally served as a mess hall and was converted to a MWR building by 2021 (**Figure 17**).

In 2020, RC Goodwin and Associates surveyed eight buildings, including Building NA255, and evaluated their NRHP eligibility. The building is not associated with the installation's primary military mission or Cold War naval operation; not associated with any significant persons; and "is not representative of an architectural style" (MEDUSA 2021a: 5). This survey recommended the building is not eligible for NRHP inclusion either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential historic district.

Figure 17. NRTF Building NA255, AA-2127-1 (Young 2021).

AA-2127-2 Building NA265

Building NA265 is a ca. 1970 building on Bullard northwest of the West Road and Bullard Boulevard intersection. Previous documentation indicates the building was surveyed in 1996 and recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion (Best 1996). The building was later surveyed and evaluated for NRHP eligibility in 2003 "by EHT Traceries, Inc., as part of the former Naval Radio Station Annapolis installation" (MEDUSA 2021b:5). In 2021, the building was again recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion for a lack of significance under all NRHP criteria. MHT determined the building is not eligible for NRHP inclusion on August 25, 2021 (MEDUSA 2024).

The one-story vernacular building rests on a concrete slab foundation with a rectangular footprint. The building's exterior and side-gabled roof are clad with 5V crimp metal. Nonhistoric solar panels are fixed to the roof's southwest slope. Fenestration consists of skylights and aluminum-frame sliding windows. Entrances are enclosed with metal doors. A deep, porch-like attachment covers a patio area on the building's east façade. A side-gable roof supported by simple metal posts covers the patio area. The roof and its gable are clad with 5V crimp metal. The building possesses minimal exterior ornamentation (MEDUSA 2021b).

Naval Radio Station Annapolis on the North Severn Peninsula dates to 1918. The building, however, dates to the Cold War period and was originally constructed ca. 1970 as a radio support

building (Medusa 2021b). The building served as a support function to the primary radio transmitter operation. After the end of the Cold War period, MWR expanded its role at NSA Annapolis. In the late 1980s, the area now known as "Greenbury Point" transitioned from naval operations to a recreation area. Walking trails and forested areas now surround Building NA265, and the building functions as a nature center (Medusa 2021b; **Figure 18**).

Figure 18. NRTF Building NA265 AA-2127-2 (Young 2021).

In 2020, RC Goodwin and Associates surveyed eight buildings, including NSA Building NA265, and evaluated their NRHP eligibility. The building is not associated "with naval operations during the Cold War-era"; not associated with any significant persons; and "is not representative of an architectural style" (MEDUSA 2021a: 5). This survey recommended the building is not eligible for NRHP inclusion either individually or as a contributing resource within a potential historic district.

AA-2127-3 Facility NA40, Bulkhead

MEDUSA depicts Facility NA40 along Whitehall Bay on Greenbury Point's east shore. The facility begins east of AA-2174 (Building NA51/NA71/NA72) and terminates east of AA-2127-1 (Building NA255). Currently, no previous documentation or an MHT Determination of Eligibility is recorded in MEDUSA. No additional information about the facility's construction date, architectural characteristics, or NRHP eligibility is available, and no photographs of the bulkhead were available for this report (MEDUSA 2024).

AA-2172 Boat Shed/Assistant Officer in Charge (AOIC) Garage (NA38)

The Boat Shed/AOIC Garage (NA38) was purportedly built in 1928 in the Browns Cove area of Mill Creek. Presently, the building is at the north end of Hooper High Road, just to the south of the boat ramp and dock. However, given the condition of the building and its materials, including grooved plywood panel sheathing and asphalt shingles on the roof, the Boat Shed/AOIC Garage (NA38) has been substantially altered or completely rebuilt (Dixon 1995c; **Figure 19**). A determination of eligibility was completed in 2003 and the building was noted as located in the NRTF district, however it was not considered contributing resource by the surveyor or the MHT (Maready 2003c).

Figure 19. NRTF Building NA38 Boat Shed, AA-2172 (Dixon 1995a).

Building NA45, Hydrologic Shed

Building NA45 is a hydrologic shed between Hooper High Road and Bayview Avenue. Its location appears approximated in MEDUSA (2024). Previous documentation recorded the building as a "contributing resource" though no additional significance information or NRHP eligibility evaluation was provided (MEDUSA 1995:6). The building does not have a previously recorded MHT Eligibility Determination (MEDUSA 2024).

By 1995, the building was overgrown with vegetation and "used as an observation well for hydrological studies" (MEDUSA 1995:6). No additional information is provided regarding its use prior to 1995 or any associations with the NRFT/NSA mission. The vernacular one-story building rests on a concrete slab foundation. Its exterior is clad with brick masonry and covered by a flat concrete roof. Fenestration consists of sash windows, though the material qualities were not recorded (MEDUSA 1995). The building possesses minimal exterior ornamentation (**Figure 20**).

Figure 20. 21NRTF Building NA45, Hydrologic Shed, AA-2173 (Dixon 1995b).

Not Extant

AA-2170 Buildings NA15 (Quarters A) and NA20 (OIC Garage)

Buildings NA15 and NA20 were on Bayview Avenue north of Building NA255. Previous documentation indicates the buildings were recorded and evaluated for NRHP eligibility in 1995 and 1997 prior to demolition (MEDUSA 2024; Greenhorne and O'Mara 1997). In 1997, both buildings were recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion for a lack of significance under all NRHP criteria. MHT determined the buildings are not eligible for NRHP inclusion on May 22, 1997 (MEDUSA 2024).

Building NA15 was the ca. 1918 "Quarters A" building, though the building is also recorded in previous documentation as "Quarters B" (MEDUSA 2024). This documentation does not indicate who the dwelling was built to house. The one-story, single-family dwelling was a wood-frame construction with an L-shaped plan. The building's main block was covered by a low-pitched gable roof. Its side wings were covered by low-pitched hipped roofs. Previous documentation indicates it possessed Georgian or Colonial Revival style elements (MEDUSA 2024).

Building NA20 was the one-story ca. 1922 garage associated with Building NA15. The three-bay garage rested on a stone and concrete foundation, and its exterior was clad with vinyl siding. Its gabled roof was covered with corrugated metal. Fenestration consisted of three garage bays enclosed with sectional doors and sash window configurations.

AA-2171 Buildings NA12 (Quarters B) and NA54 (Garage)

Buildings NA12 and NA54 were on Bayview Avenue south of Building NA255. Previous documentation indicates the buildings were recorded and evaluated for NRHP eligibility in 1995 and 1997 prior to demolition (MEDUSA 2024; Greenhorne and O'Mara 1997). In 1997, both buildings were recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion for a lack of significance under all NRHP criteria. MHT determined the buildings are not eligible for NRHP inclusion on May 22, 1997 (MEDUSA 2024).

Building NA12 was the vernacular ca. 1918 "Quarters B" building, though the building is also recorded in previous documentation as "Quarters A" (MEDUSA 2024). The one-story, single-family dwelling was a wood-frame construction with a U-shaped plan. The building's two wings were connected by a hyphen. The building was covered by a gabled roof and rests on a continuous brick foundation. Previous documentation does not indicate who the dwelling was built to house (MEDUSA 2024).

Building NA54 was the one-story ca. 1933 garage associated with Building NA12. The single-bay garage was covered by a gabled roof and rests on a concrete slab foundation.

AA-2174 NRTF Buildings NA51, NA71, NA72; Married Enlisted Quarters

Buildings NA51, NA71, NA72 were a complex of married enlisted quarters dating to WWII and were built between 1939–1942. These three separate buildings were at the north side of Beach Circle Drive and near the Browns Cove area of Mill Creek. The three hipped roof, brick multiple family dwellings featured a similar massing and footprint. Each building was two-and-a-half stories in height and had a central porch with a pediment roof and two porches at either end (Maready 2003c). A determination of eligibility was completed in 2003, and the three buildings were noted as being in the NRTF district; however, they were not considered contributing resources (Maready 2003d). Aerial photographs indicate the building was no longer extant by 2011 (NETR 2011).

AA-2175 Building NA101 (Quarters C)

Building NA101 was on Hooper High Road west of Courtney Circle. Previous documentation indicates the building was recorded and evaluated for NRHP eligibility in 1995 and 1997 prior to demolition (MEDUSA 2024; Greenhorne and O'Mara 1997). In 1997, the building was recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion for a lack of significance under all NRHP criteria. MHT determined the building was not eligible for NRHP inclusion on May 21, 1997 (MEDUSA 2024).

Building NA101 was the ca. 1918 "Quarters C" building (MEDUSA 2024). The one-and-a-half-story Bungalow style dwelling was wood frame construction. Its exterior was clad with vinyl siding and covered by a hipped roof. Shed dormers were on three of its roof's slopes. A brick masonry chimney was on the roof's north slope. Previous documentation does not indicate who the dwelling was built to house (MEDUSA 2024).

AA-2188 Building NA49 (Antenna Materials Storage Building)

Building NA49 was on Helix Road near the southern boundary of Greenbury Point. Previous documentation indicates the building was first recorded in 1995 and again in 1997 prior to demolition (MEDUSA 2024; Greenhorne and O'Mara 1997). The brick building featured a rectangular doorway within an arched entryway and a flat roof. Previous documentation indicates the building was also surveyed in 1996 and recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion, though no form is recorded in MEDUSA for that specific survey (Best 1996). In 1997, the building was recommended eligible for NRHP inclusion for its significance under Criterion A and C. MHT determined the building was eligible for NRHP inclusion on May 14, 1997 (MEDUSA 2024). Aerial photographs indicate the building was no longer extant by 2002 (NETR 2002).

AA-2190 Buildings NA73 (PW Maintenance Shop) and NA80 (Flammable Storage Building)

Buildings NA73 and NA80 were on Bullard Boulevard Avenue north of Building NA265. Previous documentation indicates the buildings were first recorded in 1995. Previous documentation indicates the buildings were recorded again in 1996 and recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion, though no form is recorded in MEDUSA (Best 1996). Building NA73 was evaluated again in 1997 prior to demolition (Greenhorne and O'Mara 1997). Though Building NA80 was not included as a resource proposed for demolition in that previous report, aerial photographs indicate the resource was no longer extant by 2002 (NETR 2002). MHT determined Building NA73 was not eligible for NRHP inclusion on May 21, 1997 (MEDUSA 2024). No MHT DOE is recorded in MEDUSA for Building NA80.

Building NA73 was originally built ca. 1942 as a firehouse. The one-story building was brick masonry construction and covered by a flat roof. Fenestration consisted of wood- and aluminum-frame sash window configurations. The building rested on a concrete slab foundation with a rectangular plan. At the time of survey in 1995, the building appeared extensively remodeled, and portions of its masonry cladding had been replaced at an undetermined date.

Building NA80 was west of Building NA73 and constructed ca. 1943. The vernacular one-story building was built with brick masonry construction with a rectangular plan. It rested on a concrete slab foundation and was covered by a shed roof with exposed rafter tails. A main entrance was on its northeast façade and enclosed by wood board and batten double doors on strap hinges.

AA-2191 Building NA119 (Antenna Cable Storage Building)

Building NA119 was on East Road north of the East and Tower roads intersection. Previous documentation indicates the building was recorded in 1995, but its NRHP eligibility was not evaluated. The building was surveyed again in 1996 and recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion, though no form is recorded in MEDUSA for that specific survey (Best 1996). No MHT DOE is recorded in MEDUSA for Building NA119 (MEDUSA 2024). Aerial photographs indicate the resource was no longer extant by 2002 (NETR 2002).

Building NA119 was a ca. 1944 one-story vernacular storage building. The wood-frame building rested on a concrete slab foundation with a rectangular plan. Its exterior and its gabled roof were

clad with corrugated tin. Fenestration consisted of awnings, windows, and a garage bay on its west façade.

AA-2192 Building NA5A (Helix House)

Building NA5A was the Helix House that was once at Hooper High Road, and the intersection with Bullard Boulevard was constructed in 1918 as the Transmitter building with a power station. The Helix House was a 1935 addition to the original buildings. The Previous documentation indicates the building was recorded in 1996 and recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion. (Best 1996). The MHT determined the building was not eligible for NRHP inclusion on October 14, 2007 (MEDUSA 2024).

The Helix House was a large brick building with an irregular footprint and varied in height from one to three stories. The brick walls are interrupted below the roofline by concrete belt courses. The building featured two flat-roofed sections and one section with copper roof sheathing between the two. Aerial photographs indicate the building was no longer extant by 2011 (NETR 2011).

AA-2193 Building NA7 (Battery House)

Building NA7 was between Bullard Avenue and Hooper High Road adjacent to and east of Building NA5. Previous documentation indicates the building was recorded in 1995, but its NRHP eligibility was not evaluated. Previous documentation indicates the building was recorded again in 1996 and recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion, though no form is recorded in MEDUSA for that specific survey (Best 1996). No MHT DOE is recorded in MEDUSA for Building NA7 (MEDUSA 2024). Aerial photographs indicate the resource was no longer extant by 2011 (NETR 2011).

Building NA7 was a ca. 1918 one-story vernacular building originally constructed as a “blower house” (Best 1996:14). The brick masonry building featured stepped parapets capped with metal flashing above its east and west facades. The building was covered by a shed roof. Fenestration consisted of louvered vents. Its brick masonry cladding appeared altered and infilled above its louvered vents indicating they were resized at an undetermined date (MEDUSA 2024).

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DISCUSSION

SEARCH completed this cultural resources inventory with the goal of synthesizing available information on the previously recorded resources within the Greenbury Point Study Area, and to present which resources are extant and which have been removed and demolished based on currently available data. A historic structures/objects list containing extant structures and archaeological sites is presented in **Table 4**.

Archaeologists have identified 14 archaeological sites within the Study Area. Seven sites include precontact Native American artifacts (including four single-component precontact sites and three multicomponent sites containing both precontact and historic artifacts). Seven historic archaeological sites are within the Study Area, one of which the Towne Neck; Ralph Williams site (18AN944) has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the Maryland SHPO. These sites provide evidence of Native American presence on the peninsula from at least 1250 BC and possibly thousands of years earlier.

Within the Study Area, precontact Native American sites contain artifacts including stone tools and tool fragments made from chert, quartz, and jasper, and pottery dating to the Middle Woodland period, and include shell middens. Historic sites dating as early as the seventeenth century contain ceramics (ironstone, majolica/delft, whiteware, and porcelain), glass, munitions debris, clothing items such as buttons, and tobacco pipes. The NRHP-eligible Towne Neck/Ralph Williams site is an artifact-rich site dating to the mid-1650s that includes Dutch yellow bricks, European ceramics, Dutch, English, and American tobacco pipes, lead window mullions, a 1660 British farthing coin, hand-blown wine bottles, lead shot, gun flints, firearm components, and other domestic items; a cellar feature and building postholes were also identified.

Greenbury Point was home to significant US Navy operations for most of the twentieth century and was the location of the nation's first naval aviation base, which was established in 1911 for seaplane testing and development. NRTF Annapolis operated from 1917 to 1993 and facilitated US and allied communication during WWI and WWII. During the Cold War, the facility spied on Soviet military signals and later, before rendered obsolete by satellite communication technology, integrated with Naval Submarine Base Kings Bay to serve as the communications link for the Navy's ballistic missile submarine fleet.

Historians, architectural historians, and archaeologists have recorded 17 historic structures within the Greenbury Point Study Area. Of these previously recorded structures, six remain standing. These include a coal bunker associated with a Marine barracks constructed in 1918 and enlarged in 1928, a building constructed ca. 1969 that served as a mess hall, a ca. 1970 support building for radio transmitter operation, a ca. 1928 boat shed, and a hydrologic shed predating 1955. Additionally, three unrecorded radio towers constructed ca. 1938 remain standing at the south end of the peninsula.

The cultural resources within the Greenbury Point Study Area reflect centuries of human occupation and use that collectively convey a story of Native American lifeways and settlement to twentieth-century American history. Although many of the standing structures were removed to facilitate the development of the Greenbury Point Wildlife refuge, the archaeological and historical sites that remain on the landscape are objects of historical interest associated with Native Americans, American colonial settlement, and twentieth-century military history.

Table 4. Greenbury Point Extant Historic Structures/Objects List

Resource Number	Resource Name	Date	Resource Type
AA-311	Site of Providence	1649	Historic Property
AA-2096	Building NA 687, Coal Bunker & Extension	1918	Historic Structure
AA-2127*	Naval Radio Transmitter Facility (NRTF), Annapolis*	1918	Historic District
AA-2127-1	Naval Support Activity (NSA) Building NA255 Mess Hall; MWR Bay Room	1969	Historic Structure
AA-2127-2	NRTF Building NA265; Greenbury Point Nature Center	1970	Historic Structure
AA-2127-3	NRTF Building NA40; Bulkhead	Unknown	Historic Structure
AA-2172	NRTF Building NA38; Boat Shed/AOIC Garage	1928	Historic Structure
AA-2173	NRTF Building NA45; Hydrologic Shed	Unknown	Historic Structure
18AN0091	Club House	19th-20th centuries	Historic Archaeological Site
18AN0160	Golf Course	1250 BC–AD 1600; 17th century	Multicomponent Archaeological Site
18AN0529	Helix 3	19th century	Historic Archaeological Site
18AN0944	Towne Neck; Ralph Williams	17th–18th centuries	Historic Archaeological Site
18AN1020	Athletic Fields	19th century	Historic Archaeological Site
18AN1021	Pines 2	Unknown precontact; 19th century	Precontact Archaeological Site
18AN1022	Pines 3	Unknown precontact; 19th century	Multicomponent Archaeological Site
18AN1023	Helix 1	Unknown precontact	Precontact Archaeological Site
18AN1024	Helix 2	Unknown precontact	Precontact Archaeological Site
18AN1030	Shell Dump North; Site 5	18th–19th centuries	Historic Archaeological Site
18AN1031	Shell Dump South; Site 6	17th–18th centuries	Historic Archaeological Site
18AN1112	Carrs Creek #2	Unknown precontact	Precontact Archaeological Site
18AN1113	Carrs Creek #3	19th century	Historic Archaeological Site
18AN1410	Greenbury Point	1250 BC–AD 1600; 20th century	Multicomponent Archaeological Site
n/a	Tower 7	Ca. 1938	Historic Structure
n/a	Tower 8	Ca. 1938	Historic Structure
n/a	Tower 9	Ca. 1938	Historic Structure

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APPENDIX A:

OBJECTS LIST

Resource Number	Resource Name	Date	Resource Type
AA-311	Site of Providence	1649	Historic Property
AA-2096	Building NA 687, Coal Bunker & Extension	1918	Historic Structure
AA-2127*	Naval Radio Transmitter Facility (NRTF), Annapolis*	1918	Historic District
AA-2127-1	Naval Support Activity (NSA) Building NA255 Mess Hall; MWR Bay Room	1969	Historic Structure
AA-2127-2	NRTF Building NA265; Greenbury Point Nature Center	1970	Historic Structure
AA-2127-3	NRTF Building NA40; Bulkhead	Unknown	Historic Structure
AA-2172	NRTF Building NA38; Boat Shed/AOIC Garage	1928	Historic Structure
AA-2173	NRTF Building NA45; Hydrologic Shed	Unknown	Historic Structure
18AN0091	Club House	19th–20th centuries	Historic Archaeological Site
18AN0160	Golf Course	1250 BC–AD 1600; 17th century	Multicomponent Archaeological Site
18AN0529	Helix 3	19th century	Historic Archaeological Site
18AN0944	Towne Neck; Ralph Williams	17th–18th centuries	Historic Archaeological Site
18AN1020	Athletic Fields	19th century	Historic Archaeological Site
18AN1021	Pines 2	Unknown precontact; 19th century	Precontact Archaeological Site
18AN1022	Pines 3	Unknown precontact; 19th century	Multicomponent Archaeological Site
18AN1023	Helix 1	Unknown precontact	Precontact Archaeological Site
18AN1024	Helix 2	Unknown precontact	Precontact Archaeological Site
18AN1030	Shell Dump North; Site 5	18th–19th centuries	Historic Archaeological Site
18AN1031	Shell Dump South; Site 6	17th–18th centuries	Historic Archaeological Site
18AN1112	Carrs Creek #2	Unknown precontact	Precontact Archaeological Site
18AN1113	Carrs Creek #3	19th century	Historic Archaeological Site
18AN1410	Greenbury Point	1250 BC–AD 1600; 20h century	Multicomponent Archaeological Site
n/a	Tower 7	Ca. 1938	Historic Structure
n/a	Tower 8	Ca. 1938	Historic Structure
n/a	Tower 9	Ca. 1938	Historic Structure