LIMITED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING WITHIN THE FOUNDATION OF THE LOG STRUCTURE AT HISTORIC ELK LANDING, ELKTON, MARYLAND

Submitted to:

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By:

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Limited archaeological testing within the foundation of the log structure, located at Historic Elk Landing in Elkton, Maryland, was conducted from September 30 to October 4, 2002. The purpose of the excavations was to determine whether the area inside the foundation was disturbed and to find out if there was any evidence to support the notion that a Swede named John Hanson Steelman used the log structure as a trading post in the 1690s.

Documentary evidence has shown that Steelman owned 200 acres of land that included Elk Landing and had established a trading post in that area by 1693. Whether or not the log structure that once stood at Elk Landing was his trading post is unclear. All that is known is that it was standing by 1775 when Zebulon Hollingsworth Jr., whose father acquired the Elk Landing acreage in 1735, was using it as a storehouse. In 1783 Zebulon Jr. constructed a two-and-a-half story, stone house that adjoined the log structure until 1917 when the log building was razed and replaced with a porch. According to previous research the log structure measured 6 x 9.5 m (19' 6" x 31') and had a foundation constructed of stone and hand made bricks laid in English bond. Archaeological testing was carried out inside the known boundaries for the log structure and consisted of the excavation of five test units.

These units revealed the presence of intact stratigraphy as well as artifacts dating from the second half of the eighteenth century to around the mid twentieth century. The first layer contained modern artifacts and covered a thick layer of building rubble, which represents the dismantling of the building in 1917. This layer contained a mix of late eighteenth through early twentieth century artifacts. Underneath this level was a thin layer that contained no rubble and appears to have been a layer of dirt that accumulated on top of the cellar floor, which was underneath and consisted of hard packed clay. Most of the artifacts that date to the eighteenth century were found in the bottom two layers. Nothing was found that dates to Steelman's time period, which could be due to the fact that the current project missed all evidence of his occupation. However, it is also possible that Zebulon Jr. constructed the log structure in the third quarter of the eighteenth century and used it as a storehouse until he began to further develop the property after 1783.

In order to ascertain when the log structure was built, it is recommended that the entire cellar be fully excavated. If Steelman was indeed using it as his trading post then some evidence of his occupation should survive in the cellar.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project benefited from the assistance of a number of individuals. Jeanne Minner, Town planner of the Town of Elkton, was very helpful in coordinating efforts between the Town, the Historic Elk Landing Foundation, Inc., and the archaeologists. Members of the Historic Elk Landing Foundation, Inc. were also very helpful. In particular Michael Dixon, Pat and Doug Howe as well as Gary and Debbie Storke shared their knowledge and enthusiasm with us. Their help was much appreciated. The Cecil Whig contributed to this project by covering the excavations in their newspaper as well as Eric Mease who wrote updates on the excavations for the Elk Landing website and newsletter.

The Principal Investigator for this project was Dwayne W. Pickett who was assisted by Christine Groben. Mr. Pickett authored this report and provided the graphics while Ms. Groben prepared the artifact inventory as well as the artifacts for curation.

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INTRODUCTION

This report documents the results of limited testing within the foundation of the log structure at Historic Elk Landing in Elkton, Maryland. The fieldwork was conducted from September 30 to October 4, 2002 and was commissioned by the Historic Elk Landing Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization that has a 99-year renewable lease with the Town of Elkton to operate the site as an interpretive living history museum. The log structure, which was razed in 1917, is thought to have been the 1690s trading post of a Swede named John Hanson Steelman. Previous investigations have shown that the area around this building has been disturbed, but no excavations have been untaken within the foundation itself. Therefore, limited testing had been proposed to determine if that area is still intact and if there is any evidence to support the notion that Steelman once operated his trading post there.

PROJECT SETTING

The log structure is located at Elk Landing in Cecil County, Maryland (Figure 1). The foundation to this building is partially visible on the surface and abuts an extant stone house that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the John Hanson Steelman House (18CE132). Dendrochronology puts the construction of the stone Steelman House at 1783[1] which appears to have been after the log structure was constructed. Both the log structure and the Stone House are built partially on a terrace that overlooks the Little Elk Creek.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND HYDROLOGY

Maryland is part of five distinct physiographic provinces; the Coastal Plain, the Piedmont, the Blue Ridge, the Valley and Ridge, and the Appalachian Plateau Provinces. These extend in belts of varying width along the eastern edge of the North American continent from Newfoundland to the Gulf of Mexico.

Elk Landing lies within the Coastal Plain Province but is close to the eastern section of the Piedmont Province. The Coastal Plain Province is underlain by a wedge of unconsolidated sediments including gravel, sand, silt, and clay that overlap the rocks of the eastern Piedmont along an irregular line of contact known as the Fall Zone. Eastward, this wedge of sediments thickens to more than 2,438 m (8,000 feet) at the Atlantic coastline. Beyond this line is the Continental Shelf, the submerged continuation of the Coastal Plain, which extends eastward for at least another 121 km (75 miles) where the sediments attain a maximum thickness of about 12,192 m (40,000 feet).

The sediments of the Coastal Plain dip eastward at a low angle, generally less than one degree, and range in age from Triassic (245–208 mya) to Quaternary (1.6 mya-present). The younger formations crop out successively to the southeast across Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore. A thin layer of Quaternary gravel and sand covers the older formations throughout much of the area.

Mineral resources of the Coastal Plain are chiefly sand and gravel, and are used as aggregate materials by the construction industry. Clay for brick and other ceramic uses are also important and small deposits of iron ore are of historical interest. Plentiful supplies of ground water are available from a number of aquifers throughout much of this region.

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[1] Since the Steelman House was built about 73 years after Steelman moved from the area it will be referred to in this report as the Stone House.

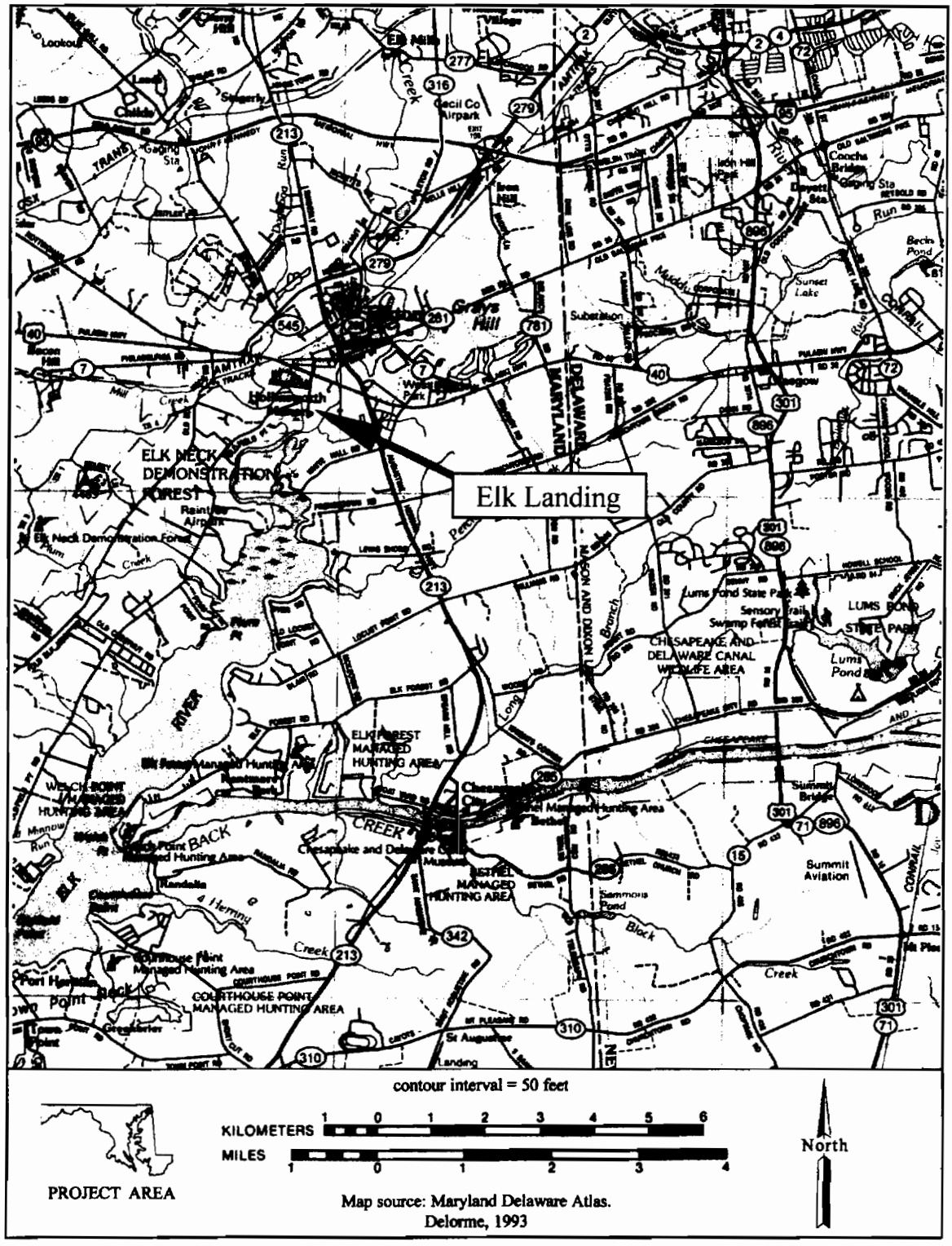

Figure 1. Project Location

The project area is drained by the Little Creek. This branch flows south into the Elk River, which drains into the Chesapeake Bay, which in turn empties into the Atlantic Ocean. Elevations for the project area average 45 feet AMSL.

GEOLOGY AND PEDOLOGY

The parent material in which the soils of Cecil County formed is made from two different geological materials. The Piedmont soils in the Northern section of the county formed in material weathered in place from hard igneous and metamorphic crystalline rocks of Precambrian age (4.6 bya–570 mya). Metamorphic crystalline rock is the most extensive single formation in the Piedmont.

The soils in the southern part of the County, where Elk Landing is located, formed in the soft, unconsolidated, water-lain Cretaceous (146–65 mya) and Pleistocene (1.65 mya–10,000 ya) sediment of the Atlantic Coastal Plain. Old Cretaceous series sediments are exposed in the northern part of the Coastal Plain and form the backbone of Elk Neck. Pleistocene sediment continuously deposited east of the Elk River formed a discontinuous rim of low marine terraces with irregular widths. Such a terrace is present at Elk Landing. The soil in this area is brown to yellowish-brown, medium acid, Wicomico formation silt of the Pleistocene. The silt material is underlain by sand and gravel with glauconitic sand of the Upper Cretaceous being present beneath it. These sands are often called "green sands" and crop out as a discontinuous fringe around many necks of land south of the Chesapeake Bay and Delaware Canal.

The general soil association for the project area is Made Land Gently Sloping (MaB). This soil band is approximately 61 m (200 feet) wide and extends from just south of the Stone House and follows the Little Elk Creek north out of the project area (Andersen and Matthews 1973).

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The Massawomekes, Susquehannocks, and Tockwoghs, were the main Native-American tribes occupying what would become Cecil County when John Smith and a party of 12 Englishmen explored the area in 1608. It was during this trip that Smith gave the Elk River its name when he supposedly saw a herd of American Elk along the river's edge. It was not until 1632 that Cecilius Calvert was granted a charter from King Charles I of England to settle Maryland, which took place two years later in 1634 at St. Mary's in Southern Maryland.

Although the English explored the area around Elk Landing they did not immediately settle there. In 1638, thirty years after Smith's exploration of the area, the Swedes setup a colony on the west bank of the Delaware River where Wilmington is now located. In 1655 the Susquehannocks gave the Governor of New Sweden, John Claudius Rising, land along the Elk River called Chakakitque along with other lands so he would establish a trading post in the area. The Susquehannocks not only gave land to the Swedes but also ceded land located between the Susquehanna and North East Rivers to the English in 1652. Some Susquehannocks still occupied this area until 1675, but were driven off by the Senecas. In 1674 Governor Charles Calvert of Maryland proclaimed Cecil a county, which included Kent County to the south. These two counties were divided in 1706 and it was not until Mason and Dixon surveyed the area between 1764 and 1767 that the Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware boarders were decided (NRHP 1983).

The land that would become Elk Landing was originally part of two early patents. Price's Venture (or Adventure) was surveyed for William Price on August 29, 1672 and consisted of 250 acres located on the north side of the Elk River on a point by a marsh. A tract called Successor was surveyed for John Browning and Richard Nash on February 8, 1679, which according to the deed contained 500 acres in the

fork of the Elk River[2]. Sometime after that date three men of Finnish descent, Simon Johnson Jr., Mathias Mathiason (alias Freeman), and Clement Clementson each occupied 100 acres of the Successor tract to the north and a Swedish man named John Hanson Steelman occupied 200 acres to the south.

John Hanson Steelman (originally John Hanson) was born in 1655 at Aronameck plantation along the west bank of the Schuylkill River, but then moved to Burlington County in west New Jersey. He was the eldest son of Hans Mansson and Ella Olofsdotter Stille who arrived in New Sweden in 1641 aboard the *Charitas*. Sometime in the mid 1680s Steelman moved to New Castle County in Delaware where he married Maria Stalcop. Shortly thereafter he, along with his brother-in-law Peter Stalcop, acquired land on the east side of Red Clay Creek where they began trading with the Native Americans. In 1691 John's father died and he and his family took the surname Steelman after his maternal grandfather.

By 1693 Steelman, along with his wife and two sons John and Mans, established a trading post at a Swedish and Finnish community called Sahakitko (the Finnish version of Chakakitque) located in the vicinity of his 200-acre parcel of the Successor tract. According to historian George Johnston (1881), Elk Landing was the probable location of Steelman's trading post, which is said to have been a log structure located along the north side of the Stone House that was razed in 1917 and replaced with a porch (Figures 2 and 3).

In 1695 Steelman and his son John were naturalized by Maryland and by 1697 Steelman had become Maryland's chief Native American interpreter. Besides being an interpreter, Steelman also negotiated several treaties for Pennsylvania in 1701 and 1737. At the beginning of the eighteenth century Steelman began acquiring other lands in Cecil County and by 1710 he was residing at a plantation called Mount Ararat located on the east side of the Susquehannah River between Port Deposit and Perryville. He also established a second trading post on Octoraro Creek, closer to Native-American settlements. Despite this move he appears to have retained title to his part of the Successor tract. In 1714 his son Mans Steelman was residing in Cecil County when his father's property was attached for a debt, suggesting that his descendants continued to occupy his lands there (Craig 1993 and NRHP 1983).

After 1700 many of the Swedes and Finns in this area either sold or lost their land to English settlers. In 1681 Nicholas Painter patented a 1400-acre parcel called Friendship located on the west side of the northeast branch of the Elk River adjoining Successor at a place called "Ye Sweeds Town" (NRHP 1983). Painter gave three Finns 50 acres each in exchange for building a mill on his other lands. On May 7, 1711 Henry Hollingsworth of Chester County, Pennsylvania purchased one of those 50-acre tracts from one of the Finns.

On December 8, 1715 Henry Hollingsworth acquired 15 acres of a 100-acre parcel of the Successor tract from the son of Clement Clementson and the remaining 85 acres in 1721. The deed described the land as being bounded to the southeast by John Hanson Steelman's plantation. In 1727 Henry's son Zebulon acquired 100 acres of the Friendship parcel from one of the Finns. It is not exactly clear how the Hollingsworths acquired Steelman's land but it appears a court clerk named John Campbell found that 75 acres of Steelman's tract was part of the earlier Price's Venture tract, which was surveyed for William Price in 1672. Campbell purchased the acreage and sold it to Zebulon Hollingsworth on November 20, 1735. Since the patent for Price's Venture predated the patent for the Successor tract it would have prevailed in any disagreement. The deed listed Zebulon's occupation as Gentleman and made no reference to the presence of structures. In 1742 he purchased a 200-acre tract called Clements' Venture, which was located at the head of the Elk River. In this deed Zebulon's occupation is listed as "Innholder"

[2] When mapped out the acreage is actually 600 acres.

Figure 2. Circa 1905 Watercolor of Stone House with Attached Log Structure Looking South

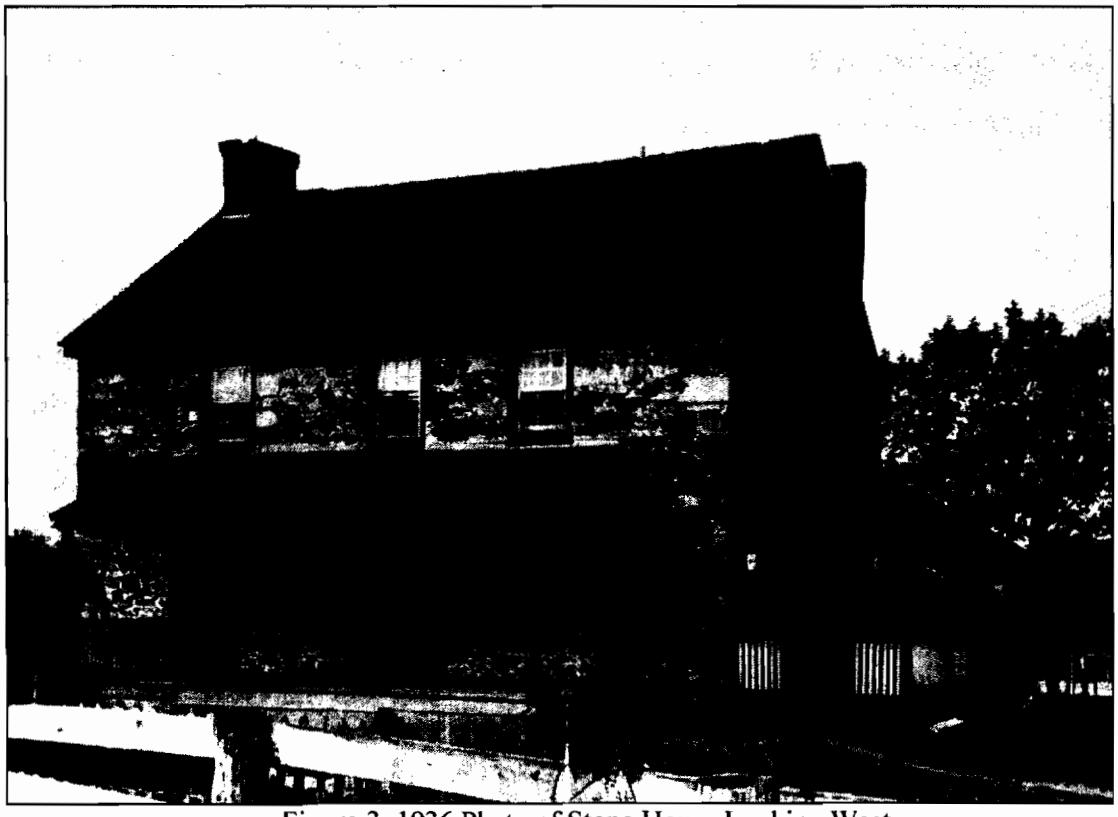

Figure 3. 1936 Photo of Stone House Looking West

but he also served as a vestryman between 1743 and 1749. In 1752 he purchased a 35-acre tract called Jacob's Chance on the west side of the Elk River just below where it forks, which was described as a "piece or parcel of Swamp Tide Marsh or Cripple" (Deed 1752). A year later he purchased a 50-acre tract of the Friendship parcel from one of the Finns. This section of the Friendship parcel was described as having "pastures, houses, gardens, orchards, property, commodities [and] advantages" (Peddicord 2001).

Zebulon Hollingsworth Sr. died on August 8, 1763 and in his will divided his land among four of his sons. He left Zebulon Jr. and Levi Hollingsworth part of Price's Venture as well as part of the Successor tract and all of Jacob's Chance while Henry received the Friendship parcel. Jacob received his fathers "now dwelling house the remaining part of my now dwelling plantation also the remaining part of the wood land below Dogwood from that is not already willed away out of the tract of land called Friendship". This indicates that Zebulon Sr. was not residing at Elk Landing at the time of his death since that land was deeded to Zebulon Jr. and Levi Hollingsworth. Also, at the time of his death, Zebulon Hollingsworth Sr. owned seven slaves who ranged in age from nine to thirty six. Two of those slaves, Jen and Pegg, were left to his wife Mary but his will makes no mention of the others, just that his movable estate, which would have included slaves, be divided equally among his children (Peddicord 2001).

Throughout the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the Elkton area was becoming an important transportation center for goods and people since it provided a convenient link between the Chesapeake Bay and the Delaware River. During the Revolutionary War the British moved between 15,000 and 18,000 troops along with supplies through the area on their way to capture the Capitol in Philadelphia in 1777. Goods and passengers were transported overland from either the Elk or Delaware Rivers and then placed on ships where they could be transported by water to Philadelphia or Baltimore. An advertisement in *The Pennsylvania Gazette* dated April 2, 1767 commissioned by Zebulon Hollingsworth Jr. demonstrates how this system worked.

> *The subscribers, having erected Stages for the transportation of passengers and goods from Philadelphia to Baltimore Town, take this method of acquainting the public, that they have two shallops which ply from Hollingsworth and Rudolphstore, in Philadelphia....every Wednesday and Saturday, for Christiana Bridge, where goods, &c. will be received....From thence Tobias Rudolph and Zebulon Hollingsworth waggons [sic] immediately carry them to the Head of Elk, where they have good stores for their reception. From thence Isaac Greiststage vessel sets out for Baltimore town every Saturday; and as the cartage is as short a distance, if not shorter, than any now made use of from Delaware to Chesapeak Bay, we flatter ourselves we shall be able to give quick dispatch, and general satisfaction, to all gentlemen that will please to favour us with their custom....N.B. There are good houses of entertainment at Christian Bridge, and the Head of Elk.* (Peddicord 2001).

By 1767 there appears to be "good stores" and "houses of entertainment" at the Head of Elk, which would be incorporated into the Town of Elkton in 1787. These "stores" and "houses of entertainment" might have been established after 1742 when Zebulon Sr. purchased 200 acres at the Head of Elk and was listed as an innkeeper.

It appears that Zebulon's brother Levi Hollingsworth was the Hollingsworth in Philadelphia. The July 19, 1788 editions of *The Pennsylvania Mercury* and *Universal Advertiser* state that he was a resident of Philadelphia and was offering for sale Russian sail-cloth, blubber, beef, salmon, grindstones, along with various other items. Since Levi Hollingsworth was residing in Philadelphia at the time of his father's death he sold his portion of his inheritance to Zebulon Jr. whose occupation is listed as a yeoman farmer.

According to dendrochronology, the Stone House was constructed in 1783 during the ownership of Zebulon Jr. (Cook and Callahan 2001). However, the log structure to the north depicted in Figure 2

appears to have been the first building at Elk Landing. According to a 1917 boundary map the log structure was the upper storehouse of Zebulon Hollingsworth Jr. in 1775 (Figure 4). By that year Zebulon Jr. had established at least one storehouse for goods at Elk Landing but it is possible that the log structure was Steelman's 1690s trading post and was used later by the Hollingsworths as a storehouse.

It appears that it was not until after the Revolutionary War that Zebulon Jr. decided to build dwelling houses at Elk Landing. This move might have been dictated in part by damage done to other family holdings by the constant present of troops in the area during the Revolutionary War. It has been noted that Cecil County suffered the affects of looting more than any other county in Maryland during the Revolution (Chapelle et al. 1986:73).

On March 24, 1812 Zebulon Jr. died and left Elk Landing to his wife Mary and after her death to their sons Robert and William. Zebulon Jr. also left behind five slaves named Pat, Jack, Hannah, Sam, and Dick although the 1810 census indicates that he owned 14 slaves. Mary died on April 27, 1814 at which time Robert and William inherited the Elk Landing acreage. Out of the two brothers only William appears as a resident of Cecil County (Peddicord 2001).

During Mary's brief ownership, the British successfully attacked numerous towns along the Chesapeake Bay at the onset of the War of 1812. This included nearby Frenchtown, which was burned by British marines on April 29, 1813. After burning Frenchtown, the British then moved up the Elk River in their barges to take Elkton but were driven off by militia at Fort Defiance. While the British barges were being turned back, a land force was marching towards Elkton. This force marched up to Elk Landing, but left after an exchange of gunfire with Fort Hollingsworth. According to George Johnston (1881), Elk Landing was the site of a defensive earthwork and boom across the Elk River. There was "a small earth-work or redoubt, mounted with a few pieces of small cannon, and stood a few yards southeast of the old stone house now standing near the wharf" (Johnston 1881:410 and 414). Having failed to take Elkton the British then turn their attention to the west and south raiding Havre de Grace as well as Fredericktown and Georgetown. In July of 1814 the British tried a second time to take Elkton but were driven off once again.

By the middle of the nineteenth century shipping had declined at Elk Landing. The construction of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal in 1829, the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad in 1831 as well as the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad in 1837, provided faster and cheaper transportation. The July 19, 1851 edition of the *Cecil Whig* published a descriptive account of Elk Landing, which described it before and after the canal and railroads were built.

> *...several fine dwellings and warehouses give it quite a village-like appearance, while the fertile and well cultivated fields and lots which crowd in around it, still make it "in the country." Such is a tame picture of Elk Landing in these quiet days; once, before the digging of the canal or the building of the rail roads, it was a busy bustling place. Hundreds of heavy teams were there daily to transport merchandize across to the Delaware, and all was stir and activity* (Peddicord 2001).

William Hollingsworth died in 1844 and left the Elk Landing property to his wife Mary E. Hollingsworth who owned it until her death in 1871. In February 1848 the Hollingsworth House was gutted by fire, which resulted in it being remodeled to its present Greek-Revival style. During renovations a pitched roof, low third story, front porch, and possibly the east wing were added. At the same time, the entire exterior of the house and east wing were covered in stucco. Sometime after the renovations the dining room and bedroom above the east wing were expanded about 1.5 m (5 feet) to the north. The original house was most likely constructed shortly after the Stone House was completed in 1783 (Pickett 2002) and at that time was two stories in height, three bays in length, and constructed of brick laid in Flemish

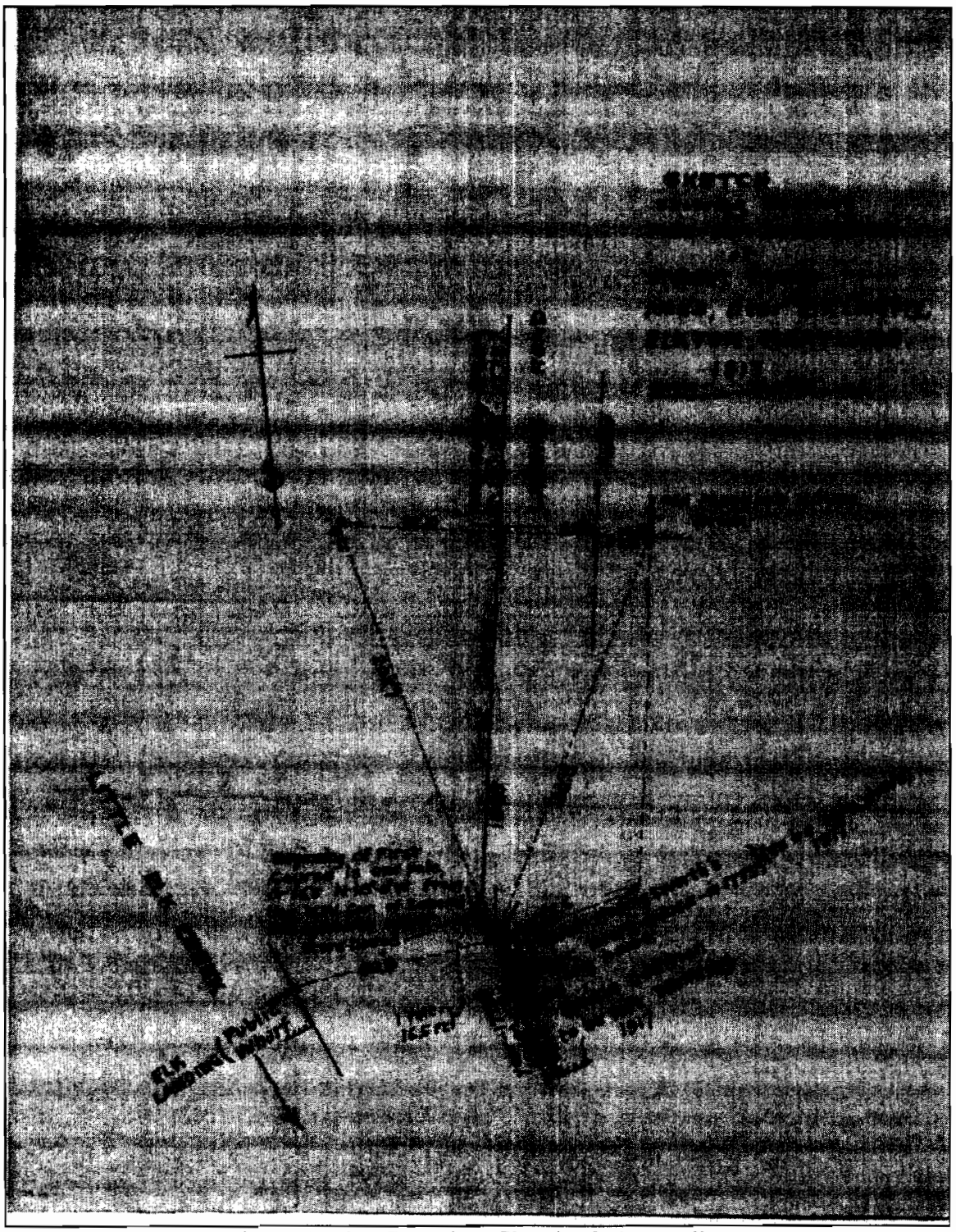

Figure 4. 1917 Boundary Sketch of Elk Landing

bond. Based on the configuration of the cellar beneath the dining room in the east wing, another structure might have existed in this location but was replaced by the east wing presently attached to the house (Wollon 2000).

On an undated map, probably of late nineteenth century origin, three buildings are depicted around the Stone House, which could also be warehouses (Figure 5). These buildings do not appear on a 1917 boundary map of Elk Landing (Figure 4) suggesting that by this time they were no longer standing.

While Elk Landing was no longer a major transportation center for goods and people, the waterways were still busy in the second half of the nineteenth century. Industrial development in Elkton had caused an increase in water traffic along the Big Elk Creek but silting was making it hard to navigate. In 1874, Congress allocated funds for the removal of sediment from the Big Elk Creek and continued to provide funding until 1917. Not only was sediment removed but also wooden dikes so that the banks of the creek could be shored up. The high expense of maintaining a permanent channel in the Big Elk Creek that benefited only a few industries caused the government to cease it's funding. As a result many industries began leaving the area. One such business that was forced to move was the Deibert & Brothers Barge Building Company, which had established boat yards on the Little Elk Creek in 1887. The Lower yard of this company was located on Hollingsworth property where canal boats and barges were built and launched into the creek. In 1910 silting of the Little Elk creek became so bad that the company was forced to move to Chesapeake City (Dixon 2002).

From 1871 until recently, various Hollingsworth descendants continued to occupy Elk Landing. The Stone House was occupied up until 1968 at which time it was vacated. On January 17, 2000 the Town of Elkton and the Historic Elk Landing Foundation Inc., signed a renewable 99-year lease for the restoration, management, and operation of the site as a living history museum.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Three archaeological investigations have taken place around the Stone House prior to the current project. The first was conducted by the University of Delaware's Center for Archaeological Research in 1984. Six test units were excavated around the Stone House in order to determine if there was any archaeological evidence of Steelman's trading post. No evidence was found but a number of nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts were recovered and disturbances as well as builder's trenches were observed[3] (Ward 1984).

During the winter and spring of 2000, archaeologists with Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum conducted excavations at Elk Landing as part of an assessment of Maryland's War of 1812 battlefield sites, which was made possible by a grant from the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP). A limited metal detector survey was conducted in an area just southeast of the Stone House, which was the supposed location of Fort Hollingsworth. A three-pound cannonball was recovered from this location but no other military artifacts were found. Other artifacts encountered were mixed, with late eighteenth and early nineteenth century ceramics being observed in with modern material. The shovel tests excavated closer to the Stone House contained a thin band of oyster shells, which might represent undisturbed soil (Pickett 2000; Pickett and Heinrich 2001).

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[3] It should be noted that rodent disturbance along the foundations of the Hollingsworth House and the log structure have disturbed the builder's trenches or have created trenches by burrowing. Therefore, the builder's trenches noted in the 1984 excavations around the Stone House are most likely disturbed by, or are the work of rodents.

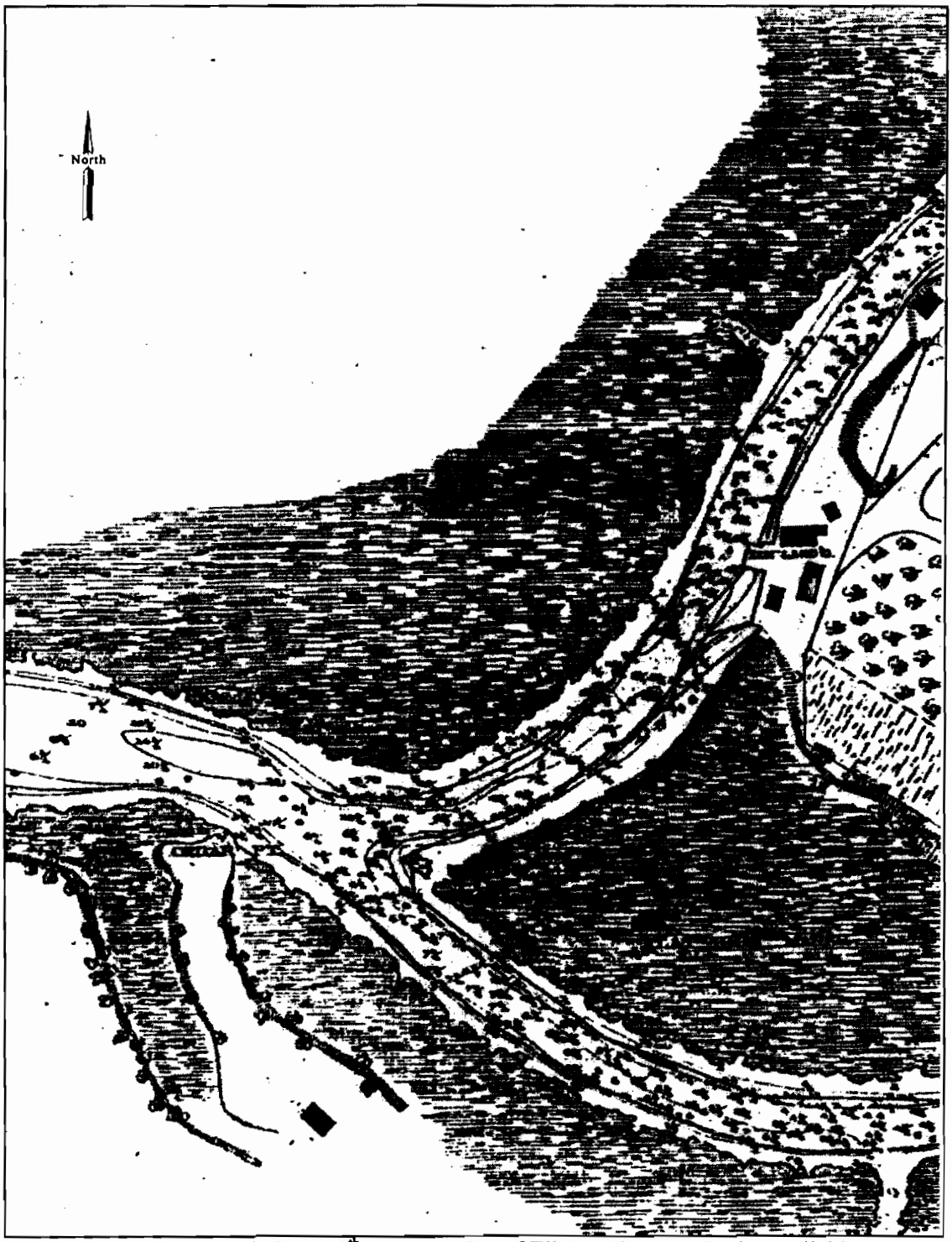

Figure 5. Probable Late 19th Century Map of Elk Landing (No Scale Available)

In the spring of 2002 a Phase I survey and limited testing was conducted at Elk Landing. Concentrations of nineteenth century artifacts were noted around the Stone House and a test unit was excavated off the northeast corner of the house that revealed a section of foundation for the log structure known to have been there. Artifacts recovered from this area date from the second half of the nineteenth century despite the fact that the structure was standing by 1775. It is possible that disturbances along the Little Elk Creek in the second half of the nineteenth century removed any archaeological evidence associated with Steelman's occupation of the log structure (Pickett, Heinrich, and Groben 2002).

METHODS

A background literature search was performed at the Maryland Historical Trust in Crownsville and the Historic Elk Landing Foundation provided information in the form of documents and maps including a research paper by Michael Thomas Peddicord (2001). These materials were examined to gain an understanding of both prehistoric and historic occupations in, and adjacent to, the project area as well as the region in general.

The fieldwork included the excavation of 1 x 1 meter (3.3 x 3.3 foot) square test units within the foundation of the log structure. These units were excavated by natural stratigraphy with all soil removed being screened through ¼-inch wire mesh. The walls of each test unit were inspected for artifacts as well as features. In addition, each test unit was numbered with its location plotted on the project map and stratigraphic profiles of all excavated test units were recorded, including the depth, stratigraphy, artifacts recovered, soil texture, and predominant Munsell color.

Since over 1,000 artifacts were recovered from one test unit in this area during pervious excavations, not all artifacts were kept. Instead, some artifacts were catalogued in the field and placed back where they came from. This included architectural artifacts such as window glass, unidentifiable nails, brick, coal, slag, as well as twentieth century materials. All kept artifacts were placed in clearly labeled zippered plastic bags by relative provenience within each test unit and returned to the laboratory for processing. Representative photographs of the project area were taken in black and white print and color slide formats.

The artifacts collected were cleaned and catalogued, and the artifact collection was studied to determine the date or dates of occupations present and the range of activities carried out. The vertical and horizontal distribution of the material was studied so that the nature and extent of the site could be better understood. All artifacts, records, photographs, and project materials will be returned to the Historic Elk Landing Foundation Inc., for permanent curation.

RESULTS

A total of five test units were excavated within the foundation of the log structure during the current project (Figure 6). These units revealed the presence of intact stratigraphic layers and artifacts dating from the second half of the eighteenth century to the mid twentieth century. Each of these test units is discussed in more detail below.

Test Unit 12 was excavated in the southeast corner of the structure and contained five stratigraphic layers (Figure 7). The first layer was uneven and measured from 4-16 cm (1.6-6.3 inches) thick. This very dark brown, clay loam layer contained numerous artifacts dating mostly from the 1950s and 60s, which no doubt represents refuse from the last occupants of the Stone House. Also, four complete "well" bricks were found in this layer. These curved bricks were used to line wells, cisterns, and sumps and may indicate the presence of one of those features in the cellar of the log structure but it is also possible that

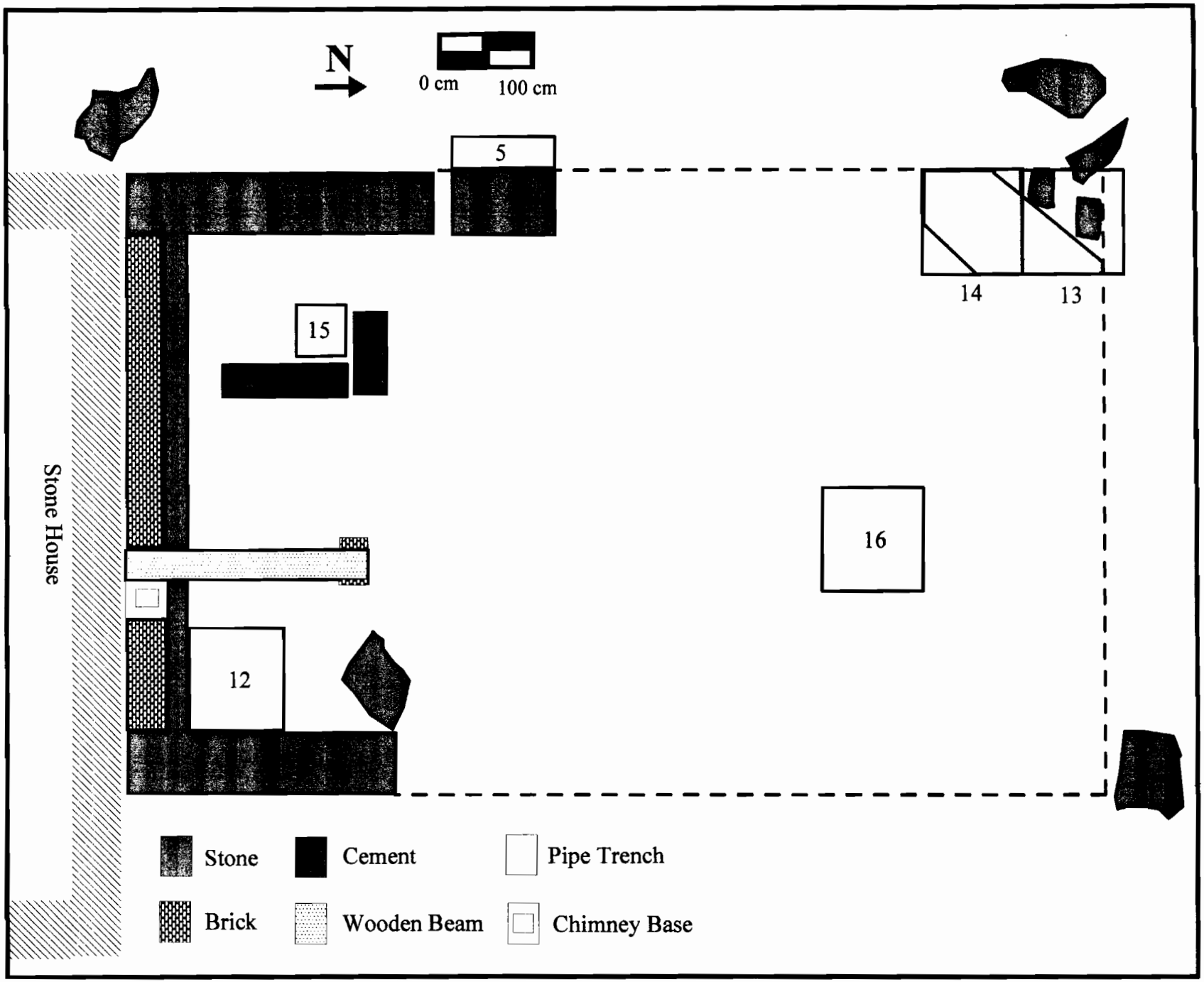

Figure 6. Location of Test Units

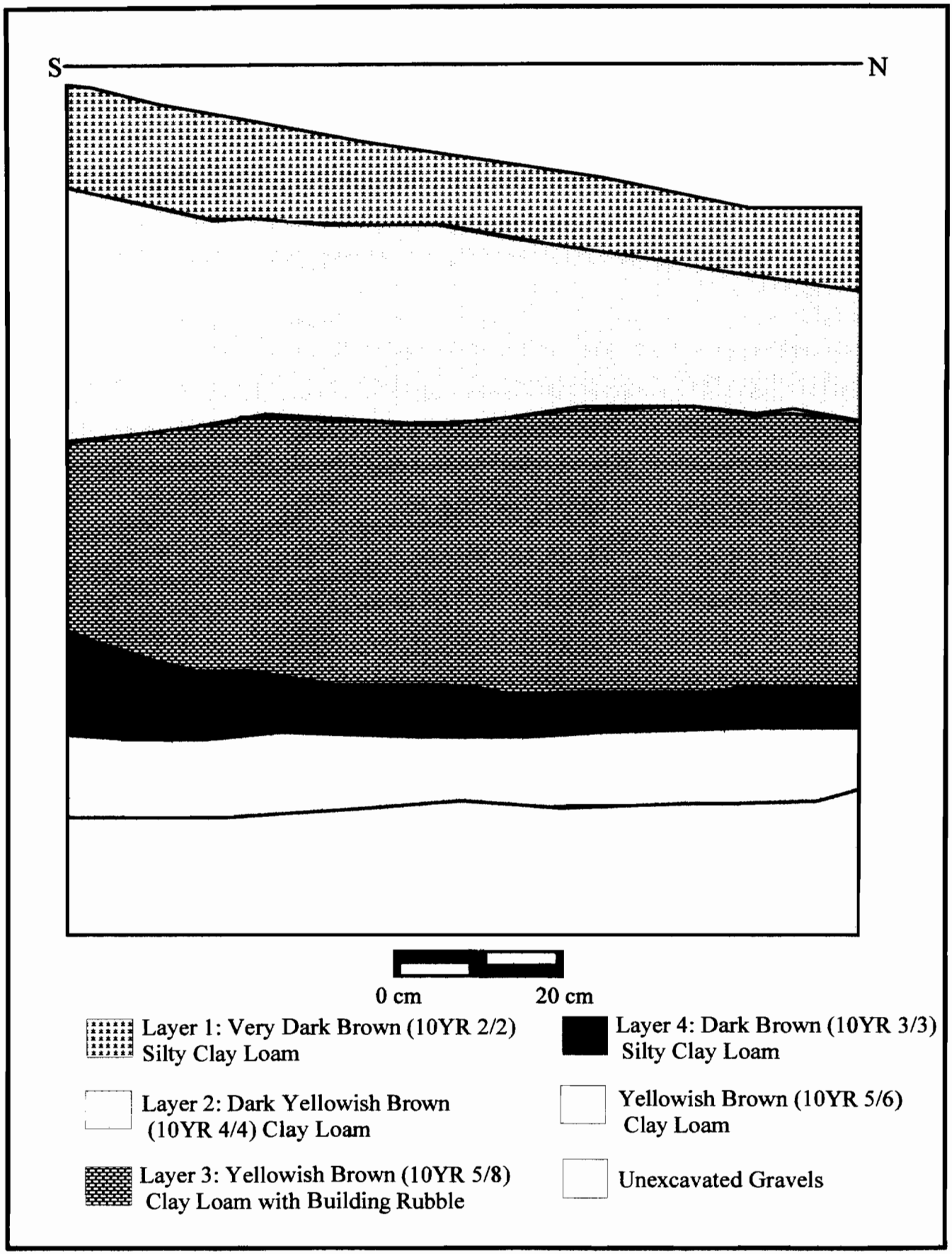

Figure 7. West Profile of Test Unit 12

they were dumped in from elsewhere. Beneath this layer was Layer 2, a dark yellowish brown, clay loam level of brick and stone rubble. This layer, which measured between 18-26 cm (7-10.2 inches) thick, was partially disturbed by rodents especially along the south wall where newspaper fragments, plastic, and tinfoil were discovered. Artifacts from this layer were mixed with a few late eighteenth and early nineteenth century artifacts jumbled in with a larger group of artifacts dating throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth centuries. Underneath this level was layer 3, which also contained a large amount of rubble including heavier concentrations of mortar and plaster, which was mixed in with yellowish brown clay. Also, high concentrations of coal and slag were found in this layer as with the one above. A variety of artifacts mostly dating from the late nineteenth century were recovered from this layer including an Indian Head penny dated 1889 and a large cent dated 1820. Also recovered was the shoulder and lip of a hand blown case bottle, which were used during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The rubble in layer 3 ended on top of layer 4, which was a dark brown, silty clay loam that was 6 cm (2.4 inches) thick. This layer contained comparatively few artifacts but two pearlware fragments and a white salt-glazed stoneware fragment were recovered. The two pearlware sherds date from ca. 1780 and 1795 respectively to around 1830, but the white salt-glazed stoneware dates from about 1720 until around 1775 (Noël Hume 1969) (Figure 10). This level sealed a 10 cm (4 inch) thick layer of yellowish brown clay that was hard packed, which most likely represents the floor of the cellar. This layer also contained few artifacts but seven pearlware fragments with a transfer printed design were recovered along with a fragment of Jackfield-type earthenware, which dates ca. 1745-90. Beneath this level were sterile glacial gravels on which the foundation rests. No builder's trench was discovered in this unit, which is no doubt due to how the structure was constructed. It appears that the cellar was dug out and then the stone foundation was laid up against the sides of the cellar hole, thus removing the need to dig a trench in order to lay the foundation.

Test Units 13 and 14 were excavated in the northwest section of the structure in order to find the corner of the building. Part of the foundation was uncovered in test unit 13 but it appeared to have been partially disturbed. Excavations were halted at this point and test unit 14 was excavated just to the south. This unit revealed the presence of an iron pipe and associated trench, which covered almost the entire unit (Figure 6). This pipe might have been used to pump oil from a wharf located at the fork of the Big and Little Elk Creeks to a storage tank know to have been on the property. Artifacts from both units were mixed due to the presence of the pipe trench and were not kept except for a complete silver plated spoon engraved on the handle with the letter "L".

Test Unit 15 was excavated in the southwest section of the structure at the junction of two rectangular cement slabs. This location was chosen in order to investigate the possibility that the slabs were cordoning off a cistern or well feature. Due to the large amount of surface debris and not wanting to greatly impact any underlying features, this unit was reduced in size to 50 x 50 cm (1.65 x 1.65 feet).

Three stratigraphic layers were observed in this unit (Figure 8). The first layer was a 38 cm (1.2 feet) thick very dark brown, silty clay loam level that contained a large amount of brick, mortar, and stone rubble. Artifacts from this layer date from the late nineteenth century to around the mid twentieth century. Beneath this level was a layer of dark yellowish brown clay loam that was 10 cm (4 inches) thick. A large amount of olive bottle glass was recovered from this layer along with a large fragment of a Chinese porcelain plate with an underglaze blue decoration, which shows part of a house and trees. This style, often referred to as "Canton", was commonly used in the early nineteenth century from ca. 1810-35 (Noël Hume 1969:262) (Figure 10). Layer 3 in this unit consisted of a yellowish brown, clay loam that was 6 cm (2.4 inches) thick. No artifacts were observed in this level, which appears to have been the floor of the cellar. This layer sealed a level of glacial gravels.

In order to assess a more central area within the foundation, Test Unit 16 was excavated 1.6 m (5 feet) south of the north wall of the structure. This unit contained four stratigraphic layers beginning with a 12 cm (4.7 inch) thick very dark brown, clay loam layer that contained artifacts dating from the late nineteenth century to around the mid twentieth century (Figure 9). Beneath this level was a 46 cm (1.5 foot) thick dark brown, silty loam layer that contained a large amount of building rubble along with artifacts dating from the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. Beneath this level was layer 3, which was 6 cm (2.4 inches) thick and contained large amounts of small coal fragments as well as cut nails. A total of 259 cut nails were recovered from this level along with various other artifacts dating from the late eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century. The one early artifact was a creamware ceramic fragment, which dates from ca. 1762 till around 1820 (Noël Hume 1969).

One interesting artifact recovered from layer 3 was a circular, lead bale seal with stamped lettering on it (Figure 11). Normally associated with trade, many of these seals were related to the distribution of textiles while others were used to secure general bags of merchandise. The markings on them usually contained either the merchant's own seal or were used to show that excise taxes had been paid (Noël Hume 1969:269). Donald Steer states that they "were used to show the trade mark of the supplier, as well as to assure the receiver of the bales that the goods within were not tampered with in any manner during transportation. Once the bale was received, and the seal broken, the seal was usually discarded" (Steer 1977:122).

The example recovered from layer 3 is perforated to allow a wire to pass through, which would have been affixed to a general bag of merchandise. Part of the seal has been clipped off when the seal was broken but some lettering on it is still intact. On the one side are the letters WIL....TON (no doubt standing for Wilmington) and on the other side the initials _. W. & B.R. are present. The initials are most likely that of merchants in Wilmington, Delaware who had transported merchandise to Elk Landing.

Underneath layer 3 was a 12 cm (4.7 inch) thick hard packed very dark grayish brown, clay loam layer, which appears to have been the floor of the cellar. Artifacts recovered from this layer include two pearlware ceramic fragments and a kaolin pipe stem fragment. This layer sealed a level of glacial gravels.

INTERPRETATIONS

Documentary evidence places John Hanson Steelman in the Elk Landing area by 1693 when he and his family were residing at a Swedish and Finish community called Sahakitko. Before 1693 Steelman somehow acquired a 200-acre tract of a larger 500-acre parcel called Successor, which was located in the fork of the Elk River, where Elk Landing is today. That there was a Swedish community in this area is also supported by a 1681 deed for a 1400-acre parcel called Friendship, which states that it adjoined Successor at a place called "Ye Sweeds Towne" (NRHP 1983).

In the early part of the eighteenth century Steelman began acquiring other lands and eventually moved further west following the migration of the Native-Americans who he traded with. His son Mans Steelman was residing in Cecil County in 1714 when his father's property was assessed for debt, suggesting that he might have been living on his father's land there. Also, a 1721 deed states that it bordered Steelman's plantation to the south. It is possible that one of Steelman's decedents or a tenant was residing at Elk Landing when a court clerk purchased 75 acres of Steelman's tract and sold it to Zebulon Hollingsworth Sr. in 1735 (Craig 1993 and NRHP 1983).

Whether or not there was a log structure on the property when Zebulon Sr. purchased it is unknown. What is known is that there was a log building at Elk Landing sometime prior to 1775 when Zebulon Hollingsworth Jr. was using it as a storehouse. It is possible that Zebulon Jr. was utilizing Steelman's old log structure as a place to store goods before he began to further develop the property after 1783.

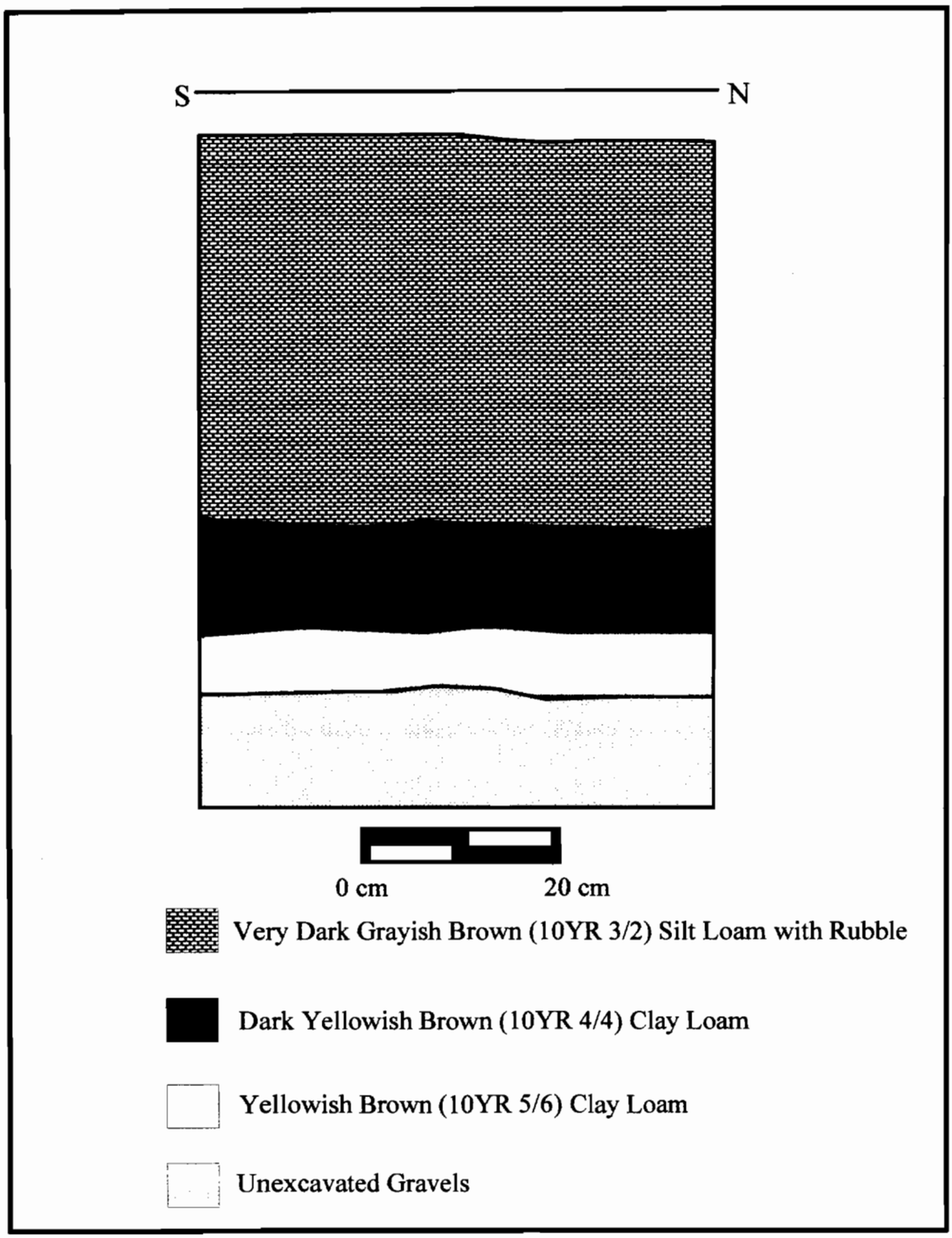

Figure 8. West Profile of Test Unit 15

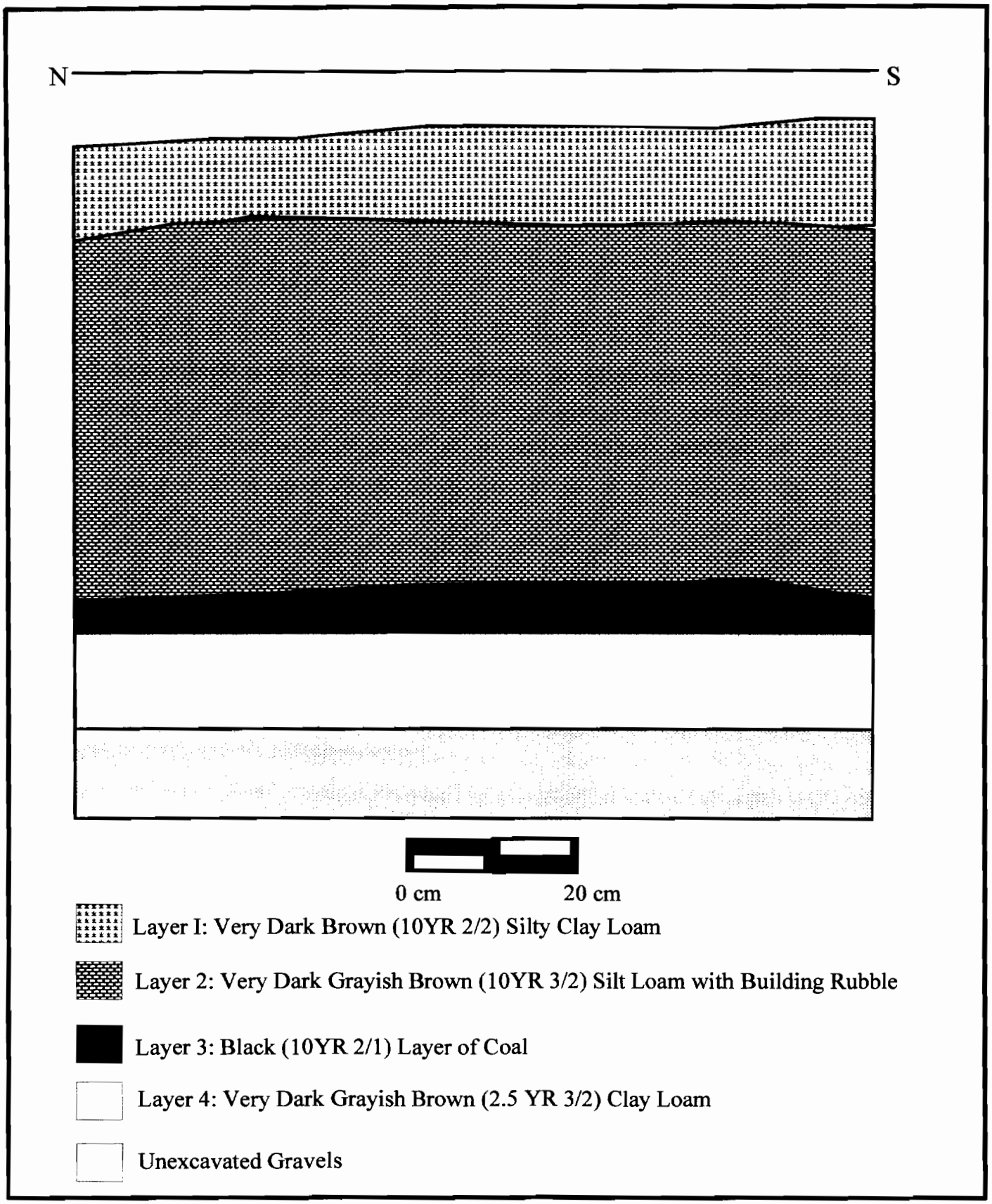

Figure 9. East Profile of Test Unit 16

Figure 10. Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Ceramics. Top, Chinese Export Porcelain with "Canton" Design ca. 1810-35; Bottom left, Pearlware with Transfer Print Design ca.1795-1830; Bottom Middle, White-Salt Glazed Stoneware ca.1720-75; Bottom Right, Blue Shell Edge Pearlware ca. 1780-1830; (Actual Size)

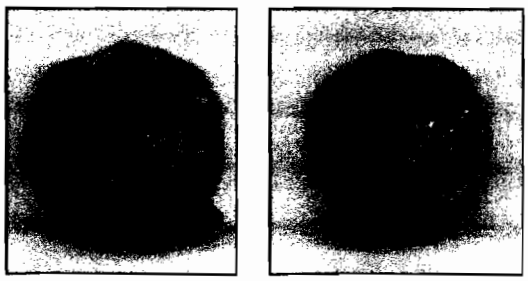

Figure 11. Lead Bale Seal, (Twice Actual Size)

Based on pervious research the log structure measured 6 x 9.5 m (19' 6" x 31') and had a foundation constructed of stone and hand made bricks laid in English bond. From the watercolor depicted in Figure 2 the structure was one-and-a-half stories tall above a full basement and was constructed partially on the slope of a low marine terrace, which had allowed the basement story to be fully exposed on the west side facing the creek. The upper portion was constructed of logs that were hewn at least on one side, most likely both, with the gaps between the logs being filled, which is called chinking. This is a construction technique used by Scandinavians and would have most likely been know to Steelman (Jordan 1985:146). This alone, however, is not conclusive proof that Steelman built the log structure. Living in an area very close to the former colony of New Sweden, would the Hollingsworths, a family of English descent, adopt the Scandinavian practice of building log structures? If not, would they have hired someone of Swedish or Finish decent to build a storehouse for them?

By 1767 the Hollingsworths had established a shipping business in the Elkton area, and it is possible that Zebulon Hollingsworth Jr. had a log storehouse constructed at Elk Landing at this time. It appears that the main business was located at Head of Elk, which would become the Town of Elkton in 1787. According to a newspaper advertisement there were "good stores" and "houses of entertainment" located there (Peddicord 2001). Elk Landing, therefore, seems to have been used at this time as a place to store goods.

An archaeological survey of the property in the spring of 2002 uncovered an array of historic artifacts dating from the late eighteenth century to around the mid twentieth century. Based on this survey as well as previous excavations under the porch of the Hollingsworth House, it appears that people were not permanently residing at Elk Landing until the late eighteenth century. Pervious testing around the Stone House and log structure, however, have turned up mostly nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts despite the fact that the Stone House was built in 1783. This discrepancy can be explained by consulting a soil survey of the area, which has classified a band of soil along the Little Elk Creek as Made Land Gently Sloping (MaB) (Andersen and Matthews 1973). This shows that no natural soil exists in this area possibly due to the shoreline along the Little Elk Creek being altered in the second half of the nineteenth century when dredging and shoring of the Big Elk Creek was taking place and/or by disturbances caused when the boatyard was built in 1887. These disturbances appear to have removed any archaeological evidence associated with the eighteenth and possible late seventeenth century occupation around both buildings.

The current excavations within the foundation of the log structure uncovered intact stratigraphic layers including a thick layer of brick and stone rubble that was used to fill in the cellar when the building was torn down in 1917. Beneath the rubble was what appears to have been a layer of dirt that accumulated on top of a hard packed clay floor. Most of the recorded artifacts came from the rubble layer but six out of the seven artifacts that date to the second half of the eighteenth century were found in the bottom two layers. Also found in those bottom two layers were artifacts that date to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries but nothing was found that dates from Steelman's time period.

Since the log structure was being used as a storehouse in the eighteenth century the lack of artifacts from that time period would be expected since no one would have most likely been living there. Most of the artifacts recovered date to after the Stone House was built and reflect the everyday refuse of the residents. It is possible that the log structure was remodeled shortly after the Stone House was built in 1783, which might have involved redoing the cellar floor. This might explain the lack of artifacts from Steelman's time period and the presence of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century artifacts in the cellar floor of a building that was standing before 1775. Another possibility is that the structure was built by Zebulon Hollingsworth Jr. as a storehouse in the third quarter of the eighteenth century and that Steelman's trading post was located elsewhere on his 200-acre tract.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The log structure that was located along the north side of the Stone House is thought to have been John Hanson Steelman's 1690s trading post, but all that is known for sure is that by 1775 it was being used as a storehouse by Zebulon Hollingsworth Jr. The current archaeological project revealed intact stratigraphic layers in the cellar of the log structure along with the presence of a variety of artifacts including a handful of ceramics dating from the second half of the eighteenth century. Nothing was uncovered that dates back to Steelman's time period. Based on this evidence it appears that either the current project missed any indication of Steelman's occupation or that Zebulon Hollingsworth Jr. originally built the log structure in the third quarter of the eighteenth century and used it as a storehouse until the property began to be further developed after 1783.

Recommendations

In order to find out definitively when the building dates to it is recommended that the entire cellar of the log structure be completely excavated. If Steelman and his family did indeed occupy it then some evidence should exist in the cellar. Also, important architectural information about the layout of the cellar, such as the location of rooms and possible chimney locations, can be had through full excavations, which would aid in reconstruction efforts.

The exact nature of the recommended excavations will be discussed in a proposal submitted along with this report. The proposal will detail the methods to be employed as well as time and cost factors.

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APPENDIX I: ARTIFACT INVENTORY

TU 12 Level 1	1	jar lid, printed w/ plastic liner	(discarded)
	2	bottle cap, crown w/ plastic liner	(discarded)
	1	bottle cap, crown	(discarded)
	1	bottle cap, screw top	(discarded)
	1	aqua bottle glass	(discarded)
	1	plastic lid	(discarded)
	20	colorless bottle glass	(discarded)
	41	amber bottle glass	(discarded)
	3	colorless soda bottle, printed	(discarded)
	1	stoneware	Bristol glaze
	1	whiteware	flow blue
	1	cut glass	
	1	milk glass	
	1	tumbler glass	
	1	amber bottle lip	crown
	1	kitchen paring knife	
	3	tumbler glass	printed
	1	measuring spoon	¼ teaspoon
	2	colorless bottle lip	crown
	4	Coke bottle glass	
	2	whiteware	
	1	rodent skull	(discarded)
	13	bone	(discarded)
	6	oyster shell	(discarded)
	1	peach pit	(discarded)
	10	half brick, handmade	(discarded)
	4	whole well brick, handmade	(discarded)
	13	whole brick, handmade	(discarded)
	2	cut nails	(discarded)
	1	strap metal hook	(discarded)
	7	window screen	(discarded)
	3	beverage can pull tabs	(discarded)
	1	large architectural stone	(discarded)
	6	linolium tile	(discarded)
	17	window glass	(discarded)
	17	wire nails	(discarded)
	1	lead alloy hardware	
	1	whole thin brick	handmade
	1	furniture castor	(discarded)
	2	lamp chimney glass	
	1	rubber ball	(discarded)
	2	plastic Easter eggs	(discarded)
TU 12 Level 1 *cont.*	1	Rosary chain w/ plastic beads	
	1	eye glass lens	
	1	plastic sock clip	(discarded)
	1	Prosser button	
	1	shot gun cartrige	(discarded)
	3	strap metal	(discarded)
	1	washer	(discarded)
	9	sheet metal	(discarded)
	1	plastic, mylar	(discarded)
	1	wire	(discarded)
	1	battery contact plate - copper / plastic	(discarded)
	2	large wire pins w/ round eyes	(discarded)
	1	terracotta flower pot	(discarded)
	1	wire tie w/ oval eye	(discarded)
	1	decorative iron final	arrow
	1	bead	plastic
	2	pocket knife	wooden faceplates
	1	AM/FM toggle button	
	1	rivet	
	1	jingle bell	
	1	toy figure, plastic	
	1	doll shoe	
	1	WWII Army figure, plastic	
	1	nautical navigation lamp, aqua	
	85	coal	(discarded)
	3	slag	(discarded)
	4	wire twist ties	(discarded)
TU 12 Level 2	1	chert flake	primary
	1	light green bottle glass	(discarded)
	1	aluminum lid liner	(discarded)
	21	colorless bottle glass	(discarded)
	3	amber bottle glass	(discarded)
	1	bottle cap, crown	(discarded)
	1	whiteware	blue annular
	1	porcelain	blue transfer print
	1	whiteware	flow blue
	1	colorless bottle lip	machine made, blob top, hand tooled
	1	whiteware	painted,

TU 12			polychrome
Level 2	1	pearlware	painted,
cont.			polychrome
	1	whiteware	small lid
	1	yellowware	
	3	whiteware	
	1	porcelain	
	2	olive bottle glass	
	18	bone	(discarded)
	2	oyster shell	(discarded)
	1	nut & washer	(discarded)
	4	wire nails	(discarded)
	16	window glass	(discarded)
	1	cut spike	(discarded)
	26	cut nails	(discarded)
	1	pendant	engraved design
	1	tortoise shell comb	
	1	metal button	
	3	shell buttons	
	3	Prosser buttons	
	1	plastic button	
	1	rubber bullet	
	1	pipe stem	Kaolin
	1	wire, heavy gague	(discarded)
	1	file fragment, triangular	(discarded)
	1	flat head screw, zinc alloy	(discarded)
	1	iron ring	(discarded)
	1	pencil lead	(discarded)
	1	large iron staple	(discarded)
	1	plastic	(discarded)
	1	newspaper fragment	(discarded)
	1	bead	clay
	1	nozzel	copper alloy
	33	slag	(discarded)
	137	coal	(discarded)
	1	unidentified metal	(discarded)
TU 12	5	rubber jar gasket	(discarded)
Level 3	51	colorless bottle glass	(discarded)
	1	whiteware	black transfer print
	1	olive bottle lip	blob top, hand done
	1	whiteware	blue painted
	1	porcelain	doll head fragment
	1	aqua bottle glass	embossed
	1	whiteware plate	flow blue
	1	whiteware	green transfer print

TU 12	1	redware	lead glaze
Level 3	6	olive vessel glass	molded
cont.	1	whiteware	molded, gilded
	1	porcelain	orange overglaze
	2	whiteware	painted, polychrome
	1	colorless bottle lip	perscription finish
	1	porcelain	polychrome
	1	colorless glass bottle	polyhederal
	17	olive bottle glass	
	3	whiteware	
	3	yellowware	
	1	porcelain	
	2	colorless pressed glass	
	1	spoon	
	48	bone	(discarded)
	10	oyster shell	(discarded)
	1	scallop shell	(discarded)
	64	window glass	(discarded)
	9	half brick, handmade	(discarded)
	2	chinking	(sample)
	2	plaster w/ whitewash	(sample)
	1	possible architectural stone	
	1	slate fragment	
	1	U.S. Large Cent penny	1820?
	1	U.S. Indian Head penny	1889
	1	glass marble	
	1	decorative pin w/ beads	
	1	clay marble	
	1	brooch w/ red glass stone	
	1	tortoise comb tooth	
	1	metal button	
	1	Prosser button	
	1	buckle	
	1	glass button	
	2	Prosser buttons	
	1	shell button	
	2	decorative buckle	
	2	collar studs	
	1	metal button	
	3	bone buttons	
	1	garter buckle	
	1	shell button	
	1	22 caliber bullet	casing & head

TU 12 Level 3 *cont.*	1	sheet metal	(discarded)
	1	strap metal	(discarded)
	2	carbon rods	(discarded)
	2	iron washers	(discarded)
	2	iron disks	(discarded)
	1	bundled iron wire	w/ attached wood
	1	plastic	
	2	metal sphere halves	
	1	scissors handle	
	1	fishing weight	
	1	bell dome	
	111	slag	(discarded)
	2	unidentified metal	(discarded)
	1	lead edging	
TU 12 Level 4	1	pearlware	blue shell edge
	1	pearlware	blue transfer print
	1	redware	manganese glaze
	1	stoneware	white salt glaze
	10	olive bottle glass	
	10	bone	(discarded)
	3	oyster shell	(discarded)
	13	cut nails	(discarded)
	5	window glass	(discarded)
	1	slate fragment	
	1	lamp chimney glass	
	1	wire bundle	(discarded)
	3	slag	(discarded)
TU 12 Level 5	1	quartz pebble flake	primary
	1	jasper flake	thinning
	1	chalcedony flake	thinning, heat treated
	7	pearlware	blue transfer print
	1	redware	jackfield
	1	olive bottle glass	
	1	pearlware	
	22	oyster shell	(discarded)
	1	tack	(discarded)
	1	window glass	(discarded)
	2	cut nails	(discarded)
	2	flint	gunflint type
	1	slag	(discarded)
TU 13		No artifacts recovered	
TU 14 Level 1	1	spoon	silver
TU 15 Level 1	1	tumbler glass, base	(discarded)
	3	can fragments	(discarded)
	2	aqua bottle glass	(discarded)
	22	colorless bottle glass	(discarded)
	20	amber bottle glass	(discarded)
	2	stoneware	Bristol glaze
	1	redware	clear lead
	1	whiteware	decal
	1	whiteware	gilded
	1	aqua bottle neck	oil finish
	1	whiteware	small lid
	1	whiteware	
	42	olive bottle glass	
	11	bone	(discarded)
	1	bone button	
	13	wire nails	(discarded)
	5	cut nails	(discarded)
	52	window glass	(discarded)
	1	unidentified nail	(discarded)
	1	wall mounted loop, iron	(discarded)
	1	wall mounted pipe joint	(discarded)
	1	lamp chimney glass	(discarded)
	1	U.S. Lincoln head penny	1920?
	1	glass marble	
	4	shoe fragments	(discarded)
	1	shell button	
	2	plastic buttons	
	2	metal buttons	
	1	washer	(discarded)
	2	pencil w/ eraser	(discarded)
	1	plastic battery piece, c. 1950	(discarded)
	3	flat glass, thick	(discarded)
	1	lead edging	(discarded)
TU 15 Level 2	1	amber bottle glass	(discarded)
	4	colorless bottle glass	(discarded)
	2	can fragments	(discarded)
	1	porcelain	blue painted, Chinese Import
	1	redware	eroded
	1	porcelain	toy tea cup
	69	olive bottle glass	
	1	oyster shell	(discarded)
	3	bone	(discarded)
	37	window glass	(discarded)
	4	unidentified nails	(discarded)
	2	cut nails	(discarded)

TU 15 Level 2 *cont.*	1	slag	(discarded)
	1	flat glass, thick	(discarded)
TU 16 Level 1	1	quartz flake	thinning
	1	jasper flake	thinning
	24	colorless bottle glass	(discard)
	1	bottle cap, crown w/ plastic lid liner	(discard)
	3	amber bottle glass	(discard)
	1	light green bottle glass	(discard)
	3	aqua bottle glass	(discard)
	3	green bottle glass	(discard)
	1	whiteware	brown transfer print
	1	redware	manganese glaze
	1	whiteware	molded, blue glaze, scalloped edge
	1	spoon	stainless steel
	6	whiteware	
	1	yellowware	
	1	porcelain	
	3	olive bottle glass	
	12	bone	(discard)
	1	roofing nail	(discard)
	11	cut nails	(discard)
	1	asbestos tile	(discard)
	5	window glass	(discard)
	1	unidentifiable nails	(discard)
	2	plastic buttons	
	7	wire nails	(discard)
	1	screw	(discard)
	1	wire twist tie	(discarded)
	2	plastic disks	
	2	flat glass, thick	(discard)
	13	slag	(discard)
	7	plastic	(discarded)
TU 16 Level 2	9	can fragments	(discarded)
	1	bottle cap, crown	(discarded)
	47	colorless bottle glass	(discarded)
	1	green bottle glass	(discarded)
	2	colorless bottle bases, machine made	(discarded)
	16	aqua bottle glass	(discarded)
	8	whiteware	1 burnt
	1	whiteware	black transfer print
TU 16 Level 2 *cont.*	1	whiteware	blue transfer print
	2	redware	clear lead glaze
	2	aqua bottle glass	embossed
	6	rose vessel glass	gilded
	1	colorless bottle neck	hand applied lip, blob top, machine made
	1	whiteware handle	molded, gilded
	1	whiteware	polychrome, annular
	1	porcelain	red overglaze
	1	whiteware	red transfer print
	1	olive bottle glass	
	7	oyster shell	(discarded)
	13	bone	(discarded)
	20	whole brick, handmade	(discarded)
	3	wire nails	(discarded)
	44	window glass	(discarded)
	2	unidentified nails	(discarded)
	38	half brick, handmade	(discarded)
	41	cut nails	(discarded)
	7	lamp chimney glass	(discarded)
	1	glass marble	
	1	bone button	
	37	slag	(discarded)
	2	slag w/ mortar sample	
TU 16 Level 3	44	colorless bottle glass	(discarded)
	1	aqua bottle glass	(discarded)
	1	metal can lid	(discarded)
	2	can fragments w/ rubber gasket	(discarded)
	1	metal can, almost complete	(discarded)
	16	can fragments	(discarded)
	2	whiteware	1 burnt
	1	whiteware	blue glaze
	1	whiteware	blue painted
	2	whiteware	blue transfer print
	1	porcelain	gilded
	1	yellowware	molded
	1	whiteware handle	molded
	8	rose vessel glass	
	2	porcelain	
	1	spoon	
	1	olive bottle glass	
	1	creamware	

TU 16 Level 3 *cont.*	3	oyster shell	(discarded)
	1	muscle shell	(discarded)
	4	bone	(discarded)
	2	wire nails	(discarded)
	30	window glass	(discarded)
	4	unidentified nails	(discarded)
	249	cut nails	(discarded)
	5	cut spikes	(discarded)
	2	cut nails, "T" head	1 kept
	3	cut nails, "L" head	1 kept
	3	cut nails, spooned	2 kept
	1	Iron washer, large	(discarded)
	1	bale seal, lead	face: "...W & BR...", reverse "WILMINGTO N..."
	2	terracotta flower pot	
	1	lead sheet metal	(discarded)
	2	melted glass	(discarded)
	2	unidentifeid metal	(discarded)
TU 16 Level 4	1	colorless bottle glass	(discarded)
	9	can fragments	(discarded)
	1	pearlware	blue painted
	1	pearlware	blue shell edge
	3	redware	manganese glaze
	1	colorless bottle neck	straight collar, hand tooled
	1	olive bottle glass	
	3	bone	(discarded)
	4	oyster shell	(discarded)
	9	cut nails	(discarded)
	1	bullet casing	"D", rim fire
	1	pipe stem	Kaolin
	2	unidentified metal	(discarded)
	2	slag	(discarded)
		point	
	2	cut nails, poss. wrought head	
	15	lamp chiimney glass	(discarded)
	3	chandalier crystal	
	1	porcelain doll leg	
	1	snap	
	1	gromet	
	1	small buckle latch	
	3	strap metal	(discarded)