PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND LIMITED PHASE II TESTING AT HISTORIC ELK LANDING, ELKTON, MARYLAND

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Submitted to:

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Archaeological survey and testing at Historic Elk Landing in Elkton, Maryland, was conducted from February 25 to March 26, 2002. The survey and testing was commissioned in order to uncover evidence that would aid in interpreting the site's historic and prehistoric past to the public in a living history format.

Elk Landing is situated at the confluence of the Little and Big Elk Creeks on 42 acres of land that was leased to the Historic Elk Landing Foundation, Inc. by the Town of Elkton on January 17, 2000. This area contains both floodplain and terrace settings encompassing both open plowed fields and wooded areas along the banks of the creeks. Also present are two late eighteenth century houses, the Stone House and the Hollingsworth House, as well as several farm outbuildings dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

A total of 392 shovel test pits (STP's) and seven test units were excavated at Elk Landing during the current project. Excavations were carried out in an approximately 22-acre area on a terrace above the floodplains of the Little and Big Elk Creeks. This resulted in the discovery of a Native-American presence at Elk Landing beginning in the Late Archaic period (ca. 3,000–1,000 B.C.) and continuing through the Woodland period (ca. 1,000 B.C.–A.D. 1600). Prehistoric artifacts were concentrated along the southern section of a terrace overlooking the floodplain of the Big Elk Creek, which appears to have been an area that Native-Americans used to refine their stone tools before heading out along the floodplains to hunt and fish.

Historic artifacts found at the site date from the late eighteenth century through the first half of the twentieth century. These artifacts tended to cluster around both the Stone House and the Hollingsworth House, but a small concentration of artifacts dating from the late eighteenth century through first half of the nineteenth century were discovered in an open area approximately 91.5 m (300 feet) southeast of the Stone House. Despite the excavation of four test units in this area, no evidence of a structure was found. It is possible that this material eroded down from the Stone House or that a small structure for a tenant farmer or possibly slaves existed in this area.

The concentration of historic artifacts around the Stone House was mixed with late eighteenth through twentieth century artifacts. The more recent artifacts tended to cluster directly around the Stone House while the later ones were located further to the east. A test unit was excavated in this area on the north side of the Stone House in order to determine if there was a foundation present for a log structure known to have been there. This structure is reputed to have been the 1690s trading post of a Swede named John Hanson Steelman. The test unit revealed part of a stone foundation extending north off the northwest corner of the Stone House. Part of this foundation was exposed above the ground next to the Stone House and was used to support a later porch. This foundation abuts the Stone House along its north wall where bricks laid in English bond exist above the stone. Based on the exposed foundation and a 1917 boundary map the log structure measured 6 x 9.5 m (19' 6" x 31'). According to this map the log structure was the upper storehouse of Zebulon Hollingsworth Jr. in 1775. Artifacts recovered from the test unit, however, date from the late nineteenth century suggesting that the building was erected in the second half of that century. This discrepancy can be explained by later disturbances around the Stone House. Previous excavations next to the foundation revealed only nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts while a soil map of the area classifies the soil around the Stone House as "Made Land". It is possible that the shoreline along the Little Elk Creek was altered in the second half of the nineteenth century when dredging and shoring of the Big Elk Creek was taking place. This

leaves open the possibility that the log structure, which was used as a storehouse, could have originally been Steelman's trading post and that any archaeological evidence associated with it was later removed.

The artifact concentration behind the Hollingsworth House is really two small concentrations located next to each other. The first one, located directly behind the house, contained late eighteenth and early nineteenth century artifacts. The second, located just to the east, had material dating to the second quarter of the nineteenth century. This second concentration contained some burned artifacts and is no doubt related to a fire that gutted the Hollingsworth House in 1848. In the area around Hollingsworth House two test units were excavated. The first one was placed in the front yard to investigate a possible feature discovered in STP 246. No feature was uncovered but a layer of fill was observed just below the surface. Another test unit was excavated behind the house at the junction of the dining room and its northern addition. This unit reveled the presence of a trench containing several flat stones that might represent a former wing, which was replaced when the present wing was constructed after the 1848 fire. Also discovered was a possible robber's trench dug in order to "rob" stones from the earlier foundation.

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 Robert Bryson, 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. Also, Diane Wagner in the Corporate Archives of Noxzema supplied us with a date on a jar base found at the site. 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. Stephen Bilicki of the Maryland Historical Trust has been very helpful and supportive of the endeavors at Elk Landing. His assistance has always been greatly appreciated.

The authors would also like to thank Patriot's Glen Country Club who raised $20,000 to help pay for the current project and American Home and Hardware for giving the Historic Elk Landing Foundation, Inc. credit at their store which enabled us to get the equipment we needed.

The Principal Investigator for this project was Dwayne W. Pickett who also prepared the graphics. Mr. Pickett was assisted by Keith Heinrich who contributed to this report by writing the Prehistoric Elk Landing section. Christine Groben washed, cataloged, and analyzed the artifacts and occasionally helped out with the fieldwork. She also helped prepare the tables for this report, preformed research on various artifacts recovered, and helped with editing.

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INTRODUCTION

This report documents the results of Phase I archaeological survey and limited Phase II testing at Historic Elk Landing in Elkton, Maryland. The fieldwork was conducted from February 25 to March 26, 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 property had been owned since 1735 by the Hollingsworth family and from approximately 1770 to 1820, Elk Landing was the mid Atlantic's northernmost navigable inland waterway and the preferred route for travel and commerce. In addition, the site served as a shipping and supply port for America's Continental Army and during the War of 1812, Fort Hollingsworth at Elk Landing, and near-by Fort Defiance, saved Elkton from being burned by the British.

As part of their goal of turning Elk Landing into a living history museum, the Historic Elk Landing Foundation, Inc. is in the process of restoring two historic structures on the property and is looking to recreate the 1770 to 1820 time period. The archaeological survey and testing was commissioned in order to uncover evidence that would aid in interpreting the sites historic and prehistoric past.

PROJECT SETTING

Elk Landing is located in Cecil County, Maryland within the Town of Elkton (Figure 1). It is situated on 42 acres of land at the confluence of the Little and Big Elk Creeks. This area contains both floodplain and terrace settings along with open plowed fields and wooded areas along the banks of the creeks. Also present are two historic houses, the Hollingsworth House and a 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 be around the same date that the Hollingsworth House was constructed. In 1848 a fire gutted the original Hollingsworth House causing it to be remodeled to its present Greek-Revival style. To the east of that house are various farm outbuildings, which date from the late nineteenth century to the first half of the twentieth century.

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).

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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.

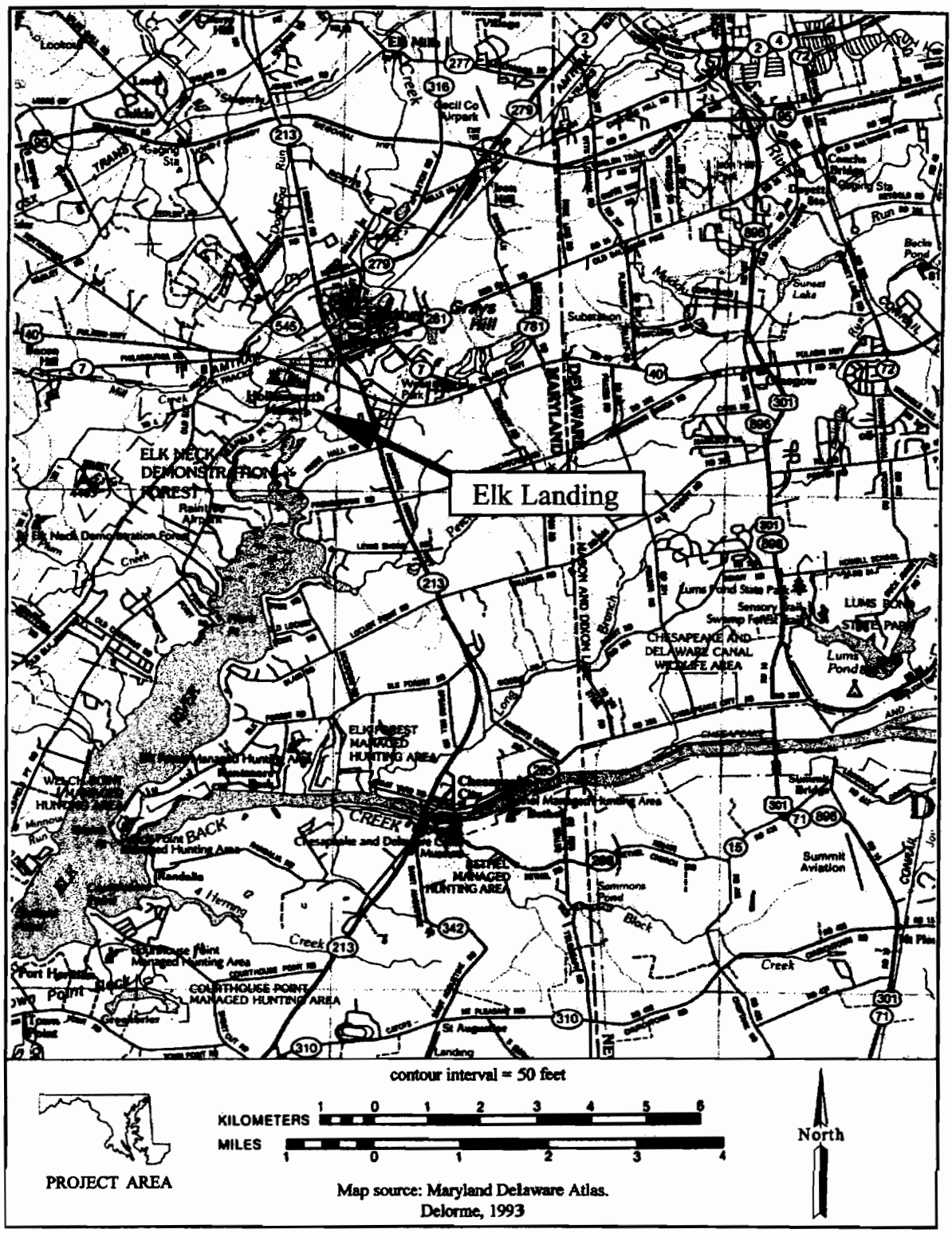


Figure 1. Project Location

The 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.

The project area is drained by both the Little and Big Elk Creeks. These branches flow 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 the Elsinboro and Hatboro series. The Elsinboro series consists of deep well drained nearly level to moderately sloping soils on terraces above floodplains along major waterways. They formed in old alluvium and generally contain considerable fine mica flakes. These soils are easy to work, warm quickly in spring, and are very suitable for normal farming activities. Of the Elsinboro series the Elsinboro Silt Loam 0-2% slope (EoA) and the Elsinboro Silt Loam 2-5% slope (EoB2) are present at Elk Landing on the terrace above the creeks. The Hatboro series, on the other hand, consists of deep, wet, loamy soils along floodplains. This soil formed in material washed from areas of micaceous rocks, and is prone to flooding. Of the Hatboro series the Hatboro Silt Loam (Ha) is present at Elk Landing in the low-lying areas at the junction of the Little and Big Elk Creeks. Also present along the Little Elk Creek is a band of soil classified as Made Land Gently Sloping (MaB). This soil extends from just south of the Stone House and follows the floodplain north out of the project area (Andersen and Matthews 1973) (Figure 2).

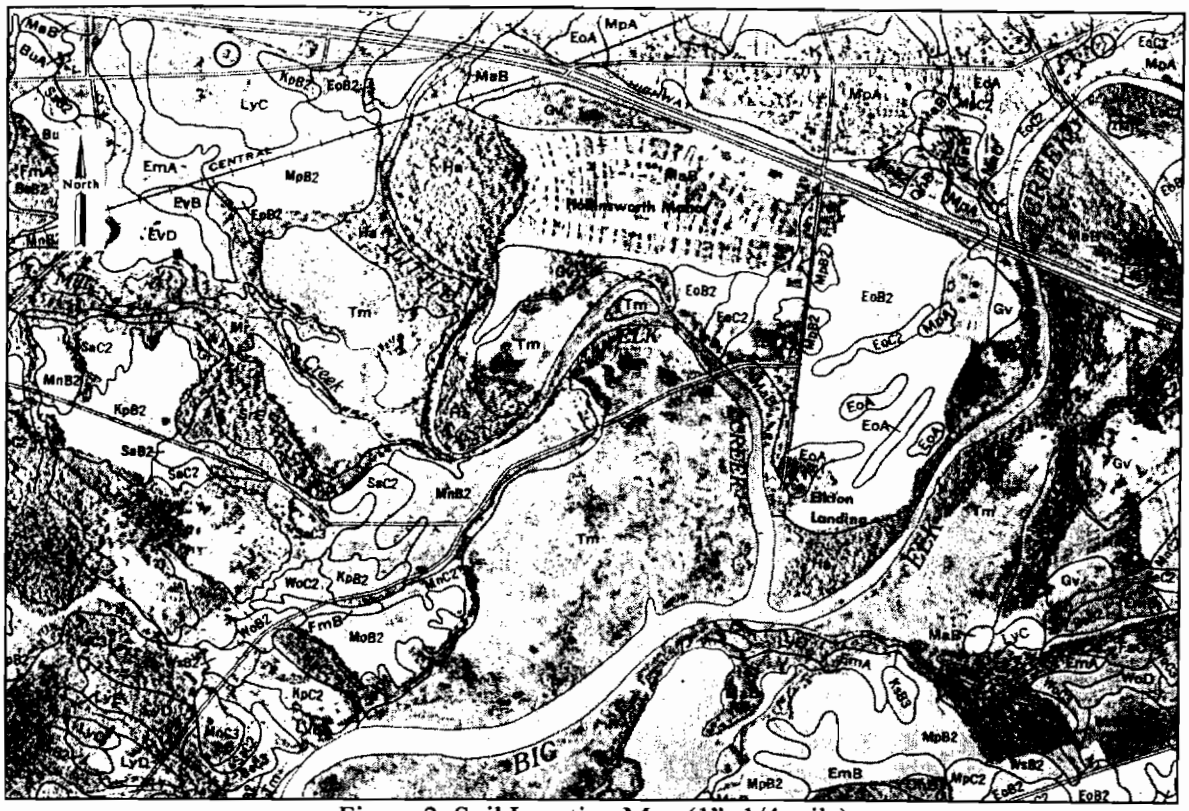


Figure 2. Soil Location Map (1"=1/4 mile)

PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

Native Americans arrived in North America no later than 14,000 years ago by crossing over from Asia to Alaska via the Bering Land Bridge. This Land Bridge was formed when water in the Bering Strait froze over during the last ice age. After arriving in North America these people and their descendants began crossing the continent, reaching the Middle Atlantic region of the United States by at least 10,000 B.C. Following their arrival in the Middle Atlantic area numerous cultural systems were developed and modified due to climatic changes. These changes caused prehistoric groups to alter their culture and adapt to new environments. This system of cultural adaptation created a culture history composed of a succession of distinctive adaptive phases. The phases for the Middle Atlantic region began with the Paleoindian period, followed by the Archaic period and ending with the Woodland period.

The Paleoindian Period (ca. 10,000–8,000 B.C.)

The first extensive human occupation of the Middle Atlantic region, for which there is evidence occurs, around 10,000 B.C. The environment at the time of the late Pleistocene epoch was dictated in part by the presence of glaciers in northern Pennsylvania. Temperatures were cooler than today and large game animals such as the mammoth, mastodon, and bison roamed over vast grasslands.

The traditional view of Paleoindian life in the east characterizes them as highly nomadic, specialized hunters of large game. Due to poor preservation, however, evidence for Paleoindian exploitation of animals of any kind in the east is lacking. Although large game animals are assumed to have been hunted during the early part of the Paleoindian period, it is highly likely that during the latter part of the period a

more diversified subsistence strategy, that included the exploitation of plant as well as marine and/or river resources, was in place (Davidson 1981:12).

Fluted projectile points are diagnostic to this period and over 100 have been reported from Maryland but few sites of this period contain extensive artifact assemblages (Anderson 1990). One reason for this is that most Paleoindian sites are probably located in the Chesapeake Bay. Bathymetric research indicates that Pleistocene lands now submerged in the Chesapeake Bay are likely to contain Paleoindian sites (Blanton 1996). Tidal forces upon such submerged sites may explain why the coastline along Tangier Sound and the interior drainage of the middle Pocomoke River are the two main areas from which Paleoindian points have been reported (Davidson 1981:11).

The Archaic Period (ca. 8,000–1,000 B.C.)

The Archaic period has been divided into three sub-periods; the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic. In general, the Archaic was a relatively long and successful period in which subsistence was based on hunting, fishing, and the collection of wild plant resources.

The Early Archaic (ca. 8,000–6,500 B.C.) can be viewed as a continuation of the later Paleoindian period with cultural adaptations altered by environmental changes brought on by the Holocene epoch. As warmer weather caused the glaciers to retreat to the north, sea levels began to rise, causing the formation of the Chesapeake Bay. Boreal forests, which contained deciduous trees such as oak, hickory, and chestnut, began to replace the grasslands. Large game either became extinct or migrated north following the retreat of the glaciers. As a result, smaller game such as deer began to inhabit the new forests. Also, with the formation of the Chesapeake Bay, marine resources such as shellfish, anadromous fish, and migratory waterfowl began to be exploited. This change in subsistence caused Early Archaic people to switch from using fluted projectile points to notched and sometimes serrated points (Carbone 1976; Custer 1984).

During the Middle Archaic (ca. 6,500–3,000 B.C.) along the Middle Atlantic coast, the cooler, dryer conditions of the Early Holocene gave way to the warmer, wetter climate of the Middle Holocene. Subsistence became more diversified as new resources were being exploited seasonally (Custer 1989). Archaeologically, the transition from the Early Archaic to the Middle Archaic is characterized by the appearance of stemmed rather than notched projectile points (Custer 1989).

Throughout the Late Archaic period (ca. 3,000–1,000 B.C.) regional populations appear to have grown substantially and to have concentrated along waterways. Climatic conditions were warm and dry, and by the end of this period an essentially modern environment had emerged. Sea levels appear to have been relatively stable, with only minor fluctuations (Carbone 1976; Tanner 1993). Grinding implements, polished stone tools, and carved soapstone bowls become fairly common, suggesting increased use of plant resources and possibly changes in subsistence strategies and cooking technologies. Although evidence is minimal, the first experiments with horticulture probably occurred at this time, with the cultivation of plants such as squash, sunflower, and chenopodium (Cowan 1985; Ford 1981). Settlements appear to have shifted from swampy upper reaches of inland streams to the mouths of major streams and rivers (Davidson 1981:14). They also seem to have been occupied for longer periods of time than in earlier periods, and the existence of formal residential base camps occupied seasonally or longer is inferred, together with a range of smaller, resource exploitation sites such as hunting, fishing, or plant-collecting stations (Gardner 1987).

The Woodland Period (ca. 1000 B.C.–A.D. 1600)

The more sedentary way of life that began in the Late Archaic period continued in the Woodland period as populations reached their height. In the Early Woodland Period (1000 –700 B.C.) settlements were now beginning to favor river settings. As a result of this increasingly sedentary lifestyle, cooking and storage vessels began to be developed from local clays. This pottery replaced earlier soapstone bowls and signifies a greater emphasis on the exploitation of natural resources. Also at this time, a limited number of plant species were possibly being cultivated.

The earliest ceramic type in the Middle Atlantic area appears to be a ware known as Marcey Creek. Marcey Creek ware is heavily tempered with crushed pieces of steatite, has a flat bottom, and is molded. This ware appears to have developed into a coiled ceramic with a coned shaped base known as Seldon Island. During a later period of intense experimentation by potters (800–600 B.C.) ceramics were dispersed throughout the Middle Atlantic as well as the Northeast in a variety of forms. Ceramics were refined and regional differentiations, particularly with respect to surface decoration, paste, and temper, were evident during this period (Evans 1955; Mouer 1991).

The Middle Woodland period (ca. 700 B.C.–A.D. 800) is marked by a change in pottery production, with net-impressed types tending to replace the earlier cord-marked ceramics. The period is also characterized by a rise in long-distance trading. Horticulture is thought to have increased and the cultivation of maize may have begun at this time, although it was not widely grown until the Late Woodland period. Sand tempered, net impressed Popes Creek ceramics and Rossville projectile points are characteristic of the earlier part of this period (ca. 400 B.C.–A.D. 200) (Stephenson and Ferguson 1963:92–96, 145). Later Middle Woodland components are identified by coarse shell–tempered Mockley net impressed, cord marked, and plain pottery as well as by Selby Bay knives (Stephenson and Ferguson 1963:103–109; Steponaitis 1986:30–31). Numerous large and small sites have been found dating to this period, suggesting that Native Americans at this time were using seasonal villages and/or base camps (Gardner 1982).

The Late Woodland period (ca. A.D. 800–1600) saw the emergence of sedentary villages, an increased reliance on maize as well as the development of complex political associations. An indication of this political complexity might have been reflected in the ceramics used, which increasingly contained stylistic decorations. Also at this time the bow and arrow was introduced. Before its introduction either thrusting or throwing spears were used (Nassaney and Pyle 1998).

Sites dating to the earlier part of the Late Woodland period (ca. A.D. 800–1250) are identified by Rappahannock incised and fabric impressed pottery along with Jacks Reef pentagonal and corner-notched points (Blaker 1963:17–18; Steponaitis 1986:31–32). Later Late Woodland occupations are characterized by a continuance of Rappahannock pottery, along with Potomac Creek, Mayone, Townsend, and Sullivan type ceramics together with Madison small triangular projectile points (Steponaitis 1986:32–35).

During the latter part of the Late Woodland period (A.D. 1350–1600), populations declined and social organization changed. Closely aggregated villages fortified with stockades replaced once-dispersed settlements. Around A.D. 1500, shell-tempered Keyser wares appeared in the area. Other artifacts diagnostic of this time period include small triangular projectile points and ceramic wares tempered with crushed limestone. (Gardner 1986:89).

The arrival of Europeans brought an end to the Late Woodland way of life, although certain aspects of it continued into the eighteenth century. Research in Delaware has shown that although Native Americans disappeared from official records in the eighteenth century, their culture continued in an underground fashion and remains very much intact to the present (Cunningham 1998).

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. Sometime between 1687 and 1693 Steelman established a trading post on this acreage at a Swedish and Finnish community called Sahakitko (the Finnish version of Chakakitque) located in the vicinity of the junction of the Big and Little Elk Creeks. 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 3 and 4). Steelman, who was naturalized by Maryland in 1695, appears to have operated his trading post in the Elk Landing area until about 1710 when he and his family moved to a second trading post further west on Octoraro Creek. Despite this move he appears to have retained title to his part of the Successor tract (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

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

Figure 3. Circa 1905 Watercolor of Stone House with Attached Log Structure Looking South

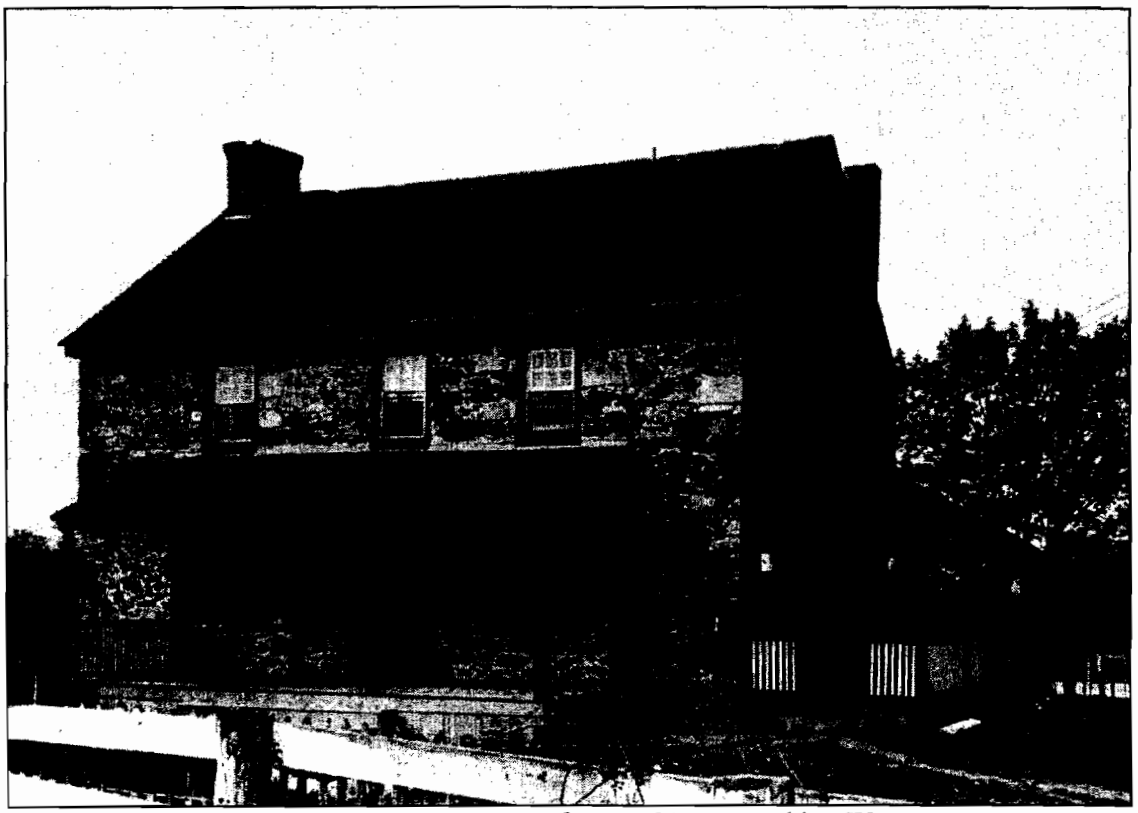


Figure 4. 1936 Photo of Stone House Looking West

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" 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 3 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 5). 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).

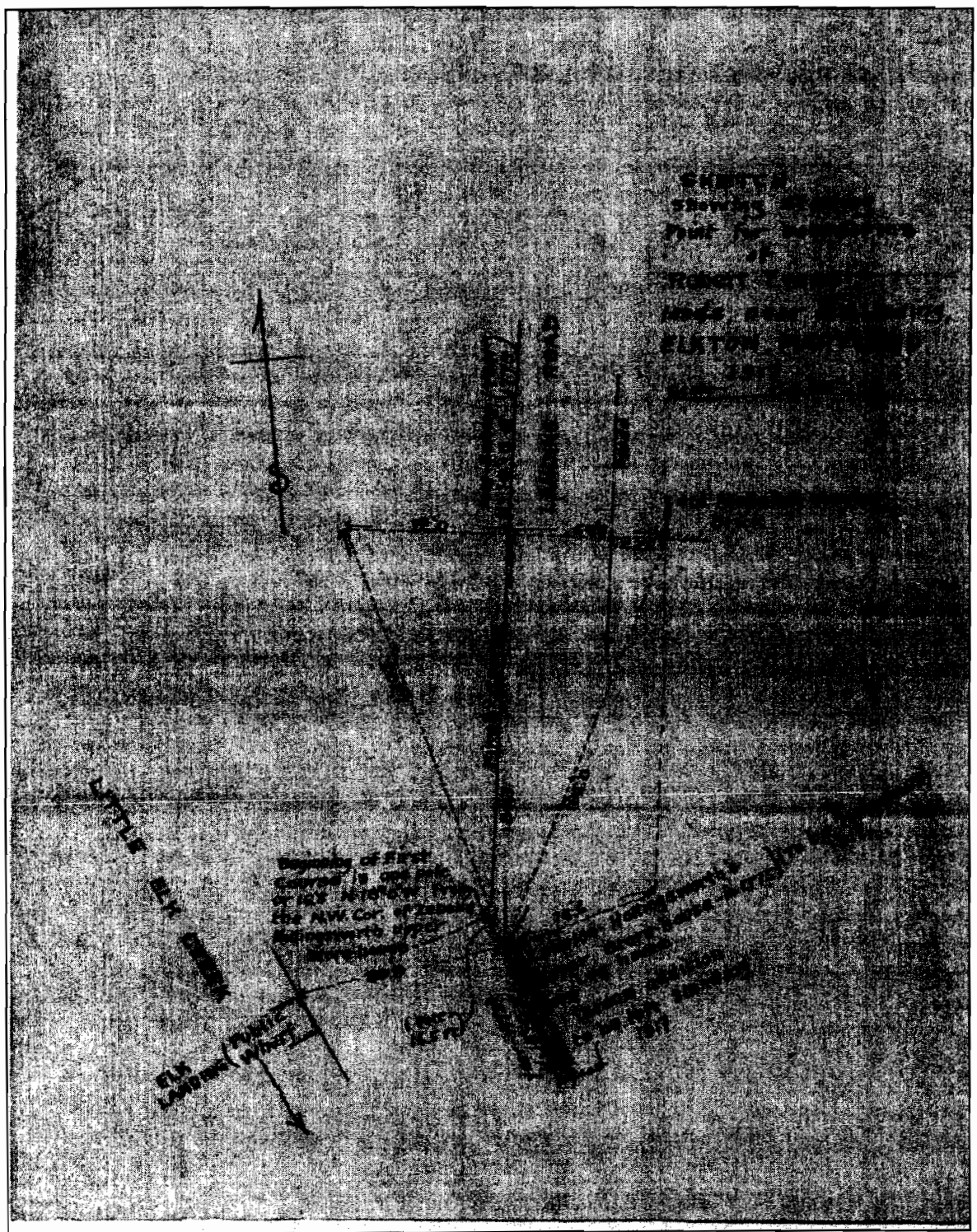


Figure 5. 1917 Boundary Sketch of Elk Landing

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 (Figure 6). 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 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).

An 1857 map of the area shows the Stone House and the Hollingsworth House, but it also depicts two other structures to the south that are labeled "wharf" (Figure 7). These two depictions might have been wharfs with warehouses located on them. On an undated map, probably of late nineteenth century origin, three buildings are depicted around the Stone House, which could also be warehouses (Figure 8). These buildings do not appear on a 1917 boundary map of Elk Landing (Figure 5) 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 (Figure 9). 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. 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.

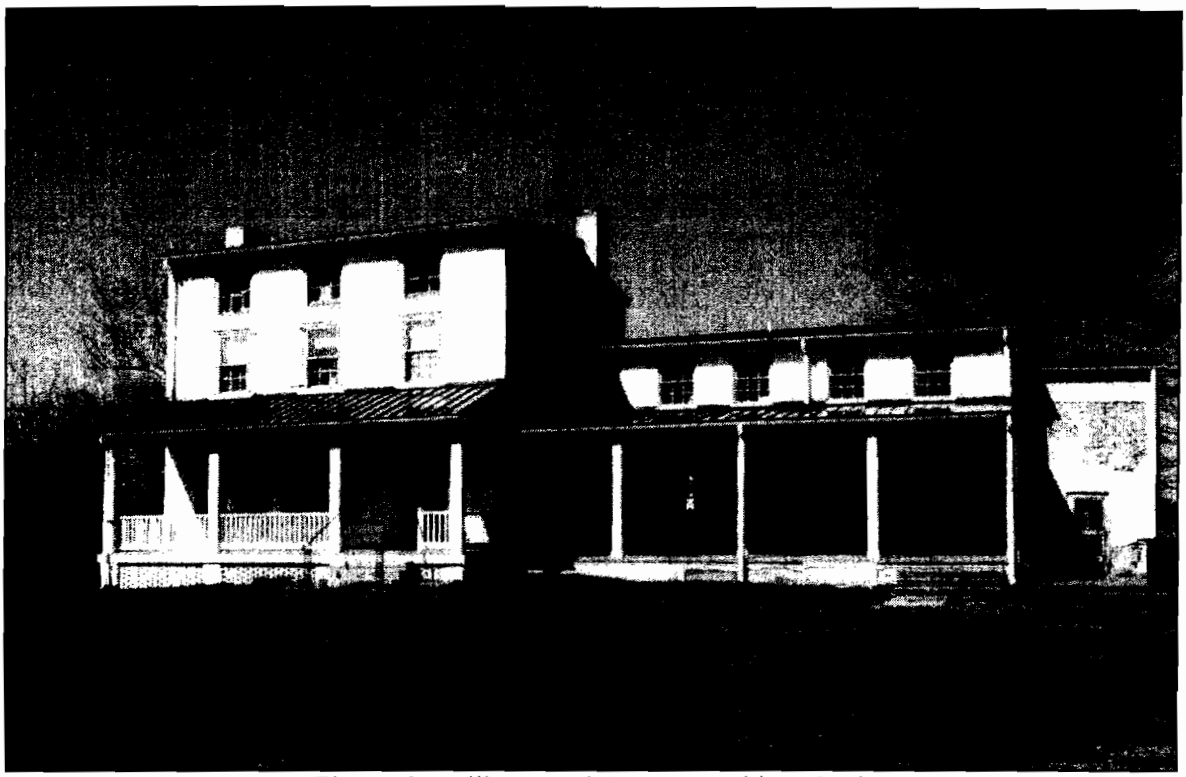


Figure 6. Hollingsworth House Looking North

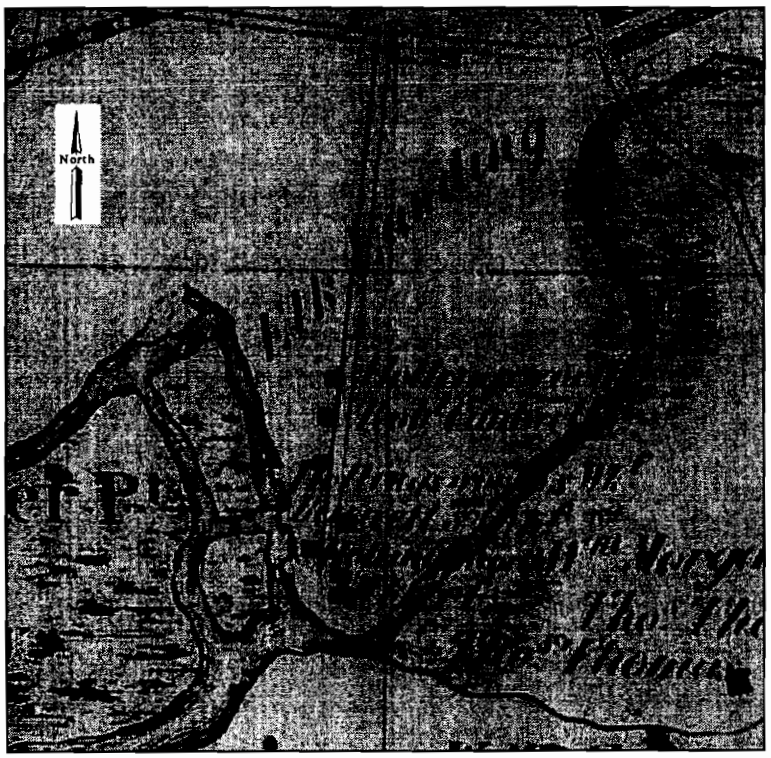


Figure 7. 1857 Map of Elkton Area (1"=1 mile)

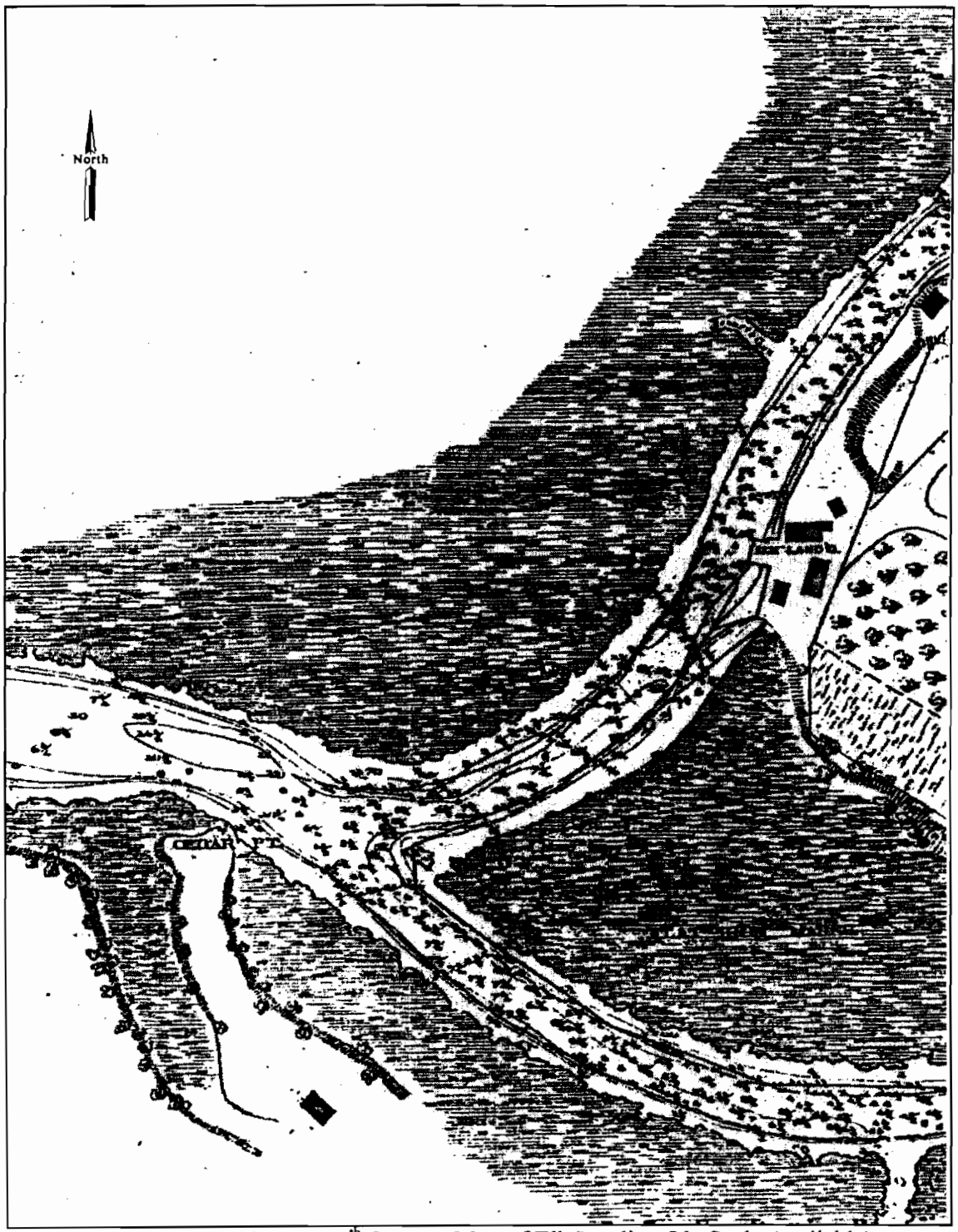


Figure 8. Probable Late 19th Century Map of Elk Landing (No Scale Available)

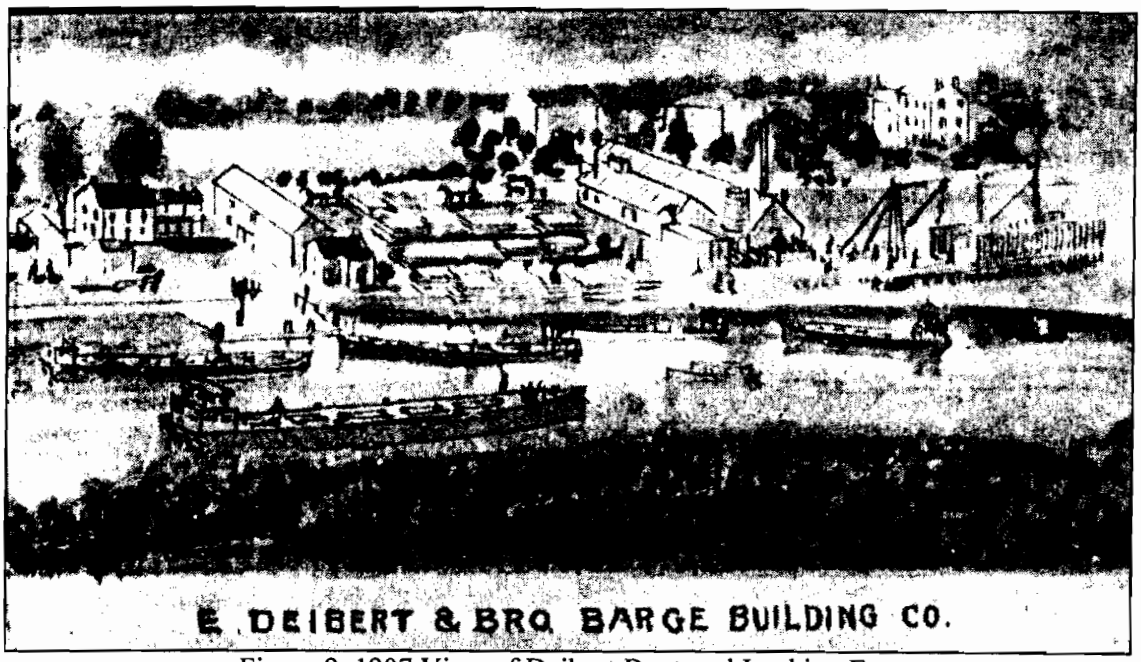


Figure 9. 1907 View of Deibert Boatyard Looking East

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

In 1981, Phase III archaeological excavations were conducted at site 18CE29 in advance of construction activities associated with a correctional facility that borders Elk Landing to the northeast. Excavations indicated a semi-sedentary prehistoric base camp containing finished stone tools, ceramics, and features including postholes, possible storage pits, and small pits, which might have been hearths and/or earth ovens. One of the features excavated turned out to be a burial, which contained an adult female. The material recovered spanned the Late Archaic through Late Woodland time periods with some historic items being present as well (Thomas and Payne 1981).

In 1984, archaeologists with the University of Delaware Center for Archaeological Research conducted excavations around the Stone House. The excavations were limited and proved to be inconclusive although disturbances were noted around the house (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).

In December of 2000, excavations were performed underneath the porch of the Hollingsworth House. These excavations revealed the presence of a prehistoric layer dating to the Late Woodland time period (A.D. 800–1600) that was sealed by a clay layer most likely deposited on top of the prehistoric layer when the cellar for the Hollingsworth House was being dug. Above this stratum was a layer that contained brick and mortar rubble, which may have represented construction debris associated with the

building of the house. This layer also contained a number of ceramics dating mainly from the 1790s to around 1830, suggesting a late eighteenth or early nineteenth century construction date for the house. The layer above this one contained brick and mortar rubble as well, and artifacts dating from the early to mid nineteenth century. The rubble in this layer is most likely associated with renovations to the house after the 1848 fire (Pickett 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 shovel test pits (STPs) and test units. Surface survey was not feasible since ground visibility was poor. Testing was not undertaken in areas that contained Hatboro series soils, which consist of deep, wet, loam along the floodplains. Areas on the terrace above the floodplain containing Elsinboro series soils were tested as well as an area along the Little Elk Creek, which is classified as "Made Land". This resulted in approximately 22 acres of the 42-acre tract being shovel tested.

The STPs were excavated at 10-meter (33-foot) intervals along transects spaced 10-meters (33-feet) apart. This interval was increased to 20 meters (66 feet) in a seven-acre area in a cornfield since that part of the property was lacking in cultural material (see Figure 10). Each STP measured about 30-35 cm (1-1.1 feet) in diameter, and was excavated 10 cm (4 inches) into sterile subsoil or to a depth of at least 90 cm (3 feet). All removed soil was screened through ¼-inch wire mesh to ensure uniform artifact recovery. The location of the STPs was plotted on the project map, and each STP's depth, stratigraphy, artifacts recovered, soil texture, and Munsell soil color was recorded.

The test units measured 1 x 1 meter (3.3 x 3.3 foot) square and were excavated by natural stratigraphy. Each test unit was numbered, and its location plotted on the project map. All soil removed from the test units was screened through ¼-inch wire mesh and the walls of each test unit were inspected for artifacts and features. Stratigraphic profiles of all excavated test units were recorded, including the depth, stratigraphy, artifacts recovered, soil texture, and predominant Munsell color. Fire cracked rock (FCR), oyster shell, coal, slag, and brick were not collected, but instead were counted and discarded in the field. All artifacts recovered were placed in clearly labeled zippered plastic bags by relative provenience within each STP or 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 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

During the course of current excavations, a total of 392 STPs and seven test units were excavated at Elk Landing (Figures 10 and 11). This resulted in the discovery of prehistoric artifacts dating from the Late Archaic period (ca. 3,000–1,000 B.C.) through the Woodland period (ca. 1,000 B.C.–A.D. 1600) as well as historic artifacts dating from the late eighteenth century through the first half of the twentieth century. Also discovered were several features including part of a stone foundation for the log structure adjacent to the Stone House, a possible foundation for an earlier addition to the Hollingsworth House, and part of a possible robber's trench dug in order to "rob" stones from the earlier foundation.

Excavations not only uncovered artifacts and features but they also revealed information about the stratigraphy at Elk Landing. Shovel testing across the site revealed a plow zone layer above subsoil throughout most of the area. The typical stratigraphic profile consisted of a 28 cm (11 inch) thick dark yellowish brown clay loam, plow zone that sealed a yellowish brown clay subsoil. The soil profile was different north of the Stone House in the area that has been classified "Made Land". In this section, the top layer consisted of a 35-51 cm (13.8-20.1 inch) thick black sandy clay loam, which sealed a yellowish brown clay loam with gravel (Figure 12).

Prehistoric Elk Landing

Previous excavations in and around Elk Landing have revealed a significant prehistoric occupation. In 1980-81, Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc. (MAAR) undertook excavations at the Hollingsworth Farm Site (18CE29) which borders Elk Landing to the northeast. The final report concluded that from the Late Archaic to the Middle Woodland period (ca. 3000 B.C. to A.D. 800), the site served as a temporary base camp. Some Late Woodland artifacts were recovered, but in very small amounts. During Phase III excavations, MAAR researchers found several types of features. Based on these features, they concluded that "during the heaviest periods of occupation the...site was used not only for...economic and religious activities but also seems to have served as an occupation area" (Thomas and Payne 1981).

The points recovered from the site included Bare Island or Lackawaxen straight stemmed points (the largest group), Poplar Island, Brewertons, and Lamokas to name a few. Other stone tools included crude bifaces, choppers, scrapers, soapstone sherds, and a few possible hammerstones. Finally, the ceramics recovered included Marcey Creek Plain, Wolf Neck cord-marked and net-impressed, Hell Island, Potomac Creek Plain, and Rappahannock Fabric Impressed (Thomas and Payne 1981).

In December of 2000, four test units were excavated under the porch of the Hollingsworth House. The final stratum of these units was an undisturbed prehistoric layer. It yielded 31 jasper Flakes, 8 quartz flakes, 2 jasper bifaces, 1 quartz biface, 83 fire-cracked rock (FCR) fragments, and 2 Rappahannock fabric-impressed sherds. The flakes were mostly thinning and shaping flakes (Pickett 2002).

Artifacts recovered during the current and past excavations at Elk Landing appear to be related to site 18CE29. Based on MAAR's research, that site served as a base camp, while excavations at Elk Landing suggest that it was used as a staging area for resource procurement. Spatially, the majority of the prehistoric artifacts at Elk Landing were found along the southern edge of the terrace overlooking the floodplain of the Big Elk Creek (Figure 13). Although there are smaller groupings of artifacts throughout the property, they are not as dense as the concentrations along the edge of the terrace.

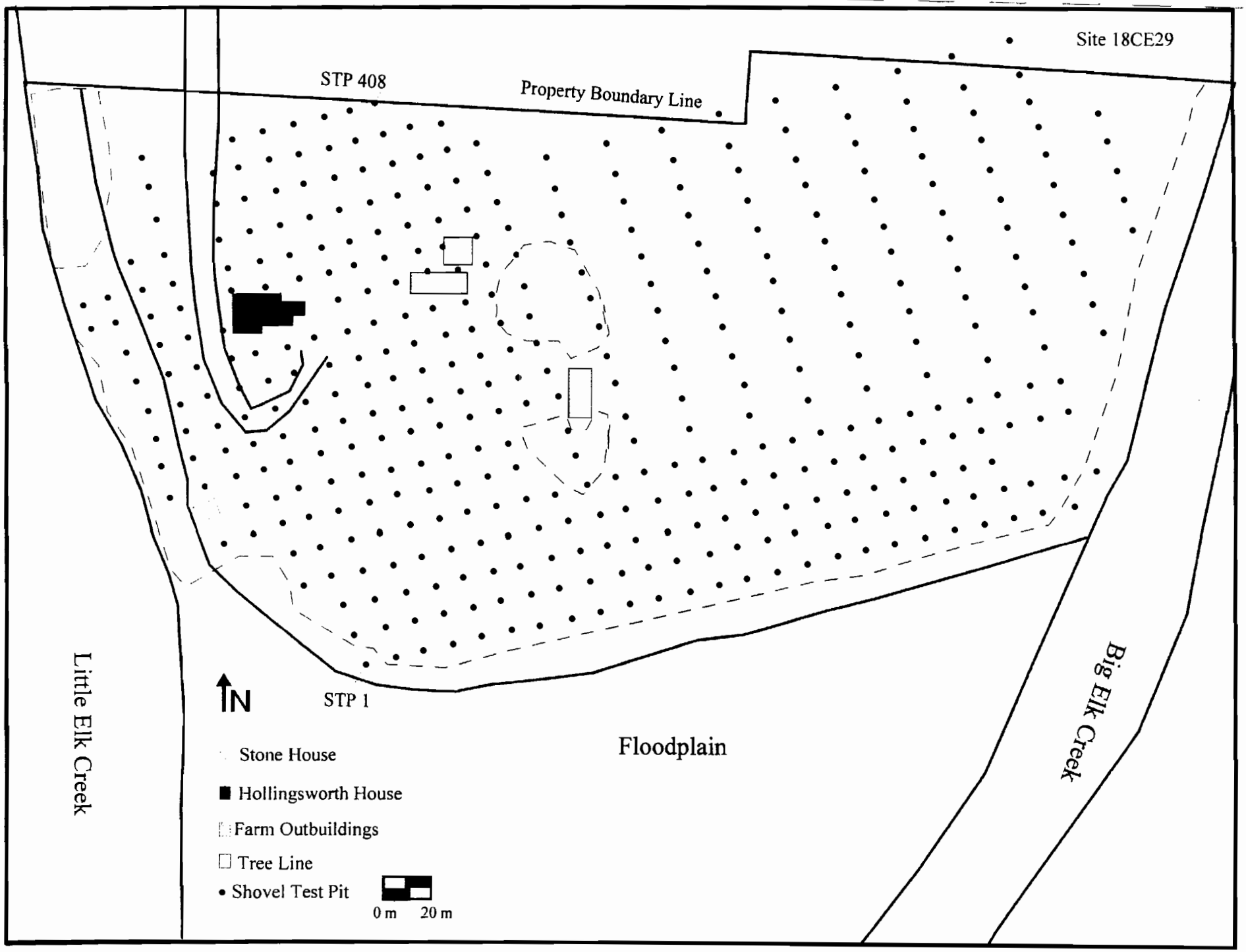


Figure 10. Location of Shovel Tests Pits

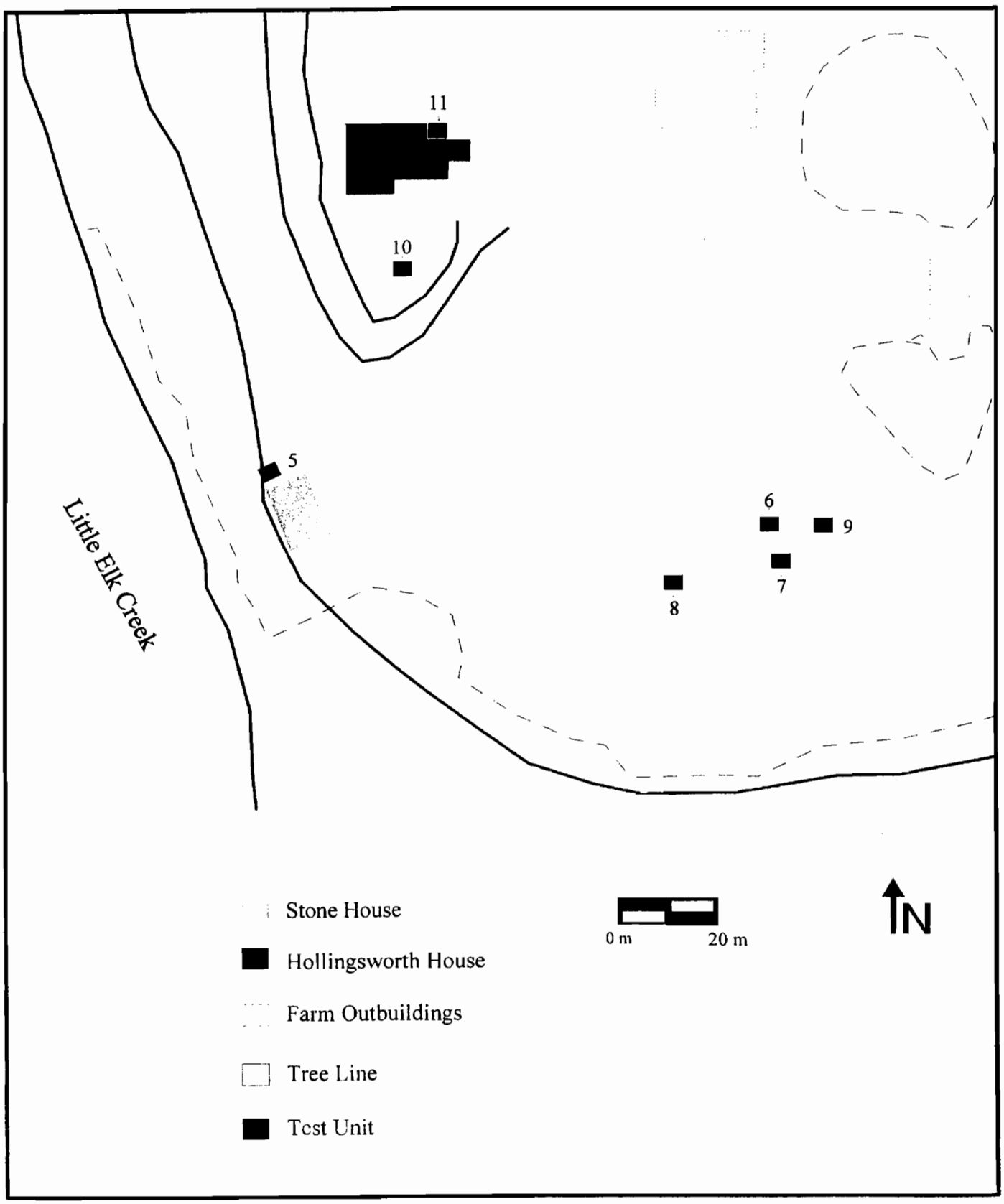
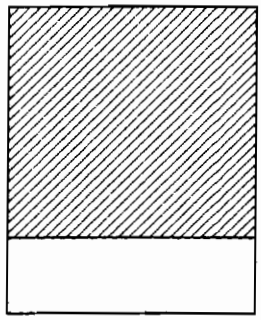


Figure 11. Location of Test Units

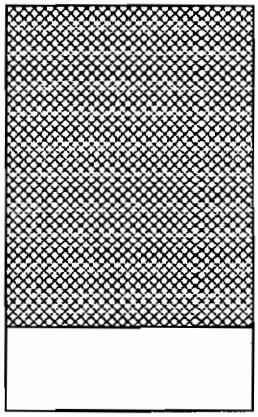
Typical STP Profile in Plow Zone



Layer I: Dark Yellowish Brown Clay Loam
Plow Zone (10YR3/6)

Subsoil: Yellowish Brown Clay (10YR5/8)

Typical STP Profile in Area Classified "Made Land"



Layer I: Black Sandy Clay Loam (2.5Y2.5/1)

Subsoil: Yellowish Brown Clay Loam with Gravel (10YR6/6)

0 cm 10 cm

Figure 12. Typical Shovel Test Pit Profiles

Artifactually, the material types used at both Elk Landing and site 18CE29 are similar. Although only quartz, quartzite, and jasper had their own categories in MAAR's inventory, the correlation between these materials at both sites is significant. At Elk Landing, quartz accounted for 15% of the flakes found in the STPs, quartzite 4%, and jasper 38% (Table 1). At site 18CE29, quartz accounted for 22% of flakes found on the surface, quartzite 7%, and jasper 37% (Thomas and Payne 1981). Although there is some difference, the correlation is interesting.

Of the flakes recovered from the STPs at Elk Landing 66% are either jasper or chert. Two jasper quarries are listed on the National Register of Historic Places for Cecil County (18CE65 and 18CE88) and chert, jasper, argillite, quartz, and quartzite sources have been noted for the middle to lower segments of the Delaware River Valley (Stewart 1998).

In terms of frequency of certain tools at both sites, there are even more similarities. For example, scrapers at both sites constitute about 0.2% of the artifact assemblage. Bifaces at both sites also account for less than 1% of the assemblage. Finally, site 18CE29 yielded "very few" possible hammerstones. Likewise, of the 423 total artifacts from the STPs at Elk Landing, only one possible hammerstone was recovered.

The projectile points from both sites show both artifactual and temporal relations. Although very few identifiable points were recovered from Elk Landing (mostly due to years of people collecting the fields) those that were correlate nicely with site 18CE29. For example, the two identifiable points found at Elk Landing were Bare Island and Lamoka. The MAAR report lists both Bare Island, the most frequently occurring point type, and Lamoka as being present (Thomas and Payne 1981).

Finally, the ceramic types at both sites also seem to correlate. The test units under the porch contained two Rappahannock fabric-impressed sherds, which were also recovered from site 18CE29. Most of the ceramic sherds recovered during the current survey at Elk Landing were either too small or too eroded to be identified, but based on temper, the sherds appear to correspond to many of the ceramic classifications from site 18CE29. Five of the 13 ceramics recovered at Elk Landing were quartz tempered, which seems to fit in with either the Potomac Creek, Wolf-Neck or Hell Island classifications. Furthermore, six of the sherds were sand/grit tempered, which seems to fit with the Miscellaneous category at site 18CE29. The other two sherds were grit tempered and do not fit any category from site 18CE29 (Thomas and Payne 1981).

The current survey at Elk Landing revealed that 85% of the flakes were either thinning or shaping flakes (Table 2). Furthermore, 47 FCR fragments were recorded during shovel testing, which represents 10% of the prehistoric artifacts recovered from the STPs. Site 18CE29, on the other hand, yielded 1,322 FCR fragments, which comprised 66% of the total assemblage (Thomas and Payne 1981).

The flakes along with the FCR are indicative of tool manufacture and maintenance. Stones, which were often heated to make them less brittle and easier to work, represented the initial stage of preparation. Once heated, the stones were reduced to the desired size by removing large primary flakes. Next, the tools were roughly shaped by removing secondary or thinning flakes. Native Americans frequently stopped at this point and took the crudely shaped stone forms with them. These "preforms" could be fashioned into specific tools as the need arose. The stone was then finished by removing small flakes known as tertiary or shaping flakes. A majority (85%) of the flakes recovered during shovel testing were either thinning or shaping flakes and represent the latter stages of tool production. In other words, most of the flakes are from the last step before the finished product was to be used.

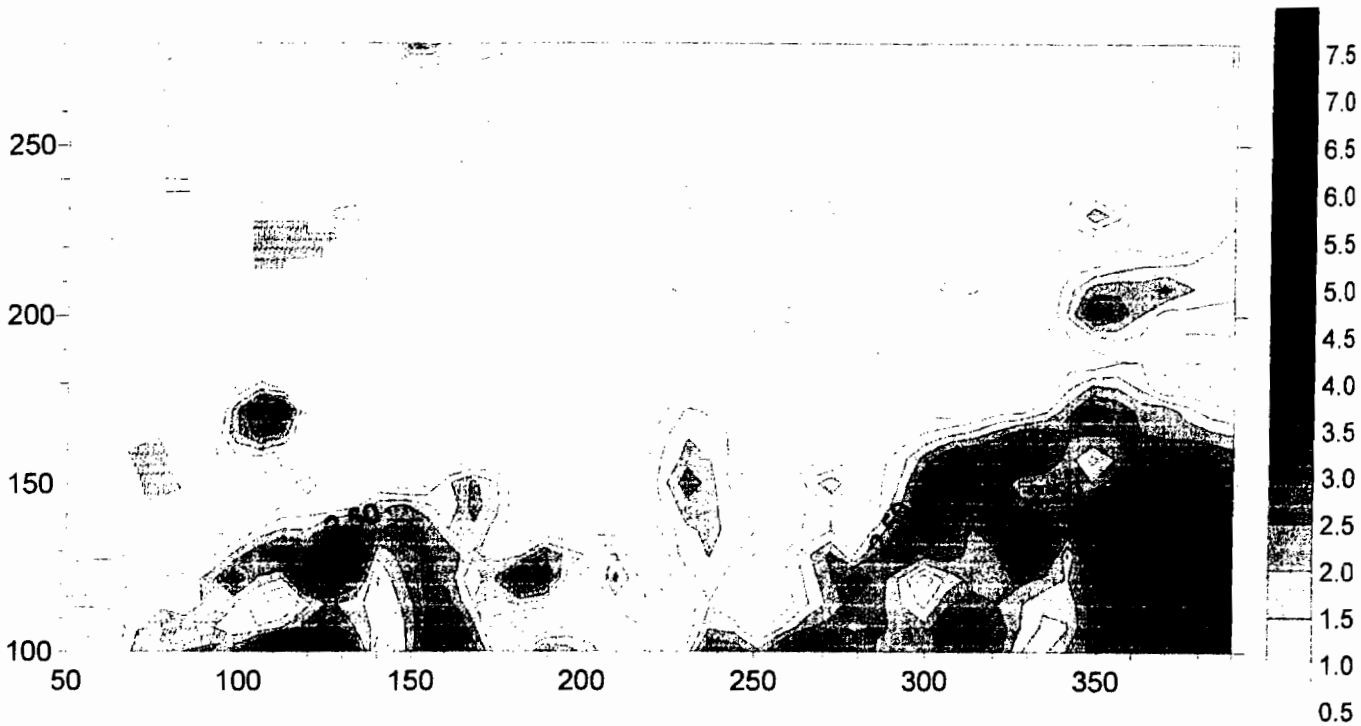


Figure 13. Distribution of all Prehistoric Artifacts from STPs

Table 1. Breakdown of Prehistoric Material Types

Material Types	Number	Percentage
Argillite	4	1%
Chalcedony	42	12%
Chert	103	28%
Jasper	139	38%
Quartz	55	15%
Quartzite	13	4%
Rhyolite	7	2%
Total	363	100%

Table 2. Breakdown of Prehistoric Production Types

Production Type	Number	Percentage
Thinning Flakes	232	67%
Shaping Flakes	65	18%
Primary Flakes	29	8%
Debitage	26	7%
Total	352	100%

Stones were heated not only to make them less brittle and easier to work but also for cooking. Native Americans would frequently use them in open hearths and in earthen ovens. Large amounts of FCR were recovered from site 18CE29 along with possible earthen ovens, which indicates that cooking activities were taking place at the base camp. The low numbers of FCR fragments at Elk Landing suggests the opposite, that food preparation was taking place elsewhere.

Of the 423 prehistoric artifacts that came from the STPs only 13 (3%) were ceramics. Surprisingly, site 18CE29 did not yield a large number of ceramics either. However, there was a good deal of ceramics within the features (191). One possible explanation for this is that most surface pottery could have been destroyed by plowing or simply eroded away. The same could be said for Elk Landing, which has been subjected to plowing for at least two centuries.

Although the MAAR report indicates that there was no fishing activity at the site, the survey of the Elk Landing did recover one net sinker fragment. This find is by no means definite proof that fishing was part of the food procurement strategy but it does, however, indicate the possibility.

Spatially, artifactually, and temporally Elk Landing was connected to site 18CE29. It was very close to site 18CE29 and the types of materials used and the frequency of certain tools correlate. Projectile points found at Elk Landing all fall into the same time period as the points from site 18CE29 and the ceramics seem to correlate, but it is hard to tell due to the poor quality of the sherds from Elk Landing.

Based on spatial and artifactual data, it seems that Elk Landing was used primarily as a staging area for resource procurement. The clustering of artifacts around the floodplain and creeks suggests that this kind of activity was taking place. Artifactually, the majority of flakes indicate that aboriginal peoples were putting the finishing touches on their tools at Elk Landing, with the early stages of manufacture being done elsewhere. Furthermore, the paucity of FCR suggests that procured food was prepared elsewhere.

Historic Elk Landing

A total of 2,740 historic artifacts were recovered from Elk Landing during the current project, which comprises 85% of the total artifact assemblage. When broken down into different types, 70% of the historic artifacts found in the STPs fall into the kitchen and architectural group, which consists of ceramics, bottle glass as well as vessel glass, nails, and window glass (Table 3). An analysis of the ceramics shows that 44% are whitewares, 25% redwares with creamwares, cc wares, and pearlwares making up 18% of the assemblage (Table 4). This material tended to concentrate around the Stone House and the Hollingsworth House with the exception of a small concentration located in an open grassy field approximately 91.5 m (300 feet) southeast of the Stone House (Figures 14 and 15).

The concentration around the Stone House was located to the north and east of the house and consisted of artifacts dating from the late eighteenth through the twentieth centuries. An examination of the distribution of ceramics manufactured in the eighteenth century verses the nineteenth century revealed that the later ceramics were located closer to the Stone House than the earlier ones (Figures 16 and 17). It appears that disturbances around the Stone House, which will be discussed later, erased any evidence of the late eighteenth century occupation in the vicinity of the house.

Test Unit 5 was excavated in this area in order to locate a foundation for a log structure known to have been on the north side of the Stone House. An examination of the ground surface revealed part of a stone foundation on the surface that was used to support a porch. This foundation ran east/west partially along the northern wall of the Stone House before extending out to the north at either end (Figure 18). The section that abutted the Stone House also contained brick laid in English bond above the stone. In order to determine whether this foundation extended further to the north, Test Unit 5 was excavated off the

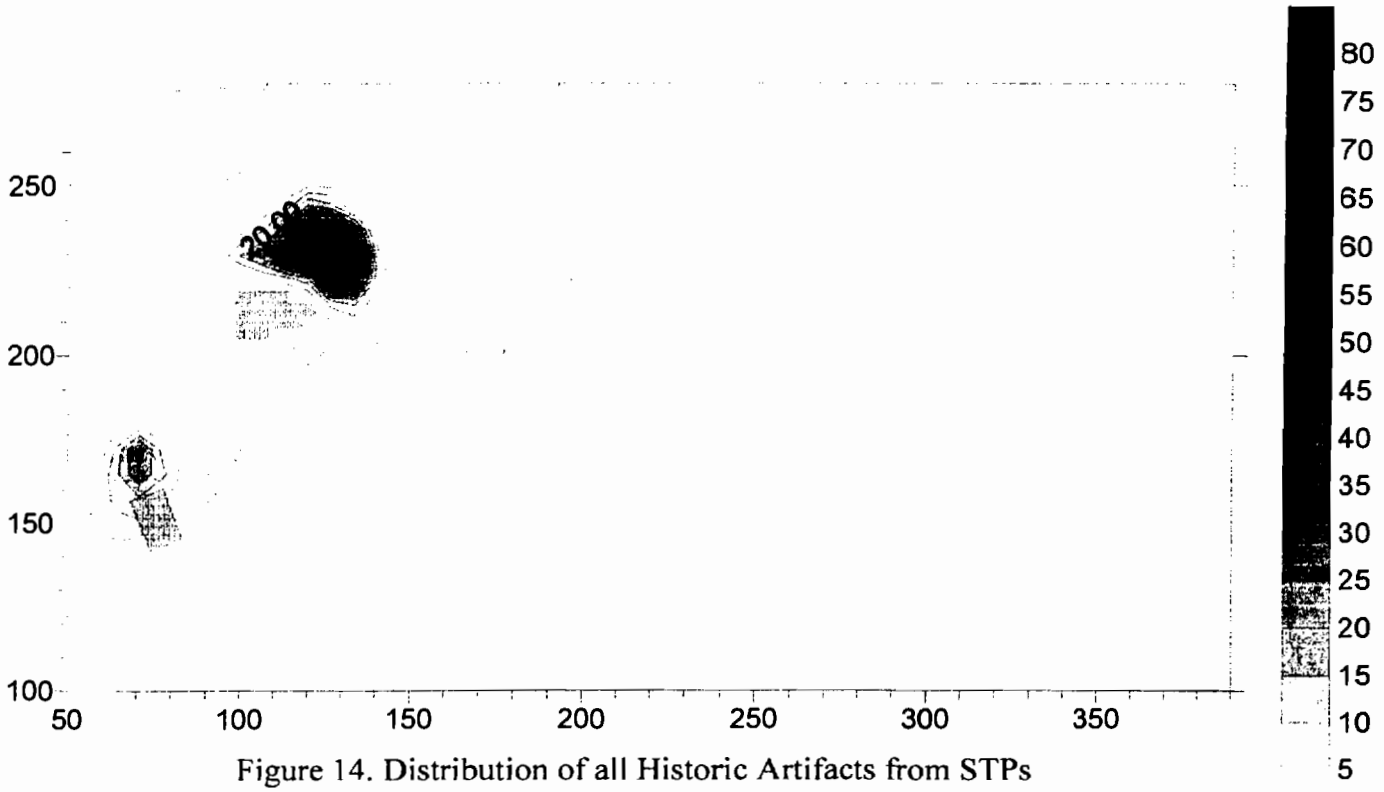


Figure 14. Distribution of all Historic Artifacts from STPs

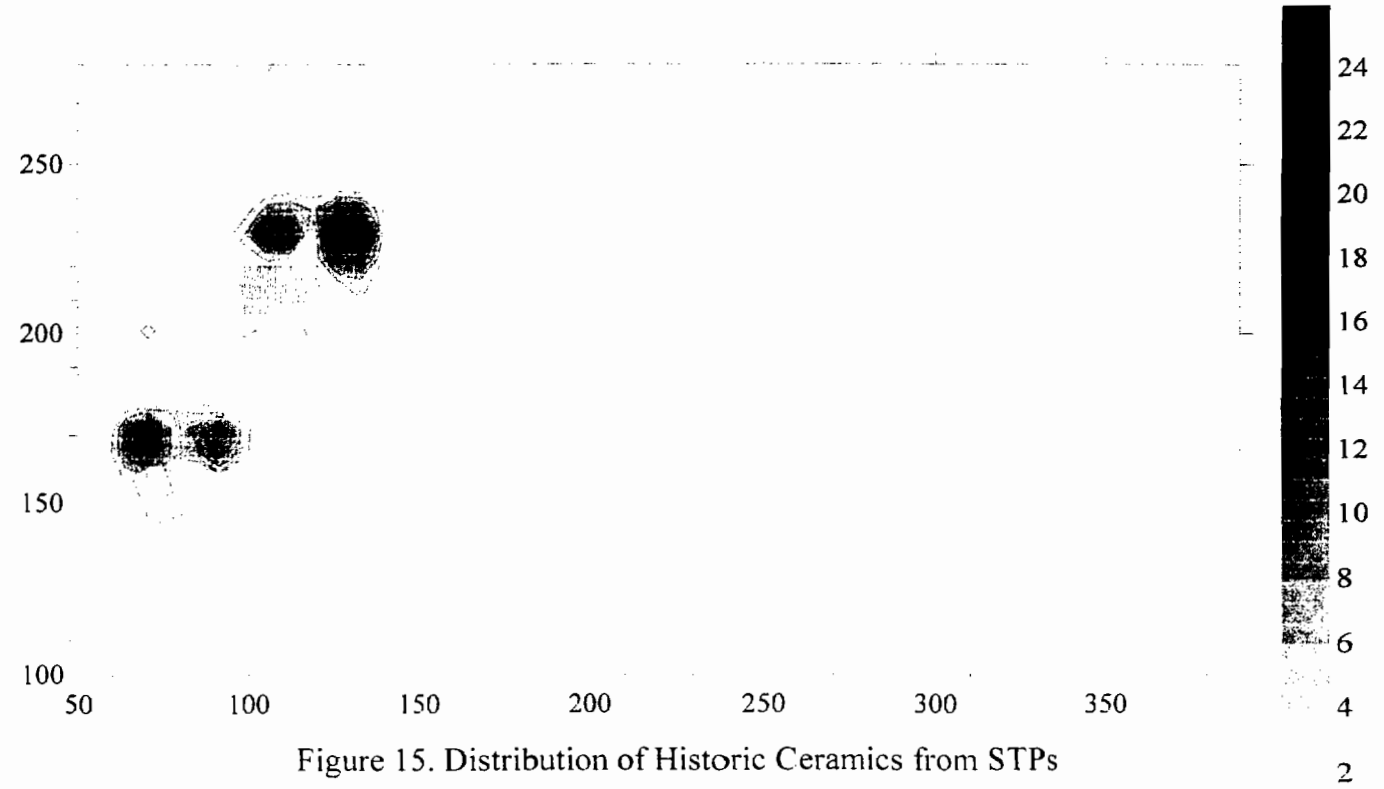


Figure 15. Distribution of Historic Ceramics from STPs

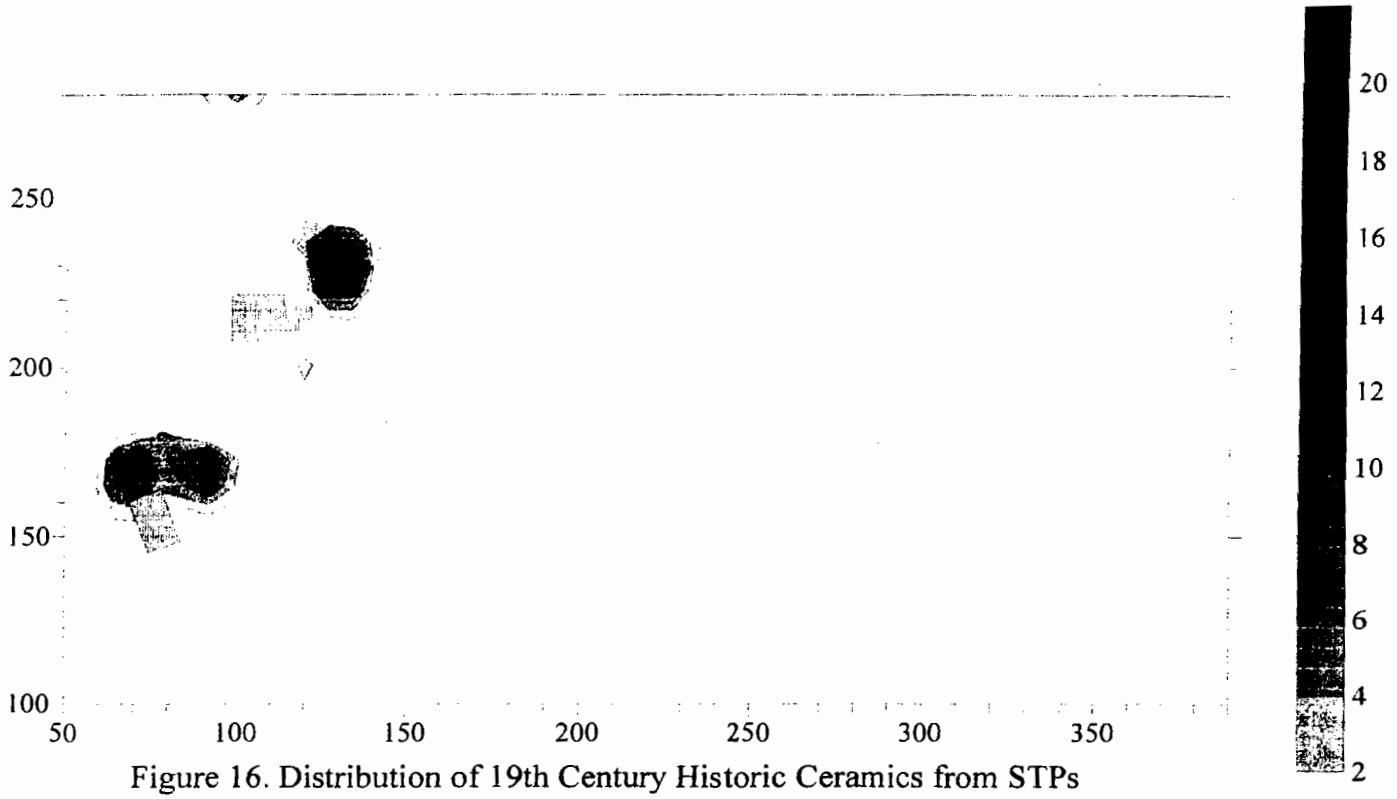


Figure 16. Distribution of 19th Century Historic Ceramics from STPs

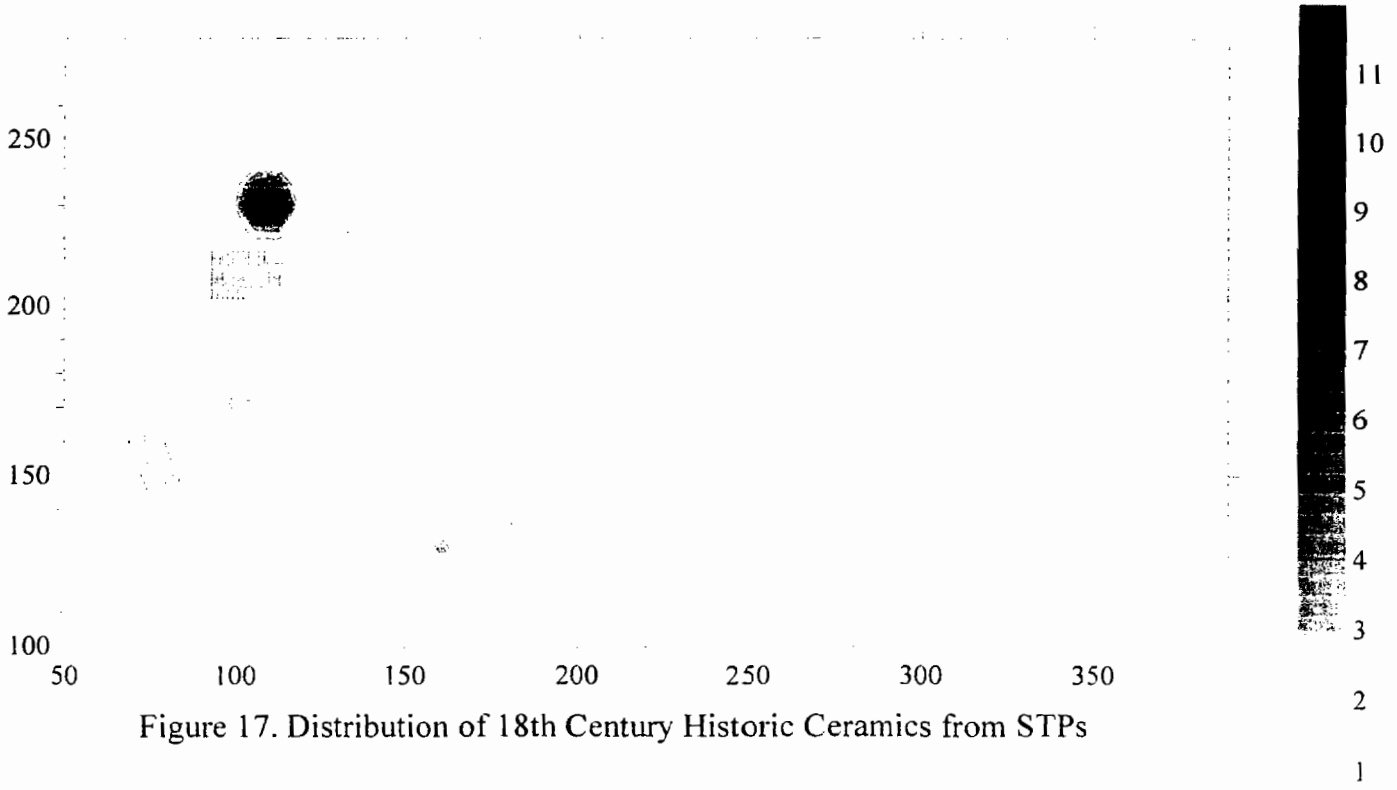


Figure 17. Distribution of 18th Century Historic Ceramics from STPs

Table 3. Breakdown of Historic Artifact Assemblage by Functional Type

FUNCTIONAL TYPE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Kitchen	**442**	**42%**
Ceramics	259	59%
Bottle Glass	171	39%
Vessel Glass	10	2%
Architecture	**290**	**28%**
Nails	164	56%
Window	78	27%
Other (excludes brick)	48	17%
Furniture	**4**	**0.5%**
Personal	**4**	**0.5%**
Clothing	**4**	**0.5%**
Arms	**4**	**0.5%**
Activities	**35**	**3%**
Biological	**57**	**5%**
Tobacco	**6**	**1%**
Miscellaneous	**201**	**19%**
Total	**1047**	**100%**

Table 4. Breakdown of Historic Ceramic Assemblage by Ware Type

Ware Type	Number	Percentage
Redware	66	25%
Whiteware	112	44%
Yelloware	5	2%
Stoneware	8	3%
Porcelain	8	3%
Ironstone	12	5%
CC Ware	12	5%
Creamware	27	10%
Pearlware	9	3%
Total	259	100%

northwest section of the exposed foundation. This unit revealed that the foundation did indeed continue to the north. Unfortunately, no builder's trench was found, but only the outside portion of the wall was examined. It is possible that if a builder's trench does exist it is located on the interior side of the foundation.

Based on the exposed foundation and a 1917 boundary map discovered after excavations were completed, the log structure that once stood in this location measured 6 x 9.5 m (19' 6" x 31'). According to this map the log structure was the upper storehouse of Zebulon Hollingsworth Jr. in 1775. However, artifacts recovered from the bottom layer (Layer 5) of Test Unit 5, which were deposited outside the structure when it was in use, date from the second half of the nineteenth century, suggesting that the building was probably erected in the second quarter of that century (Figure 19). Also, the kinds of artifacts recovered from Layer 5 suggest that the building might have been used as a kitchen. A large majority of the artifacts recovered from this layer were either bottle glass (48%) or ceramics (41%). An examination of the ceramics reveals that 57% were yellow wares, 14% redwares, 14% ironstone, and 13% whitewares. The high numbers of yellow wares, which are mainly kitchenwares and storage vessels, suggests that cooking activities were taking place in the log structure in the second half of the nineteenth century.

The discrepancy between the eighteenth century date on the boundary map for the log structure and the nineteenth century date the archaeological record indicates can be explained by fitting together several pieces of evidence. First, pervious excavations around the foundation of the Stone House uncovered mainly nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts despite the fact that it was built in 1783 (Ward 1984). Secondly, current excavations showed that nineteenth century ceramics were located closer to the house and that eighteenth century ceramics were situated further away. Lastly, a soil map of the area classifies the soil around the Stone House as "Made Land" revealing that no natural soil exists in this area. It is possible that the shoreline along the Little Elk Creek was altered in the second half of the nineteenth century when dredging and shoring of the Big Elk Creek was taking place. This leaves open the possibility that the log structure, which was used in the eighteenth century as a storehouse, could have originally been Steelman's trading post and that any archaeological evidence associated with it was later removed.

Located approximately 91.5 m (300 feet) southeast of the Stone House in a former plowed field was a small concentration of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century artifacts, which included in part three creamware and two pearlware ceramic fragments. Test Units 6-9 were excavated in this area in order to determine the source of this material. Unfortunately, no features were uncovered to suggest that a structure once stood in this location. Historic artifacts recovered from these test units include cut nails, brick, window glass, bottle glass, a kaolin pipe stem fragment, redwares, and whitewares, which came into use beginning in the 1820s.

It is possible that this material eroded down from the Stone House but it is also possible that a small structure for a tenant farmer or possibly slaves existed in this area and was not discovered during current excavations. According to the 1800 census Zebulon Hollingsworth Jr. had two "other free persons" residing on the property besides his family. He was also listed as owning 14 slaves in 1810 but only owned five when he died in 1812 (Peddicord 2001). It is possible that either some of the slaves or the two unrelated free people resided in a small dwelling next to the fields where they no doubt worked.

If there was a small dwelling in that area, determining who lived there could be difficult since the difference between a poor white tenant's house and that of a slave's is often hard to delineate. Dell Upton states, "The houses of both slaves and poor whites were spatially and structurally similar" (Upton 1990:71). They both tended to be small wooden dwellings one room deep and one or two rooms long. For example, the original portion of Perkinsons, a surviving late eighteenth century small, white planter's house in Chesterfield County, Virginia, measures only 3.6 x 4.3 m (12' x 14'). Examples of extant slave

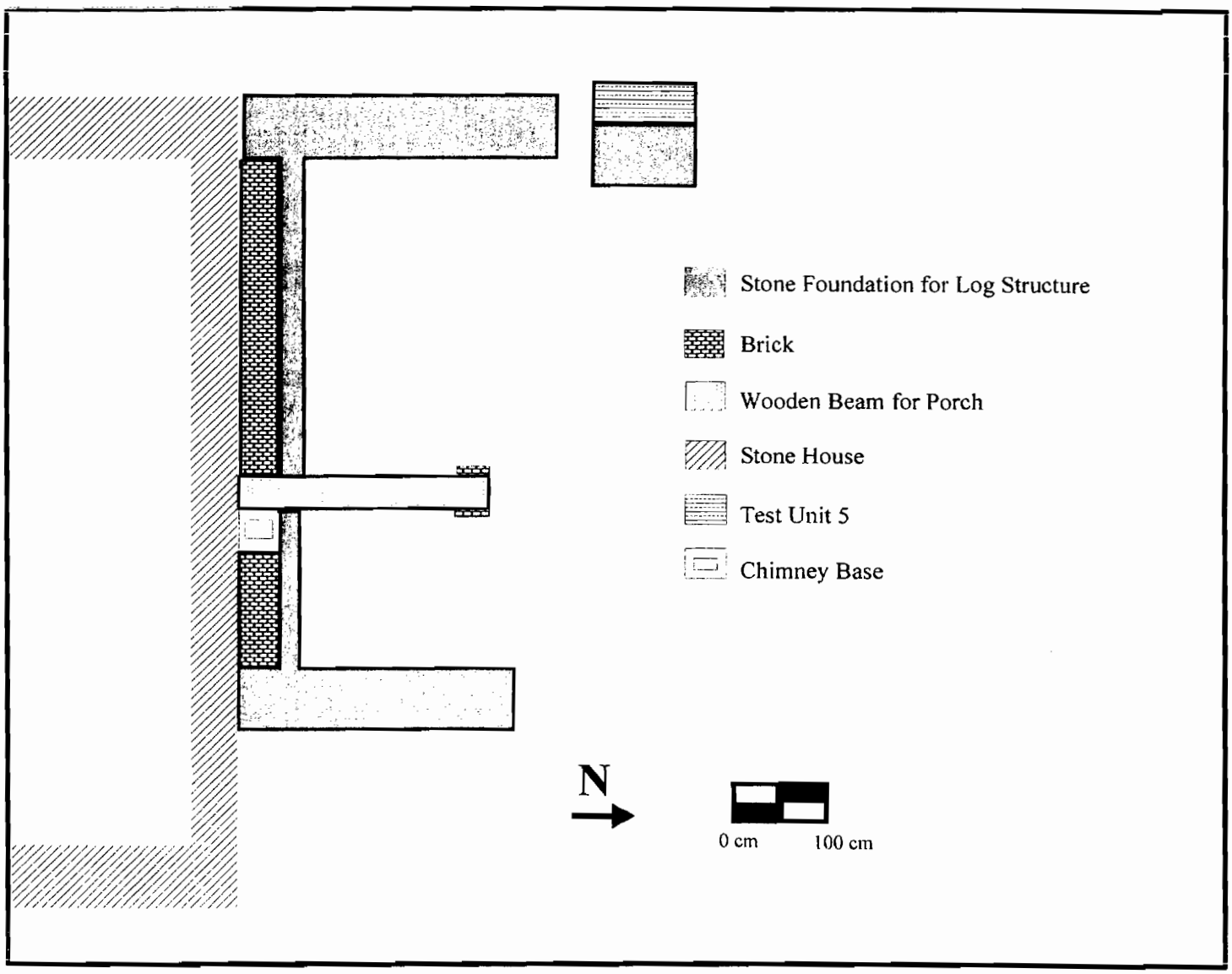


Figure 18. Plan View of Foundation for Log Structure

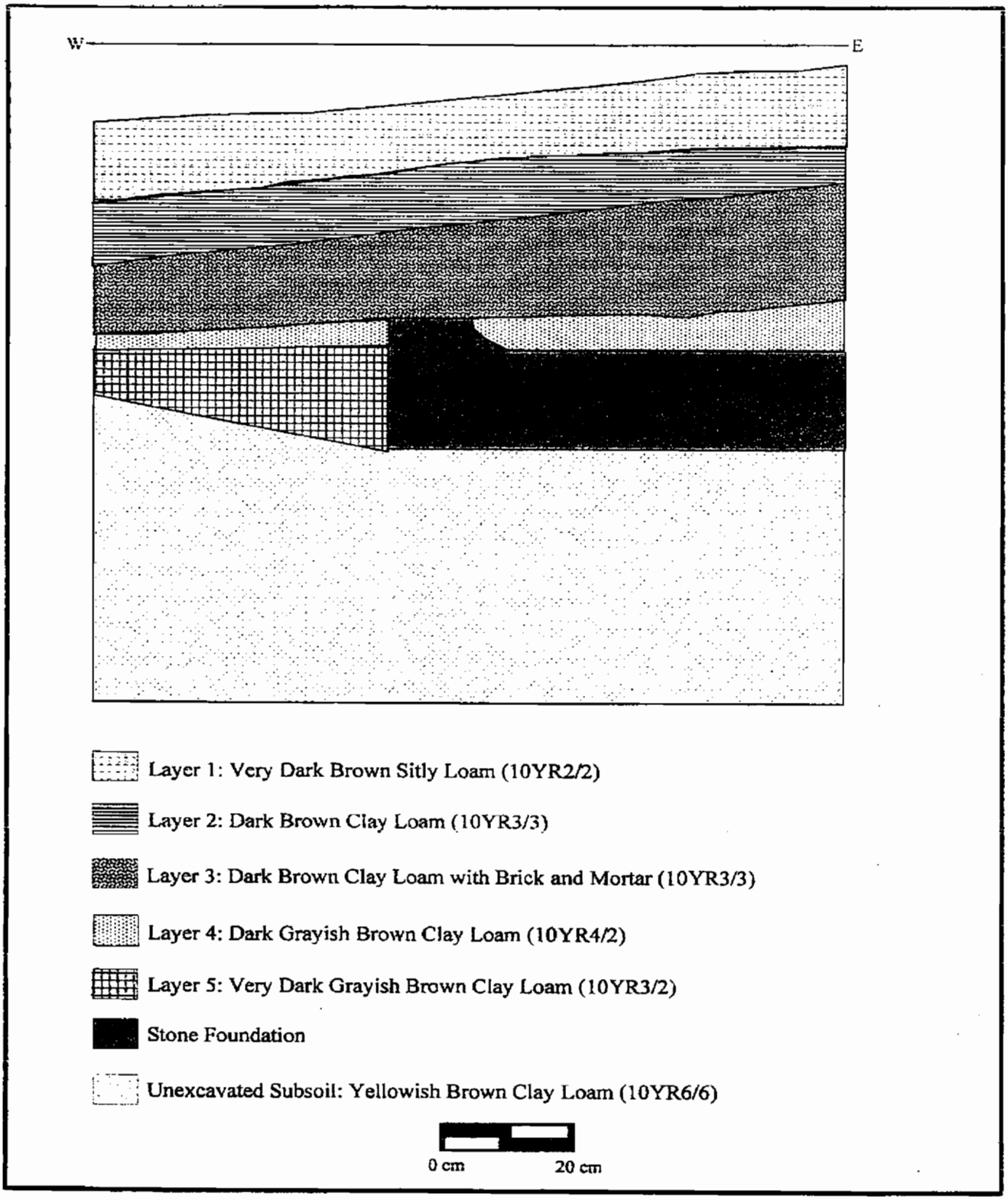


Figure 19. North Profile of Test Unit 5

housing and those revealed in documents demonstrates that they could range in size anywhere from 5.5 x 5.5 m (18' x 18') to 3.6 x 2.4 m (12' x 8') (Upton 1990). Thus, only full excavations and/or documentation can sometimes determine if the residents of a particular site were poor and free or enslaved.

The artifact concentration behind the Hollingsworth House is really two small concentrations located next to each other. An examination of the distribution of historic ceramics reveals that they represent two different time periods (Figures 16 and 17). The first concentration, located directly behind the Hollingsworth House, consists of artifacts dating from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Most of these artifacts came from STP 331 and include in part 17 creamware fragments, 4 redware fragments, and 4 cut nails. This material likely represents refuse deposited in the backyard during the ownership of Zebulon and Mary Hollingsworth Jr. (1763-1814).

The second artifact cluster is also located behind the Hollingsworth House but further to the east. Unlike the first concentration, this one contained artifacts dating to the second quarter of the nineteenth century that came mainly from STP 329. These include in part a large number of whiteware fragments, bottle and window glass, cut nails, coal, brick, slate, and plaster. Some these artifacts showed signs of being burned, suggesting that this concentration is related to a fire that gutted the Hollingsworth House in 1848. STP 330, located just to the west, was excavated in a rectangular depression that contained an ash layer as well as burned artifacts. The artifacts recovered from this STP however, date from around the 1930s, based on the recovery of a cobalt blue glass Noxima jar base, and are therefore not related to the 1848 fire. According to Robert Bryson, who resided on the property from 1927-1949, wood was stacked in the rectangular depression and a privy was located just to the north that was abandoned in the late 1930s. The artifacts recovered from STP 330 might represent refuse that spilled over when the privy was being filled or it is possible that the depression was being used as an area to burn trash.

In the area around Hollingsworth House two test units were excavated. The Test Unit 10 one was placed in the front yard to investigate a possible feature discovered in STP 246. No feature was uncovered but an 8 cm (3.1 inch) thick layer of fill was observed just below the surface (Figure 20). The layer beneath contained a number of late eighteenth and early nineteenth century artifacts consisting mostly of pearlwares and cut nails. Artifacts recovered from the front yard and directly in front of the house during previous excavations show that refuse disposal was taking place in this area during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. In addition, the area directly behind the house was used during this time period to dispose of refuse as well. As the nineteenth century wore on, this pattern changed and the eastern side yard in the rear appears to have been the main area for refuse disposal. This change coincides with renovations to the house after the 1848 fire. At this time a porch was added onto the front and possibly a garden in back that seems to have changed the way the residents used the space around their house.

Test Unit 11 was excavated behind the house at the junction of the dining room and its northern addition in order to determine when the east wing was constructed as well as when the dining room and bedroom above were expanded to the north. Excavations in this area revealed three stratigraphic layers and three features (Figures 21 and 22). The first layer contained very few artifacts but Layer 2 contained in part, large amounts of brick and mortar rubble, 48 nails (cut, wire, and roofing), 62 window glass fragments, 11 whiteware fragments, 8 porcelain fragments, 4 creamware fragments, and 1 blue shell edge pearlware fragment. An unusual artifact recovered from this layer was a glass eye that may have been part of a doll or an artificial eye for a person. The large amount of construction debris, which was located up against the foundation for the dining room's northern extension, suggests that this material was most likely deposited when the dining room was expanded. Based on the presence of wire nails, this expansion took place sometime after 1850, which is when wire nails come into use. This foundation was constructed on top of Layer 3, which also contained a large amount of brick and mortar rubble as well as other artifacts dating from the late eighteenth through the second quarter of the nineteenth centuries. The rubble could have

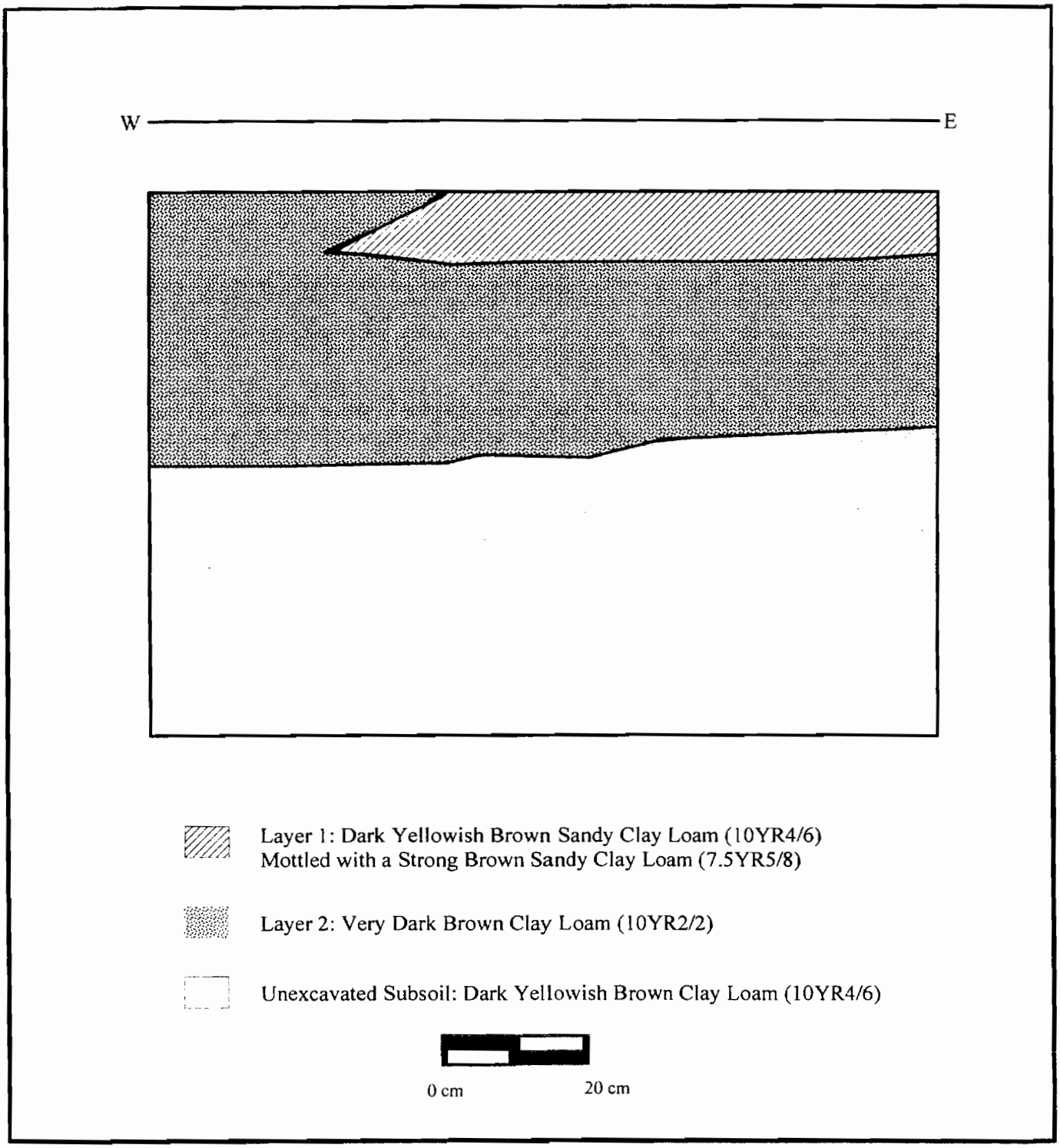
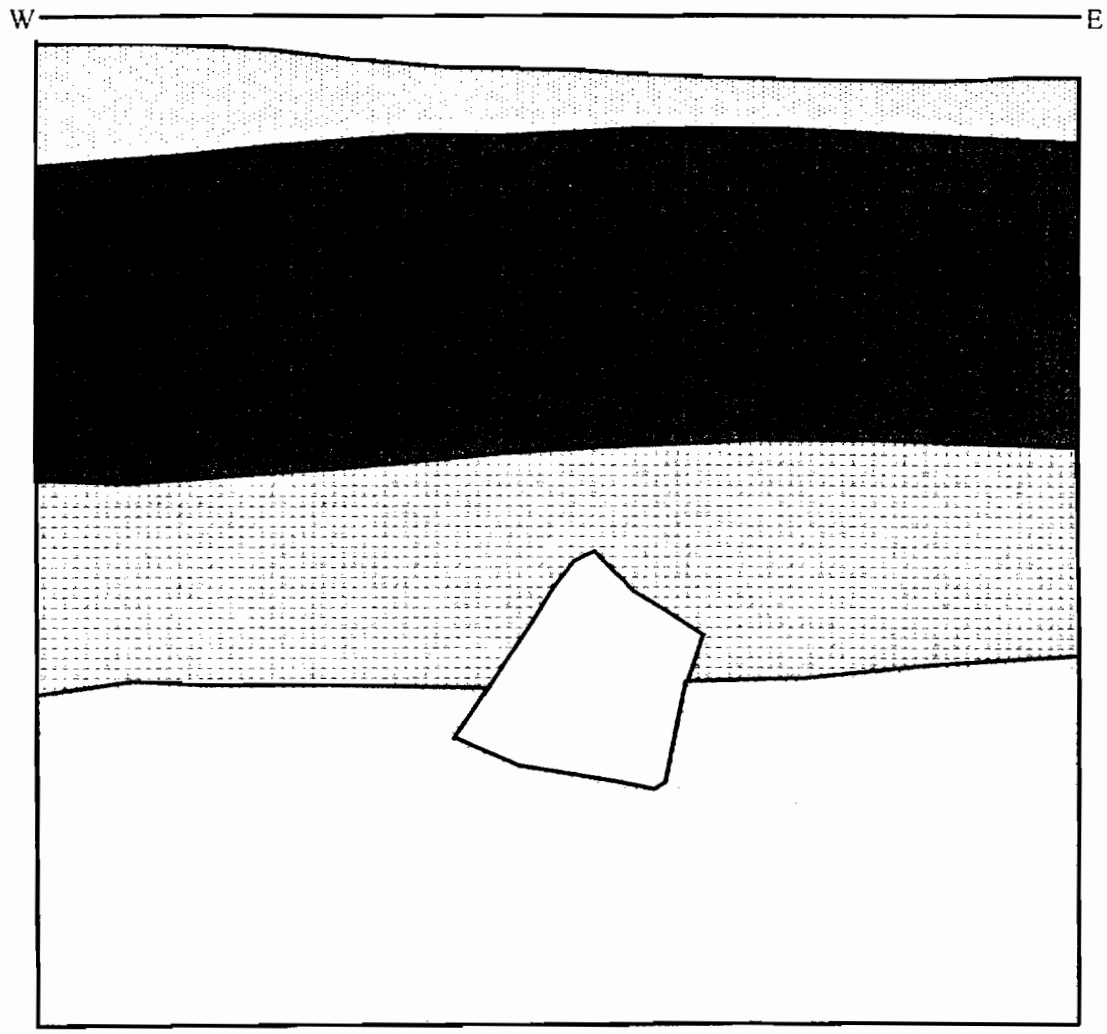


Figure 20. North Profile of Test Unit 10



Layer 1: Dark Yellowish Brown Clay Loam (10YR4/6)

Layer 2: Very Dark Grayish Brown Clay Loam (10YR3/2)

Layer 3: Dark Yellowish Brown Clay Loam (10YR3/6)

Feature 2: Dark Yellowish Brown Clay Loam (10YR3/4)
Mottled with a Yellowish Brown Clay Loam (10YR5/6)

Unexcavated Subsoil: Yellowish Brown Clay (10YR5/6)

0 cm 20 cm

Figure 21. North Profile of Test Unit 11

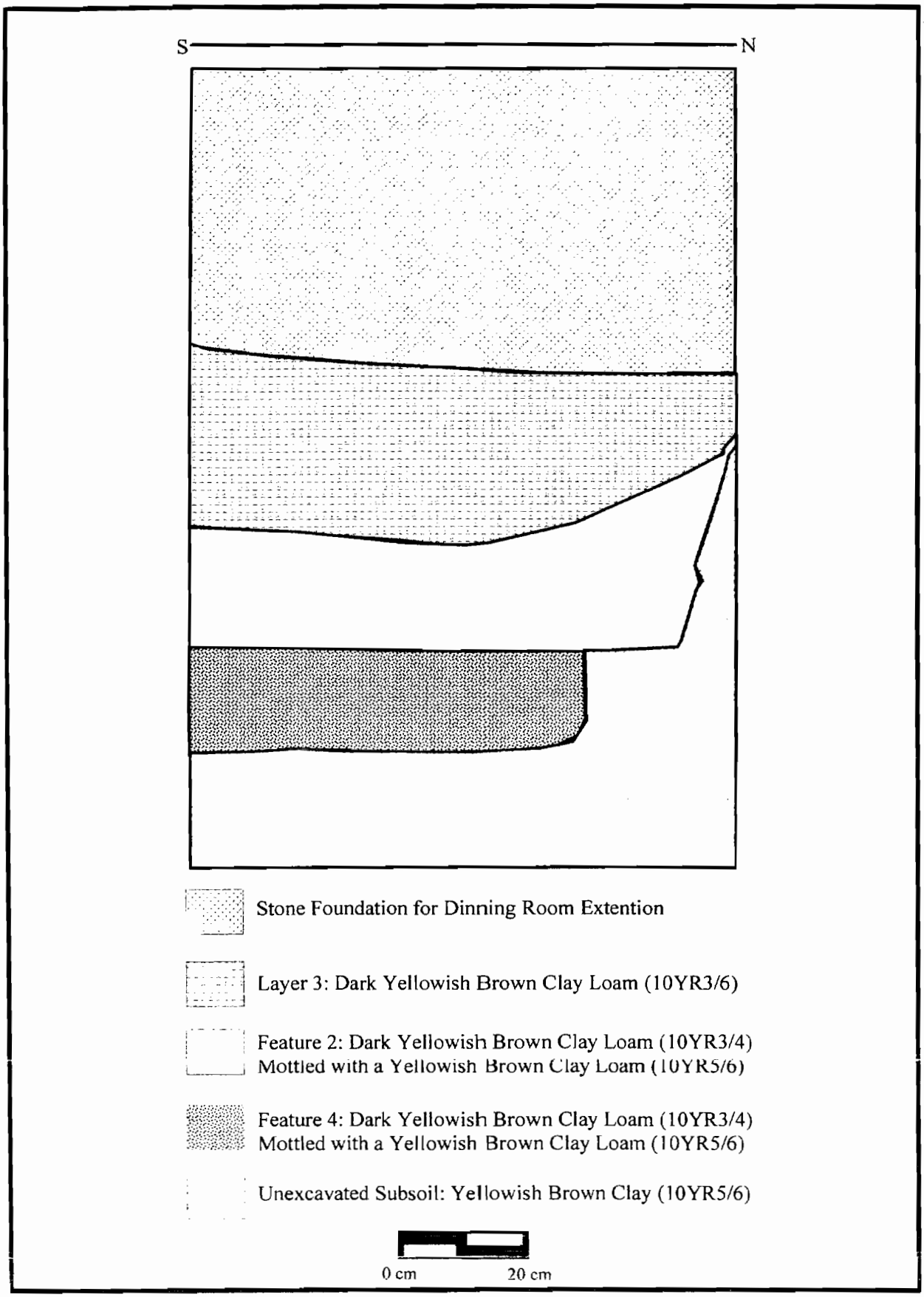


Figure 22. West Profile of Test Unit 11.

been either construction debris associated with the building of the east wing after the 1848 fire or demolition debris associated with the removal of the northern wall of the dining room.

Beneath Layer 3 was what appears to have been a possible robber's trench (Feature 2). This feature extended out to the west underneath the northern addition to the dining room and also to the north, which appears to have been the work of rodents. Abutting the foundation of the east wing was Feature 3, which was probably a builder's trench that has since been disturbed by rodents. This feature contained the same soil and similar artifacts to Feature 2. At the bottom of Feature 2 was another trench (Feature 4) that contained several flat stones. This trench, which abutted the east wing and extended to the north 73 cm (2.4 feet), might represent the remnants of a foundation for an earlier structure that was replaced when the east wing was constructed (Figure 23). Evidence that another structure once stood in this location also comes from the cellar beneath the dining room. The size of the cellar does not exactly match with the size of the dining room above, suggesting another building originally existed in this location (Wollon 2000). Feature 2 therefore, appears to have been dug in order to "rob" the foundation stones in Feature 4 for use elsewhere on the property.

Artifacts recovered from Feature 2 date from the late eighteenth through the second quarter of the nineteenth centuries. Unfortunately, it appears that rodents have disturbed this feature causing artifacts from different time periods to become mixed. Some of the artifacts recovered include 7 whiteware fragments, 1 blue shell edge pearlware fragment, 4 redware fragments, 14 animal bones (mainly pig), 71 fish scales, 20 oyster shells, 140 pieces of slag, 1 slate roofing tile fragment, and a large amount of brick and mortar fragments. The brick and mortar rubble is probably associated with either the removal of the possible previous structure or the construction of the present east wing, while the recovery of a slate roofing tile fragment suggests that the roof might have originally been shingled with that material. The one thing that is unusual about this artifact assemblage is the presence of so much slag, which is a byproduct of metalworking. The amount documented suggests that metal working activities were taking place around the Hollingsworth House during the construction of the present east wing, which appears to have been after the 1848 fire.

INTERPRETATIONS

Beginning in the Late Archaic period (ca. 3,000–1,000 B.C.) Native Americans began to settle along the banks of the Big and Little Elk Creeks to hunt, fish, and gather what was in season. Previous excavations at site 18CE29, which borders Elk Landing to the northeast, revealed a base camp that Native Americans occupied seasonally. Evidence indicates the site was used for economic and religious activities as well as serving as an occupation area. The inhabitants processed, and prepared food at this camp and resided there long enough during the year to inter their dead (Thomas and Payne 1981).

Evidence at Elk Landing indicates that Native Americans used the southern section of the terrace to refine their stone tools, which were mostly locally quarried jaspers and cherts, before heading out along the floodplains to hunt and fish. It appears that they continued to use the base camp as well as sections of Elk Landing through the entire Woodland period (ca. 1,000 B.C.–A.D. 1600). The establishment of New Sweden to the east in 1638 and the creation of Cecil County by the English in 1674 began to force many Native Americans to move further west. However, Native Americans were still in the area when a Swede named John Hanson Steelman established a trading post in the Elk Landing area sometime between 1687 and 1693.

The log structure that was located along the north side of the Stone House is thought to have been Steelman's trading post, but all that is known for sure is that by 1775 it was being used as a storehouse by Zebulon Hollingsworth Jr. Archaeological evidence has shown that the area around the Stone House has

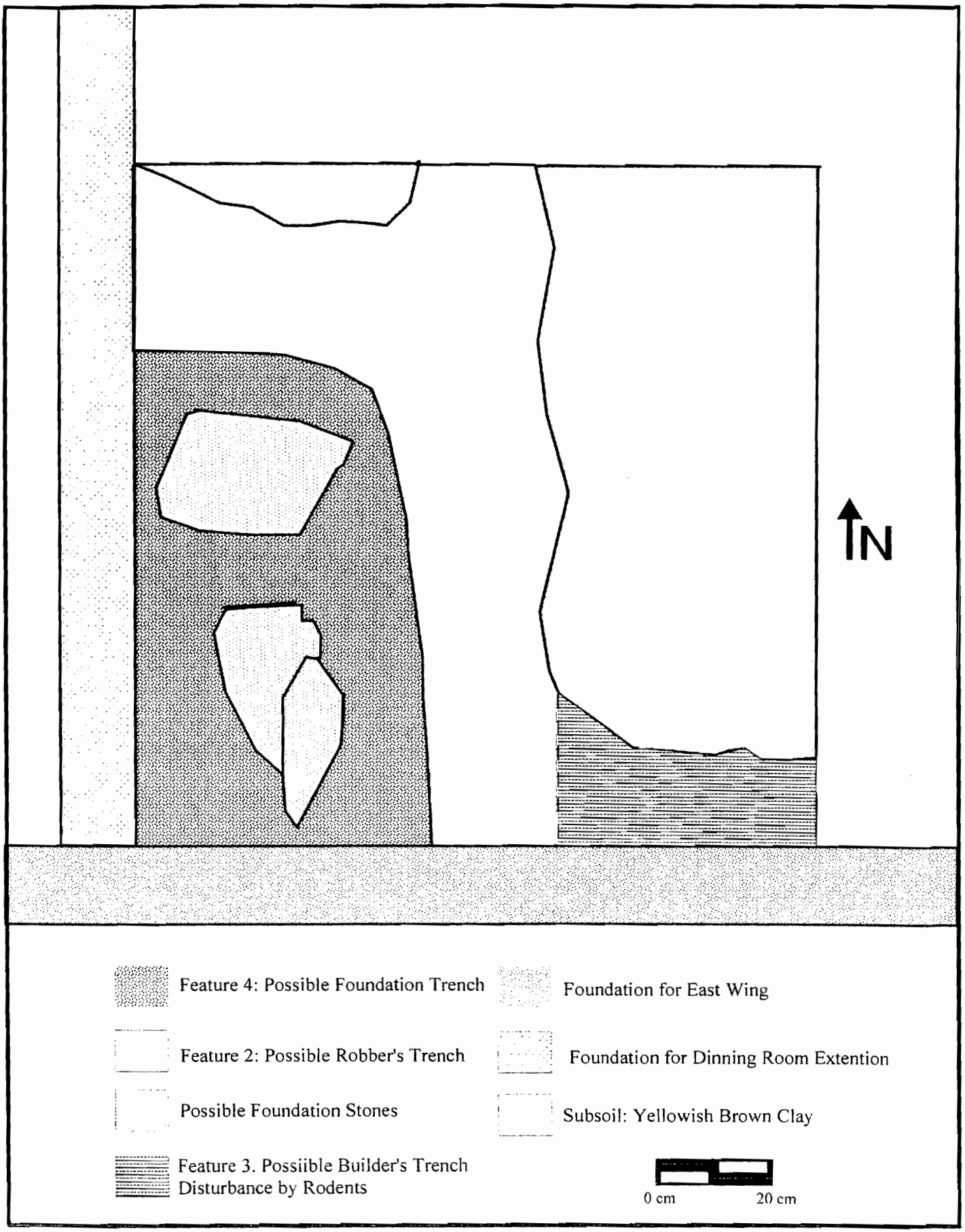


Figure 23. Plan View of Features 2-4 in Test Unit 11

been disturbed, possibly by dredging and shoring activities along the Little Elk Creek in the second half of the nineteenth century. These disturbances appear to have removed any archaeological evidence associated with the eighteenth and possibly late seventeenth century occupation of the area, which leaves open the possibility that the log structure was constructed by Steelman and later used by the Hollingsworths as a storehouse.

The introduction of log construction into America has been credited to the Swedish and Finnish settlers of the Delaware River Valley. In his study of log buildings Terry Jordan states:

> *A careful analysis of surviving log structures in northern Europe, the Alpine-Alemannic region, and the German-Slavic borderland leaves little doubt that the greatest shaping influence on Midland American log construction was exerted by settlers from the Fenno-Scandian area...Numerous architectural features and techniques linked to the Midland culture area find their closest European equivalents in the Baltic lands and should, therefore, be considered probable introductions from Sweden and Finland (Jordan 1985:146).*

The log structure at Elk Landing measured 6 x 9.5 m (19' 6" x 31') and from the watercolor depicted in Figure 3 it appears that it 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. 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 the 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. Archaeological evidence suggests that no one was living at Elk Landing until after the Revolutionary War, but there is the possibility that any earlier evidence was removed when the area around the Stone House was disturbed.

It will probably never be know if Zebulon Hollingsworth Jr. planned on developing Elk Landing further before the start of the Revolutionary War. What is know is that at the conclusion of the war in 1783, he began constructing the Stone House at Elk Landing. The house was built onto the log structure, which was accessed through a door in the northern wall. With its convenient location next to the Little Elk Creek, the Stone House was most likely used to receive travelers and merchandise. The log structure still might have been used as a storehouse at this time, but it is possible that it was utilized as a kitchen that also housed servants and/or slaves.

An 1851 description of Elk Landing makes reference to dwellings and warehouses and an undated map of probable late nineteenth century origin depicts three other buildings around the Stone House (Figure 8). These three buildings were most likely the warehouses mentioned in the 1851 account. No evidence of these buildings was found during the current archaeological project, but given their location around the Stone House, it is possible that all evidence of them was removed when that area was disturbed.

Based on previous archaeological excavations, the Hollingsworth House was most likely constructed shortly after the Stone House was finished and was no doubt used as the main residence (Pickett 2002).

With the constant presence of travelers and merchandise passing through Elk Landing, the Hollingsworth's no doubt wanted a more private place in which to reside. Originally the house was two stories in height, three bays in length, and constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond (Wollon 2000). There is some archaeological and architectural evidence to suggest that there might have been an earlier structure along the east side of the house, possibly constructed at the same time the house was. The fact that archaeological excavations showed no signs of a separate kitchen outbuilding suggests that this earlier building might have been used as a kitchen. In 1848 a fire gutted the house causing it to be remodeled to its present Greek-Revival style. At this time it appears that the possible structure along the east side was replaced with the present east wing, which contains a dining room that was expanded after the renovations, a kitchen, and a small building that served as a butchery and smokehouse.

When the east wing presently attached to the Hollingsworth House was constructed, the kitchen portion contained two rooms above that were accessible only by a ladder, which were no doubt used by servants and/or slaves in the 1850s. During the early nineteenth century it is likely that slaves and/or servants were residing in the log structure as well as the possible original eastern wing of the Hollingsworth House. Given the fact that Zebulon Hollingsworth Jr. owned as many as 14 slaves and had a least two free, non-family members residing on his property, it is possible that some of those people were living away from the main houses. Located about 91.5 m (300 feet) southeast of the Stone House was a small cluster of historic artifacts dating from the late eighteenth century through the first half of the nineteenth century. The presence of this material, which included cut nails, window glass and brick, suggests there might have been tenant farmers or slaves living in a small dwelling there. No structure was found during current excavations, but given the ephemeral nature of poor white and slave housing it could have easily been missed.

During the War of 1812 Elkton avoided the fate of other towns in the area due in part to the presence of Fort Hollingsworth at Elk Landing. After burning Frenchtown on April 29, 1813 the British tried to take Elkton, but were driven off. Militia at Fort Defiance turned back the British in their barges and Fort Hollingsworth stopped a land force. The earthwork called Fort Hollingsworth was located just off the southeast corner of the Stone House and previous archaeological testing in that area uncovered a three-pound cannonball (Pickett 2000). Three other cannonballs have been found at Elk Landing including one near the Stone House and one in front of the Hollingsworth House (Mike Dixon personal communication).

After 1830 the once thriving shipping business at Elk Landing began to decline. The construction of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal as well as several railroads provided consumers with faster and cheaper transportation. Other changes that took place include the remodeling of the Hollingsworth House after the 1848 fire, which coincided with changes in the use of yard space.

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, both the front and back yards of the Hollingsworth House were being used as a place to dispose of refuse. After the decline in shipping activities and the remodeling of the house this pattern changed. The front and back yards were kept relatively clean and the eastern side yard was now being used as a place to dispose of refuse. The addition of a front porch and possibly a garden in back seems to have caused the residents to want to keep those areas free of refuse. Also, after 1850, farm support buildings, some of which are still standing today, started to be erected to the east of the Hollingsworth House. Archaeological investigations in this area found no evidence of earlier buildings on this part of the property.

In 1887 the Deibert & Brothers Barge Building Company established boat yards on the Little Elk Creek. The Lower yard of this company was located on Hollingsworth property where canal boats and barges were built and launched into the creek. Cement pads are visible on the ground surface in the area along the Little Elk Creek, which are no doubt related to the operation of the boatyard. The company produced

barges there until 1910 when silting of the creek forced them to move to Chesapeake City (Dixon 2002). Seven years later in 1917 the log structure was torn down and the property was later abandoned causing both the Stone House and the Hollingsworth House to fall into disrepair. Today the Historic Elk Landing Foundation, Inc. is currently in the process of restoring both these houses with the goal of turning Elk Landing into a living history museum.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological excavations at Elk Landing have documented approximately 5,000 years of human activity at the site. Beginning with Native Americans seasonally occupying the area in the Late Archaic period (ca. 3,000–1,000 B.C.) to the emergence of Elk Landing as a major transportation corridor in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Elk Landing has seen a long and varied history.

During the current project several important finds were made with regard to Elk Landing's historic past. First, excavations just north of the Stone House uncovered part of the foundation for the log structure that stood there from sometime before 1775 until 1917. Artifacts recovered from this area date to the second half of the nineteenth century, but it seems that this area has been disturbed. A soil map classifies the soil in this area as "Made Land" indicating that no natural soils remain. This disturbance could have been caused by activities associated with the dredging and shoring of the Little Elk Creek, which leaves open the possibility that the log structure was Steelman's 1690s trading post and that any archaeological remains were removed when that area was disturbed.

Secondly, a small concentration of historic artifacts dating from the late eighteenth through the first half of the nineteenth centuries was located southeast of the Stone House that might indicate the presence of a small domestic structure. It is possible that a tenant farmer or slaves were living in an insubstantial dwelling in this area. Finally, there is evidence that there might have been an earlier building along the east side of the Hollingsworth House, possibly a kitchen, that was replaced after the 1848 fire with the present east wing. Evidence also indicates that after the present east wing was constructed the dining room and bedroom above were expanded to the north.

Recommendations

Given the wealth of artifacts recovered from Elk landing, any area at that is going to be subjected to ground disturbing activities should be preceded by archaeological excavations or at a minimum, monitoring by a professional archaeologist. There are, however, several areas that would benefit from further investigations in order to better understand specifics about the site. These areas are listed below along with possible avenues for further archaeological studies and research.

1. The area inside the foundation for the log structure should be tested to see whether that area has been disturbed. The excavation of at least five test units in this area should be sufficient to determine if that area has been disturbed. If it is determined that it has not been, then more thorough investigations would be called for. Also, research into what caused the disturbance would be helpful in determining its nature and extent.

2. Is there any evidence for foundations to the three possible warehouses located around the Stone House that are depicted in a probable late nineteenth century map of Elk Landing? Has any evidence of them been erased when that area was disturbed? Limited testing in the areas where the map depicts these buildings should be undertaken in order to determine if foundations do exist and if not, document the

nature of the disturbance in those areas. If foundations were uncovered then more thorough investigations would be called for.

3. The area where Fort Hollingsworth is located could yield valuable information on the construction of the earthwork as well as the extent and nature of the skirmish that took place there. Block excavations consisting of 25 test units would open up a large enough area to expose any evidence of the fort.

4. The area southeast of the Stone House where the possible tenant farmer/slave quarters might be located should be investigated to determine if a building did exist in that area. This could be accomplished through block excavations or possibly mechanically stripping off the plow zone layer down to subsoil in order to uncover features.

5. The evolution of the Hollingsworth House is still unclear and would benefit from further research. Was there an earlier building attached to the house that served as a kitchen as evidence suggests or was the east wing presently attached to the house an original construction? Further excavations around the Hollingsworth House might yield valuable information about activities taking place in different parts of the house as well as information about changes that took place to the house itself.

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APPENDIX I: ARTIFACT INVENTORY

STP1	1	chalcedony flake; thinning
	1	quartz flake; thinning w/ cortex
	1	quartz flake; thinning
	1	brick; (discarded)
STP 2	1	chalcedony flake; thinning
Level 1	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	quartz flake; shaping
	1	FCR; (discarded)
	1	jasper debitage
	1	quartz debitage
STP2	1	jasper flake; primary w/ cortex
Level 2		
STP 3	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	chert flake; shaping
	2	jasper flakes; thinning
	1	quartz flake; thinning
	1	quartz flake; shaping
	1	jasper debitage
	1	stoneware; eroded
	1	unidentified nail
STP 4	1	chert flake; primary w/ cortex
	2	chert flake; thinning
	2	chert flake; shaping
	1	rhyolite flake; thinning
	1	redware; manganese glaze
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 5	1	chert flake; thinning
STP 6	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	chert flake; shaping w/ cortex
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 7	1	chert scraper; utilization, small deep scalar
	2	chert flakes; thinning
	1	jasper flake; primary w/ cortex
	1	jasper flake; shaping
STP 8	2	chalcedony flakes; thinning
	1	quartzite flake; thinning
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 9	1	jasper debitage; w/ cortex
STP 10	1	chalcedony flake; thinning w/ cortex
	1	chalcedony flake; shaping
	1	chert debitage; w/ cortex
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 11	1	quartz flake; thinning
	1	rhyolite flake; shaping
STP 12	1	jasper flake; thinning w/ cortex
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 13	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 14	1	FCR; (discarded)
STP 15	1	jasper biface
	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning, heat treated
	1	FCR; (discarded)
STP 16	2	FCR; (discarded)
STP 17	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; pebble, heat treated w/ cortex
	1	jasper core fragment; heat treated
	1	FCR; (discarded)
STP 18	3	chalcedony flakes; thinning
	1	FCR; (discarded)
	1	jasper debitage; heat treated w/ spall, water worn
	1	oyster shell; (discarded)
STP 19	1	chalcedony flake; thinning
	1	chert flake; shaping
	1	chert debitage; w/ cortx
	1	redware; manganese glaze
STP 20	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; shaping w/ cortex
STP 21	1	chert flake; shaping
	1	jasper flake; primary
STP 22	1	chert flake; shaping
	1	jasper flake; primary w/ corrtex
	1	jasper flake; shaping
STP 23	1	jasper flake; primary, w/ cortex
	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; shaping
	1	wire nail
STP 24	1	chert flake; thinning
STP 25	2	FCR; (discarded)

STP 26	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	quartz flake; thinning
	1	whiteware; blue transfer print
STP 27		no artifacts recovered
STP 28	2	chert flakes; thinning
	1	colorless glass; flat
STP 29	1	jasper debitage; w/ cortex
	1	jasper flake; thinning w/ cortex
	1	quartz flake; shaping
	1	whiteware; eroded
STP 30	1	jasper flake; primary w/ cortex
	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	quartz flake; thinning
	1	prehistoric pottery; fine grain, grit temper
STP 31	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning w/ cortex
STP 32	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	chert flake; thinning, eraillier scar
	1	jasper debitage; w/ cortex
STP 33	1	chert flake; thinning w/ cortex
	1	quartz flake; thinning w/ cortex
STP 34	1	chalcedony flake; thinning
	1	chert flake; thinning
STP 35	1	chert flake; thinning
STP 36		no artifacts recovered
STP 37	1	argillite flake; thinning
	1	chert flake; thinning
STP 38	1	brick; (discarded)
STP 39	1	chalcedony flake; primary w/ cortex
	1	jasper flake; thinning
STP 40	1	chert flake; primary w/ cortex
STP 41	1	rhyolite flake; thinning
STP 42		no artifacts recovered
STP 43	1	colorless bottle glass
STP 44	1	chalcedony flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning
STP 45	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; primary
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 46	1	chalcedony flake; thinning
	1	quartz flake; thinning
	1	window glass
	3	coal; (discarded)
STP 47	1	jasper flake; primary w/ cortex
	1	quartz flake; thinning
	1	window glass
STP 48	2	flakes; lost in field
STP 49	1	chalcedony flake; thinning
STP 50	1	colorless bottle glass
STP 51	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	colorless bottle glass
STP 52	2	jasper flakes; thinning
	1	Bakelite
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 53	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	c.c ware
STP 54	1	chalcedony flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	quartz flake; thinning
	1	prehistoric pottery; fine grain, sand/grit temper
STP 55	1	chalcedony flake; shaping
	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	FCR; (discarded)
	2	window glass
STP 56	1	FCR; (discarded)
	1	colorless vessel glass
	1	olive bottle glass
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 57	1	chalcedony flake; shaping
	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning, heat treated

STP 58	2	quartz flakes; shaping
	1	FCR; (discarded)
	1	redware; eroded
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 59		no artifacts recovered
STP 60	1	chert flake; pebble, w/ cortex
	1	chert flake; shaping
	3	jasper flake; thinning
	1	oyster shell; (discarded)
	5	coal; (discarded)
	2	slag; (discarded)
STP 61	1	chalcedony flake; shaping
	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; primary w/ cortex, poss. re-touching
	2	coal; (discarded)
STP 62	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 63	1	quartz flake; shaping
	2	quartz flakes; thinning
STP 64	1	prehistoric pottery; fine grain, sand/grit temper
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 65	1	chert flake; thinning w/ cortex
	1	brick; (discarded)
STP 66	1	jasper flake; thinning, heat treated
	1	quartzite flake; primary w/ cortex
STP 67	1	brick; (discarded)
	1	window glass
STP 68	1	quartzite flake; thinning, utilization, microscopic scalar
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 69	2	jasper flakes; thinning
STP 70	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	quartz flake; thinning
	1	rhyolite flake; shaping
	1	FCR; (discarded)
	1	jasper debitage; primary pebble, heat treated
	2	coal; (discarded)
STP 71	1	chalcedony flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	redware; lead glaze
STP 72		no artifacts recovered
STP 73	2	jasper flakes; thinning
STP 74	1	chert debitage;
	1	FCR; (discarded)
STP 75	1	chalcedony flake; thinning
	1	quartz flake; primary w/ cortex
STP 76	1	jasper biface; fragment
	1	chalcedony flake; shaping
	1	chalcedony flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning
STP 77	1	jasper flake; thinning
STP 78	1	chert flake; bipolar
	1	chert flake; thinning w/ cortex
	1	jasper flake; thinning, heat treated
	1	jasper flake; thinning w/ cortex
	1	quartz flake; primary w/ cortex
	1	quartz flake; thinning
	1	prehistoric pottery; fine grain, sand/quartz temper
	2	coal; (discarded)
STP 79	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	stoneware; gray salt glaze / albany slip
STP 80	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning w/ cortex
	1	FCR; (discarded)
	2	brick; (discarded)
STP 81	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning w/ cortex
	1	prehistoric pottery; very fine grain, sand/quartz temper
STP 82	1	chert flake; thinning, eraillier scar
	1	chert flake; shaping w/ cortex
	1	jasper flake; primary, mostly cortex
	1	chert debitage; w/ cortex
	1	coal; (discarded)

STP 83	1	jasper flake; thinning
STP 84	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; shaping
	1	jasper debitage
STP 85	1	rhyolite flake; thinning w/ spall
STP 86	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	window glass
STP 87	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning
STP 88	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning
STP 89		no artifacts recovered
STP 90	1	jasper flake; thinning w/ cortex
	1	jasper flake; thinning, heat treated
STP 91	1	jasper debitage
	1	quartz debitage
STP 92	1	chert flake; shaping
	2	chert flakes; thinning
	1	jasper debitage; w/ cortex
	1	FCR; (discarded)
STP 93	1	jasper flake; thinning
STP 94	1	net sinker; fragment
	1	quartzite flake; primary
	3	coal; (discarded)
STP 95	1	chalcedony flake; shaping
	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	colorless bottle glass
	3	creamware
	2	pearlware; lost in field
	3	brick; (discarded)
STP 96	1	chalcedony flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; shaping
	1	quartzite flake; thinning, heat treated
STP 97	1	argillite flake; shaping
	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	redware; manganese glaze
	2	wire nails
STP 98	1	argillite flake; primary
	1	chalcedony flake; thinning
	1	chalcedony flake; shaping
	1	chert flake; primary
	1	chert flake; shaping
	1	jasper flake; thinning w/ cortex
	5	brick; (discarded)
STP 99	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning, utilization 1 margin, microscopic scalar
	1	FCR; (discarded)
	2	brick; (discarded)
STP 100	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	chert flake; shaping
	1	jasper flake; thinning, heat treated
	1	quartzite flake; thinning
	1	oyster shell; (discarded)
	2	coal; (discarded)
STP 101	1	chert flake; shaping
	1	jasper flake; primary w/ cortex, utilization on 1 margin, large shallow scalar, re-touched
STP 102	1	jasper flake; thinning w/ cortex
	1	copper alloy lock plate
STP 103	1	jasper flake; primary w/ cortex, heat treated
STP 104	1	whiteware
STP 105	1	chert cobble; utilization scars
STP 106	1	chalcedony flake; thinning w/ cortex
	1	olive bottle glass
STP 107	1	jasper flake; thinning
STP 108	2	chalcedony flakes; thinning
	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	oyster shell; (discarded)
	1	unidentified nail
	1	window glass
	1	lamp chimney glass
STP 109	1	quartz flake; thinning
	3	FCR; (discarded)
	1	prehistoric pottery; very, very fine grain, grit/sand temper
	1	whiteware

STP 110	1	jasper biface
	1	porcelain
	1	brick; (discarded)
	2	coal; (discarded)
STP 111	1	jasper flake; thinning
	2	FCR; (discarded)
	1	milk glass
	1	porcelain
STP 112	1	FCR; (discarded)
	5	coal; (discarded)
STP 113		no artifacts recovered
STP 114	1	redware; jackfield
STP 115		no artifacts recovered
STP 116	1	jasper flake; thinning
STP 117	1	jasper flake; shaping
STP 118	1	prehistoric pottery; cord impressed, fine grain, sand/quartz temper
STP 119	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	porcelain; institutional
	2	redware; lead glaze, (int/ext)
STP 120		no artifacts recovered
STP 121	1	quartz flake; thinning
STP 122	1	jasper flake; shaping
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 123	1	quartz flake; thinning
STP 124	1	chert flake; thinning w/ cortex
	2	jasper flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; shaping w/ cortex
	1	brick; (discarded)
STP 125	2	jasper flakes; thinning
STP 126	1	possible hammer stone
	1	quartz flake; thinning, pebble
	1	FCR; (discarded)
	2	oyster shell; (discarded)
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 127	2	FCR; (discarded)
	2	quartz debitage; pebble
STP 128	1	chalcedony flake; thinning
	1	chert flake; shaping
	1	jasper flake; thinning
STP 129	2	chert flakes; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	quartz flake; shaping
	1	prehistoric pottery; fine grain, sand/grit temper
STP 130	1	chalcedony flake; shaping
	3	jasper flakes; thinning
	1	quartz flake; shaping
STP 131	1	jasper flake; primary, w/ cortex
	1	quartz flake; shaping
STP 132	1	chalcedony flake; thinning
STP 133	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; primary, w/ cortex
	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	quartz flake; thinning
	1	quartz debitage; pebble w/ cortex
STP 134	1	quartz debitage; pebble
	1	oyster shell; (discarded)
	3	coal; (discarded)
STP 135	2	chert flakes; thinning
	1	quartz flake; thinning
STP 136	1	bone
STP 137	1	chalcedony flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	quartz flake; shaping
STP 138		no artifacts recovered
STP 139		no artifacts recovered
STP 140	1	jasper flake; shaping
	2	prehistoric pottery; cord impressed, fine grain, sand/grit temper
STP 141	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	quartzite flake; thinning
	1	porcelain
STP 142	1	colorless bottle glass

STP 143	1	chert flake; thinning
STP 144	1	chert debitage
STP 145	1	chalcedony flake; thinning, heat treated, utilization on 1 margin - half moon
	1	quartzite debitage; heat treated w/ cortex
	1	bolt; w/ nut
STP 146	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	colorless bottle glass
STP 147	1	pearlware
	1	redware; manganese glaze
	1	redware; multi-colored lead glaze
	1	brick; (discarded)
	1	unidentified metal; (discarded)
STP 148	1	cut nail
STP 149	1	oyster shell; (discarded)
	1	brick; (discarded)
STP 150	6	colorless bottle glass
	1	milk glass; rim fragment
	4	cut nails
	1	cut spike fragment
	1	screw
	1	wire nail
	1	strap metal
STP 151	4	colorless bottle glass;
	1	olive bottle glass
	1	redware; eroded
	1	whiteware; blue glaze
	2	bone
	2	oyster shell; (discarded)
	7	cut nails
	2	colorless plastic; w/ paint
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 152	1	quartz flake; shaping
	4	amber bottle glass
	2	colorless bottle glass
	1	redware; manganese glaze
	1	redware; lead glaze (int/ext)
	1	redware; clear lead glaze
	4	whiteware
	1	shell fragment; (discarded)
	2	window glass
	1	decorative plastic; white/green
STP 153	1	chert flake; shaping
	1	c.c. ware
	1	redware; manganese glaze
	1	whiteware; annular, polychrome
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 154	1	quartzite flake; primary w/ cortex
	1	brick; (discarded)
STP 155	1	brick; (discarded)
STP 156		no artifacts recovered
STP 157		no artifacts recovered
STP 158		no artifacts recovered
STP 159	1	unidentified nail
STP 160		no artifacts recovered
STP 161	1	jasper flake; thinning w/ cortex
STP 162	1	emerald vessel glass
	1	brick; (discarded)
STP 163	1	argillite flake; thinning
	1	chert debitage
	1	redware; lead glaze
STP 164	1	chert pebble flake; thinning w/ cortex
STP 165		no artifacts recovered
STP 166	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	redware; manganese glaze, (int/ext)
	1	brick; (discarded)
STP 167	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	prehistoric pottery; fine grain, sand/grit temper
	1	blue & gray stoneware; salt glaze/ albany slip
STP 168	1	jasper flake; thinning w/ cortex
	1	jasper flake; shaping
	1	jasper flake; shaping, heat treated
	1	quartz flake; thinning w/ cortex
	1	FCR; (discarded)

STP 169	1	prehistoric pottery; fine to medium grain, quartz/mica temper
STP 170	1	chert flake; thinning, spall
	1	quartz flake; shaping
STP 171	1	chalcedony flake; thinning w/ cortex
	2	chert flakes; thinning
STP 172	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	quartzite flake; shaping w/ cortex
	2	FCR; (discarded)
STP 173		no artifacts recovered
STP 174	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 175		no artifacts recovered
STP 176		no artifacts recovered
STP 177	1	jasper flake; shaping w/ eraillure scar
STP 178	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	FCR; (discarded)
	1	colorless bottle glass
	1	olive bottle glass
	4	coal; (discarded)
STP 179	1	wire nail
STP 180	2	FCR; (discarded)
	2	0.22 caliber bullet casings; lost in field
	1	slag; (discarded)
STP 181	2	coal; (discarded)
STP 182		no artifacts recovered
STP 183		no artifacts recovered
STP 184		no artifacts recovered
STP 185		no artifacts recovered
STP 186		no artifacts recovered
STP 187	1	chert flake; thinning
STP 188	1	quartz point; Bare Island like
	1	chalcedony flake; thinning
	1	chert flake; shaping
	1	FCR; (discarded)
	2	creamware
	1	cut nail
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 189	1	chert flake; thinning w/ cortex
	2	FCR; (discarded)
	1	quartz debitage; w/ cortex
	1	colorless bottle glass
	2	pearlware
	1	pearlware; blue shell edge
	1	redware; refined, red slip
	1	whiteware
	1	whiteware; blue sponge
	1	whiteware; painted, polychrome
	1	whiteware; burnt
	1	bone; burnt
	6	brick; (discarded)
STP 190	1	amber bottle glass
	3	aqua bottle glass
	6	colorless bottle glass
	2	redware; lead glaze
	14	whiteware
	3	whiteware; blue transfer print
	1	bone
	1	oyster shell; (dicarded)
	1	brick; burnt
	1	cut nail; "L" head
	7	cut nails
	3	wire nails
	1	strap buckle w/ lock latch
	1	horse shoe nail
	1	coal; (dicarded)
	1	unidentified metal
STP 191	3	aqua bottle glass
	2	colorless bottle glass
	3	crown bottle caps; w/ plastic liners. "Coke"
	2	whiteware
	1	oyster shell; (discarded)
	1	brick; (discarded)
	11	window glass
	1	window latch
	1	porcelain button
	1	blue plastic
	4	can fragments
	3	thick flat glass; light green
	1	slag; (discarded)
	3	strap metal
	5	unidentified metal; (discarded)

STP 192	1	aqua bottle glass
	3	colorless bottle base; machine made
	23	colorless bottle glass
	8	ironstone
	1	olive bottle glass
	6	redware; lead glaze
	2	redware; eroded
	1	stoneware; Bristol glaze
	5	whiteware
	3	whiteware; maker's mark " GRAN..."
	1	yellowware
	2	bone
	4	oyster shell; (discarded)
	2	brick; (discarded)
	7	cut nails
	5	unidentified nails
	2	window glass
	3	wire nails
	1	Bakelite
	1	celluloid plastic
STP 193	1	aqua bottle glass
	1	oyster shell; (discarded)
	2	cut nails
	1	lead alloy edging
	2	window glass
STP 194	3	colorless bottle glass
	3	cement; (discarded)
	1	cut spike
STP 195	1	cobalt blue bottle glass; screw top
	1	milk glass; pressed
	1	whiteware
	1	oyster shell; (discarded)
	9	brick; (discarded)
	1	unidentified nail
	1	slag; (discarded)
STP 196	1	colorless bottle glass
	1	redware; unglazed
	4	whiteware
	1	whiteware; blue glaze
	1	cut nail
	1	metal rod; triangular
STP 197	1	colorless bottle glass
	1	creamware
	1	cut nail
STP 198	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	colorless bottle glass
	1	light green bottle glass
STP 199	1	jasper flake; thinning, heat treated
STP 200		no artifacts recovered
STP 201	1	cut nail
	1	window glass
STP 202		no artifacts recovered
STP 203	1	quartz flake; thinning
STP 204		no artifacts recovered
STP 205		no artifacts recovered
STP 206		no artifacts recovered
STP 207		no artifacts recovered
STP 208		no artifacts recovered
STP 209	1	brick; (discarded)
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 210	1	quartzite flake; primary, completely cortical
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 211	1	brick; (discarded)
	2	coal; (discarded)
STP 212		no artifacts recovered
STP 213		no artifacts recovered
STP 214		no artifacts recovered
STP 215	1	chacedony flake; thinning
	1	brick; (discarded)
STP 216	1	redware; Jackfield
STP 217	2	coal; (discarded)
STP 218	1	quartz flake; thinning
STP 219	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	window glass
STP 220		no artifacts recovered

STP 221		no artifacts recovered
STP 222		no artifacts recovered
STP 223	1	chert flake; shaping
	1	FCR; (discarded)
STP 224		no artifacts recovered
STP 225	1	olive bottle glass; thick, blown
STP 226	1	FCR; (discarded)
STP 227		no artifacts recovered
STP 228		no artifacts recovered
STP 229		no artifacts recovered
STP 230		no artifacts recovered
STP 231		no artifacts recovered
STP 232	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	colorless bottle glass
	1	brick; (discarded)
STP 233	1	chalcedony flake; thinning
	1	colorless bottle glass
STP 234	1	jasper flake; shaping
	1	colorless bottle glass;
	1	colorless tumbler glass; hatched
	1	redware; manganese
	1	whiteware
STP 235	1	whiteware
STP 236	1	quartz flake; thinning
	2	yellowware; Rockingham
	1	window glass
STP 237		not dug; located in driveway
STP 238		not dug; located in driveway
STP 239	1	fishing reel internal ratchet mechanism; copper alloy & iron
	1	unidentified metal; (discarded)
STP 240	3	colorless bottle glass
	1	cut spike fragment
	1	window glass
STP 240 *continued*	1	slag; (discarded)
STP 241		no artifacts recovered
STP 242	1	cut spike;
	3	coal; (discarded)
STP 243	3	institutional porcelain
	1	cut nail
STP 244	1	FCR; (discarded)
STP 245		not dug; located in driveway
STP 246	1	c.c. ware
	1	redware; manganese glaze
	2	whiteware; dipped ware, annular polychrome
	3	brick; (discarded)
STP 247	1	chert flake; thinning
	2	FCR; (discarded)
	1	c.c. ware
	1	bone
	4	brick; (discarded)
	1	cut nail; large head
	1	hardware; large pin w/ center eye & chain link
	1	coal; (discarded)
	1	slag; (discarded)
STP 248	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	olive bottle glass
	3	whiteware
	1	bolt
	2	brick; (discarded)
	3	cut nails
STP 249	1	chert flake; thinning w/ cortex
	1	colorless bottle glass
	1	oyster shell; (discarded)
	4	brick; (discarded)
	1	unidentified nail
	2	coal; (discarded)
STP 250	1	olive bottle glass
	1	whiteware; decal
	8	brick; (discarded)
	1	composite cement fragment
	1	cut nail
STP 251		no artifacts recovered
STP 252	1	wire nail

STP 253	1	colorless bottle glass
	1	ironstone
	1	cement; (discarded)
	2	window glass
	2	wire nails
	1	slag; (discarded)
STP 254	1	cement; (discarded)
	3	slag; (discarded)
STP 255	1	brick; (discarded)
STP 256		no artifacts recovered
STP 257		no artifacts recovered
STP 258	1	FCR; (discarded)
STP 259	1	jasper flake; thinning w/ cortex
STP 260		no artifacts recovered
STP 261		no artifacts recovered
STP 262	1	stoneware; brown glaze
STP 263	1	chert flake; shaping
	2	quartz flakes; shaping
	1	rhyolite flake; shaping
	1	colorless vessel glass
	1	creamware
STP 264	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	colorless bottle glass
STP 265	1	quartzite flake; thinning
STP 266	1	quartz flake; thinning w/ cortex
	1	quartzite flake; thinning
STP 267	3	chert flakes; thinning
STP 268	1	chalcedony flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; thinning
STP 269	1	brick; (discarded)
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 270	1	jasper debitage
STP 271		no artifacts recovered
STP 272		no artifacts recovered
STP 273	1	cut nail
STP 274	1	jasper flake; thinning
STP 275		not dug; located under barn
STP 276		not dug; located under barn
STP 277	2	brick; (discarded)
	1	lead alloy cap; small
	1	slag; (discarded)
STP 278	1	cut nail;
	2	wire; heavy gauge
STP 279	1	redware; jackfield
	1	barbed wire fencing; Gliddon patent steel
	3	slag; (discarded)
STP 280		no artifacts recovered
STP 281	1	redware; manganese glaze
	1	stoneware; salt glaze
	1	yellowware
	7	oyster shell; (discarded)
	2	brick; (discarded)
	1	clothes pin spring
	1	can fragment
	2	coal; (discarded)
STP 282	4	redware; unglazed
	1	whiteware
	1	brick; (discarded)
	1	cut nail
	1	terracotta flower pot
STP 283	3	brick; (discarded)
	1	porcelain button; 2 holes
	1	blue glass; melted
STP 284	3	oyster shell; (discarded)
	1	brick; (discarded)
	1	cut nail
	1	window glass
STP 285	1	colorless vessel glass
	1	pearlware; blue shell edge
	2	brick; (discarded)
	1	cut nail
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 286	2	FCR; (discarded)
	2	brick; (discarded)
STP 287	1	whiteware; flow blue
STP 288	1	large iron door bolt

STP 289	1	colorless bottle glass
	1	cut nail
	1	cut spike
	5	window glass
	1	wire nail
STP 290	1	jasper point fragment; base
	1	cut spike
	1	threaded bolt w/ washer
	2	unidentified nails; (discarded)
STP 291	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 292		no artifacts recovered
STP 293	1	cut nail
STP 294		not dug; located under house
STP 295		not dug; located under house
STP 296		not dug; located under house
STP 297	1	aqua bottle glass
	2	c.c. ware; painted, polychrome
	2	colorless vessel glass
	2	ironstone
	2	whiteware
	1	whiteware; blue transfer print
	1	whiteware; red transfer print
	2	brick; (discarded)
	4	cut nails
	1	kaolin clay fragment
	25	coal; (discarded)
STP 298	2	redware; manganese glaze
	2	brick; (discarded)
	6	cut nails
	1	unidentified metal fragment
STP 299	9	colorless bottle glass
	1	whiteware
	1	bone
	1	wire nail
	1	unidentified metal; (discarded)
STP 300		not dug; located under shed
STP 301		not dug; located under shed
STP 302		no artifacts recovered
STP 303	1	aqua bottle glass
	1	colorless bottle glass
	1	brick; (discarded)
	5	cut nails
STP 203 *continued*	2	bullet casings; rim fire
STP 304		no artifacts recovered
STP 305		no artifacts recovered
STP 306		no artifacts recovered
STP 307		no artifacts recovered
STP 308		no artifacts recovered
STP 309		no artifacts recovered
STP 310		no artifacts recovered
STP 311		no artifacts recovered
STP 312		no artifacts recovered
STP 313	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; shaping
	1	window glass
STP 314	1	redware; manganese glaze
STP 315	2	jasper flakes; thinning
	1	rhyolite flake; shaping
	1	brick; (discarded)
STP 316	1	refined glazed earthenware; burnt
STP 317		no artifacts recovered
STP 318		no artifacts recovered
STP 319	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	FCR; (discarded)
	1	brick; (discarded)
STP 320	1	brick; (discarded)
	1	charcoal; (discarded)
STP 321	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	chert flake; shaping
	1	brick; (discarded)
STP 322		no artifacts recovered
STP 323	1	window glass
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 324	1	colorless bottle glass

STP 325	5	cut nails
	3	window glass
	1	slag
STP 326	1	wire nail
STP 327	7	brick; (discarded)
	3	cut nails
	1	window glass
	1	lamp chimney glass
STP 328	1	quartz debitage
	2	aqua bottle glass
	1	colorless bottle glass
	1	refined ceramic paste; eroded
	2	whiteware
	4	bone
	3	brick; (discarded)
	1	unidentified nail
	6	window glass
	1	terracotta flower pot
	1	coal; (discarded)
STP 329	1	jasper flake; shaping
	2	jasper flakes; thinning
	1	amber bottle glass
	1	aqua bottle glass
	3	colorless bottle glass
	1	redware; clear lead glaze
	3	redware; unglazed
	1	stoneware; blue & gray
	1	tumbler glass
	29	whiteware
	1	whiteware; flow blue
	2	whiteware; blue annular
	1	yellowware
	1	oyster shell; (discarded)
	5	brick; (discarded)
	8	cut nails
	3	slate; (discarded)
	1	unidentified nail
	12	window glass
	2	lamp chimney glass
	5	kaolin clay fragments
	1	plaster fragment
	1	plastic
	14	coal; discarded
	1	coal slag
	4	colorless flat glass
	2	slag
	1	unidentified metal concretion (discarded)
STP 330	1	amber bottle glass
	4	colorless bottle glass
	2	colorless bottle glass; molded
STP 330 *continued*	1	colorless bottle lip; machine made, straight collar
	2	colorless flat glass
	1	milk glass; melted
	1	milk glass jar base; machine made
	1	whiteware; decal, guilded edge
	2	window glass
	1	bone
	6	cut nails
	2	plaster; (discarded)
	3	slate; (discarded)
	5	unidentified nails
	14	wire nails
	1	cobalt blue glass; 8 sided bottle base; NOXIMA (1930's)
	1	decorative chain; copper alloy
	1	can fragment
	1	colorless glass insulator; 125V C-Q...
	3	copper alloy tube;
	1	metal container rim; w/ rubber gasket
	10	coal; (discarded)
STP 331	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	FCR; (discarded)
	1	aqua bottle glass
	2	colorless bottle glass
	17	creamware
	1	porcelain; blue painted
	3	redware; manganese glaze, int/ext
	1	redware; clear lead glaze
	1	whiteware; blue glaze
	1	bone
	1	oyster shell; (discarded)
	1	brick; (discarded)
	2	cut nails; possible wrought heads
	2	cut nails
	7	window glass
	1	thin strap metal
STP 332	1	chalcedony; thinning
	1	aqua bottle glass
	4	colorless bottle glass
	1	colorless vessel glass
	1	creamware
	1	olive bottle glass
	2	redware; manganese glaze
	3	redware; lead glaze
	1	redware; clear lead glaze
	1	window glass
	1	brick; (discarded)

STP 332	1	cut nail; "L" head
continued	3	cut nails
	1	roofing nail
	1	tack; very large head
	1	wire nail
	1	terracotta flower pot
STP 333	2	aqua bottle glass
	1	oyster shell; (discarded)
	1	brick; (discarded)
	1	coal; (discarded)
	1	unidentified metal block
STP 334		no artifacts recovered
STP 335		no artifacts recovered
STP 336		not dug; located on slope
STP 337		not dug; located on slope
STP 338		no artifacts recovered
STP 339		no artifacts recovered
STP 340	1	quartz flake; primary
	4	c.c. ware
	1	cut nail
STP 341		no artifacts recovered
STP 342	2	FCR; (discarded)
	2	c.c. ware
	1	redware; lead glaze
	1	oyster shell; (discarded)
	3	brick; (discarded)
	2	cut nails
STP 343	1	FCR; (discarded)
	1	amber bottle glass
	2	aqua bottle glass
	10	colorless bottle glass
	1	colorless bottle glass; screw top, machine made
	1	ironstone
	1	stoneware; smooth brown glaze, int/ext
	2	whiteware
	3	bone; 1 rodent jaw w/ teeth
	8	brick; (discarded)
	1	cut nail
	13	plaster; (discarded)
	3	window glass
STP 344	1	colorless bottle glass
	1	redware; lead glaze
STP 344	1	whiteware; blue transfer print
continued	17	brick; (discarded)
	2	cut nails
	1	metal edging; copper alloy
	1	window glass
STP 345	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	whiteware; blue transfer print
STP 346	1	quartz flake; thinning
STP 347	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	FCR; (discarded)
	1	cut nail
STP 348	1	amber botle glass
	1	colorless bottle glass
	3	cut nails
	1	square "L" bracket; thick
	1	window glass;
STP 349		no artifacts recovered
STP 350	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	oyster shell; (discarded)
	1	brick; (discarded)
STP 351		no artifacts recovered
STP 352		no artifacts recovered
STP 353		no artifacts recovered
STP 354		no artifacts recovered
STP 355		no artifacts recovered
STP 356		no artifacts recovered
STP 357	1	FCR; (discarded)
STP 358	1	oyster shell; (discarded)
STP 359		no artifacts recovered
STP 360		not dug; located by prison
STP 361		not dug; located by prison
STP 362		not dug; located by prison
STP 363		no artifacts recovered
STP 364		no artifacts recovered

STP 365		no artifacts recovered
STP 366		no artifacts recovered
STP 367		no artifacts recovered
STP 368		no artifacts recovered
STP 369		no artifacts recovered
STP 370		no artifacts recovered
STP 371	2	unidentified nails
STP 372	1	chert flake; shaping
	2	whiteware
	1	brick; (discarded)
STP 373		no artifacts recovered
STP 374	1	jasper flake; primary
	1	brick; (discarded)
STP 375	1	colorless bottle glass
	1	whiteware
	1	unidentified nail
	1	terra cotta
STP 376	1	colorless bottle glass
	1	whiteware
	1	window glass
	3	coal; (discarded)
STP 377	1	creamware
	1	olive bottle glass
	2	brick; (discarded)
STP 378	1	redware; slip trail
	1	redware; eroded
	3	shell; (discarded)
	1	unidentified nail
	1	window glass
	10	coal; (discarded)
STP 379	1	redware; manganese glaze
	1	redware; clear lead glaze
	2	cut nails
STP 380	2	brick; (discarded)
	2	coal; (discarded)
STP 381	1	jasper flake; thinning
	1	cut nail
	1	cut spike
STP 382	1	oyster shell; complete (discarded)
STP 383		no artifacts recovered
STP 384	1	pearlware; painted, burnt
	1	redware; eroded
	2	brick; (discarded)
	1	unidentifed nail;
	10	coal; (discarded)
STP 385	1	redware; manganese glaze
STP 386	1	window glass
STP 387	1	colorless bottle glass
	1	creamware
STP 388		no artifacts recovered
STP 389	1	chalcedony flake; primary w/ cortex
STP 390		no artifacts recovered
STP 391		no artifacts recovered
STP 392	7	wire nails
	1	mirrored glass
STP 393		no artifacts recovered
STP 394		no artifacts recovered
STP 395		no artifacts recovered
STP 396	1	quartz flake; thinning
	2	colorles bottle glass
	1	redware; eroded
	3	brick; (discarded)
STP 397		no artifacts recovered
STP 398	1	redware; red slip glaze
	1	refined earthenware paste; glaze eroded
STP 399		no artifacts recovered
STP 400	1	colorless bottle glass
	1	redware; lead glaze
	3	coal; (discarded)
STP 401	1	point fragment; poss. Lamoka

STP 402	1	chert flake; thinning
	1	jasper flake; shaping
	1	brick; (discarded)
	1	cut spike
	1	threaded bolt; very long, tapered end
	11	coal; (discarded)
STP 403	1	chalcedony debitage
	3	aqua bottle glass
	6	whiteware
	1	window glass
	1	leather strap; w/ rivit
STP 404	6	oyster shell; (discarded)
	1	bakelite
	1	slag; (discarded)
STP 405		no artifacts recovered
STP 406		no artifacts recovered
STP 407		no artifacts recovered
STP 408	2	chert flakes; thinning
	1	prehistoric pottery; fine grain, sand/grit temper
	1	quartz debitage
	1	pearlware; blue shell edge
TU 5 Level 1	10	amber bottle glass; beer bottle
	1	aqua bottle glass
	6	Coca-Cola bottle; w/ logo
	56	colorless bottle glass
	1	colorless bottle glass; screen printed
	1	colorless glass; etched
	2	colorless pressed glass; frosted
	3	colorless tumbler glass rims; 2 molded, 1 hatched
	5	colorless vessel glass; 2 molded
	2	green bottle glass; screen printed soda bottle
	2	milk glass
	2	olive bottle glass
	2	pearlware
	1	porcelain
	3	redware; unglazed
	14	whiteware
	1	whiteware; blue transfer print
	2	whiteware; brown transfer print
	2	whiteware; molded, guilded edge
	1	whiteware; guilded design
TU 5 Level 1	5	whiteware; blue edge
	5	whiteware; molded, green glaze wash
continued	4	bone
	1	bolt
	3	composit putty fragments
	10	cut nails
	5	unidentified nails
	34	window glass
	19	wire nails
	4	lamp chimney glass
	1	porcelain button; 2 holes
	5	shell button fragments; 2 holes
	1	aluminium disk
	1	plastic
	1	spring mechanism; galvanized
	4	strap metal
	5	terracotta flower pot
	1	tool bit
TU 5 Level 2	3	amber bottle glass
	23	aqua bottle glass
	1	aqua bottle glass; embossed
	1	aqua vessel glass; molded
	4	bottle caps; crown
	55	colorless bottle glass
	1	colorless bottle lip; machine made, collared li, frosted glass
	2	colorless bottle necks; machine made, extract type
	2	colorless tumbler glass; hatched
	1	colorless tumbler glass; base
	2	colorless vessel glass; pressed
	7	colorless vessel glass; molded
	8	colorless vessel glass
	3	decorative glass; molded, decorative/automotive
	5	green bottle glass
	1	light green bottle glass
	1	light green bottle glass; base, "5"
	3	milk glass
	1	milk glass lid liner; ...ORK
	12	olive bottle glass
	1	pearlware
	1	porcelain
	1	redware; unglazed
	29	whiteware
	1	whiteware; molded
	1	whiteware; burnt
	1	whiteware; blue edge
	2	whiteware; guilded design
	1	whiteware; green glaze
	1	whiteware; partia maker's mark "...AIN"

TU 5	1	yellowware
Level 2	8	bone
continued	1	brick fragment; (discarded)
	16	cut nails
	2	decorative metal
	1	threaded bolt w/ nut
	1	window came; modern
	26	window glass
	17	wire nails
	1	clay marble
	1	porcelain doll; head fragment
	1	toy car axel; w/ rubber wheels
	1	bone button; 4 holes
	1	collar button stud
	1	milk glass button; 4 holes
	1	shell button; 4 holes
	1	shell button; 2 holes
	1	Bakelite
	1	iron pipe fragment
	1	terracotta flower pot
	1	wire
	1	unidentified burnt concretion; (discarded)
	8	unidentified metal
TU 5	1	bottle glass; rubber gasket
Level 3	1	colorless glass jar; screw top
	2	milk glass lid liner
	4	milk glass vessel
	11	olive bottle glass; 1 base embossed "...DISL..."
	4	porcelain; 2 burnt
	1	spoon handle; silver plated
	2	whiteware
	1	whiteware; molded base
	1	whiteware; buff colored
	10	bone; 6 burnt
	6	cut nails
	1	masonry nail
	3	unidentified nails; 2 w/ wood
	22	window glass
	6	wire nails
	1	lamp chimney glass
	1	decorative glass; ridged
	1	thimble
	1	coal slag; (discarded)
	2	strap metal; w/ wood
		high brick concentration (discarded)
		high mortar concentration (discarded)
		high architectural stone concentration (discarded)
TU 5	13	aqua bottle glass
Level 4	1	aqua bottle neck; hand tooled
		neck, perscription finish
Tu 5	17	colorless bottle glass
Level 4	1	colorless vessel glass; etched
continued	2	light green bottle glass
	49	olive bottle glass
	1	redware; manganese glaze
	1	redware; lead glaze
	1	whiteware
	1	whiteware; blue transfer print
	17	bone
	28	cut nails
	2	cut spikes
	3	unidentified nails
	49	window glass
	8	wire nails
	10	lamp chimney glass
	1	bell dome; copper alloy
	1	can fragment
	2	staples; iron
	1	coal; (discarded)
	1	metal concretion; containing window glass & iron nut
	1	slag; (discarded)
	2	unidentified metal concretion; (discarded)
	1	unidentified spike
	40	window glass
	1	wire nail
	19	lamp chimney glass
	1	Bakelite button
	1	coal; (discarded)
	3	copper alloy hardware; PATEN
	1	lead edging; triangular
	4	unidentified metal
TU 6	1	chalcedony flake; primary w/ cortex
Level 1	1	chalcedony flake; shaping
	4	chalcedony flakes; thinning
	1	chert flake; primary w/ cortex
	1	chert flake; thinning
	3	chert flakes; shaping
	2	jasper flakes; thinning, heat treated
	3	jasper flakes; thinning
	1	quartz flake; shaping
	1	quartzite flake; pebble w/ cortex
	3	quartzite flakes; thinning
	1	prehistoric pottery; grit temper, cord impressed, medium grain
	1	quartzite debitage
	6	FCR (discarded)
	1	amber bottle glass
	2	whiteware

TU 6	1	whiteware; partial maker's mark "...ORCEL..."
Level 1	1	oyster shell (discarded)
continued	1	cut bolt
	1	cut nail
	4	unidentified nails
	16	window glass
	3	brick (discarded)
	1	tiller claw blade
	1	unidentified metal; (discarded)
	3	coal (discarded)
TU 7	3	chalcedony flakes; thinning
Level 1	1	chert flake; primary, pebble w/ cortex
	2	chert flakes; thinning
	1	jasper flake; primary w/ cortex
	1	jasper flake; thinning
	2	jasper flakes; thinning w/ cortex
	2	jasper flakes; shaping
	3	quartz flakes; thinning
	3	quartzite flakes; thinning
	2	rhyolite flakes; thinning
	1	chert debitage
	1	FCR (discarded)
	3	colorless bottle glass
	1	redware; lead glaze, int./ext.
	1	redware; eroded
	2	whiteware
	1	oyster shell (discarded)
	2	window glass
	8	cut nails
	11	brick (discarded)
	1	kaolin pipe stem
	3	coal (discarded0
TU 8	1	rhyolite point fragment; notched stem
Level 1	1	chalcedony flake; thinning
	3	chalcedony flakes; shaping
	1	chert flake; primary
	1	chert flake; primary, pebble w/ cortex
	1	chert flake; shaping
	2	chert flakes; thinning
	2	jasper flakes; thinning
	1	quartz flake; shaping
	1	quartzite flake; shaping
	2	quartzite flakes; thinning
	1	chalcedony debitage
	1	chert debitage
	2	prehistoric pottery; cord impressed, sand/grit temper, fine grain
	3	FCR (discarded)
TU 8	1	quartz debitage
Level 1	3	colorless bottle glass
continued	4	whiteware
	1	cut nail
	2	window glass
	4	brick (discarded)
	3	coal; (discarded)
	2	slag (discarded)
TU 9	1	chert biface fragment
Level 1	1	quartz biface fragment
	1	chalcedony flake; thinning
	2	chalcedony flakes; shaping
	2	chert flakes; thinning w/ cortex
	4	chert flakes; thinning
	2	chert flakes; thinning w/ spall
	4	chert flakes; shaping
	1	jasper flake; shaping
	5	jasper flakes; thinning
	1	quartz flake; primary w/ cortex
	1	quartz flake; shaping
	2	quartz flakes; thinning w/ cortex
	1	rhyolite flake; shaping
	1	chalcedony debitage
	2	jasper debitage
	3	prehistoric pottery; fine grain
	1	quartz debitage
	3	amber bottle glass
	2	aqua bottle glass
	4	colorless bottle glass
	1	porcelain
	2	redware; manganese glaze
	2	redware; clear lead glaze
	4	redware; eroded
	2	whiteware
	3	bone; burnt
	2	shell (discarded)
	1	unidentified nail
	2	window glass
	11	brick (discarded)
	7	coal; (discarded)
TU 10		no artifacts recovered; fill layer
Level 1		
TU 10	2	aqua bottle glass
Level 2	16	can fragments
	2	colorless bottle glass
	1	olive bottle glass
	2	pearlware
	15	pearlware; flow blue
	1	porcelain
	1	redware; lead glaze
	1	redware; Jackfield like
	7	whiteware

TU 10	1	whiteware; blue annular
Level 2	6	bone
continued	4	oyster shell (discarded)
	58	brick (2 kept)
	20	cut nails
	3	window glass
	1	lamp chimney glass
	1	Prosser Button; 2 holes
	1	metal disk
	11	unidentified metal
	22	coal (discarded)
	1	slag (discarded)
	1	mortar (discarded)
TU 11	1	whiteware
Level 1	2	bone
	2	window glass
	3	wire nails
	1	iron plate
	5	brick; 1 complete (discarded)
	1	coal (discarded)
TU 11	2	aqua bottle glass
Level 2	3	colorless bottle glass
	4	creamware
	6	olive bottle glass; 1 base
	1	pearlware; blue shell edge
	8	porcelain
	1	redware; lead glaze
	1	redware; manganese glaze
	10	whiteware
	1	whiteware; blue painted
	14	bone
	3	oyster shell (discarded)
	1	bolt
	30	cut nails
	1	paint chip
	7	roofing nails
	62	window glass
	11	wire nails
	1	lamp chimney glass
	1	glass eye
	8	sheet metal
	2	unidentified metal; (discarded)
	4	coal (discarded)
		high concentration of brick (not collected)
		high concentration of mortar (not collected)
TU 11	5	colorless bottle glass; oxidized
Level 3	11	creamware
	1	light green bottle neck; hand turned lip
	2	olive bottle glass
	1	pearlware; blue shell edge
TU 11	1	porcelain; blue painted
Level 3	2	redware; lead glaze
continued	1	redware; manganese glaze
	1	redware; ext. clear lead glaze, int. brown & yellow speckled
	4	whiteware
	1	whiteware; blue transfer print
	13	bone; 1 burnt
	1	fish scale
	1	oyster shell (discarded)
	9	cut nails
	14	window glass
	1	mirrored glass
	5	slag (1 kept)
		high concentration of brick (not collected)
		high concentration of mortar (not collected)
TU 11	10	aqua vessel glass
East Wall	1	oxidized glass; color undetermined
	1	redware; clear lead glaze
	5	whiteware
	1	whiteware; green shell edge
	1	whiteware; blue transfer print
	7	bone; 1 burnt
	10	Fish scales
	1	tooth
	6	cut nails; burnt
	2	wire nails; burnt
TU 11	2	quartz flakes; thinning
Feature 2	1	rhyolite flake; thinning
	11	aqua vessel glass
	1	brown vessel glass
	4	colorless bottle glass
	13	colorless vessel glass
	5	light green bottle glass; thin
	1	olive bottle fragment
	1	pearlware; blue shell edge
	1	redware; red slip
	2	redware; lead glaze
	1	redware; clear lead glaze
	5	whiteware
	1	whiteware; dipped, cable pattern, burnt
	14	bone
	71	fish scales
	20	oyster shell (discarded)
	1	cut nail; possible wrought head
	6	cut nails
	1	slate tile
	1	unidentified hardware
	2	unidentified metal; (discarded)
	7	unidentified nails

TU 11	6	window glass
Feature 2	1	copper alloy tile; stamped symbol
continued	1	kaolin pipe bowl fragment;
	2	flat glass
	140	slag (discarded)
		high concentration of brick (not collected)
		high concentration of mortar (not collected)
TU 11	1	jasper flake; thinning
Feature 3	1	aqua bottle glass
	2	olive bottle glass
	1	whiteware
	9	bone
	5	fish scales
	1	oyster shell (discarded)
	3	cut nails; 1 w/ plaster
	6	window glass
	1	shell button; 2 holes
	1	slag (discarded)
		light concentration of brick and mortat (not collected)
TU 11	1	aqua bottle glass
Feature 4	3	bone
	3	oyster shell (discarded)
	2	cut nails; burnt
	2	window glass
	1	lamp chimney glass
	4	slag (discarded)
Carriage House	1	stoneware; American Blue & Gray
Foundation South of Tin Building	1	stoneware; gray salt glaze
STP 343		plaster sample
TU 11		slag sample