Phase II Archaeological Site Examination of the North Façade of Hollingsworth House, Elk Landing Site (18CE60) Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland

BY

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Submitted to

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Abstract

The Elk Landing Foundation proposes construction of an air-conditioning unit and an access ramp on the north side of Hollingsworth House at the Elk Landing site (18CE60), part of its restoration effort on this Maryland Historical Trust easement property, owned by the Town of Elkton. This report summarizes and, in some cases, reinterprets previous work done on or near the site, and reports testing directly connected to the proposed restoration work. Shovel testing occurred on July 10, 2003, and consisted of 13 units at 10 ft intervals that revealed archaeological deposits of potential significance to the interpretation of the house and of preceding occupations. Five excavation units were excavated in August 2003 at locations where the proposed construction would occur or where shovel tests revealed ambiguous results.

The five units exposed a stone pavement, possibly dating to the second half of the 19th century, trash deposits related to the occupation of Hollingsworth House in the late 18th and early 19th centuries (large numbers of Creamware and Pearlware, but few white salt-glazed or British brown stonewares), and a buried Ap horizon that predates the late 18th-century construction of Hollingsworth House. Beneath the buried plowzone is a horizon rich in prehistoric material spanning most of the prehistoric continuum. Although designated a B1-horizon, it likely represents a buried A-horizon from which organics have leached and in which clay and other weatherable minerals have accumulated from the overlying soils. Prehistoric items of special note recovered from this sub-plowzone and from disturbed overlying deposits included a broken bannerstone (ground and drilled), a corner-notched Kirk serrated projectile point, a broadspear point, heavily reworked stemmed and corner-notched points (one of each), a piece of worked steatite, one probable Mockley shell-tempered sherd, and several cord-marked sherds with quartz and other mineral inclusions.

I recommend one 5 ft by 5 ft sample unit to sample deposits at the location of the air-conditioning unit, provided anticipated disturbance not exceed nine inches below current grade. I also recommend archaeological excavation of each of the six 2 ft by 2 ft footers for the ramp's support piers, the excavations to extend to culturally sterile soil. I also recommend water-screening through fine hardware mesh of all buried Ap and B1-horizon soils and point-proveniencing of all artifacts encountered in the latter deposit. I have offered options where funding considerations and the preservation needs of the extant house outweigh the potential information return of additional archaeological testing. These include: no testing of the air-conditioning unit area, provided the excavation for same does not extend to the buried Ap horizon, and monitoring of ramp footer excavations by a qualified professional archaeologist with the power and authority to temporarily suspend excavations to recover and record significant information.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

The Elk Landing Foundation, Inc., under a long-term lease from the Town of Elkton and in consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust, holders of a historic easement on a portion of the Elk Landing historic park, is restoring Hollingsworth House and adapting it for use as a museum and administrative offices for the Foundation. Included in this effort has been a reconstruction of a porch on the house's south façade and proposed construction of an air handling unit and a ramp easing access to the north façade entrance for persons with handicaps (Figure 1-1).

Dwayne Pickett conducted test excavations along the south façade after removal of the dilapidated porch in 2002, encountering and sampling a buried A-horizon. The Foundation, in consultation with the Maryland Historical Trust, developed a scope of work and contracted Gibb Archaeological Consulting in 2003 to test deposits along the north façade of Hollingsworth House. Both projects are best described as limited Phase II archaeological site examinations, although both included components that go beyond that simple designation.

This report consists of seven sections:

1) Introduction
2) Project Location and Environment
3) Culture History
4) Research Agenda and Methods
5) Field and Laboratory Results
6) Summary, Interpretations, and Recommendations
7) Supporting Documentation

All of the work described herein was conducted in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994).

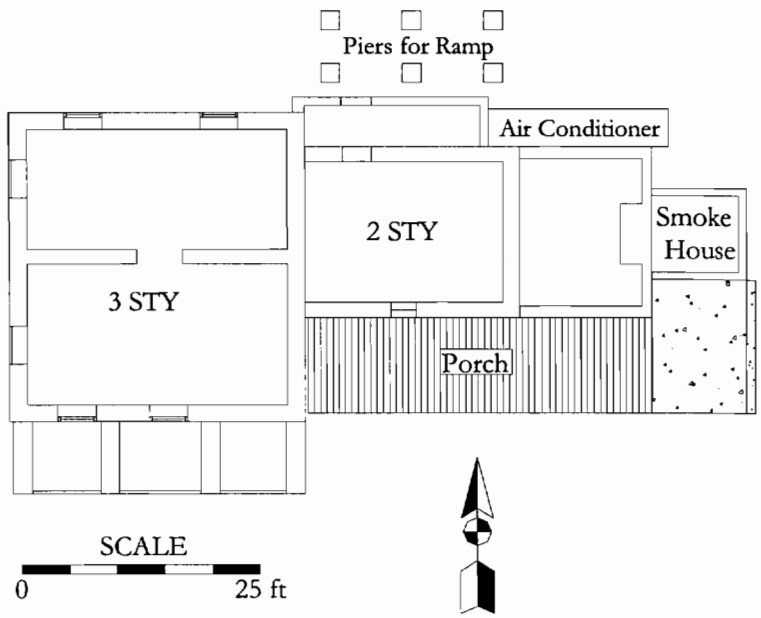

Figure 1-1. Proposed improvements.

Chapter 2. Project Location and Environment

Location

Elk Landing is an 18th-century place name applied to an indefinite area within the fork of the Big and Little Elk creeks in Cecil County, Maryland (Maryland Archeological Research Unit # 6; Figure 2-1), in the Coastal Plain Province at the head of the Chesapeake Bay and within a few miles of the Delaware state line. Elevations range between 8 and 24 ft above mean sea level (Figure 2-2). The area also has been known as Hollingsworth Farm. Elk Landing Farm, now a residential subdivision called Hollingsworth Manor, lies to the west, on the opposite side of Landing Lane.

The incorporated Town of Elkton purchased 41.968 acres of the Hollingsworth Farm from Carleton M. and John M. Young in October 1999, the parcel extending from the tip of the peninsula northward and being one portion of the 100-acre Hollingsworth Farm (Land Records of Cecil County WLB 847/430). The Town since has purchased additional portions of the farm along the east side of Landing Lane and, with the exception of a number of small dwelling lots fronting that road, extending to the south right-of-way line for US 40. The project area lies within the southernmost portion of the combined tracts, a 21.879-acre farmstead parcel described in an historic easement assigned to the State of Maryland and recorded in the Land Records of Cecil County, Book 1236, page 443, and dated 2002. The Historic Elk Landing Foundation leased the area covered by easement from the Town for 99 years on January 17, 2000, for the purpose of creating and operating the Historic Elk Landing living history museum focusing on the Colonial through Federal and Early Republic periods.

Environment

The grounds of Historic Elk Landing occupy the floodplain of Elk River and its two principal tributary creeks, and a low terrace. Most of the land acquired by the Town remains in cultivation. That portion leased to the Historic Elk Landing Foundation, Inc., consists of forested wetlands at the south end of the parcel and arable recently taken out of cultivation and maintained as lawn. Two 18th-century dwellings survive (Figures 2-3 and 2-4) and several 20th-century outbuildings and one 19th-century outbuilding remain on the property, although one of the 18th-century dwellings ("the Stone house") and the 19th-century outbuilding are ruins. Two other early historic structures, privately owned, lie just beyond the park gates and on the west side of Landing Lane (Figure 2-5). The stone masonry building purportedly dates to 1735 (now thought to be 18th century); the attached framed dwelling does not have an identity in the state tax records since it occupies the same lot as the stone house (Lot 4, 5, or 6 of the 1779 Evans estate division; Land Records BW1/10-11). The frame building to their south, also privately owned, reported dates to 1920.

Soils in the vicinity are generally Quaternary silts and silt loams (Wicomico formation) on Cretaceous glauconitic sands. Those in the project area are Elsinboro silt loams and those in the wooded wetland area at the point of the peninsula are Hatboro silt loams.

An assessment of the vegetation by an ethnobotanist has not been undertaken, although the plants around Hollingsworth House clearly represent both indigenous and deliberately planted introduced species. The Foundation volunteers cleared away the

undergrowth that developed around the house after its abandonment in the last quarter of the 20th century. Interpretation of the site might benefit from an ethnobotanical survey of the plant community.

West of the site is the meandering Little Elk Creek and an extensive marsh. The lands to the north of the bend in the creek were quarried for sand and gravel in the early 20th century and are now occupied by a 1940s-1950s subdivision created by the federal government to house workers for a munitions plant (District Court Case #1555, USA v. William H. & G. Leona Fox, and Isabel H. M. Young).

A paleo-environmental study was undertaken at the nearby county detention center as part of an archaeological site examination and data recovery in 1981. Thomas and Payne (1981) conducted extensive work at the Hollingsworth Farm site (18CE29), recovering some prehistoric features, a human burial, and numerous prehistoric (and some unidentified historic) artifacts. They commissioned Michelle D. Wheatley-Doyle (in Thomas and Payne 1981, Appendix) to take a core sample and analyze the recovered pollen and microfossils. She identified four zones and two episodes of erosion, but was unable to date the environmental shifts interpreted primarily from 13 pollen samples, nor could she definitively relate the environmental changes to the succession of prehistoric occupations that Thomas and Payne identified. I summarize her results, by zone, as follows:

A. 9.8-12.2 ft below the current surface (hereinafter expressed as ft bs) cool-adapted mesophytic arboreal species (pines, hemlock, and beech) forming a closed forest with little undergrowth, occupying an eroded surface. The frequency of spruce pollen declined toward the top of the zone, indicating a slight warming trend during a generally cool, moist period;

B. 6-9.8 ft bs
developing deciduous forest with appearance of oak, rise of elm and low frequency of walnut, and disappearance of mosses. Sweet gum at 7 ft bs indicated a mean July temperature of 20-21°C, approximating current conditions;

C. 4-6 ft bs
decline of hemlock and beech, disappearing at the top of the zone, with elm increasing steadily and pine decreasing slightly. Grasses declined, apparently in connection with erosion, toward the middle of the zone, but became abundant and sedges formed an appreciable part of the assemblage toward the top of the zone, while sweet gum declined, pointing warming and possible drying; and

D. 0-4 ft bs
continued decline of pines and concomitant increases in poplar, elm, grasses, ragweed, and berry-bearing bushes, grasses reaching their maximum expression in the pollen from the top of the core, all indicating the persistence of modern conditions.

The lack of Foraminifera and the recovery of two smooth carapaces from *Cyprideis* (a gastropod, the smooth carapace forms thought to be exclusively freshwater) indicated the persistence of a freshwater environment. The Big and Little Elk are still freshwater streams, though tidally influenced.

Wheatley-Doyle dismissed the possibility of the peninsula forming in the wake of an abandoned stream channel, too hastily in my opinion. Understanding prehistoric landuse and possible historic landuse and modification during the 17th century will require a more detailed study of Holocene and Recent deposits at the site, including more widespread geomorphological work, radiocarbon analysis of buried organics, and, perhaps, additional pollen, macrobotanical, and invertebrate fossil sampling and analysis.

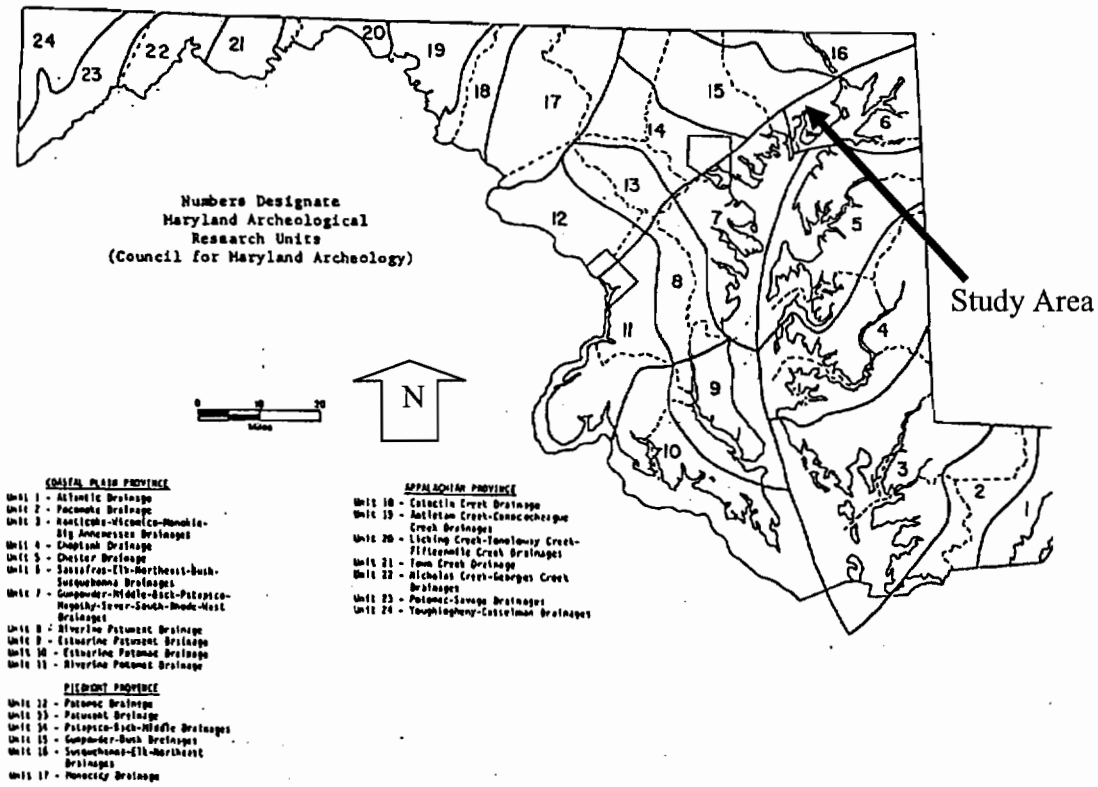

Figure 2–1. Maryland Archeological Research Unit map.
(Source: Shaffer and Cole 1994)

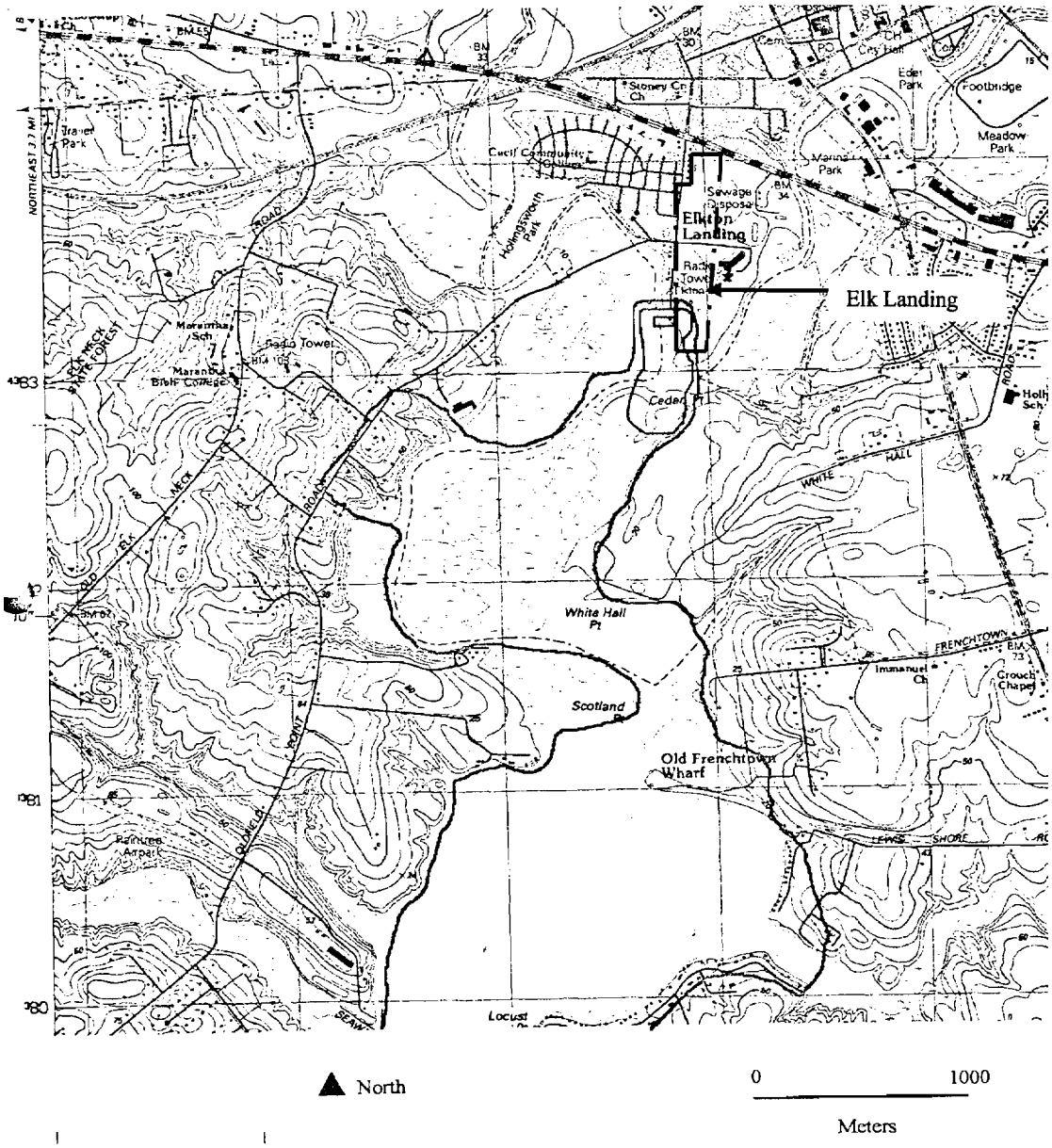

Figure 2–2. USGS 7.5' Topographic Map, Elkton, MD–DE (1992).

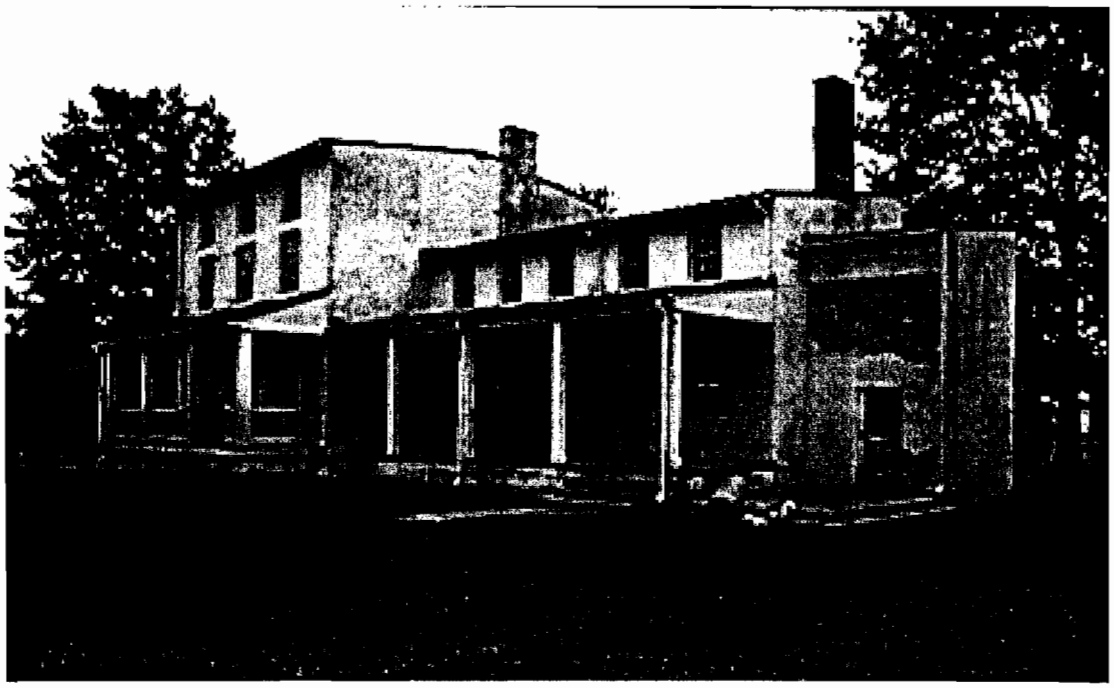

Figure 2–3. Hollingsworth House (2003).

Figure 2–4. Stone House (1936).
Source: Historic American Building Survey, E. H. Pickering, photographer.

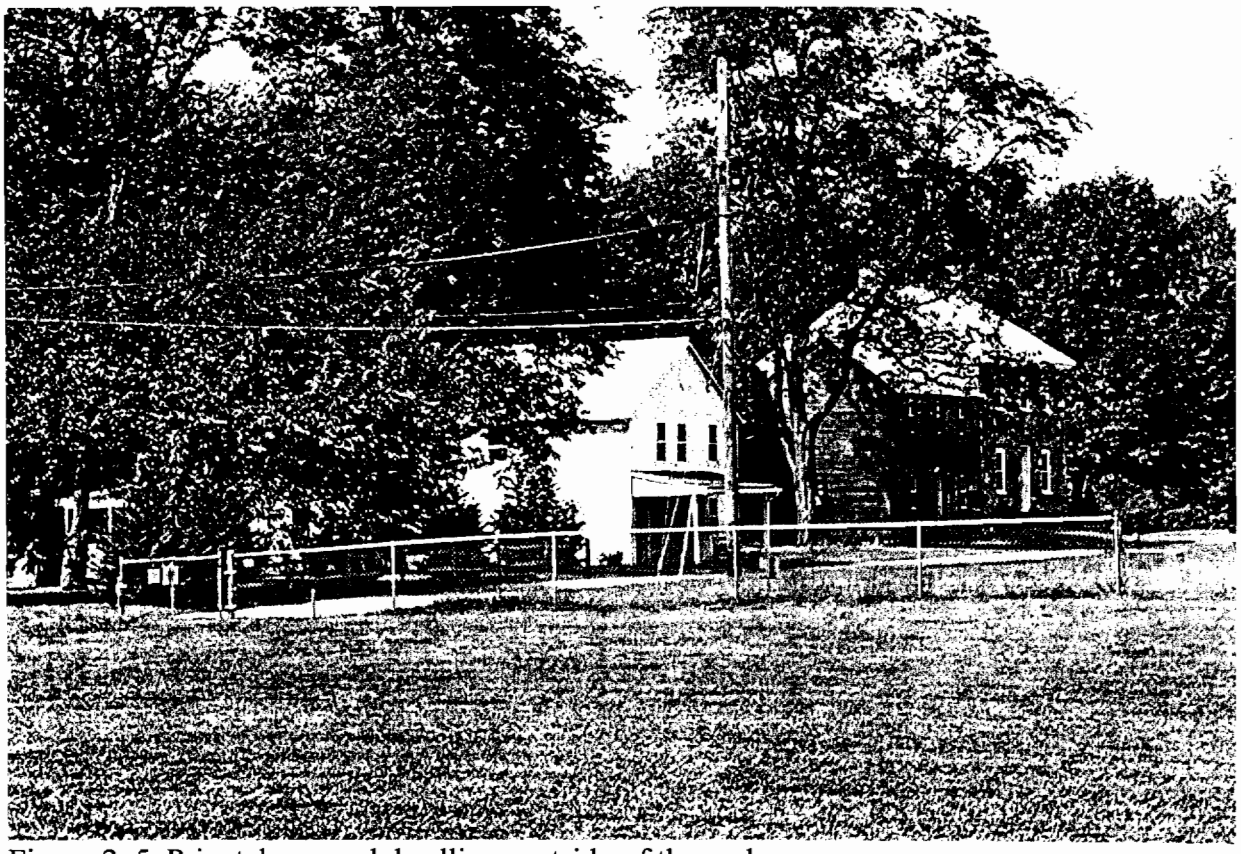

Figure 2–5. Privately owned dwellings outside of the park.

N.B. The two structures to the right have been recently renovated. The stone portion purportedly, but probably incorrectly, dates to 1735. Elk Landing Foundation now uses the more accurate, if less precise, date of late 18th century. The light colored frame structure to the left (south) was built ca. 1920.

Chapter 3. Culture History

Regional Prehistory

The prehistory of the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain province has been extensively researched by Custer (1984), Dent (1995), Steponaitis (1978, 1983), Wanser (1982), Wright (1978), and many other scholars. The principal prehistoric and historic periods are summarized below with regard to their representation in the immediate vicinity of the study area (Table 3–1). A subsequent section details available information on the prehistory of the immediate area. Dates are provisional and controversial, and discussion of the contested pre-Clovis occupation has been omitted.

PALEOINDIAN STAGE

During the latter part of the last glacial period, known as the Wisconsin, ending about 14,000 BC, most of northern North America was deeply buried beneath thick sheets of ice. The vast amounts of water contained in these continental glaciers lowered ocean levels by as much as 130m. Large expanses of the now submerged continental shelf were exposed with dry land extending for many kilometers beyond the present shorelines. The glaciers did not flow as far south as present day Maryland, and the Chesapeake Bay of today existed only as the valley through which flowed the ancestral Susquehanna River.

Glacial recession 11,000 years ago (c. 9,000 BC) raised the sea level and inundated the ancestral Susquehanna valley. By 9,000 years ago (c. 7,000 BC) the rising waters flooded the lower portion of the valley. By 3,000 BC, the valley was flooded as far north as Annapolis, Maryland. By 1,000 BC, the Chesapeake Bay and the inundated portion of the Potomac River reached their present limits and modern climactic and biotic regimes developed to their present state. Oysters and a variety of benthic and pelagic fishes occupied newly created niches in what is now one of the richest estuarine environments in the world. Oak and hickory boreal forests covered the region, and swamps, marshes, and streams formed in the hinterland and along the coasts (Carbone 1976, Lippson 1973, Schubel 1981).

Native Americans were attracted to the coastal environment by rich aquatic and terrestrial resources. Prior to the formation of the Chesapeake Bay (c. 3,000 BC), people occupied a broad range of upland and lowland settings, invariably close to a water source. PaleoIndian tools, dating between 13,000 and 7,500 BC, are rare in the region. Generally, avocational collectors and professional archaeologists find them in redeposited contexts, often associated with multi–component sites in floodplains (Brown 1979). The Maryland State Highway Administration has excavated a PaleoIndian component at the deeply stratified Higgins site in Anne Arundel County (Ebright 1992). The site is located along a small drainage that appears to have shifted its course and overflowed its banks many times. Waterborne silts and drifting dunes covered the PaleoIndian component. The Higgins site is exceptional in its preservation of PaleoIndian and Early Archaic components. Such sites have not been found in the vicinity of the study area.

ARCHAIC STAGE

Archaeologists generally defined the Archaic Stage as a period of cultural diversification, represented by more varied projectile point styles and more varied adaptations to the environment than characterize the preceding stage.

Early/Middle Archaic

There are no Early or Middle Archaic period sites (7,500 to 6,000 BC and 6,000 to 4,000 BC) recorded within the immediate vicinity of the project area, although there are sites of this period in Maryland. Some researchers feel that the coastal locations favored by Early and Middle Archaic peoples were abandoned in favor of Piedmont locations (Kavanagh 1982:50), but this may be based on the lack of study of sites submerged by rising sea levels. Those along the ancestral Susquehanna River may have been destroyed by the meandering and gradual downcutting of the streambed. Inundated sites at the head of the Elk River have not been identified, but may survive.

Late Archaic

By the Late Archaic period (4,000 to 1,000 BC), the forests around the Chesapeake Bay were primarily deciduous. The rich plant and animal life provided a wide array of foods and raw materials. Expanding Late Archaic communities took advantage of this great abundance, as evidenced by increases in both the number and size of Late Archaic sites over those of previous periods. Late Archaic peoples could have exploited the freshes of the Susquehanna, Potomac, and Patuxent rivers, as well as the shallow waters and spreading estuaries of the bay, for crabs, oysters, and catadromous and anadromous fishes. At the end of the period the deciduous forests were widespread and less diverse, thereby decreasing the heterogeneity and richness of terrestrial resources. With the encroachment of brackish water into inland bays and waterways, and the stabilization of sea level during this period, such estuarine species as shellfish became better established, and more importantly, accessible to human occupants of the area. The dominance of deciduous forests and the stabilization of sea level may have caused a shift from interior wetlands to riverine and estuarine environments. Estuaries provided numerous locations for habitation where resources were close, plentiful, and diverse. It was during the Late Archaic that local Native American groups developed more complex technologies (e.g., canoes, fishweirs, and nets), and adopted more sedentary lifestyles in large, more or less permanent, base camps along the Bay and its major tributaries, with associated seasonal camps and resource collecting sites in the interior. Greater social complexity or more rapid change, or both, are suggested by the profusion of point styles--mostly stemmed—that archaeologists have identified and attributed to the Late Archaic. These styles include: Brewerton corner and side-notched points; Otter Creek points; Savannah River and the similar Lehigh/Koens-Crispin points; Poplar Island points; and the Susquehanna Broadspear; as well as the Bare Island/Holmes, Vernon, and Orient Fishtail points.

Table 3–1. Sequence of prehistoric cultural periods.

Paleo-Indian	
Date Range:	13,000-7,500 BC
Diagnostic Points:	Clovis, Hardaway-Dalton
Diagnostic Vessels:	None
Climate:	Gradual post-glacial warming
Vegetation:	Succession of spruce, then pine
Fauna:	Megafauna, replacement by modern fauna
Early Archaic	
Date Range:	7,500-6,000 BC
Diagnostic Points:	Kirk-Palmer, Warren
Diagnostic Vessels:	None
Climate:	Warming and increased rainfall
Vegetation:	Pine replaces spruce, oak increases; expansion of swamps
Fauna:	Modern species; swamp species
Middle Archaic	
Date Range:	6,000-4,000 BC
Diagnostic Points:	LeCroy, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford
Diagnostic Vessels:	None
Climate:	Warm and wet, drying
Vegetation:	Oak-hickory association dominates
Fauna:	Modern interior wetland species established
Late Archaic	
Date Range:	4,000-1,000 BC
Diagnostic Points:	Broadspear, Savannah River, Brewerton
Diagnostic Vessels:	Steatite
Climate:	Warm & dry, cooling after 2,300 BC
Vegetation:	Climax oak-hickory; mature estuarine/wetlands communities
Fauna:	Modern terrestrial and marine
Early Woodland	
Date Range:	1,000-300 BC
Diagnostic Points:	Rossville, Calvert
Diagnostic Vessels:	Accokeek, Marcey Creek, Dames Quarter, Selden Island
Climate:	Mild and damp
Vegetation:	Modern, stable
Fauna:	Modern, stable
Middle Woodland	
Date Range:	300 BC-AD 900
Diagnostic Points:	Selby Bay, Jack's Reef
Diagnostic Vessels:	Popes Creek, Mockley, Wolfe Neck, Hell Island
Climate:	Modern, stable
Vegetation:	Modern, stable
Fauna:	Modern, stable
Late Woodland	
Date Range:	AD 900-Contact
Diagnostic Points:	Jack's Reef, Triangles
Diagnostic Vessels:	Page, Keyser, Shepard, Potomac Creek, Moyoane, Riggins
Climate:	Modern, stable
Vegetation:	Modern, stable
Fauna:	Modern, stable
Contact	
Date Range:	16th-mid 18thC
Diagnostic Points:	Triangles, some European materials
Diagnostic Vessels:	Potomac Creek, iron
Climate:	Modern, stable
Vegetation:	Modern, stable
Fauna:	Modern, stable

The expanding waters of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributary rivers, creeks, marshes, and swamps provided an extensive network for travel and communication. Overland travel along the coast became more difficult as the shoreline became deeply etched by down–cutting interior streams and inundated tidal creeks. The waterways served as both transportation corridor and as a source of food. They may also have served as boundaries between Native American groups and the corridors along which migrating and warring groups traveled. Exotic materials occur on Late Archaic period sites: metarhyolites from the Blue Ridge Province of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia; argillite from the lower Hudson Valley and southeastern Pennsylvania; and cherts from Maryland's Eastern Shore and southeastern Pennsylvania. Steatite, or soapstone, occurs on the Maryland's piedmont, particularly in Cecil and Harford counties.

Woodland Stage

Archaeologists divide the Woodland Stage (1000 BC to AD 1600) into three periods: Early, Middle, and Late. Each period is characterized by distinctive settlement and subsistence patterns and ceramic styles. While Late Archaic peoples may have experimented with pottery making, it is the widespread appearance of ceramics that marks the onset of the Woodland Stage.

Early Woodland

The Early Woodland period in the Middle Atlantic Region, between 1,000 BC and 400 BC, is characterized by a continuation of many of the cultural traditions and subsistence and settlement patterns established in the Late Archaic. There was a pronounced decline in trade and exchange networks with fewer exotic materials being found on sites of this period relative to those of earlier periods, although Ohio cherts appear on Early and Middle Woodland sites in the region. Shellfish, migratory waterfowl, anadromous and catadromous fish, and other marine and estuarine species were procured from the waters of the Bay, and faunal remains found at sites indicate a high reliance on woodland animals. The present vegetation patterns of the region, with tulip poplar and sweet gum in the lowlands, and oak, hickory, chestnut, and pine found in the uplands, were established by this time. Early Woodland peoples made extensive use of these resources. Underground storage facilities, grinding tools, and faunal remains often are found on Early Woodland sites (Gardner 1982).

The Early Woodland period is divided in the Maryland Coastal Plain into two phases: Marcey Creek (1,000–750 BC) and Accokeek (750–400 BC). They are defined largely on the basis of pottery styles. Marcey Creek ceramics are molded (as opposed to coiled) and they are tempered with crushed steatite. Pot forms imitate steatite vessel forms of the terminal Late Archaic. They are undecorated and usually lack lug handles. Examples of Marcey Creek ceramics are found on sites throughout the Delaware and Susquehanna River valleys and in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont provinces of Maryland and Virginia, with some occurring in New York State. Selden Island wares also are found in association with Marcey Creek ceramics. They have thinner walls, steatite tempering, and cord marking on exterior surfaces. Projectile points of this phase are the Holmes/Bare Island, Claggett, Dry Brook, and Orient Fishtail points, all of which made their first appearance in the terminal Late Archaic. Cord–marked Vinette I pottery with crushed quartz or chert is probably a closely related ware—temporally and culturally.

The Accokeek phase is named for a pottery type identified at the Accokeek site in Prince George County (Stephenson, et al. 1963). Accokeek vessels are small conical vessels, tempered with sand or crushed quartz, with cord marked exterior surfaces and, often, smoothed rims. Accokeek ceramics are found in association with Calvert projectile points.

Wright (1978) and Custer (1984) postulate a continuation of Late Archaic settlement and subsistence patterns into the Early Woodland. Local populations formed macrobands and occupied semi–sedentary base camps during certain seasons. At other times of the year, they split into microbands and occupied short–term task specific and seasonal camps. With the development of food preservation techniques, such as underground storage, larger populations could be supported in smaller areas. Food storage reduced the need for seasonal migration. It also required a degree of sedentism in order to maintain access to, and control over, stored foods. Population growth probably occurred at this time. Base camps appear in the Chesapeake Bay along the major river drainages, and several extensive surveys, conducted along the Wicomico, Severn, South, and Patuxent rivers, have identified numerous Early Woodland sites. In his survey of the Severn River, Wright (1968, 1969) identified eight sites with Marcey Creek components. Steponaitis (1978) found three Marcey Creek components along the South River, and ten within the Patuxent River drainage (1980, 1983). Both Wright and Steponaitis found the majority of the Marcey Creek sites in the upper reaches of the rivers, with a few sites next to estuaries. All of these sites are shell middens. Wanser (1982) documented 28 assemblages from Early Woodland components along the Wicomico–Allen's Fresh–Zekiah Swamp drainage, 21 one which are situated in interior wetlands settings. And McNamara (1985) identified Marcey Creek, Vinette I, and Wolfe Neck pottery—all representing Early Woodland and early Middle Woodland occupations—at the Conowingo Dam site at the confluence of Octoraro Creek and the Susquehanna River. The data point to a riverine orientation for Early Woodland sites, especially those of the Marcey Creek phase.

The Accokeek phase sites represent a shift from the established Late Archaic–Marcey Creek period sites. Steponaitis identified three trends:

1. greater number of Accokeek sites than Marcey Creek, suggesting population growth;
2. increased number of artifacts found on Accokeek sites, indicating longer occupations, and;
3. increased oyster use, and exploitation of a broad range of terrestrial and aquatic resources. Intensive gathering in rich ecozones supported a shift toward increased sedentism and population growth.

A shift in trade networks also is seen with the acquisition of exotic materials and tools: chert from New York, Canada, Indiana, Ohio, and Tennessee; copper from the Great Lakes region; and Adena or Adena–like goods similar to those found in Ohio. The latter examples are found almost exclusively at mortuary sites, indicating a complex Adena–like mortuary practice. The West River site in southern Anne Arundel County is one of the better-documented Adena sites in Maryland (Ford 1976).

Middle Woodland

Subsistence and settlement pattern changes distinguish the Middle Woodland period in the Middle Atlantic region from earlier periods. Archeologists divide the

Middle Woodland into two phases: Popes Creek (400 BC–A.D.200) and Selby Bay (A.D.200–800), each characterized by distinctive ceramics and projectile point types.

Popes Creek Net Impressed ceramics have a medium to coarse sand temper comprising 50% to 70% of the paste. The vessels are coil constructed, in the form of wide–mouthed jars, with conical or semi–conical bases. Interiors are scraped and exterior finishes are net impressed. Rims are decorated with incised horizontal lines, often with finger smoothed and incised chevron patterns. Popes Creek ceramics rarely are cord marked. Wright (1978) identified a local variant that he has named Smallwood ware, but the only significant difference is the presence of some shell and quartz tempering in a sandy paste. Rossville projectile points occur in deposits with Popes Creek ceramics. They occur on sites from southern New England to the Chesapeake Bay. The Popes Creek tool assemblage also includes bone awls, knives, grinding stones, mortars, axes, choppers, and hammer stones of local lithic material.

The Selby Bay phase follows the Popes Creek phase, and is represented by Mockley Cord–marked and Net Impressed pottery, and exotic lithic materials. Mockley ceramics are tempered with coarse crushed shell, comprising about 20% to 30% of the paste. The vessels are thick–walled and coil constructed, medium to large in size, with rounded or semi–conical bases. Vessels from the beginning of the period are predominantly cord–marked. Net impressed treatments, both plain and crumpled, appear to have gradually supplanted cord marking. Vessel rims often are undecorated with some vessels having their exterior surfaces smoothed just below the rim. The smoothed necks commonly are decorated with incised cross–hatching, diamonds, chevrons, or parallel lines, with occasional punctates. Mockley pottery is found on sites from the western coastal plain of Virginia to the Delaware River. On Maryland's Western Shore they occur in association with Selby Bay bifaces—made from non–local rhyolite, argillite, and jasper—and elliptical two–holed gorgets, hematite squares, grinding stones, bifacially retouched flakes, and worked bone. Gardner, et al. (1989), also recovered several Piscataway points from a pit at 18CV272 in association with Mockley sherds. The chronological placement of Piscataway points, however, is still a point of contention among scholars in the region (Ebright 1992:38; Reeve 1992).

Susquehanna Net–Impressed pottery is similar to Popes Creek and Mockley net–impressed wares, seemingly straddling the Popes Creek and Selby Bay phases. It occurs throughout the lower Susquehanna River Valley. McNamara (1985) reported thirteen sherds of this type from the Conowingo Dam site, just across Octoraro Creek from the project area. The three principal net–impressed pottery types may comprise a single horizon—a broad scale historical event—for which South's (2002) ware–group concept seems appropriate: a Net–Impressed ware–group in which historically significant variations during the Middle Woodland Period might be sought and interpreted.

The Popes Creek phase may represent local development, with an intensification of the subsistence patterns established during the Accokeek phase of the Early Woodland. Large semi–permanent macroband sites were located along the upper portions of major river drainages, with associated satellite procurement stations located in strategic spots near the base campsites. The role of fishing in this support of this pattern awaits fuller exploration, but Lutins (1992) has suggested that the use of fish weirs may have had a profound influence on prehistoric settlement patterning, at least since the Late Archaic period, through the Eastern United States. This technology, although especially

well–suited to seasonal harvests of anadromous fish, also would have effectively harvested catadromous fish runs and non–seasonal movements of a wide range of pelagic fishes. The increased focus on riverine systems during the Marcey Creek Phase of the Early Woodland already has been noted above, and that may have marked a more or less continuing pattern of intensive fish harvesting into the Middle Woodland period. Prehistoric fish weirs have not been documented for coastal Maryland or for the Susquehanna River, and Guzy (1999, 2001) characterizes many of the surviving stone fish weirs of non–tidal Potomac River and the Monocacy River as Colonial through early 20th century.

Typical projectile points of the Middle Woodland Period include the Calvert and Rossville styles, but the temporal placement of these small to medium–sized tools with contracting to straight stems remains far from certain, and it is unclear whether Calvert points represent a definable style or a simple hafted knife broadly distributed in time and space. Selby Bay points—medium to large broad, thin blades with broad, straight stems, commonly found in association with Mockley pottery—are more distinctly Middle Woodland.

There is some discontinuity between the lithic assemblages of the Popes Creek and Selby Bay phases. Popes Creek tools generally were made from locally available quartz and quartzite. Selby Bay phase lithic assemblages are entirely different, dominated as they are by exotic materials: rhyolite from the Blue Ridge Province of Maryland and Pennsylvania, argillite from the northeast, and cherts from New York and Ohio. Luckenbach et al. (1987), suggest that there was a greater affinity of Selby Bay phase peoples with populations to the north, if not migration into the Maryland Coastal Plain Province from the north. Custer (1986) hypothesized that this settlement pattern reorganization may have culminated in the establishment of small chiefdoms by the Late Woodland period. Gibb and Hines (1997) suggest intensive use of particular aquatic resources, specifically oysters, to the near exclusion of other aquatic and terrestrial resources at the Smithsonian Pier site (18AN284) on the Rhode River. Because of the seasonal nature of their use of this resource, and the relative lack of competing species (e.g., drumfish, boring sponges), Middle Woodland visitors to the Smithsonian Pier site appear not to have affected the local oyster population's ability to reproduce. Neither the Smithsonian Pier site nor the Luce Creek site (18AN143) on the Severn River yielded definitive evidence of horticulture, although Ballweber (1994) found ample evidence of hickory nut processing at Luce Creek.

Late Woodland

The first true signs of horticulture in the Middle Atlantic region mark the beginning of the Late Woodland Period (c. AD 800). The period ends with sustained European contact in the 17th century (after A.D.1600). Horticulture was widely and rapidly adopted throughout the northeastern United States at this time and may have been introduced by cultures to the west of the Chesapeake Bay region. The environment remained essentially the same and local peoples continued gathering plants, hunting, fishing, and oystering. At the time of European contact, aborigines relied less on estuarine resources than did their immediate precursors. Horticultural villages on floodplains were the primary occupation sites of the native inhabitants. Again, the

potentially significant role of fresh water fishing in requiring and sustaining this settlement pattern awaits further study.

Archaeologists divide the Late Woodland into two phases: Little Round Bay (AD 800–1250) and Sullivans Cove (AD 1250–c.1600).

Little Round Bay Phase ceramics include incised and fabric impressed wares of the Rappahannock series. Both are shell–tempered. The vessels are coil constructed, with smooth interiors and rough exteriors. They tend to be more thinly potted, and the temper is smaller, than the earlier Selby Bay vessels. Rappahannock ceramics are wide–mouthed jars with rounded or semi–conoidal bases.

Griffith (1980) defined eight varieties of Rappahannock Incised pottery, based on decorative treatment. Motifs include horizontal bands, zigzags, and squares or triangles, occasionally filled in with incised lines. Generally, the more complex geometric forms occurred during the period between AD 900 and AD 1300. Fabric impressions on Rappahannock wares typically are clear and not over–stamped. Some vessels have pseudo–cord impression patterns at the rim. Projectile points associated with the Rappahannock ceramic types include Jacks Reef points—found throughout Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Michigan, and Ontario—and Levanna points—found throughout Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Ontario, and into New England. Other Late Woodland artifacts include bone awls, obtuse angle pipes, grinding stones, and pitted stones.

Sullivans Cove pottery is thinly potted with light crushed shell tempering. Vessels have conical bases and constricted necks. Body sherds are partially cord–marked and smoothed. Rim exteriors are decorated with cord wrapped stick impressions, and horizontal lines and herringbone patterns. Rappahannock Incised ceramics with less complex motifs also are found with Sullivans Cove pottery, as is the Rappahannock Herringbone motif. The small triangular Madison projectile point, found throughout the northeastern United States, typically is the only projectile point found on Sullivans Cove phase sites. The small size of the Madison point indicates that Late Woodland peoples replaced the throwing spear, which required a larger and heavier point, with the bow and arrow.[1] Sullivans Cove assemblages also include: grinding stones, convex–edged end scrapers, knives, and other stone tools. It was during the Sullivans Cove period that horticulture seems to have led to a shift to village life in locations away from the shores of the Chesapeake.

Minguannan pottery is strikingly similar to Rappahannock series pottery and Potomac Creek pottery of the coastal plain. It is tempered with sand, grit, or crushed quartz, is smoothed on the interior and sometimes over a plain or cord–marked exterior. Incised and cord–impressed designs are similar to those described by Griffith (1980) for the Townsend/Rappahannock pottery of the Eastern Shore. These various thinly potted, sand tempered, cord–impressed, and frequently incised pottery types may represent another horizon in potting traditions. The variations may have important historical and anthropological implications awaiting exploration.

Custer (1984) suggests that vast changes occurred in the settlement and subsistence patterns of the Late Woodland, leading him to distinguish between the

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[1] See Nassaney and Pyle (1999) on the morphological distinction between dart and arrow points.

Woodland I (Middle Archaic through Middle Woodland) and Woodland II (Late Woodland) cultural periods, an approach not widely used in Maryland. Prior to A.D.1000, settlement and subsistence patterns centered around intensive gathering and hunting with some use of cultigens. Groups followed seasonal rounds, moving from base camp to base camp, with occasional forays to task specific sites to procure shellfish, waterfowl, and other resources. Wright (1978) suggests that the Little Round Bay Phase occupations centered on base camps at the estuarine/transition zones, with frequent use of numerous nearby procurement camps. Wright, for example, interpreted the Obrecht site, near the head of the Severn River in Anne Arundel County, as a base camp for the Purcell site on the Magothy River and the Oakridge site on the Patapsco River. The two smaller sites served as resource procurement sites. Obrecht, a large oyster shell midden measuring 180m in length, produced materials from the Middle Woodland and Late Woodland periods. Wright interprets the broad array of faunal remains and cooking features at the Obrecht site as evidence of a large macroband base camp. The Purcell site is an oyster shell midden site, measuring at least 25m in length, with a similar broad array of faunal remains. Wright suggests that it is a microband base camp, probably occupied in the fall. The Elkridge site is a very large site on the estuarine portion of the Patapsco River, at the confluence of three major tributaries. It is well placed for the exploitation of spring runs of spawning fish. Development has destroyed a number of smaller shell sites near Elkridge that could have served as microband procurement sites. Procurement sites were selected for their ease of access to seasonally available oyster, waterfowl, fish, or nuts.

Increased reliance on cultigens lessened the need for satellite camps, and this shift is reflected in the archaeological record. Base camp functions changed as those camps became village sites devoted to the production, storage, and protection of food. The need for cropland also required a shift away from coastal areas to fertile floodplains. Horticulture in the Bay region became important some time around AD 1000, during the Sullivans Cove Phase. Smaller villages and isolated household sites—or clusters—surrounded larger settlements. Sullivans Cove phase peoples still used sites previously used for oystering, waterfowling, fishing, and hunting, but not as intensively.

Contact

Captain John Smith's early 17th century map offers a hint of the social complexity of the Chesapeake and Delaware basins, although the extent to which this complexity—and particularly the growth of hierarchical societies—can be attributed to direct and indirect contacts with Europeans prior to the establishment of the Jamestown Colony has not been fully resolved. During the Contact Period, the Susquehannocks exerted an extraordinary military and political presence in the region, and their occupation fueled considerable scholarly and public interest throughout the 20th century (e.g., Cadzow 1936; Witthoft and Kinsey 1959; Kent 1984).

Susquehannock, and other Contact aboriginal groups occupying the Eastern Unites States, tended to live in permanent, palisaded settlements, relying on horticulture and trade, as well as hunting, trapping, and gathering to sustain these communities. Conflict appears to have been common, although the extent to which the European presence may have aggravated the situation warrants continued study.

Artifact and feature rich village sites, with characteristic castellated pottery and large subterranean storage pits have not been found in the immediate vicinity of the project area.

Local Prehistory and Previous Archaeological Investigation

HOLLINGSWORTH FARM SITE (18CE29)

Thomas and Payne (1981) undertook extensive archaeological excavations on the Hollingsworth Farm Site (18CE29), the site of the then proposed county jail, in 1980 and 1981. Through combined surface collection, test excavations, and mechanical stripping of the plowzone, they uncovered 22 prehistoric features (including a flexed human adult female burial, postmolds, small and large pits), 36 irregular features they interpreted as tree-falls, Late Archaic through Late Woodland artifacts, and a number of historic period artifacts that they did not classify. The majority of the temporally diagnostic artifacts dated to the Late Archaic, and Early and Middle Woodland periods. Pottery types included Marcey Creek and Dames Quarter (Early Woodland) and Wolfe Neck and Hell Island wares (Middle Woodland), and occurred in most of the cultural features.

Small samples of surface collected artifacts and those recovered during mechanical stripping precluded the kind of fine-grained spatial analysis that would have been necessary to identify activity areas, although those features that they regarded as cultural may have exhibited some clustering. The site had been subjected to unsystematic avocational collecting for many years, likely diminishing significantly the population of recoverable materials that could be dated. Thomas (1982: 27) characterizes the prehistoric component of the Hollingsworth Farm site as

> [A] major base camp of the general type as is represented at the Conowingo Site along the Susquehanna River, the Clyde Farm site on Churchman's Marsh in New Castle County, Delaware and the Delaware Park site on the White Clay Creek in Delaware. As such, it reflects upon a settlement system that appears to have been a major part of the continuum beginning with the Late Archaic and continuing through the Middle Woodland Periods in the northern part of the Delmarva Peninsula. This settlement seems to be associated with the Fall Line zone and with the utilization of major stream drainage basins coming out of the Piedmont and running into the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.

Thomas and Payne (1981) determined that the deposits were largely contained within the active plowzone; viz., the site lacked integrity. Recent work at the Octoraro Farm site (18CE16), just across the creek from the Conowingo site, has demonstrated that prehistoric cultural deposits, possibly confined to those representing pre-ceramic cultures, survive below the plowzone on what appears to be a relict natural levee (Gibb 2003). McNamara's (1982, 1983, and 1985) summaries of the 1981-1982 investigations of the Conowingo site (18CE14) demonstrated deeply buried cultural deposits dating at least as far back as the Late Archaic, also likely on a relict natural levee, since degraded by erosion. Test excavations along the north side of Hollingsworth House, reported in subsequent chapters of this report, identified similar occurrences of subplowzone material. Archaic features may not have been encountered at the Hollingsworth Farm site because they were not uncovered during plowzone removal. It is also possible that leaching of organics from the features, which clearly occurred in the surrounding subplowzone soil horizon at Hollingsworth House and at the Octoraro Farm site, made such features invisible to standard excavation practices.

The changing climate and landform, touched on in Wheatley-Doyle's appendix to Thomas and Payne's (1981) report, also suggests that the succession of peoples occupying the Elk Landing peninsula adapted to different environments and used different resources. I agree with Thomas (1982: 27): "further investigation of the undisturbed portions of the Hollingsworth Farm site is necessary for a thorough understanding of that [new subsistence and settlement] system." I object to his use of the singular noun—system—when the paleo-environmental analysis clearly calls for the plural.

In 1986, Henry Ward published his analysis of artifacts collected by a local avocational archaeologist from three sites on Elk Landing neck: Hollingsworth Farm (18CE29), Fox Gravel Quarry (18CE30), and Willard Farm (18CE31). The collections contained few unused flakes and no ceramics or fire-cracked rock. Ward focused his analysis on the kinds of lithic materials present, assigning them to five categories: early and late stage lithic reduction (for the few unused flakes recovered), flake tools, and projectile points that he attributed to the Archaic, Woodland I and Woodland II periods (using Custer's nomenclature, mentioned above). Most of the lithic materials he identified as Herring Island ironstones (a quarry site in the Susquehanna River designated 18CE164), regionally quarried cryptocrystallines (Cecil Black Chert, Newark Jasper, and Broad Run Chalcedony), exotics (rhyolite and argillite), and such locally available cobble materials as quartz, quartzite, and cherts of uncertain origins.

Given the lack of lithic debitage recovered in a controlled manner and the likelihood that the aboriginal groups that had discarded the stone tools followed different seasonal rounds and traded with different groups, it is difficult to see much value in Ward's analysis. For present purposes, the best that might be extracted are the point types recovered from each site, with which the material Thomas (1982) recovered can be compared. These finds provide expectations for findings at Hollingsworth Farm. I have combined Ward's small and large categories for stemmed and triangular points since he provided no criteria for distinguishing size classes. I have reclassified Thomas's Bare Island, Poplar Island, and Lamoka points as stemmed, the Perkiomen as a Broadspear, and the Brewerton, Otter Creek, Normanskill, and Otter Creek points as notched. Thomas's reported pottery types are also included in Table 3-2 and the point distributions are illustrated in Figure 3-1.

General stemmed and notched points, probably of Late Archaic vintage, and Late Woodland triangular points dominate the assemblages, with some earlier forms (Kirk, Palmer, and bifurcated bases) identified by Ward, but not by Thomas. Transitional (fishtails and broadspears; also soapstone vessels), Early Woodland, and Middle Woodland points appear in low frequencies. Thomas reported roughly equal numbers of Early and Late Woodland pottery sherds (36 and 33, respectively), with Middle Woodland Wolfe Neck and Hell Island sherds nearly equal to them combined. Crude comparisons of sherd counts, aimed at estimating relative size or duration of occupation, however, is risky business without taking into account a wide range of variables, such as: sherd size, paste friability, spatial distribution, and minimum numbers of vessels represented. Suffice it to say that Hollingsworth Farm and nearby sites exhibit virtually the entire range of Eastern Woodland archaeological periods. Lack of well-defined point types, with locally established chronologies, also hinders interpretations. The virtually identical distributions, however, are remarkable.

Table 3-2. Point and pottery types recovered from sites in vicinity.

Point type	Hollingsworth Farm Dilks Collection	Hollingsworth Farm Thomas (1982)	Fox Gravel Quarry	Willard Farm
Palmer	0	0	0	1
Kirk	4	0	5	6
Basal notched	1	0	2	0
Stemmed	64	28	32	67
Miscellaneous notched	17	7	24	22
Fishtail	4	0	2	6
Broadspear	2	1	0	6
Rossville	1	0	0	0
Fox Creek	1	0	5	1
Jack's Reef	1	1	2	2
Triangles	14	12	17	19
Soapstone		2		
Marcey Creek Plain		16		
Dames Quarter		20		
Wolfe Neck Corded		31		
Wolfe Neck Net-Impressed		9		
Hell Island		21		
Potomac Creek		11		
Rappahannock Fabric-Impressed		21		

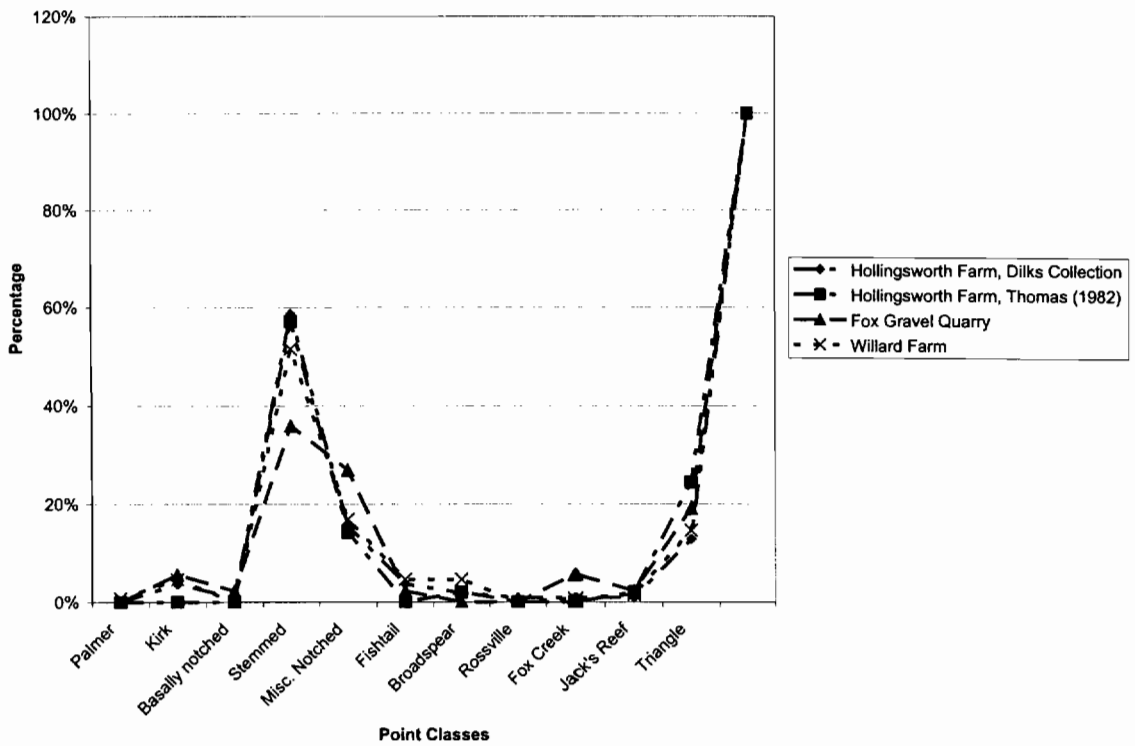


Figure 3-1. Percentage distributions of point types for Elk Landing sites.

County History

Cecil County was settled by Europeans in the late 17th century, the county having been erected from Baltimore and Kent counties in 1674. All of the land in Cecil County, and throughout Maryland, belonged to the Calvert family, the lords Baltimore. Through their land agents and the Proprietary government, the Calverts issued patents for which the patentees swore an oath of fidelity (recognizing Lord Baltimore's right to the land) and paid a quit rent of two shillings per one hundred acres semi-annually. The Calverts also reserved land for themselves and their heirs in the form of manors. These extensive tracts were erected on a feudal model wherein the lord of the manor maintained legal jurisdiction over all but capital matters and leased land to tenants. (In fact, virtually none of the manors instituted courts, nor did most ever operate as manors.) Tenants paid a semi-annual rent (usually 10 shillings/100 acres and a 10 to 20 shilling alienation fee) and made certain improvements (usually a 30 ft by 20 ft dwelling and a 100 to 200-tree orchard) within five years of issuance of the lease. Failing to meet these requirements, tenants forfeited the land and any fees paid. Leases typically were for three lifetimes and became parts of inheritable estates. (See Stiverson [1977] for a discussion of manors and tenancy in 18th-century Maryland.)

By 1767, there were 23 manors, encompassing 190,000 acres, erected throughout the colony (Stiverson 1977: 5). The first ones on the Eastern Shore were at the head of the Chesapeake Bay: North East and Elk River, both 6,000 acres in 1667. Charles Calvert reserved approximately 32,000 acres on the north side of the Susquehanna River in 1683, creating Susquehannah (a.k.a. New Connaught) Manor for his cousin, George Talbot. I have not determined the precise locations of the North East and Elk Manors (others no doubt have, with uncertain accuracy), but limited title research in connection with this project uncovered no evidence that either covered the project area. Proprietary manors typically included lands on each side of major tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay, commanding access to coastal and international markets—qualities that describe Elk Landing—but the lands in the vicinity of the head of Elk River were patented in the 1670s and 1680s. The original patentees were a mixture of Scandinavians (immigrants from New Sweden, recently absorbed by the British Crown) Brits, and Irish. They settled first those lands along the Chesapeake and its major tributaries, then—as those lands were taken up—moved into the interior. By the mid-18th century, much of Cecil County was patented or reserved as manor lands.

Unpatented manor lands and other tracts belonging to British Loyalists who had fled Maryland were confiscated (per Chapters 45 and 49, Acts of the General Assembly 1780) by the newly formed State and sold, first under the supervision of three land commissioners (1781-1783), then by the Intendant of the Revenue (1784-1785). Sales were confirmed during the course of a series of resurveys authorized by Maryland's state legislature in a law passed in the November session of 1789; to wit, *An Act for the Speedy Adjustment of Sundry Purchasers of British Property* (Kilty 1800). Recognizing that many British lands confiscated and hastily sold during the Revolutionary War lacked detailed surveys, contained uncertain quantities of land (which had a bearing on the prices paid), or had imperfect titles, the legislature enjoined the "late Commissioners and Intendant of the Revenue" to have the lands resurveyed and:

> Shall cause a certificate of each separate purchase to be made, having a fixed beginning, with a plot thereto annexed, as well as a general plot of all adjoining parcels purchased, and on the said general plot shewing and describing the part and quantity taken away by an elder survey or title (Kilty 1800: n.p., *Laws of Maryland, Chapter XLIV*).

The treasury would reimburse, with interest, pro-rated portions of the purchase price received for the number of acres not found, or found to be included in older surveys; hence the surveys, largely completed within twenty years after passage of the act, typically enumerated the number of acres for each named tract within a survey, subtracting those acres previously claimed, and adding vacant lands. The requirement for including a plat seems to have been honored more in the breach than the observance. (The concerned reader should note that Article VI of the U.S. Constitution and the Fourth Amendment, which would have prohibited the confiscation and sale of private property without fair hearing or recompense, did not yet exist.)

Conflicts over land titles and boundaries notwithstanding, the people of Colonial and Early Republic Cecil County devoted themselves to agriculture and commerce, although one of the earliest iron mining, furnace, and foundry sites in the United States—Principio Iron furnace—lies within the county. Upcountry products such as timber, and probably pearl ash and potash, were rafted down the Susquehanna River to Port Deposit (founded 1720s) for shipment abroad. The river posed something of a barrier to early overland travelers, particularly during the late Colonial and Federal/Early Republic periods, with ferries providing the only practical means of crossing. Humphrey's 1792 map of Cecil County (not reproduced here) notes the locations of several ferry crossings along the Susquehanna River from the Mason-Dixon line to Havre de Grace.

Although the county's streams obstructed land travel during the Colonial Period, they greatly eased the transportation of bulk commodities (largely, but not entirely, agricultural) from coastal and interior settlements to European, West Indies, and growing urban markets of the Eastern Seaboard. Canal construction proposed in the late 18th century, but unrealized until the early 19th century, improved river traffic. Canal interests secured a charter for the Susquehanna Canal Company from the Maryland General Assembly in 1786 (the US Constitution did not yet exist and the Articles of Confederation made no provision for the granting of charters). They fell close on the heels of efforts to incorporate turnpike companies and both turnpikes and canals were proposed and attempted as part of the ongoing battle between Philadelphia and Baltimore for the backcountry produce upon which coastal mercantile wealth was based. Construction began and moved along fitfully, but the canal opened on the right bank in 1806 and was joined, in 1840, by a companion waterway on the west bank of the river in neighboring Harford County. Both canals were parts of slackwater navigation systems designed to work in concert with improvements to the riverbed. The canals with locks admitted navigation around a series of falls that define the fall line; viz., the transition zone between the piedmont and coastal plain.

Railroads came early to Maryland, again a direct expression of the mercantile competition between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Maryland's General Assembly chartered the Philadelphia, Wilmington, & Baltimore Railroad Company in 1837/8, and the company continued under that name until it merged with the Potomac & Baltimore

Railroad in 1902. (I haven't determined the dates at which various portions of the road were completed.) Railroads operated in conjunction with steamboat services along the Chesapeake and its tributaries from at least the middle of the 19th century and into the first quarter of the 20th century when automobiles began to supercede railroads and steamboats as the principal means of moving people and goods.

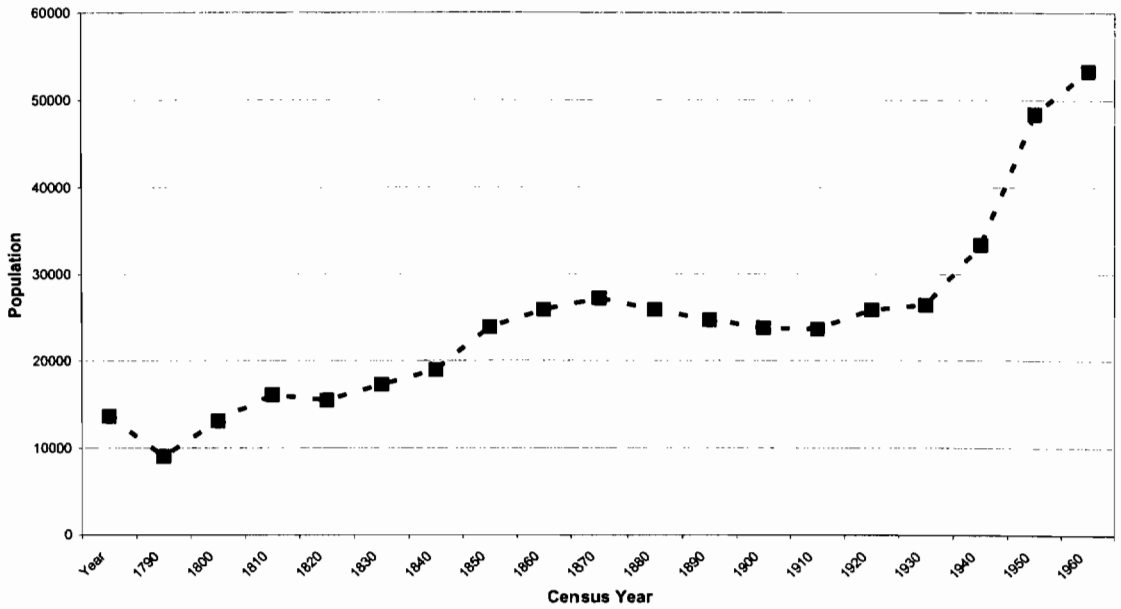


Figure 3–2. Population growth in Cecil County, 1790–1970.

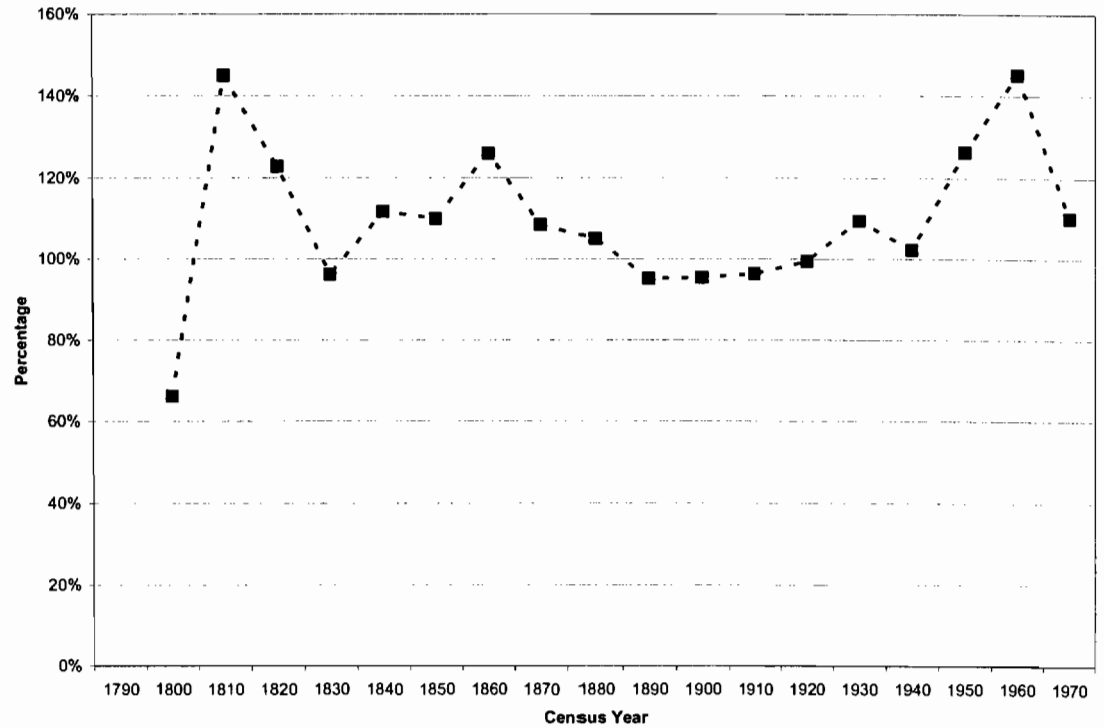


Figure 3–3. Percentage change over preceding census year, 1800–1970.

Despite extensive agricultural development, commerce, and a bit of industry, the population of Cecil County grew slowly. Not surprisingly, its growth slowed during the War with Great Britain (1812-1815), when its coastal settlements were threatened (Figures 3-2 and 3-3). The British burned Havre de Grace, Frenchtown, and other settlements throughout coastal Maryland. In response to those depredations, several Maryland communities relocated further inland, St. Leonard in Calvert County being one of the better examples. In another effort to provide better coastal protection in times of war, the U. S. Coastal and Geodetic Survey prepared detailed maps of the coastline starting around 1820, and those surviving maps, though no longer of strategic value, inform current historical, geographical, and archaeological research.

Cecil County's population remained relatively stable from 1870 until World War II. After the war, the population increased significantly, likely as a result of improved transportation through interstate highway development (sp., I-95) and bridge construction (the Millard Tydings Bridge above Havre de Grace).

Hollingsworth Farm

A detailed, documented chain of title has not been completed for the Elk Landing site, a.k.a. Hollingsworth Farm. Pending completion of that work, a summary history of the locale should be treated as a collection of hypotheses, subject to testing, modification, and outright replacement. Table 3-3 provides only the confirmed titles for the second half of the 20th century.

Table 3-3. Chain of title for Hollingsworth Farm.

Grantor	Grantee	Type of Conveyance Liber/folio	Date Mo/da/year	Acreage
Town of Elkton	Town of Elkton	Deed WLB 1394/179	6/4/2003	10.11
Carleton M. & John M. Young	Town of Elkton	Deed WLB 1267/575	11/27/2002	5.889
Carleton M. & John M. Young	Town of Elkton	Deed WLB 1267/575	11/27/2002	5.889
Carleton M. & John M. Young	Town of Elkton	Deed 847/430	10/15/1999	41.968
Isabel M. Donigan estate	Carleton M. Young	Deed WAS 322/13; undivided half-interest	9/13/1973	99.724
Isabel M. Donigan est. & John M. Young	Shareholders Construction General	Deed WAS 302/420 & 417	11/13/1972 & 10/17/1972	15.276
Isabel M. Donigan	Carleton M. Young	Wills RHT 4/78; undivided half-interest	8/17/1965; 4/9/1972	
Isabel H. M. Young	Carleton M. & John M. Young; & Isabel M. Donigan	Wills Z33/255	12/1/1959; 12/1962	
?	Isabel H. M. Young & Henry S. Young?	?	Pre-1950	?

Landing Lane, which provides the principal land access to the Hollingsworth Farm, appears to follow, or approximate, a very old boundary line between what would become Elk Landing Farm to the west, and Hollingsworth Farm to the east. A 1779 plat and description divided Robert Evans' lands "at the Head of Elk and chiefly between the branches of the same, bounded by the lands of Zebulon Hollingsworth, Jonathan Booth,

Adam Dobson (possibly *Dotson*), and others..." (Land Records BW#1/3; Figure 3-4). The plat laid out streets 30, 40, and 50 ft in width, and extended some lots far enough into the Little Elk Creek to provide for wharfage, particularly Lots 7, 9, and 10. Evans clearly intended to erect a town and bequeathed the town lots to his nine surviving heirs, including Zebulon and Mary Hollingsworth (Lots 1, 10, 15), and Henry and Jean Hollingsworth (Lots 7, 8, and 17). That he considered most valuable those lots lying directly along Landing Lane and the lower segment of the creek is evidenced by his bequeathing one of the lots to each heir: Lots 2 through 6 went to: James and Ann Black; John Evans; James and Hannah Finley; William & Isabella Montgomery; and Eleanor Alexander, respectively. An 1885 plat demonstrates that at least some of the lots retained their legal existence and were occupied by at least one warehouse and a wharf in the possession of Livingston T. Bennett and a Hollingsworth (Figure 3-5; Appendix C).

The beginning point for Lot 1 was one perch (16.5 ft) from the westernmost corner of Zebulon Hollingsworth's upper store house, on a bearing of N18°W, as also noted in a 1917 survey (Figure 3-6). That datum, and the general similarity of the waterside lines of the tract to the current course of Little Elk Creek, allow approximate placement of Robert Evans' lots on a current map (Figure 3-7).

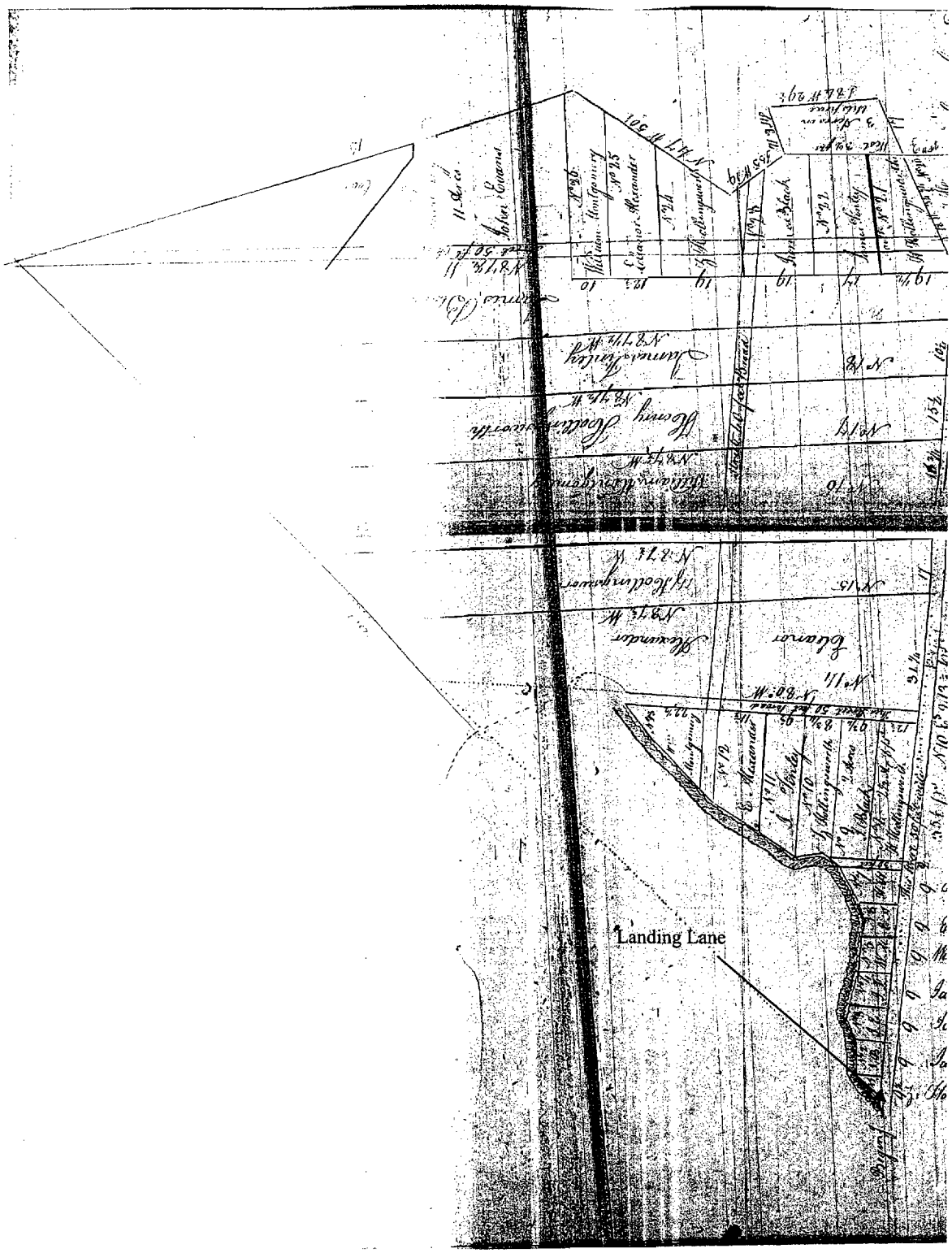


Figure 3-4. Plat of Robert Evans' land at Head of Elk (1779).

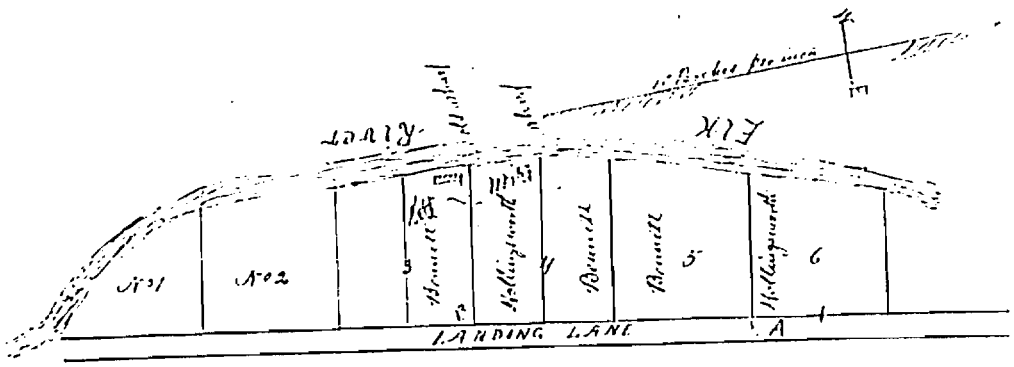


Figure 3-5. Plat of a portion of Robert Evans estate, 1885 (Equity JAD 7/147).

The 1885 description clearly indicates that a wharf and an "old Warehouse" existed along the Little Elk Creek on Lots 3 and 4, and that the complex may have been owned jointly by Bennett and Hollingsworth. An unidentified map in Pickett's (2002b: 10) report—probably a U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey map of the second quarter of the 19th century—depicts the Hollingsworth and Stone houses, two other buildings and an orchard, and a building upstream that may be the "old Warehouse" that occupied the north half of Lot 3 in 1885 (Figure 3-8). The 1885 drawing and description suggest that only one wharf, spanning the north half of Lot 3 and the south half of Lot 4, existed.

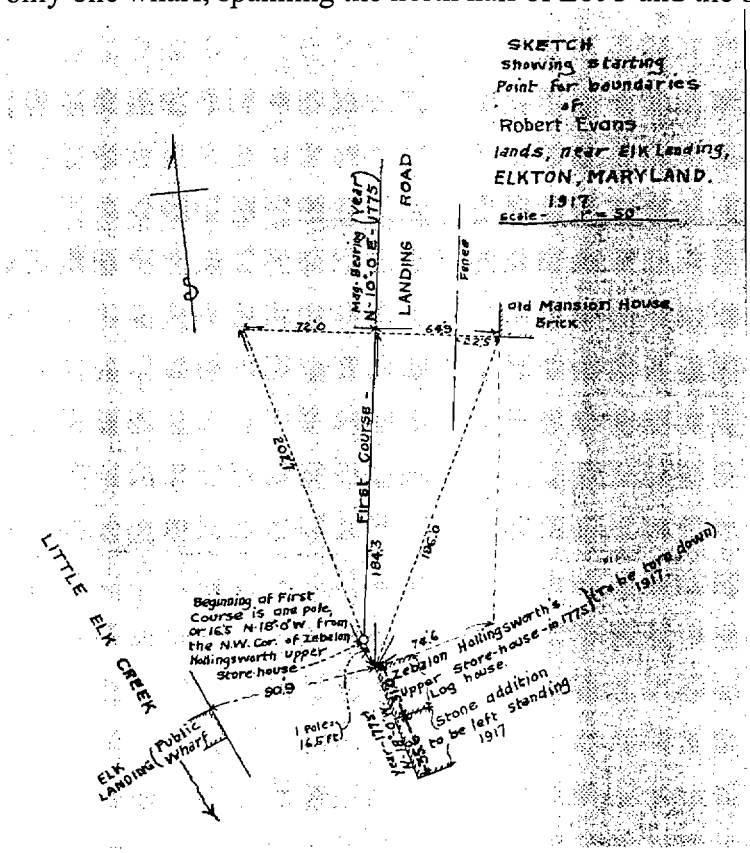


Figure 3-6. Plat referring to earlier Evans plat (1917).

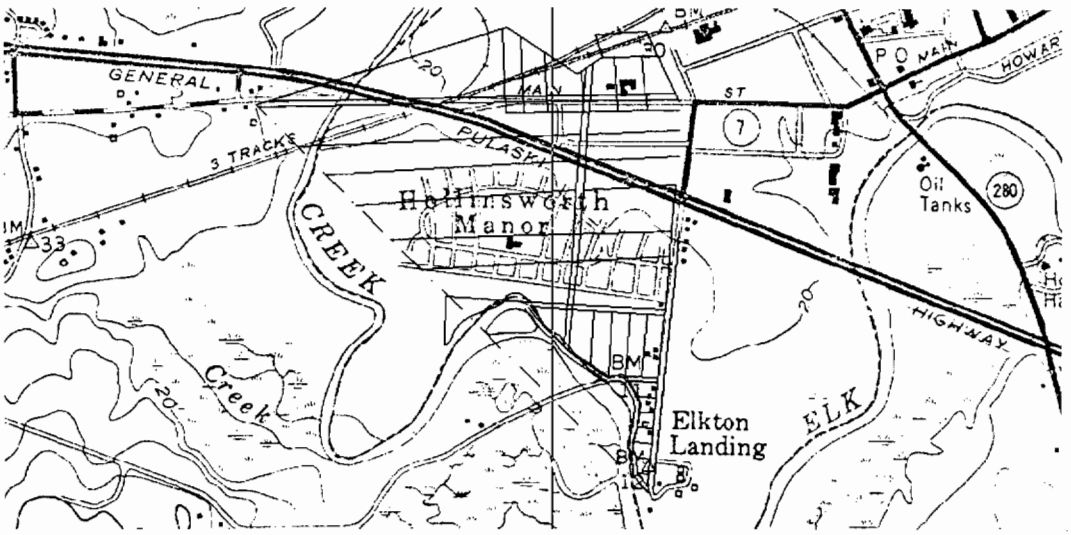


Figure 3-7. Evans plat superimposed on current topographic map.

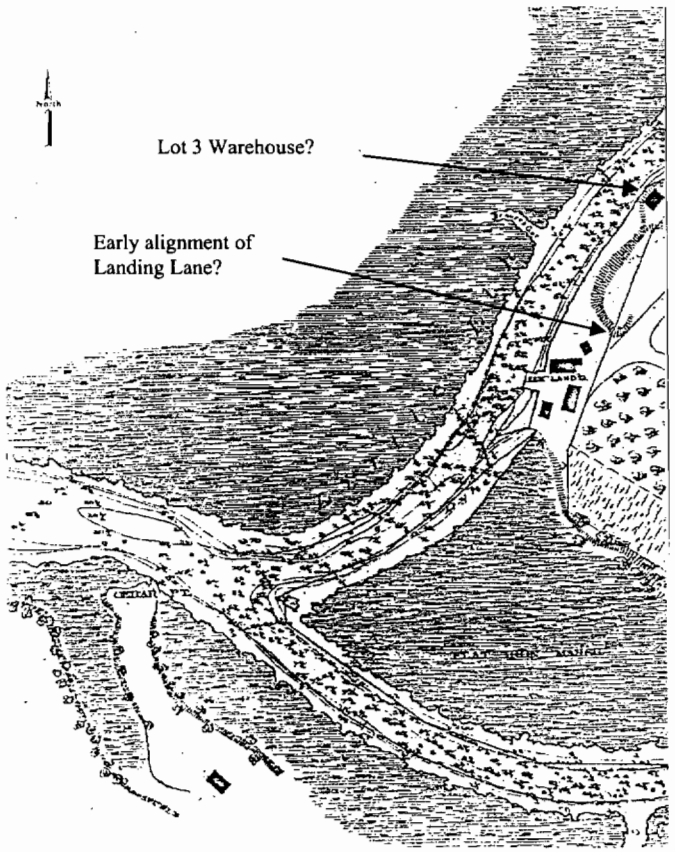


Figure 3-8. U.S. Coastal & Geodetic map, 1844.

The lot history for the west side of Landing Lane has not been fully researched. Isabel H. M. Young acquired all of Lot 2 and the south half of Lot 3 from the Jamar family in 1943 (Land Records RCC#1/161). The 1885 plat mentions no developments on either parcel. William H. Fox purchased two parcels comprising about 11 acres from Helen E. Mackall in 1933 and 1936 (Land Records SRA#19/493 and WEB#4/499) and quarried them for sand and gravel. Those parcels appear to have been Lots 13 and part of

14, devised by Robert Evans to Eleanor Alexander. The rest of Elk Landing Farm is a mid-20th century residential subdivision. Archaeological resources may survive in this area and a door-to-door survey of the residents, asking them what they may have found in their gardens or along the creek shore, may cost-effectively assess whether the area warrants archaeological investigation.

To date, no plat of the east side of Landing Lane—the Hollingsworth Farm—has been found, nor has a chain of title, complete with references and metes-and-bounds descriptions, been completed. Figure 3-9 illustrates the first two patents—Successor and Friendship—that may have encompassed Hollingsworth Farm. The long rhombus divided into four tracts was patented by John Browning and Richard Nash in February of 1679 (new style calendar) for 500 acres (Certificate and Patent 21/88-89), its origin marked by a red oak in the southernmost point of the Elk River fork. The late 17th and early 18th-century subdivisions are indicated in Figure 3-9, along with an approximated placement of Nicholas Painter's 1400-acre Friendship (Patent CB#2/139; 1681). The metes-and-bounds descriptions for both patents are typical 17th-century descriptions with uncertain and ephemeral landmarks, imprecise bearings and distances, and unrealistically straight boundaries. Extensive title work and plat reconstruction would be necessary to more accurately and more precisely delineate these tracts on current maps. Given the possible presence of Swedish trader John Hanson Steelman on what would become Hollingsworth Farm, such a study is warranted.

I have not investigated the 18th-century land conveyances and here borrow largely from Pickett's (2002b: 4, 6) summary, which lacks specific deed references. The reader should be aware that the Hollingsworths—especially two of the Henrys and two of the Zebulons—purchased many tracts in Cecil County during the 18th century (61 references to pre-1800 Hollingsworth conveyances, some referring to the same tracts, among the county land records). Henry Hollingsworth purportedly purchased first 15 acres (1715), then 85 acres (1721) from the son of Clement Clementson, comprising Clementson's 100-acre portion (no date) of Successor. Henry's son Zebulon purchased 100 acres of Friendship in 1727 and 75 acres of Steelman's in 1735. Pickett (2002b: 4) points out the apparent confusion in exactly how Zebulon acquired Steelman's land, citing overlap with an earlier survey, that of William Price's 250-acre Price's Venture (Certificate 17/327; 1673). The overlap, however, would have been between Price's Venture and Successor. Figure 3-10 illustrates the configurations, *but not the geographic relationships*, of the two: it is difficult to see how they could have overlapped without causing a great deal of controversy among the various purchasers of portions of Friendship and Successor. James Armstrong and Zebulon Hollingsworth purchased the 200-acre Clement's Venture in 1742, but Clement Clementson's holdings were only supposed to be 100 acres. Zebulon, Sr., died on August 8, 1763, bequeathing his holdings to his four sons. Zebulon, Jr., and Levi Hollingsworth received part of Price's Venture and part of Successor.

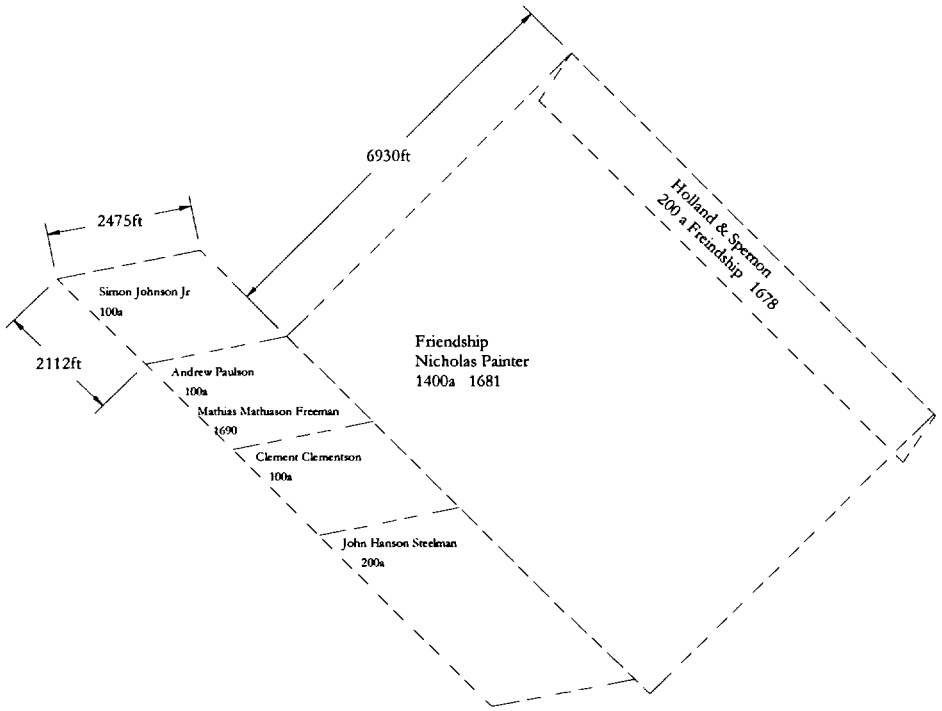


Figure 3-9. Approximate reconstruction of early plats.

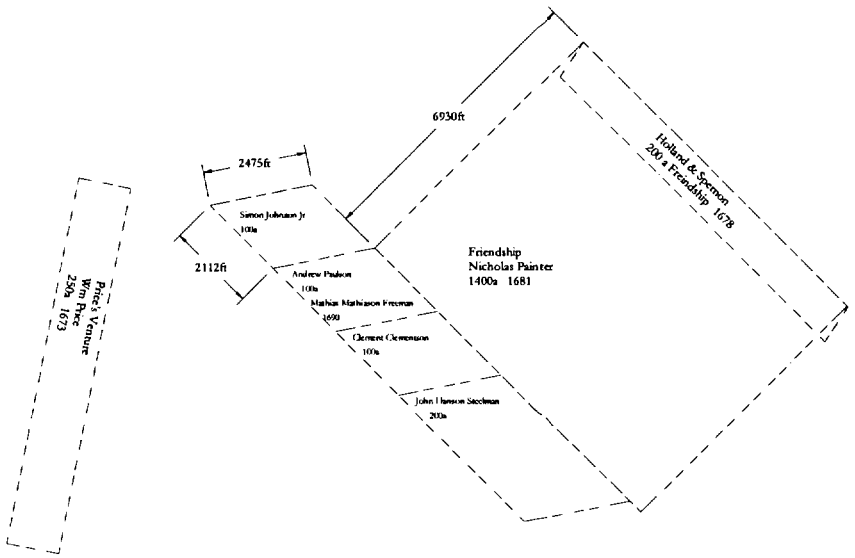


Figure 3-10. Prices Venture, Successor, and Friendship tracts.
N.B. Placement of Prices Venture relative to the other parcels not possible with the data at hand.

There is no doubt that Zebulon, Jr., eventually acquired the land that became Hollingsworth Farm (see Appendix D, the Federal Direct Tax lists of 1783 for Cecil County's Third District, for an accounting of Hollingsworth holdings). The exact means, supported by referenced data and plat reconstructions, should be documented. (The original boundaries of the Town of Elkton [1787, 1808] also should be reconstructed and related to developments at Elk Landing.) There also is no doubt that Elk Landing served as a landing with one or more warehouses and wharves during much of the 18th century and into the middle of the 19th century, if not later. Precisely what this location looked like throughout its existence is less certain. Was it a discernable village with pretensions toward becoming a town, a largely private landing serving two plantations and the merchants who occupied them, or a sleepy public wharf with only occasional traffic? Moreau de St. Méry described the landing at nearby Frenchtown in 1794 as consisting of "a large dwelling house, its kitchen and out-buildings and a warehouse" (in Roberts and Roberts 1947: 84). Could this same description fit Elk Landing then, or at any other time during its existence as a landing?

Pickett (2202b: 7) cites an excellent description from the *Cecil Whig*, dated July 19, 1851, that suggests a small village or hamlet surrounded by cultivated fields.

> ...the several fine dwellings and warehouses give it [Elk Landing] 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 day; 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 [sic] across to the Delaware, and all was stir and activity.

This description accords well with views of Southern Maryland landings that operated during the 19th and early 20th centuries: a group of modest to large dwellings and warehouses huddled about a wharf and surrounded by farms. The article also suggests a larger, or at least busier, place before completion of the canals (most particularly the Chesapeake and Delaware) and railroads, but the anonymous writer's view lacks resolution and historians and archaeologists demand greater precision and supporting data. Subdivision of the land west of Landing Lane speaks to intent, at least of one individual, and the legal persistence of at least some of the lots suggests something other than a plantation wharf was hoped for, if not actually realized. (See Thomas [1997, 1999] on lot delineation, persistence, and town development.)

Elk Landing's strategic—military, if not also commercial—setting was recognized during the War with Great Britain. Soldiers built what probably was a redoubt "a few yards south of the old stone house now standing near the wharf" (Johnston (1881: 410, 414), dubbing it "Fort Hollingsworth." Defenders at Elk Landing repelled British forces in April 1813 and, again, in July 1814. British strategy probably set high store not in capturing Elk Landing, per se, but in taking the Town of Elkton as a whole and securing its strategic position on an important corridor for the transportation of American troops and materiel from the northern to the southern states. Griffith's (1793) map of Maryland illustrates the strategic location of Elkton at the head of the bay and on the post road (Figure 3-11). No views or descriptions of the redoubt have surfaced. The reader

should consult South (2002: 112-113) for a view of a Revolutionary War Hessian redoubt constructed near Charleston, South Carolina.

In 1887, E. Deibert & Brothers Barge Building Company established a yard across Landing Lane from Hollingsworth Farm. I have not determined which of the Evans lots it covered, although that information likely is readily available in the relevant deeds. Operating through the first decade of the 20th century, the yard may have incorporated existing facilities, such as the warehouse and wharf described in the 1885 deed and plat. It likely required additional buildings and certainly required one or more launching weighs. A photograph of the yard reproduced in Dixon (2002) illustrates a side-launch way for a canal barge (Figure 3-12) and a 1907drawing of the yard shows an expansive complex with the Hollingsworth and the Stone houses to the left (Figure 3-13). The reliability of the latter image is uncertain: certainly, there is little surface evidence of such a large industrial complex on the grounds of Elk Landing today. The yard did close in 1910 and at least part of the area has since been disturbed by Standard Oil of New Jersey's installation of an oil pipeline under a lease from William Mackall.

Elk Landing Site (18CE60)

Site number 18CE60 originally referred to the Stone House on Hollingsworth Farm, reputedly an addition to a log trading post established by Swede John Hanson Steelmen in the 1690s. Historian Peter S. Craig, drawing on archival and architectural evidence, concluded that the Stone House had been built before 1697 for Steelman as a dwelling and trading post and that evidence of Steelman's trading with local aboriginal groups probably survived in deposits around the structure (Craig cited in Ward 1984). Henry Ward, from the Center for Archaeological Research, University of Delaware, Newark, conducted an archaeological investigation around the Stone House to test Craig's hypothesis.

Ward (1984) dug a series of auger holes along five transects to locate buried soil horizons and artifact concentrations (Figure 3-14). He noted the auger holes on his site map, but failed to report his methods or findings. His report focuses on six excavation units (A-G; C not used). Again, he failed to report his methods. The units appear to have been 3 ft by 3 ft and 6 ft by 3 ft, excavated in arbitrary levels within natural strata, but the thickness of each level and the stratum in which he dug each remains unreported. He excavated Test Units D, E, F, and G along the walls of the Stone House, Unit D on the interior. Each unit yielded mid-19th through 20th-century domestic and architectural debris, and revealed extensive disturbance from repointing and drainpipe trenches and, presumably from rodent burrowing. The two larger units—A and B—were excavated away from the house: A was 15 ft northeast of the building's northeast corner, and B was 36 ft east of the building in the lawn bordering a cultivated field. Each produced material similar to that recovered from units around the dwelling, although Test Unit B produced 64 undecorated red earthenware sherds and 72 prehistoric lithics; far more than all of the other units combined.

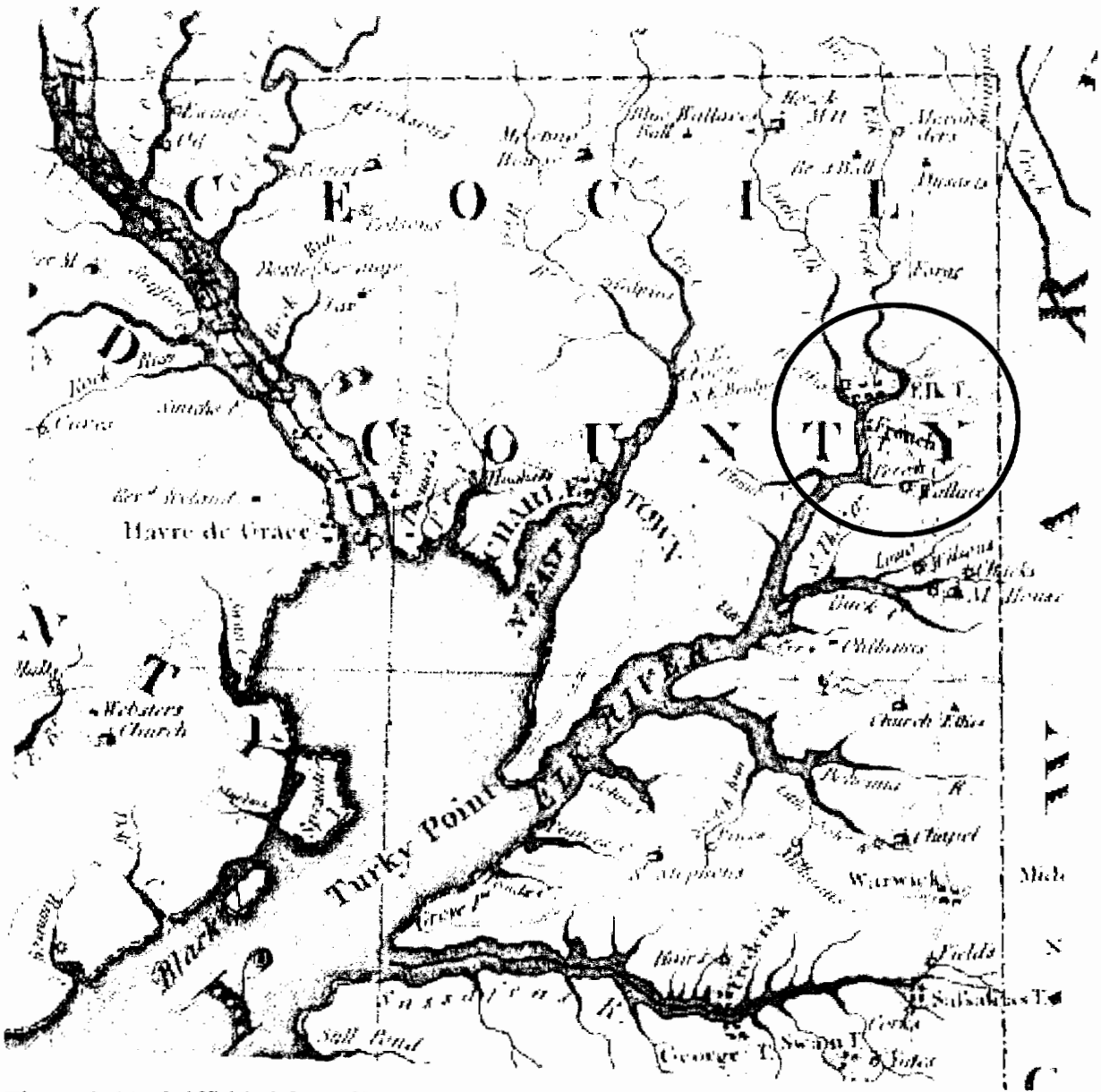


Figure 3-11. Griffith's Map of Maryland, detail (1793).

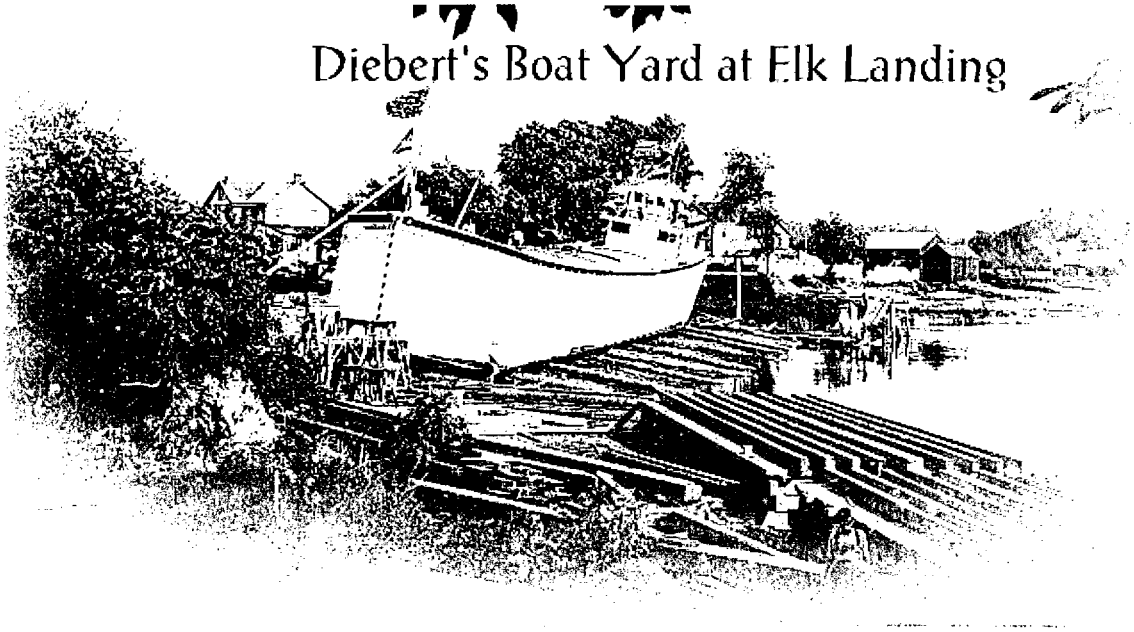


Figure 3-12. E. Deibert & Brothers Barge Building Company yard.
Source: Dixon (2002)

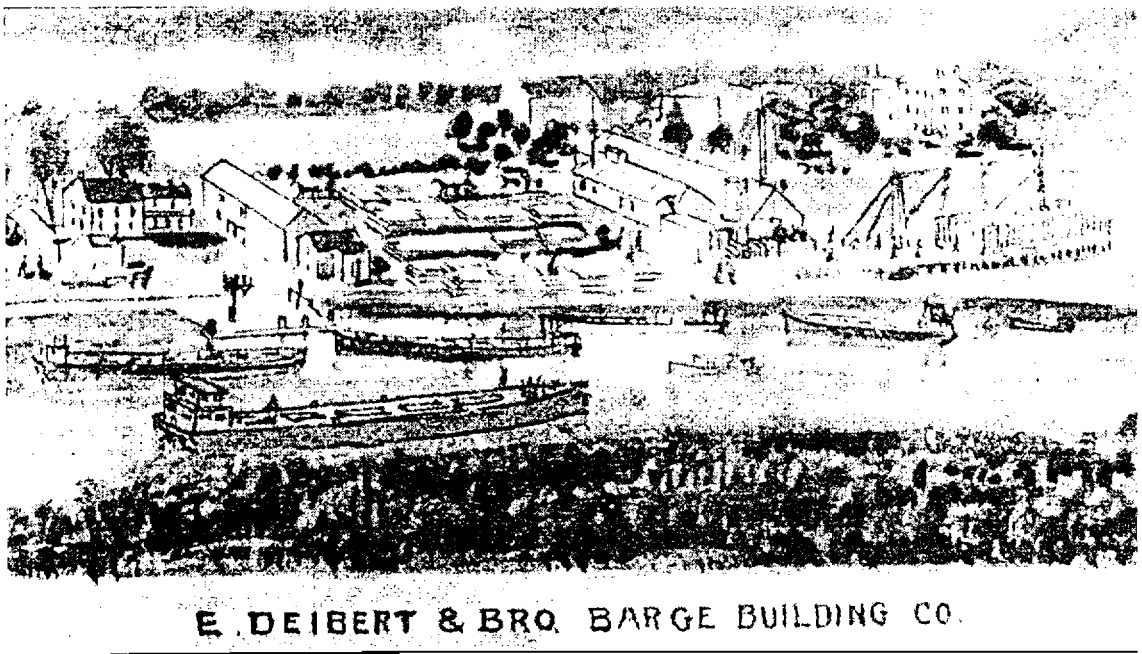


Figure 3-13. Reputed 1907 view of Deibert yard.
Source: Pickett (2001: 15)

Ward also found a soil stratum below the plowzone in Test Unit B that did not occur elsewhere, a "dense, rocky, orange clay" at least a foot in thickness.

> The mixing of late historic and prehistoric artifacts throughout the clay layer clearly indicates extensive historic disturbance. Additional auger testing [auger transects B, C, D, and E] suggests that the portion of the yard above Slope B may have been subjected to a large-scale fill operation, resulting in the deposition of the clay lens. This operation may

have been an attempt to upgrade a poorly drained area similar to those still evident in the surrounding cultivated fields (Ward 1984: 7-8).

He made an error common in archaeology: he invoked "disturbance" as the explanation when that disturbance might represent the very thing he sought. Ward appears to have been unaware of the reported presence of a War of 1812 redoubt on the site: he was looking for a trading post, but he found a filled low-lying area. Had he found the trading post, the redoubt, a combination of the two, or the remains of a plantation or barge building feature? I don't know, but the area requires further testing and the artifacts, if they can be located, should be reexamined. Not only should the horizontal and vertical extent of the deposit be determined and its function assessed, but the underlying deposit should be tested for prehistoric material.

Interest in a possible Steelman occupation of the Stone House, or of the log structure razed ca. 1917, survived Ward's 1984 study. In the autumn of 2002, the three-year old Historic Elk Landing Foundation contracted Dwayne Pickett to undertake archaeological testing in an around the site of the demolished log building for the expressed purpose of seeking artifacts and features dating to the 1690s and, by extension, to Steelman's occupation. Pickett excavated five $1m^2$ units (12-16), and a one-half square meter unit (Unit 5; Figure 3-15). He abandoned two (Units 13 and 14) when he encountered an approximately 3 ft wide trench and an iron pipe, size unspecified. He suggested that this might be part of the Standard Oil Company pipeline that ran along Landing Lane to an offshore pier at the fork in the Elk River.

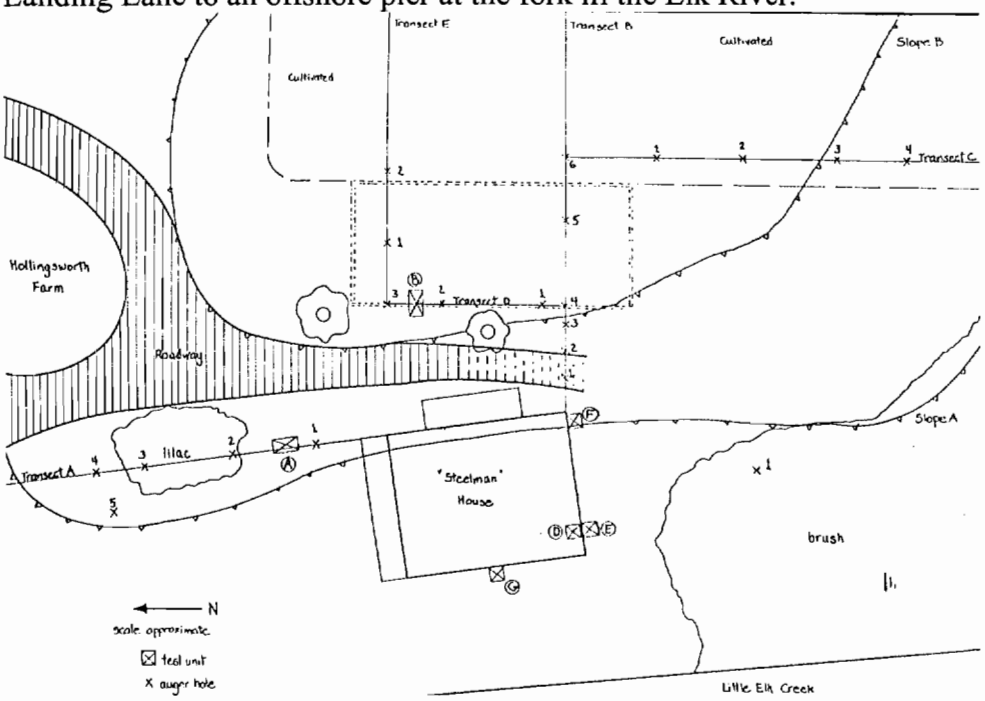


Figure 3-14. Ward (1984) site map.

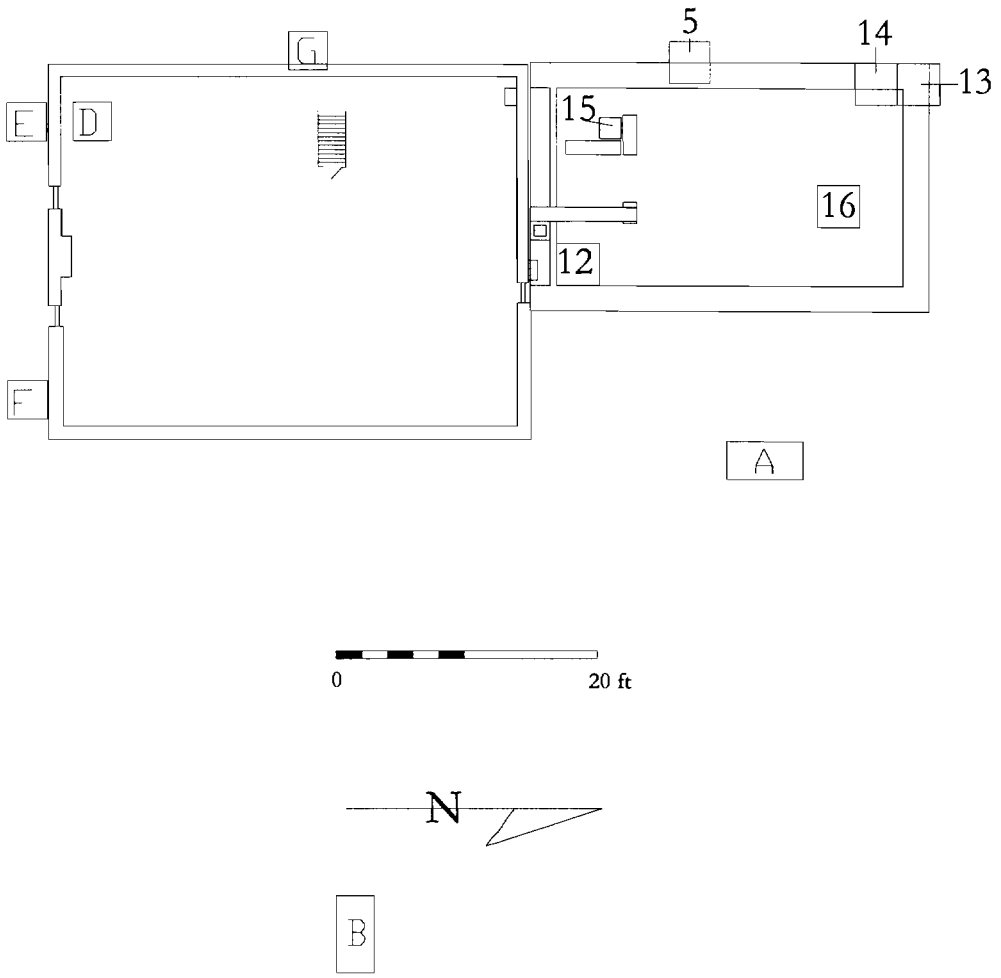


Figure 3-15. Pickett's (2002) log structure test units.
N.B. Lettered units excavated by Ward in 1984.

I have adapted Pickett's profile drawings from the completed units to illustrate the sequence he reported (Figure 3-16). Stratum 1 developed subsequent to demolition of the log structure ca. 1917. It lies directly on the demolition rubble in the two northern units, but on an intervening dark yellowish clay loam of unknown origin (but also post-1917) in Unit 12. In Units 12 and 15, the rubble caps two layers, Strata 4 and 5, each 2 to 4 inches thick, dating to the early 19th century. Each likely represents a relict living floor, although Stratum 4 may be fluvial or alluvial in origin; viz, sedimentation from flooding. In Unit 16, Strata 4 and 5 may have been compressed and altered by carbon leaching from the overlying layer of coal. The coal was deposited before the razing of the structure and likely was stored in the building as fuel for heating and cooking. Pickett (2002b: 15, 18) recovered a fragment of a lead seal from the coal. It reads:

WIL....TON on one side,
...W. & B.R.... on the other.

Pickett suggested that it might represent a merchant in Wilmington, Delaware, securing a bundle of goods shipped from Wilmington southward. I suspect it was used by the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad in shipping goods, perhaps even coal. The company used the abbreviation P. W. & B. R. R. from its incorporation in 1837 until its 1902 merger with the Baltimore & Port Deposit and Wilmington & Susquehanna railroads under the name Philadelphia, Baltimore, & Washington Railroad.

Figure 3-16. Composite profile of log structure deposits.
N.B. North is to the right. The walls on either side merely symbolize the length of the foundation (they do not represent intact masonry) and the wall profiles do not lie on a single transect.

Pickett (2002b: 20) concluded that the structure might be Zebulon Hollingsworth, Junior's, log storehouse, reputed to have stood at least since 1775. He found nothing to suggest a late 17th or early 18th-century occupation (e.g., North Devon sand tempered, Rhenish or Westerwald stonewares, Staffordshire slipware, or dipped white salt-glazed stoneware). Only one white salt-glaze and twelve pearlware sherds recovered from Strata 4 and 5 point to even a late 18th-century occupation, and they could have been deposited anytime during the first quarter of the 19th century. Moreover, much of the other material recovered from those strata (e.g., 11 machine-cut nails, lamp chimney glass, and a grommet) are clearly of more recent vintage. Pickett's spatial analyses of 18th and 19th-century ceramics across the site also point toward an 18th-century occupation of the Hollingsworth House locus, but not of the Stone House locus (Pickett, Heinrich, and Groben 2002: 25). Flood scouring might have removed deposits from outside the Stone House, but not from within. The only evidence for even a late 18th-century date for the Stone House is the 1783 dendrochronology date reported by Cook and Callahan (2001), and that date, if accurate, refers to the year in which the sampled timbers were harvested, not necessarily the date of construction. There are no handwrought nails and only one white slat-glazed stoneware sherd to support that date.

More intensive work within and immediately around the Stone House foundation likely will illuminate life at the landing in the 19th century and should be undertaken prior to any stabilization or restoration of the stone house. Additional work in that area, however, is unlikely to shed any light on the Colonial occupation. Steelman must be sought elsewhere at Elk Landing.

Pickett conducted two other studies near the Stone House that contribute to our understanding of Elk Landing, but which revealed no evidence of the elusive Swede. In 2000, working under the auspices of the Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum in St. Leonard, Maryland, and with funds provided by the National Park Service's American

Battlefield Protection Program, Pickett conducted a metal detector survey of the yard and field southeast of the stone house, where historian William Johnston (1881) reported the location of Fort Hollingsworth, a redoubt built and armed by American forces, probably in 1813. Pickett recovered a three-pound cannonball and noted late 18th and early 19th-century ceramics mixed with later material, as well as a thin lens of oyster shells near the stone house. He reported his work, but I have been unable to find a copy of the report. It is possible that his metal detector survey overlapped the clay fill area identified by Ward in 1984.

In the late winter of 2002, Pickett et al. (2002) conducted a shovel test survey of about 22 acres of open fields and lawns, extending northward from the Stone House to, and beyond, Hollingsworth House (Figure 3-17). In addition to 393 shovel tests, he excavated seven $1m^2$ units: Unit 5 on the west wall of the log structure's foundation, Units 6 through 9 in a cluster of 19th-century artifacts identified by shovel testing, and Units 10 and 11 in areas on either side of Hollingsworth House (Figure 3-18).

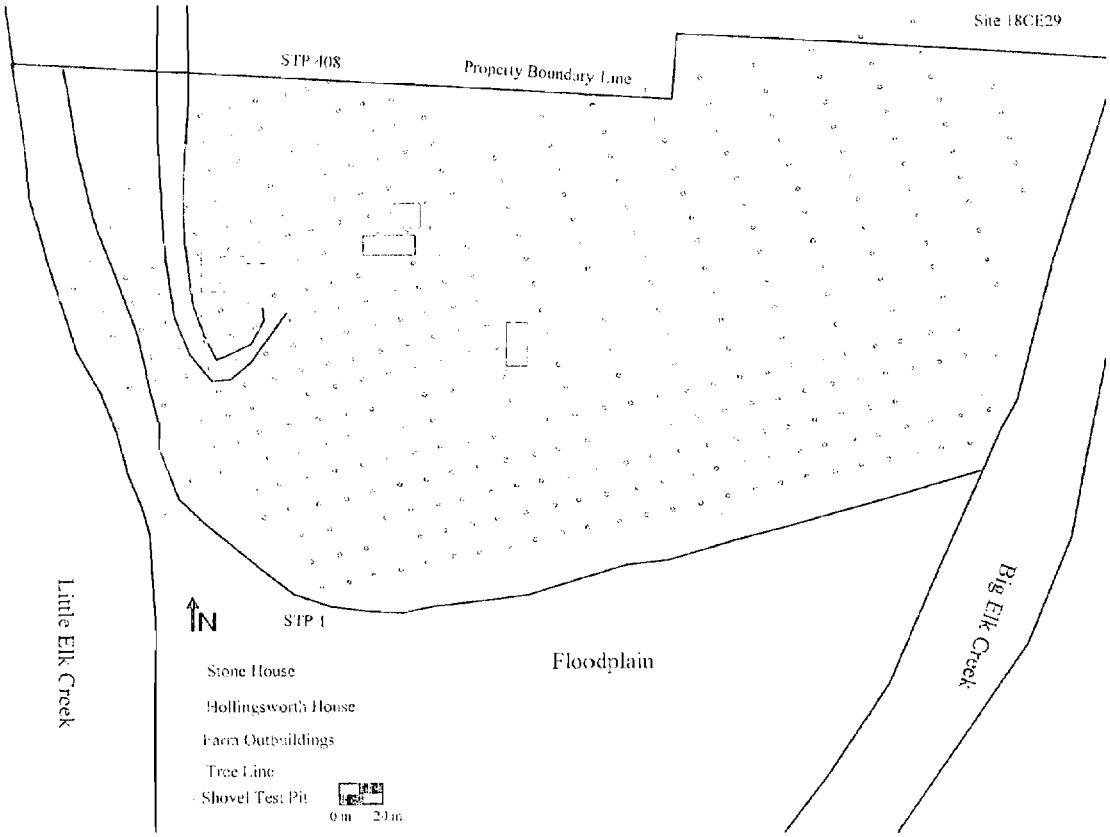


Figure 3-17. Pickett et al.'s (2002: 18) shovel tests.

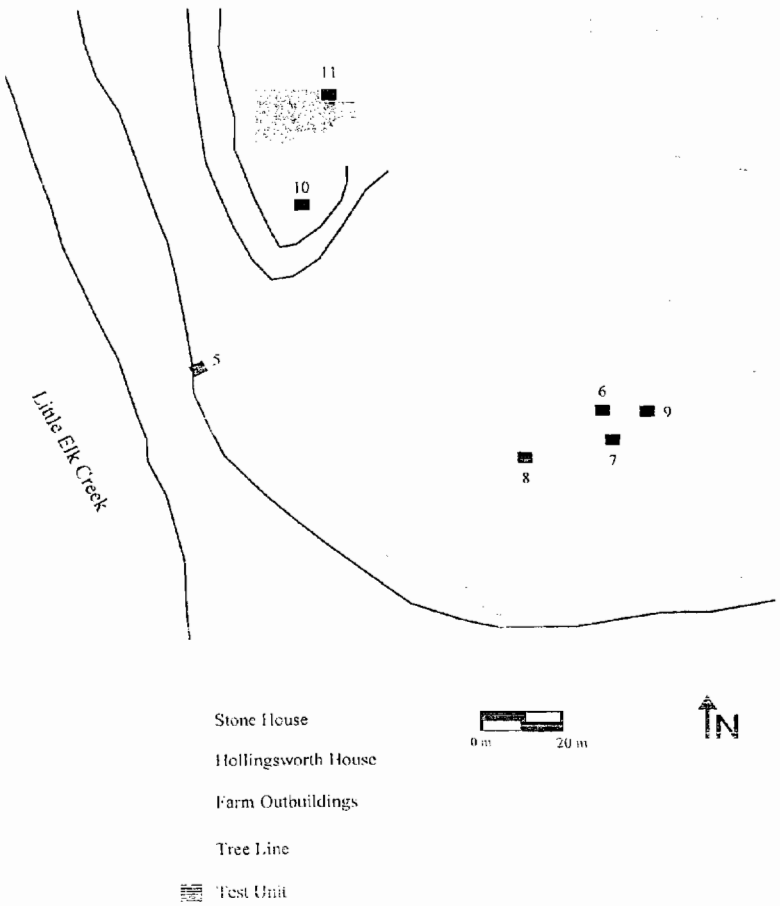


Figure 3-18. Test Units 5 through 11 (Pickett et al., 2002: 19).

From the shovel tests, Pickett recovered 423 prehistoric artifacts, including: a Bare Island and a Lamoka point (both stemmed types), two Rappahannock fabric-impressed sherds (Late Woodland), five quartz-tempered sherds (Middle to Late Woodland), six sand and two grit tempered sherds, a grooved netsinker, 352 flakes, and 47 fire-cracked rocks. The finds are consistent with those from earlier studies summarized above. The recovery rate, particularly of temporally diagnostic materials, was too low to identify components (a limitation of shovel testing regardless of interval), but Pickett could document relatively high concentrations of prehistoric material along the woodline south and east of the stone house. More detailed analyses using different algorithms and sub-classes of material might lend greater resolution, but only more intensive testing with larger units is like to definitively define components and features. Any interpretations of what prehistoric peoples were doing at Elk Landing and when are premature.

The shovel test also yielded 2,740 historic period artifacts, only 36 of which were pearlware or creamware; eight were porcelains (possible Chinese of the late 18th/early 19th centuries. Pickett also recovered eight stonewares, but didn't mention in his Table 4 or in the text whether they were American made gray or brown stonewares, or European gray, brown, or white stonewares. In any case, the earliest materials concentrated north of Hollingsworth House. Test Units 6 through 9, excavated about 300 ft southeast of the

Stone House in an area yielding three creamware and two pearlware sherds, encountered moderate numbers of prehistoric artifacts, but low yields of early 19th-century artifacts.

Test Unit 11, on the north side of Hollingsworth House, produced 19th century domestic and architectural debris, but it also uncovered some of the best evidence of late 18th-century occupation of the site. Earlier work at Hollingsworth House, undertaken by TRC Garrow Associates with Pickett (2001) as principal investigator, also uncovered evidence of 18th-century occupation. The Historic Elk Landing Foundation commissioned a study of the deposits beneath a removed porch (since rebuilt) along the south façade of the principal portion of the building.

Pickett excavated four 1m^2 test units stratigraphically, found no features other than rodent burrows, but dated the sequence of artifact-bearing strata (Figures 3-19 and 3-20). Table 3-3 summarizes the *termini post quem* and key artifacts Pickett identified for each of the strata.

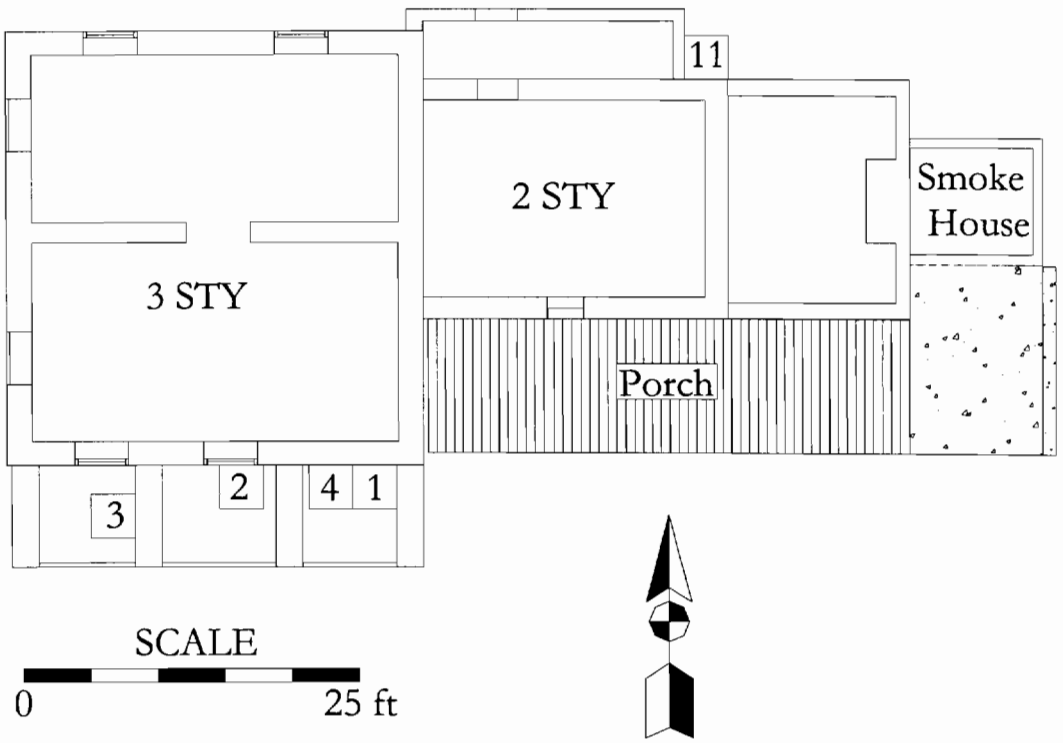
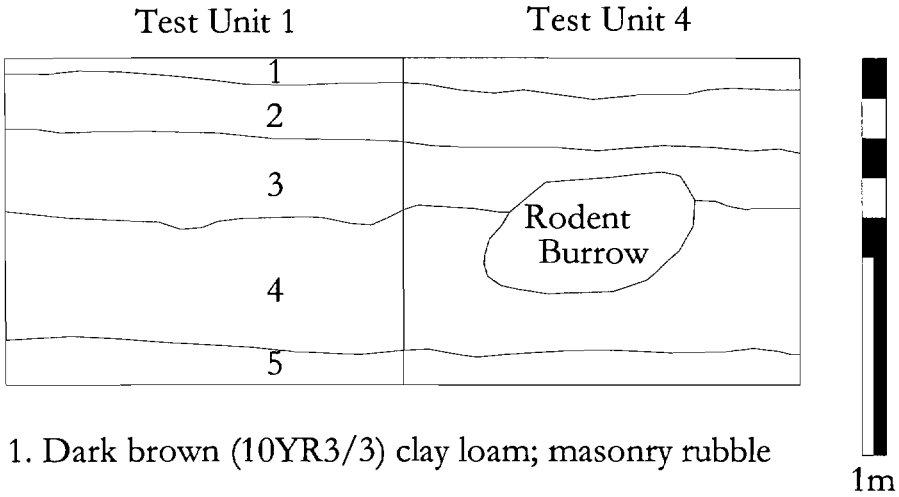


Figure 3-19. Plan of Hollingsworth House and Units 1-4, and 11.

Table 3-4 doesn't entirely represent Pickett's dating of the strata in Units 1 through 4. Stratum 3 is better dated by a single creamware sherd than by one machine-cut nail, although neither securely dates the stratum. In any case, Stratum 3 post-dates Stratum 4, and the latter yielded two pearlware sherds, one painted and one molded, dating Stratum 4—and, by extension, Stratum 3—to sometime after 1795. Given the amount of rodent disturbance around the house, particularly by woodchucks in recent years, artifact sizes and quantities probably should be taken into account when assigning dates. I have also designated the subsoil Stratum 5. Pickett's profile drawing suggests that he did excavate a portion of it, but found neither artifacts nor features.



1. Dark brown (10YR3/3) clay loam; masonry rubble

2. Yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay loam; masonry rubble

3. Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay

4. Dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) clay loam

5. Yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay loam

Figure 3-20. South profiles of Pickett's (2001) Units 1 and 4.

Table 3-4. Dates for Strata 1-5, Pickett's (2001) Units 1 through 4.

Stratum	Units	Date	Key artifact	Quantity
1	1 & 3	1850	Wire nails	4
2	1, 2, & 4	1805	Machine-cut nails	16
3	1	1762/1795	Creamware	1
4	4	1795	Pearlware	2
5	unexcavated	Prehistoric?		

Termini post quem data are often difficult to interpret. For example, the masonry rubble in Stratum 2 might be from original construction (reputedly late 18th century; see Cook and Callahan [2001]) or from demolition and reconstruction after the 1848 fire. The machine-cut nails, in my opinion, support the latter interpretation and the small number of wire nails in Stratum 1 suggests repair in the late 19th or early 20th centuries. Stratum 3, a dark yellowish brown clay, may be throw from cellar excavation, but, if so, it is from a cellar dug after 1795, the terminus post quem for Stratum 4. (Pickett dates Stratum 4 to the Late Woodland period, but that assignment is inconsistent with the six historic ceramics, one bottle glass sherd, one window pane fragment, clay marble, nail, and three brick fragments recovered from Unit 4, Stratum 4. The mix of materials and apparent paucity of masonry rubble suggests that Stratum 4 is an accumulation that formed around an extant building, combining pre-existing materials with those deposited during construction and early occupation of Hollingsworth House. Additional testing south of the porch might produce less confusing results.

Summary

ARCHIVAL

A great deal needs to be learned about Elk Landing, starting with systematic plat reconstruction to insure that documents relevant to the site and its occupants are not missed, and unrelated documents are not mistakenly used in writing Elk Landing's history. The excellent work accomplished to date does allow listing of a few salient points, subject to fine-tuning, but probably not significant revision:

1. The lands on the west and east sides of Landing Lane, south of US 40, were named Elk Landing Farm and Hollingsworth Farm and operated as farms—the former into the middle of the 20th century, the latter to this day;
2. Both farms were occupied throughout the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries;
3. Elk Landing Farm was intended by its mid to late-18th century owner, Robert Evans, to be a town site;
4. Some sort of central place developed at Elk Landing, formed in whole or part on the original town lots apportioned among Evans' heirs;
5. A redoubt was built and garrisoned by American forces during the War of 1812-1815, likely to protect Elkton from a British landing force;
6. A landing with at least one wharf and a warehouse operated on the west side of Landing Lane and south of Old Field Point Road until the last quarter of the 19th century;
7. E. Deibert and Brothers Barge Building Company occupied at least a portion of the landing from 1887-1910; and
8. Installation of Standard Oil Company's pipeline likely resulted in the destruction or burial of at least some of the remains of the boatyard, and possibly of the warehouse and wharf.

Each of these events has left some mark in surviving documents and archaeological deposits, although they probably are not equally represented in either source. The history of this small spot on the map is remarkably rich.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

A remarkable amount of archaeological research has occurred on Elk Landing neck, especially between 1999 and 2003. All of the projects—from the earliest in 1981 to the most recent—demonstrate the rich archaeological record that survives from at least as early as the Archaic periods through the 19th century. That said, few questions have been definitively answered and many more have surfaced.

PREHISTORY. The nature of the prehistoric occupations and the environments they inhabited remain uncertain. That they were all, to some extent, reliant on aquatic resources (plants, possibly exposed gravels for raw material, fish, mammals, and birds) seems likely, but to what extent. Where they sedentary? Transhumant? Did they aggregate seasonally, fissioning into smaller groups and moving inland during certain seasons? How did their houses and settlements differ through the millennia? To what extent did their actions consciously or inadvertently alter the landscape, and if they effected significant changes, how did they adapt to those changes? Thomas and Payne's (1981) work, coupled with Wheatley-Doyle's paleo-environmental study, provides a

sense of what might be found, but archaeological method and theory have progressed in the past quarter-century. The possibility of conducting state-of-the-art research on protected public lands into the lifeways and environmental altering activities of local Native American groups is promising. Pickett et al. (2002) demonstrated a significant prehistoric component at elk Landing, particularly along the forest edge at the south end of the peninsula (Figure 3-21). The development of a museum in which the public might participate and share in that research makes such work even more promising. At this point, however, I'm not sure anything can be said about prehistoric occupation of Elk Landing that isn't highly speculative or trivial.

THE STONE HOUSE & LOG BUILDING. Archaeological research at Elk Landing, conversely, has illuminated the site's historic occupation, in some cases the results suggesting a reevaluation of the archival and architectural data. I'm not sure how seriously the Stone House was ever regarded as the house and base of operations for Swedish trader John Hanson Steelman. There is no doubt that the log structure had been attributed to Steelman's occupation at least as early as the beginning of the 20th century and was taken seriously enough by century's end to warrant sponsored archaeological testing in 1984 and again in 2001 and 2002, and dendrochronological analysis in 2001.

The jury is in: the tree-ring dating suggests that the timbers for the Stone House were harvested in 1783. Henry Ward failed to find a significant trace of 18th century, much less 17th-century occupation, around the Stone House and Dwayne Pickett has demonstrated not only that the Stone House area was not occupied in the 17th century, but that it probably wasn't occupied until the 19th century. Indeed, his work suggests that the 18th-century occupation at Elk Landing occurred around, or just north of, Hollingsworth House (Figures 3-22 and 3-23). Steelman may yet be found at Elk Landing, perhaps in the untested woods at the south end of the peninsula (wetlands now, but not necessarily three centuries or more ago), perhaps as a low-density artifact concentration masked by late 18th through 20th century materials. But questions remain to be answered about the Stone House and the log building. Was the log building older than the stone one, or had local people, harboring an implicit evolutionary model, assumed it was earlier because it was less formal in design and more economical in materials (both qualities that might be expected of a commercial or storage building added to a residence)? Dates for both buildings and documentation of the changing uses to which the log building was put are necessary for the restoration, recreation, and interpretation of these buildings.

THE TOWN SITE. Robert Evans 1779 estate division leaves no doubt that at least he planned to establish a town at Elk Landing. Some of his heirs, with greater or lesser conviction, and uncertain success, attempted to realize that ambition. The archival evidence suggests a hamlet that grew up around the landing , but had virtually disappeared by the time the Dieberts had built their boatyard, and was completely gone by the 1930s when William Fox commenced sand and gravel mining on what had become Elk Landing Farm. The extent to which this hamlet included the Hollingsworth Farm remains unknown.

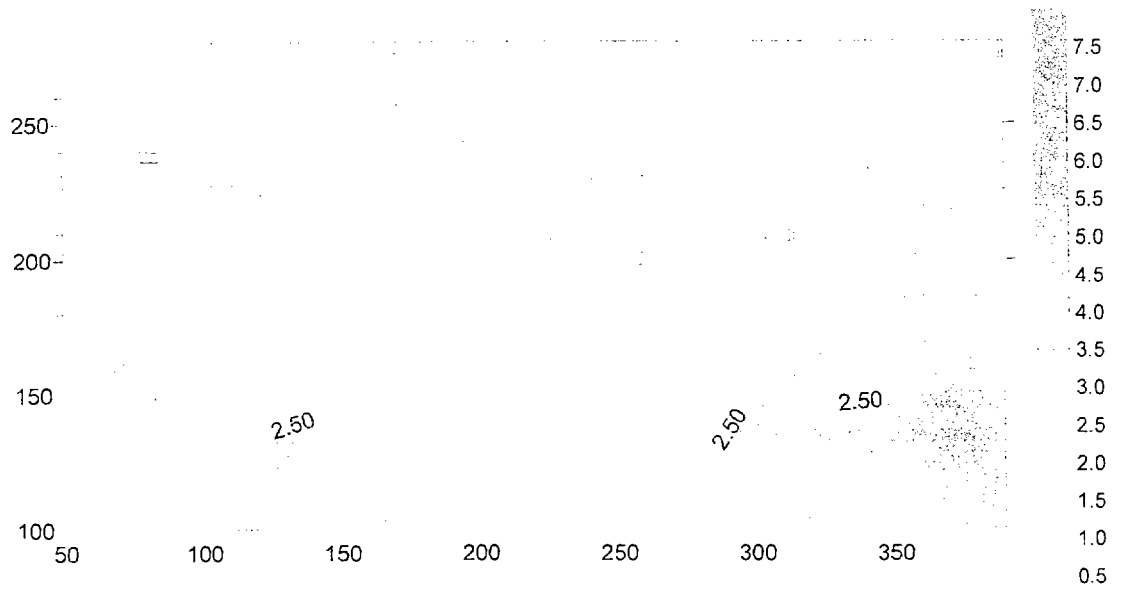


Figure 3-21. Simulated distribution of prehistoric artifacts.
Source: Picket et al. (2002: 22).

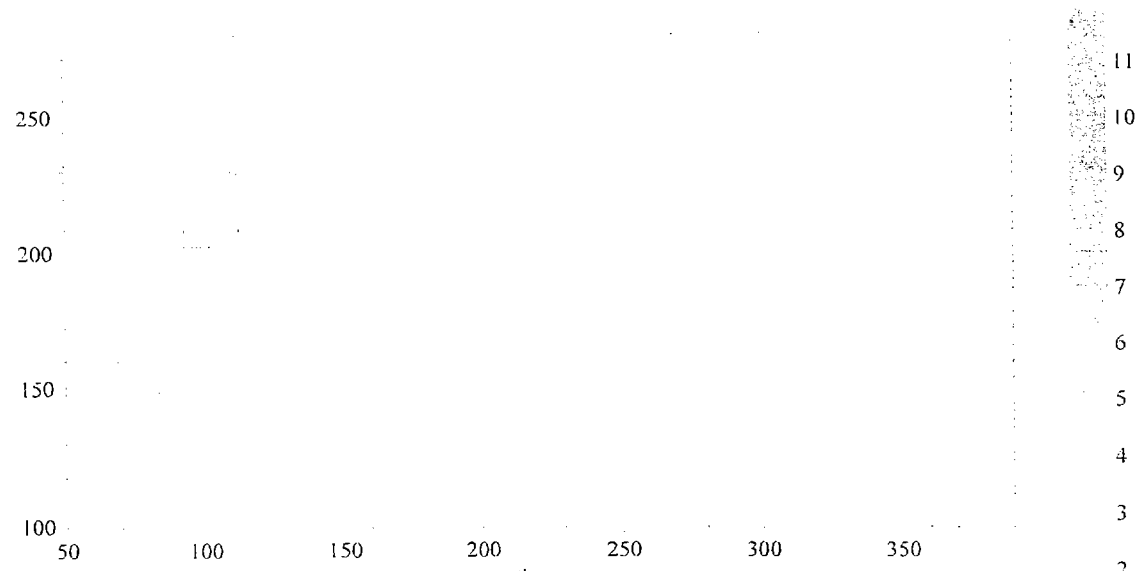


Figure 3-22. Simulated distribution of 18th-century ceramics artifacts
Source: Picket et al. (2002: 25).

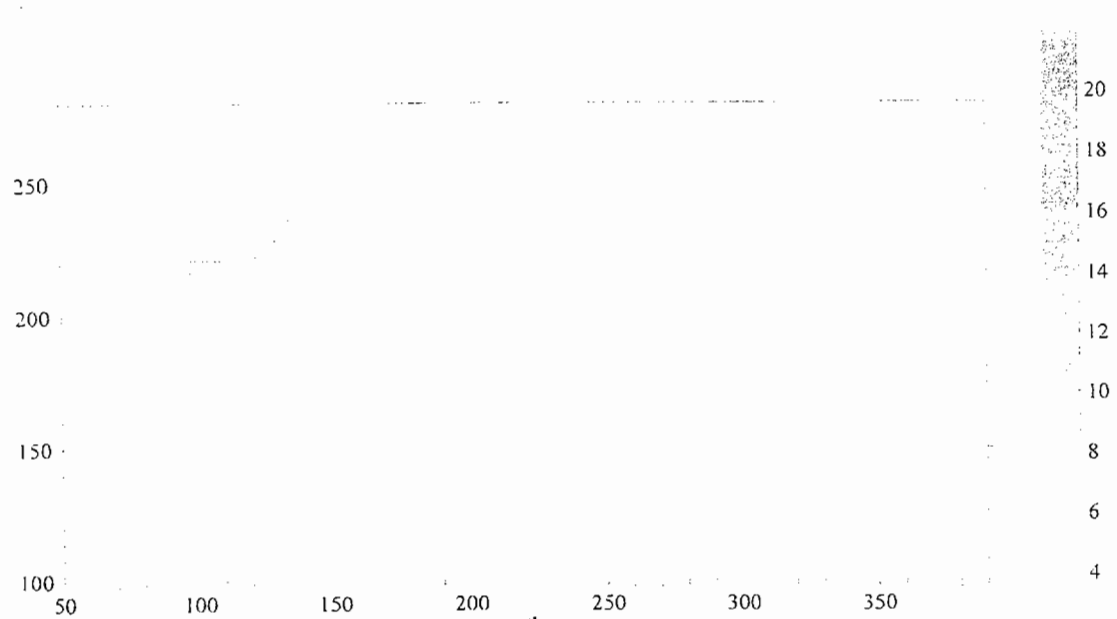


Figure 3-23. Simulated distribution of 19th-century ceramics.
Source: Picket et al. (2002: 25).

FORT HOLLINGSWORTH. Pickettt, in 2000, found a 3-pound cannonball during a metal detector survey, but made no claim to having found the War of 1812 redoubt, Fort Hollingsworth; but both he and Ward encountered artifact concentrations and soil anomalies east of the Stone House. The redoubt might be in that area. Alternatively, Johnston's (1881) remarks bear reexamination. Was he referring to the Stone House at Elk Landing, or was he referring to the stone house just beyond the park on the west side of Landing Lane? Might he have meant Hollingsworth House, then as now stuccoed and easily mistaken for stone masonry? Or is there another stone structure at Elk Landing waiting to be found? Extensive excavations undoubtedly would be necessary to uncover this type of feature, but a careful review of all of the existing archival and archaeological data, and a field appraisal of the fort's field of fire, should be undertaken first.

HOLLINGSWORTH HOUSE. Pickett's work, complemented by dendrochronological analysis, puts the occupation of the Hollingsworth House site in the late 18th century. A concentration of 18th-century artifacts north of the house could relate to the house directly (a midden for household disposal of trash), indirectly (a kitchen or other outbuilding functionally connected to Hollingsworth House), or not at all (a separate, unrelated occupation that could predate the construction of the extant Hollingsworth House). Much has been assumed about the house's history, or deduced from a limited body of data: archaeology can both test those assumptions and deductions, and offer new insights.

The test excavations described below were not intended to answer specific questions about Hollingsworth House or about Elk Landing in general: they were designed to evaluate deposits that might be disturbed by proposed improvements to the house, and to determine whether those improvements would adversely affect those deposits. In other words, will ramp and air conditioner installation destroy significant information necessary for the interpretation of the house and of the site as a whole? The next chapter briefly describes the methods used in this evaluation. It is followed by a detailed discussion of what the study revealed.

Chapter 4. Research Agenda and Methods

Research Agenda

Typically, this part of a technical report presents a research design; that is, it offers a series of related non-trivial questions about the past, questions that address developments at the site that have implications for historical development beyond the site. The writer then presents a methodology—a body of related data collection, processing, and analyzing techniques—that is suitable for answering the proposed questions. Archaeological study of Elk Landing, and especially at the Hollingsworth House locus, is still exploratory and aimed at understanding something of the nature of the deposits, and of the occupations and changing environments represented by those deposits. An attempt to offer questions of broader significance would be premature. This section, then, is more research agenda then research design.

The primary purpose of the Phase II site examination along the north façade of Hollingsworth House is to determine what, if any, archaeological resources might be damaged or destroyed as a result of proposed improvements to the house. Assessing the significance of those deposits will require development of non-trivial questions, but not until the analysis has demonstrated that preserved, intact deposits survive.

Background research presented in Chapters 2 and 3 identified the kinds of resources likely to be encountered in and around Hollingsworth House:

1. Prehistoric Native American artifacts and features that may date back to the first human colonization of the region, but certainly date to the Archaic through Woodland periods. Evidence of a Native American-European Contact component has not been found, or at least recognized, on Elk Landing Neck.
2. Domestic, architectural, and commercial artifacts and features related to John Hanson Steelman's activities, or those of his fellow Scandinavians and English settlers (e.g., Zebulon Hollingsworth, Robert Evans), from the last quarter of the 17th century through the first half of the 18th century.
3. Domestic, architectural, and commercial artifacts and features related to town development at Elk Landing from the late 18th century through the third quarter of the 19th century, recognizing that the extant dwelling may be the most visible expression of that development.
4. Military artifacts and features related to the provisioning and movement of American troops during the Revolutionary War and of the defense of Elkton and of the "interstate" land-water highway during the War of 1812.
5. Industrial artifacts and features related to the operation of the Dieberts' boatyard.
6. Domestic, agricultural, and architectural artifacts and features related to the operation of Hollingsworth Farm from 1735 to the present.
7. Transportation features from the late 17th through late 20th centuries related to the movement of people and commodities (e.g., roads, wharves, and stables).

The principal goal of the study is to determine whether these, or unanticipated, resources exist within the area of proposed work and, if they do, to determine whether they retain sufficient integrity to warrant further study or in situ preservation.

Methods

The English standard system has been used for this study for a number of practical, site-specific reasons:

1. all of the historic title information was expressed in feet or in perches (16.5 ft);
2. existing drawings of the property are expressed in feet;
3. the extant structures, and presumably those that survive archaeologically, were planned and executed in feet; and
4. introduction of the metric system will interfere, rather than aid, educational programming at the museum, drawing attention away from history and environment and toward a peripheral issue.

Although several archaeological studies already have been completed at Elk Landing, none used a grid system, much less a site-wide grid system that could encompass all of the town's landholdings. Such a system is indispensable for a site on which archaeologists have, and will continue to, work for many years. It is also critical for organizing spatially related data; e.g., components of a town site, whether it be historic or prehistoric.

The first step in conducting fieldwork, therefore, was to establish a site-wide grid with its origin 5 ft north of the northwest corner of Hollingsworth House and in the line of the building's west wall. Additional points were established with steel spikes and upturned canning jar lids, set with a transit and tape on an easterly heading, parallel with the north walls of the building, at N1000 E1010, N1000 E1050 and N1000 E1075. A north-south baseline was established by placing another spike and canning lid 200 ft north of the origin, near the existing chain link fence, and labeling it N1200 E1000. By designating the origin N1000 E1000, the entire Elk Landing Neck falls within one quadrant—the northeast—of a Cartesian coordinate grid, simplifying expansion of the grid and reducing the chances of mislabeling horizontal proveniences.

To the extent possible with available data, I have included existing landscape features, architectural drawings, excavation units, and surveyors' metes and bounds on individual layers of a single electronic map. As of this writing, all of the Stone House plans and the footprint of Hollingsworth House are in the overall drawing. Adding the additional floors of Hollingsworth House and elevations of both Hollingsworth House and the Stone House will permit future three-dimensional modeling of the landscape, with a view towards the creation of digital interactive interpretive landscapes. Some earlier excavations (Pickett's shovel tests and Units 6-10) have not been included as of this writing, their inclusion pending receipt of his coordinate data.

Fieldwork for this project involved:

1. Surface reconnaissance and mapping;
2. hand-excavation at 10 ft intervals, along two transects, 13 shovel tests measuring 1.5 ft in diameter, the soil screened through ¼-inch hardware mesh, and
3. hand-excavation of five excavation units, each measuring 5 ft on a side, judgmentally placed near or against the north wall of Hollingsworth House. Each was excavated stratigraphically and the soils screened through ¼-inch hardware mesh.

Although each of the units excavated in connection with this study have Cartesian coordinates that identify the northwest corners, I have continued Pickett's unit numbering system to facilitate discussion and reduce clutter on the map (Figure 4-1). The shovel tests similarly have Cartesian coordinates and numbers, beginning with 1 and prefixed by 2003.

Table 4-1. Unit numbers and coordinates.

Unit #	Coordinates	Unit #	Coordinates
STP 2003-1	N990 E1077	STP 2003-10	N1007 E1007
STP 2003-2	N1000 E1077	STP 2003-11	N1000 E1007
STP 2003-3	N1007 E1077	STP 2003-12	N1000 E1017
STP 2003-4	N1007 E1067	STP 2003-13	N1000 E1027
STP 2003-5	N1007 E1057	TU 17	N1005 E1010
STP 2003-6	N1007 E1047	TU 18	N1000 E1060
STP 2003-7	N1007 E1037	TU 19	N1005 E1045
STP 2003-8	N1007 E1027	TU 20	N1000 E1010
STP 2003-9	N1007 E1017	TU 21	N1010 E1070

All artifacts except brick and coal were retained, washed, catalogued, and packaged per current state guidelines (Seifert 1999). The shovel test data appear in Appendix A. The catalogue appears in spreadsheet format as Appendix B. Artifacts were mended with HMG archival quality cement. Site (18CE60) and lot numbers were assigned to all artifacts, including those recovered by Pickett from his studies. (He assigned the site number only to materials recovered from around the Stone House and did not use lot numbers.) Number ranges assigned to the Elk Landing site (18CE60) are listed in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2. Lot number ranges for the Elk Landing site (18CE60) collections.

Project report	Units	Lot #s
Pickett, et al. (2002)	STPs 1-408	1-266, 307
	TUs 5-11	288-304, 308
	Unprovenienced	305-306, 309
Pickett (2002)	TUs 12-16	310-318
Pickett (2001)	TUs 1-4	267-286
	Unprovenienced	287
Gibb (2003)	TUs 17-21	319-335, 337-348, 353-354
	STPs 2003-1 through 2003-13	336, 349-352, 355-362
	Trench monitoring	363

All lithic artifacts were catalogued using standard categories: decortication flake, cortical shatter, primary flake, secondary flake, tertiary flake, bipolar flake (not used), shatter, core, biface, projectile point, hammerstone, groundstone, and 'utilized' (*read* used) flake. Decortication flakes are those flakes with any trace of cortex, irrespective of size, shape, or other features. Primary flakes have prominent striking platforms (often

triangular, but sometimes ogee) and bulbs of percussion, with one or two pronounced dorsal ridges seen in a flake's triangular or trapezoidal section. Primary flakes are the goal of unifacial working and the waste from bifacial working. Secondary flakes result from bifacial thinking. They exhibit: complex flake scars on one edge; a lenticular, often ground, striking platform; and a feathered, irregular edge opposite the striking platform. The ventral surface often exhibits pronounced convexity. Tertiary flakes are small versions of secondary flakes, but with more pronounced bulb of percussion resulting, often, from pressure, rather than percussion, flaking.

All aboriginal pottery sherds were described in terms of temper and surface treatment. Historic artifacts were catalogued using widely applied types first systematically described by Noël Hume and subsequently by a welter of scholars. I have classified all artifacts by Class (e.g., lithic, ceramic, architecture), Subclass (e.g., quartz, Earthenware), Variety (e.g., cortical shatter, Pearlware), color or design, and quantity.

The collection will be stored temporarily at the Elkton Town Hall in a secure archive and, upon completion of the restoration of Hollingsworth House, the Historic Elk Landing Foundation will curate it at that facility in perpetuity.

Chapter 5. Results

Surface Reconnaissance

Surface reconnaissance revealed a nearly 20 ft by 20 ft feature due east of the study area. It is a raised ridge encompassing a depression (Figure 5-1). It likely represents a structure, although none of the available maps notes one of that size or configuration in that particular spot. Some sort of garden or agricultural feature cannot be ruled out. The lawn north of the study area undulates, suggesting use in the not-too-distant past as a garden or orchard. There was evidence of groundhog activity in the area, one having burrowed into Pickett's backfilled Unit 11. I buried the occupant, accidentally killed by a lawn mower, in Shovel Test 1.

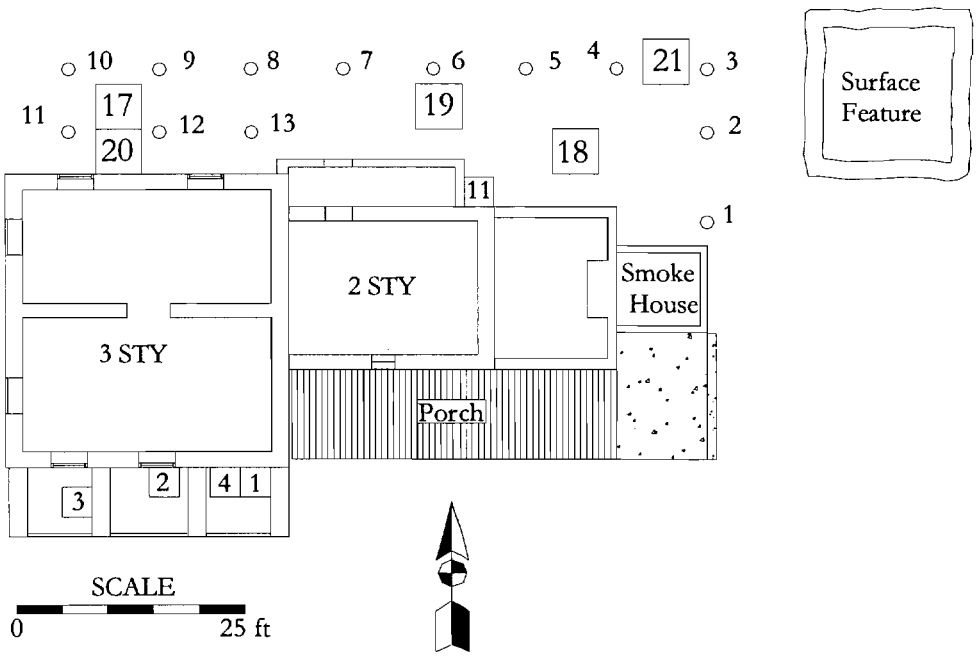


Figure 5–1. Project area map Pickett's units and new units.
N.B. Shovel test prefix (2003) omitted to avoid clutter.

Monitoring

On August 21, 2003, technician Annetta Schott monitored utility line installation. A construction crew excavated a deep, narrow trench along the east side of the drive from the end of Landing Lane to a point in line with the north façade of Hollingsworth House. Ms. Schott found nothing of significance in this segment of the trench, just a handwrought nail, a sherd of molded colorless glass, and a transfer-printed whiteware sherd (Lot 363). A broader trench was then run to the northwest corner of Hollingsworth House and from this segment Ms. Schott recovered two lengths of early extruded drain tile, each measuring 12 inches long and 4.25 inches in diameter (Lot 363). This work was conducted outside of the terms of contract.

Subsurface Testing

SHOVEL TESTING

I laid out 13 shovel tests along two transects to conduct an initial assessment of the deposits and to determine whether additional testing would be necessary. Shovel Tests 11 through 13 were excavated explicitly to test that area in which the Foundation proposed construction of a ramp for handicap access to the north door. (Plans for the work, received after completion of the shovel testing and beginning of test unit excavation, put the ramp on the east side of the door. Both sides, as will appear anon, have been adequately sampled.)

Figure 5-2 schematically illustrates the stratigraphy north of Hollingsworth House. It is, in part, speculative, in that only eight units 10 ft apart provide the data.

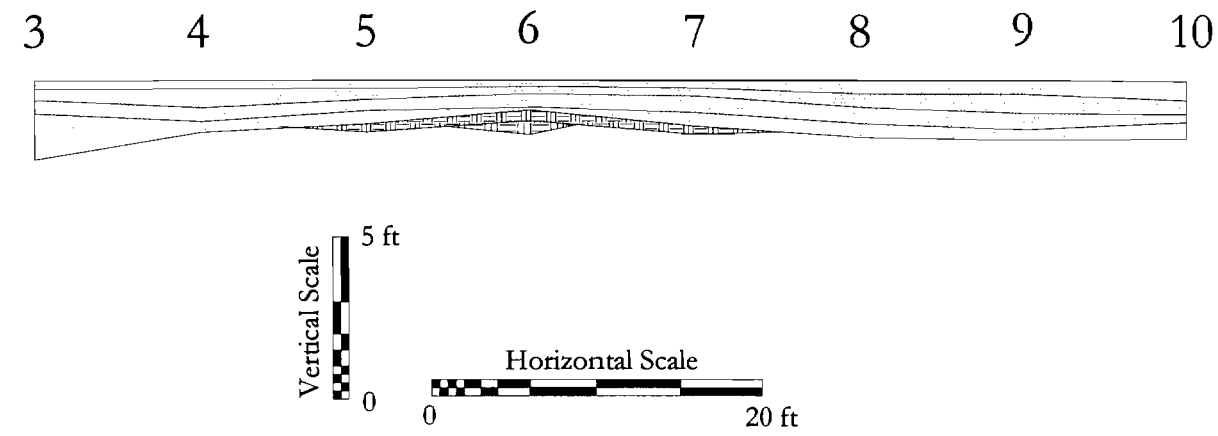


Figure 5-2. Schematic of stratigraphy recorded through shovel testing.
N.B. Numbers refer to shovel tests 3 through 10. Horizontal distance has been foreshortened by 50%, exaggerating the vertical scale.

The continuity of soil strata from one unit to the other is by no means certain. Moreover, the schematic does not take into account varying elevations. While the tested area is relatively level, even dips and rises of a few inches can alter the image. For example, I cannot be certain that the rise between Shovel Tests 5 and 7 exists, or if the ground surface is lower; i.e., the area is a depression rather than a rise. The other shovel test data, specifically the artifacts recovered, may provide evidence that confirms some sort of anomaly.

The uppermost stratum ranged in color from very dark brown to dark brown (10YR3/2 to 3/3) among the eastern shovel tests, to brown and dark yellowish brown (10YR4/3 to 4/4) among the western units. The soil was uniformly silt loam and likely represents a topsoil dressing deposited sometime in the 20th century. It extends too far from the building to be an aeolian deposit. The underlying soil varies in color even more, with brown silt loam occurring to the east and yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown silt loam to the west. The large amount of coal ash noted in the second stratum of the eastern units may have altered the color of a deposit otherwise consistent in its color and

texture along the unit transect. The third stratum, a silt loam, appears more uniform, ranging in color from brown to yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown (10YR3/3, 4/3, and 4/4), although varied in the amount of brick, coal, and gravel inclusions. Shovel Test 6 revealed a thin lens of brick and mortar rubble (not shown in Figure 5-2; significant brick, mortar and plaster rubble appeared in Strata 2 and 3 throughout the area). The fourth stratum in each unit was either dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam (likely historic deposit) or yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt loam, a subsoil that may contain prehistoric material. Fifth and sixth strata were confined to Shovel Tests 3, and 5 through 7, again silt loams ranging in color from yellowish brown to dark yellowish brown (10YR5/6 to 4/4). The significance of those deposits has not been determined.

Unrepresented in the schematic is the high gravel content of the third stratum in Shovel Tests 1 through 3. This material appears to have been used as a pavement. The large size and quantity of the gravel is not consistent with the upper strata of the soil column in the vicinity, although they may be encountered at much greater depths than those explored during this study. Whether a road or a drive, I have not been able to determine, but tile-probing suggests that the stone pavement extends out from the northeast corner of the easternmost ell to the N1010 line, and westward to the E1030 line. Impressionistically, the artifacts recovered from above and within the gravel suggest a late 19th century date of construction.

Although I had attempted to excavate the shovel tests stratigraphically, and thereby associate recovered artifacts with the strata whence they derive, I could not do so with confidence. Most of the artifacts appeared to have come from the first two strata in each unit, but maintaining stratigraphic control in shovel tests is notoriously difficult and the results unreliable. Stratum attributions for the catalogued shovel test artifacts (Appendix B), therefore, should be regarded skeptically. For analytic purposes, I have disregarded the stratigraphic data and focused on the sum of the material recovered from each shovel test, focusing on those kinds of objects that can be dated to the late 18th and early 19th centuries, but no later, and those that date from the early 19th century onward (Tables 5-1 and 5-2).

Tables 5-1 and 5-2 summarize the more temporally sensitive domestic and architectural artifacts, respectively. The shaded rows in Table 5-1 identify the early ceramics, the shade columns identify the two shovel tests yielding relatively large numbers of those wares. Table 5-2 has only one shaded row: handwrought nails. Machine-cut nails can date as early as the 1790s and wire nails as early as the 1850s. In most areas of the Eastern Seaboard, both do not occur in profusion until about 30 years after those dates; however, their appearance and wide acceptance of machine-cut nails in northeastern Maryland could have been early, a large nail-making industry having developed in Western Pennsylvania and the Elkton area having been closely connected with Philadelphia, a principal market for western industries.

The highest concentrations of early historic material occured at Shovel Tests 3 and 7, and to a lesser extent, shovel Test 6 (eight Creamware sherds). Unit 3 is even more impressive, considering the 19 wine bottle sherds recovered from its third and fourth strata.

Shovel testing north of Hollingsworth House demonstrated the survival of strata containing modest to large quantities of artifacts, many dating to the last third of the 18th century and first third of the 19th. I deemed it necessary to excavate at least three 5 by 5 ft

units to determine the nature of these strata and to recover larger samples of artifacts. Two other units were afterwards excavated to further expose features and to test the rich artifact deposit encountered with Shovel Test 3. The next section reports and analyzes findings from those units.

Table 5-1. Ceramic temporal markers from shovel tests.

Variety	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total
American gray			1											1
Chinese	1	2									2			5
Creamware	1		43	4	3	8	16		2	3	2		2	84
Indeterminate	4	1			1				1					7
Pearlware	1	2	23		4		10	2			1			43
Plain redware	6	2	19	5	1	2	8		1		2	2		48
Refined redware					1									1
Slipped redware	1	1		1			2							5
Tobacco pipe	1										1		1	3
White granite									6					6
White salt glazed										1				1
Whiteware		1	1				1	1			3			7
Yellowware						1	5	1						7
	15	9	87	10	10	11	42	4	10	4	11	2	3	218

Table 5-2. Architectural temporal markers from shovel tests.

Variety	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Handwrought	0	0	6	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	15
Indeterminate	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	9
Machine cut	1	4	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	18
Wire	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	7
Window glass	1	0	7	1	2	4	15	5	10	3	16	6	70
Totals	4	4	17	10	5	5	22	10	11	5	20	6	119

Excavation Units

Five square excavation units—each measuring 5 ft on a side and excavated stratigraphically—explored deposits on the north side of Hollingsworth House. I discuss each separately, and then combine the findings to offer some observations on the nature of archaeological deposits on the north side of the house. The reader should refer to Table 4-1 and Figure 5-1 for unit coordinates and locations.

Units 17 & 20

These adjoining units are treated together. Situated near the northwest corner of Hollingsworth House, Unit 17 was intended to test an area that might be disturbed by the construction of the handicapped persons' access ramp to the north door. Upon receipt of the plans, after excavation of this unit, I realized that the area would not be disturbed by proposed construction; however, the unit revealed information that could be critical to the interpretation of Hollingsworth House and surrounding deposits. The field crew excavated an adjoining unit (20) to more fully examine that information. The result: a 10 ft by 5 ft trench that exposed a stratigraphic sequence related to the pre-construction occupation and construction of Hollingsworth House (Figure 5-3).

Stratum 1 appears to be recent (post-1800) soil development and accumulation forming on top of two layers of fill. Stratum 3 very likely is material thrown up from the excavation of the cellar hole for Hollingsworth House. It sealed plowed topsoil (Ap-

horizon). Stratum 5 is subsoil (B1), although recovery of prehistoric materials from its upper two to three inches indicates that it is a buried A-horizon from which organics have leached and in which clay and other weatherable minerals have accumulated from the overlying soils. Plowing has disturbed Stratum 5, two clearly discernable plowscars running across Unit 20 and one extending northward toward the north wall of Unit 17. Both stop abruptly at the foundation of Hollingsworth House (Figures 5-4 and 5-5).

The plowscars and a recent gravel filled disturbance are the only features identified in Unit 20. Two pit features were also identified in Unit 17. One appeared to be a posthole and mold (A1-A2), sufficiently large to be structural, and an undifferentiated pit (C1-C2). Profiles of each, and of a sectioned portion of one plowscar, appear on the right side of the planview. The northern of the two may be the base of a shovel test pit. It yielded a single near-rim sherd of cord-marked, quartz-tempered aboriginal pottery, likely emanating from Stratum 5 and not the feature. The possible posthole and mold yielded a small fragment of common red brick and a secondary flake of black chert. Feature A1-A2 was disappointingly shallow, and its function has become unclear, although it predates the plowing of Stratum 4. Strata 4 and 5 in Unit 17 correspond to Strata 5 and 6 in Unit 20.

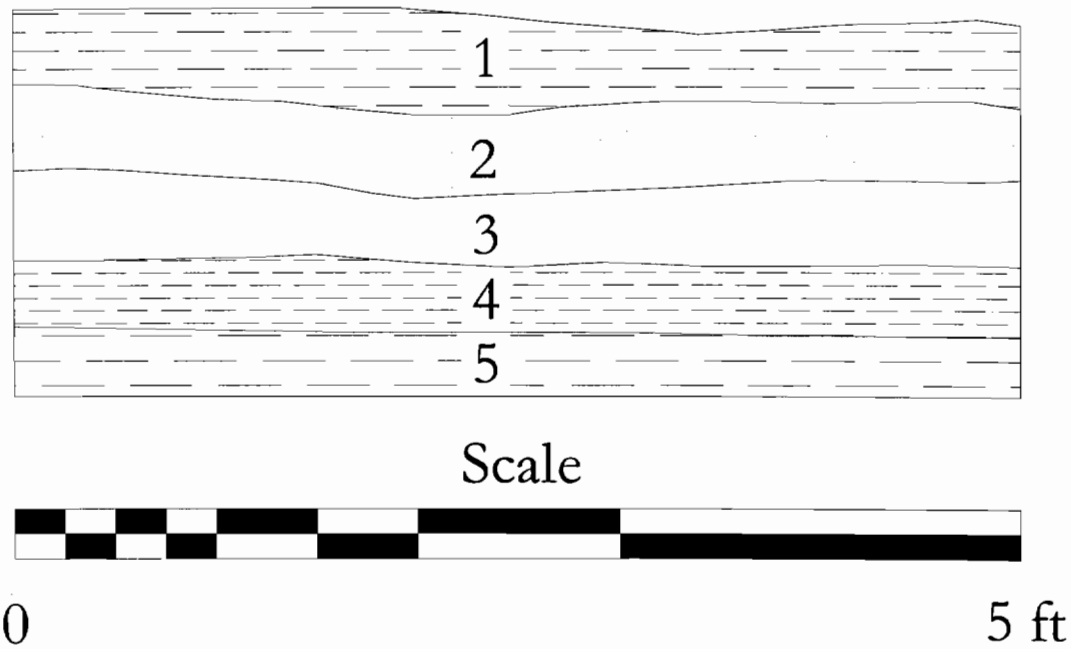


Figure 5-3. East profile of Unit 17 (N1005 E1010).
1. Dark brown (10YR3/3) gravelly silt loam.
2. Brown (7.5YR4/4) fine silt loam.
3. Mixed brown (7.5YR4/4) silty clay loam and dark brown (7.5YR3/3) silt loam.
4. Dark brown (7.5YR3/3) silt loam.
5. Brown (7.5YR5/4) silt loam mottled with brown (10YR4/3) silt loam.

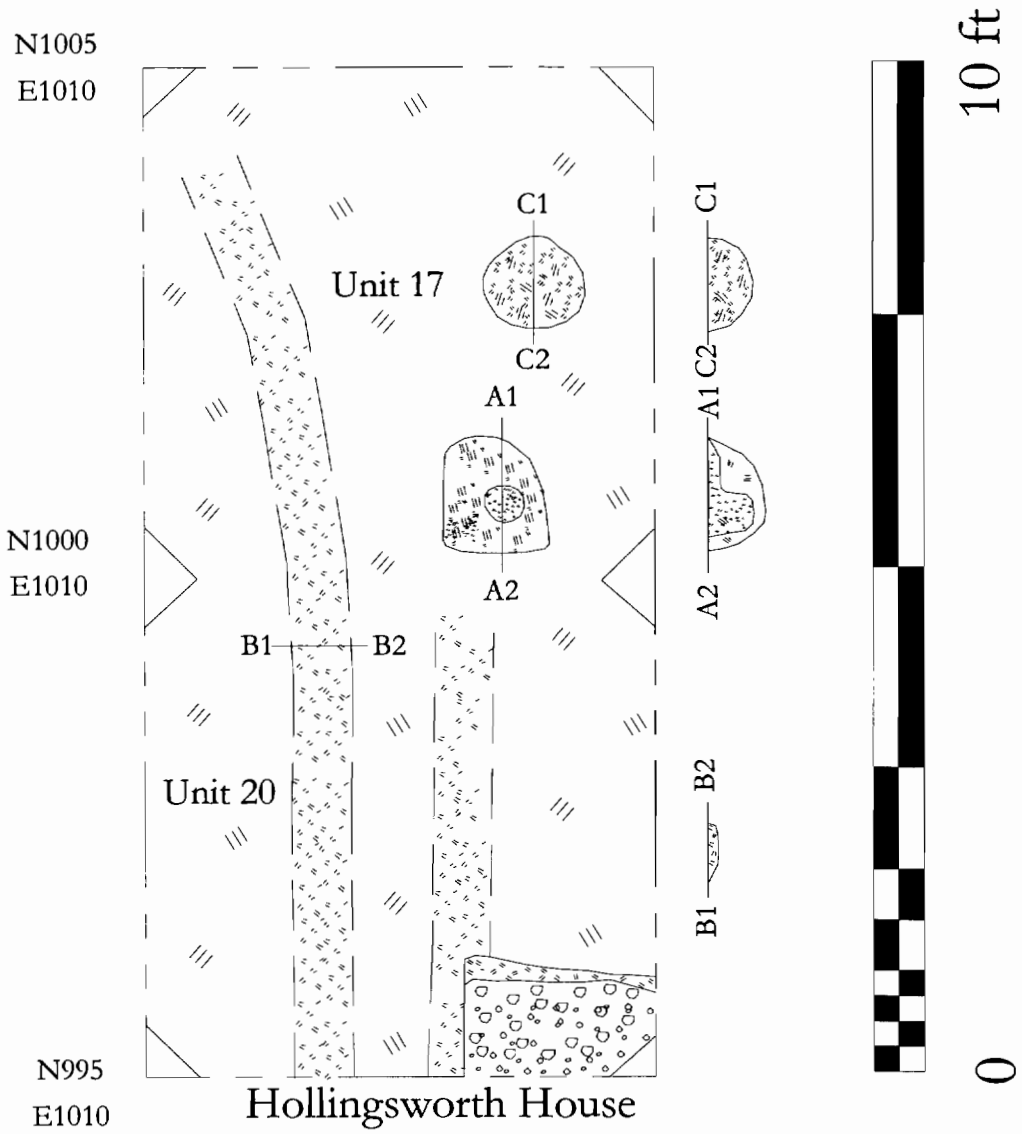


Figure 5-4. Plan of Units 17 and 20 and feature profiles.

Figure 5-5. Features exposed in Unit 17.
N.B. Eastern plowscar did not extend into Unit 17. Western plow scar partially obscured by darker material along west wall of unit.

Table 5-3, a lengthy summary of artifacts recovered from Unit 17, Strata 4 and 5, and Unit 20, strata 5 and 6, illustrates a wide range of materials, but low recovery rates. What the table does not illustrate, and cannot illustrate, is the small sizes of historic materials recovered from the two lower strata. Non-mechanical (animal-powered) plowing damages artifacts, whether more or less than mechanical plowing I'm not sure. Clearly, however, this part of Elk Landing had been occupied by Europeans prior to the burying of the Ap-horizon: fill overlies topsoil that has artifact inclusions of both the 18th century and various prehistoric periods. The plowscars end abruptly at the north wall of Hollingsworth House, indicating that construction obliterated the plowscars. The prehistoric and historic artifacts that lay within the footprint of Hollingsworth House at the time of cellar excavation were redeposited, in part at least as the one or two strata that overlie the buried Ap-horizon.

Recovery of a heavily reworked corner-notched projectile point (Lot 323) and a possible broadspear in Stratum 3 of Unit 20 (Lot 337), a fragment of worked steatite, a sherd of likely Mockley shell-tempered pottery, and several sherds of cord-marked quartz-tempered pottery suggests several periods of prehistoric occupation mixed in the overlying soils; minimally, those of the Transitional, and Middle and Late Woodland periods. Careful pedestaling and point-proveniencing of future prehistoric finds in the sub-plowzone soil may demonstrate an intact Woodland or preceramic deposit. In any case, the subplowzone deposit is undisturbed in areas lacking plowscars and other features.

Stratum 3 of Unit 17 produced few artifacts, and they include one Chinese porcelain, two pearlware, and two whiteware, a handwrought nail, four flakes and four fire-cracked rock. The overlying Stratum 2, conversely, is artifact rich and probably represents accumulation of trash generated during the occupation of Hollingsworth House.

Table 5-3. Artifacts recovered from two lower strata of Units 17 and 20.

Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Str 4/5	Str 5/6
Architecture	Brick	Common red	1	
	Nail	Handwrought		2
		Indeterminate	1	1
	Window glass	Window glass	2	
Ceramic	Earthenware	Aboriginal	3	2
		Creamware	1	
		Manganese mottled	1	1
		Pearlware	2	
		Plain redware	3	1
		Refined redware	1	1
		Slipped redware		4
		Tin-glazed	1	
		Tobacco pipe		1
		Whiteware	1	
	Porcelain	Chinese	1	1
	Stoneware	Indeterminate		1
		White salt glazed	1	1
Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	1	2
Food	Bone	Mammal	2	
	Oyster	Oyster valve		1
Fuel	Coal/Ash	coal/ash/cinder	1	
Indeterminate	Flat glass	Indeterminate		1
	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate		1
Lithic	Biface	Aboriginal		1
	Core	Indeterminate		1
	Fire-cracked rock	(blank)	2	3
	Flake	Decortication	3	5
		Primary	2	6
		Secondary	4	6
		Shatter	4	4
		Tertiary	5	2
	Projectile point	Corner-notched		1
	Steatite	Aboriginal	1	
Miscellaneous	Clothing	Button		1

Unit 18

Unit 18 tests an area near the east end of the north façade, an area in which the Foundation proposes installation of a climate control system; sp., a concrete slab supporting several air conditioning units. Dwayne Pickett (Pickett et al., 2002: 30, 32-34) excavated a single $1m^2$-unit in this area (Unit 11), uncovering what he thought might be a robber's trench by which foundation stones were recovered for use in new construction. Unit 18 was not close enough to Unit 11 to test Pickett's hypothesis. It did reveal two relatively recent post holes and molds (they originate high up in the soil column; Figures 5-6 and 5-7), about 3½ ft center-to-center. They might represent a fence gate, but the fence would not be parallel to the main axis of the extant building.

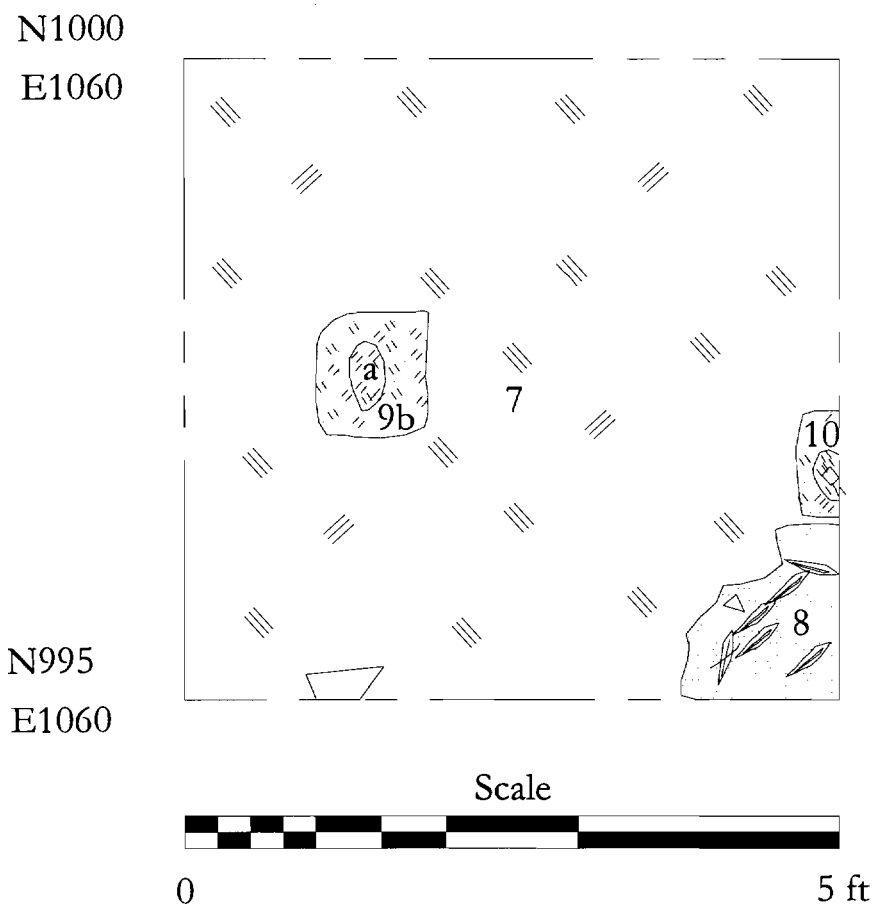


Figure 5-6. Plan of Unit 18 (N1000 E1060).

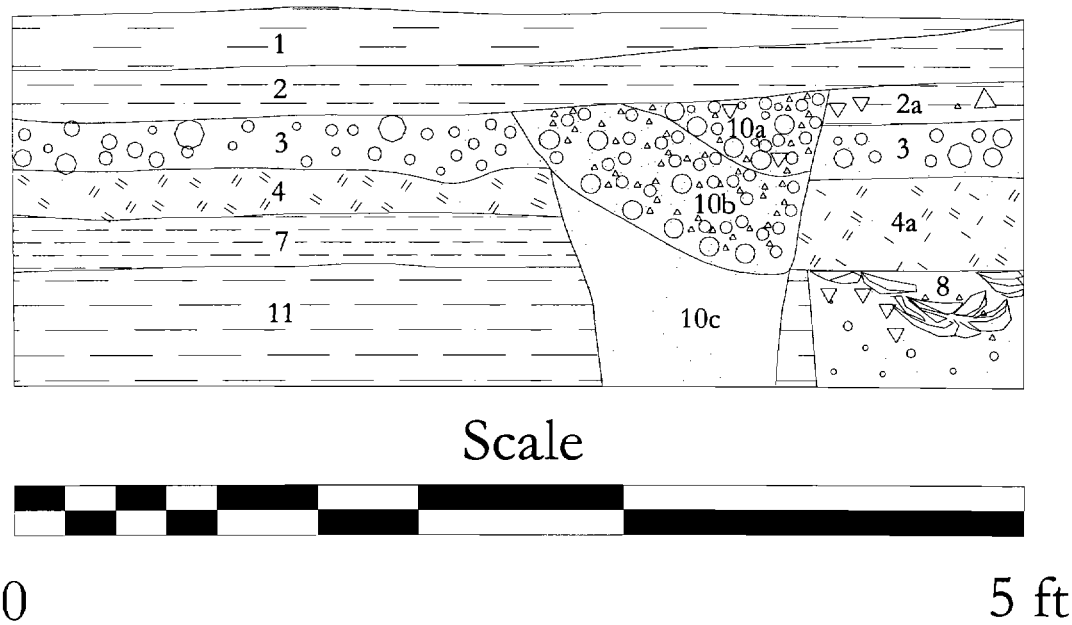


Figure 5-7. East profile of Unit 18 (N1000 E1060).

A dense layer of pebbles and gravel (Stratum 3) hindered excavation of Unit 18. This deposit, as described in the section above on shovel testing, is extensive and probably represents a pavement, possibly for horse-drawn vehicles. As Table 5-4 demonstrates, the upper layers of soil were varied and, at times, confusing, in part due to recent disturbances. The posthole in the east profile and the shell feature seem to mark a boundary between two kinds of activities, the specifics for which remain muddled. The postholes appear to postdate the installation of the gravel drive. Stratum 3 did not yield a lot of artifacts, but did produce a wire nail and two sherds of melted bottle glass. The evidence is too weak to date the pavement to the fire of 1848: melted glass is not uncommon in any historic period deposit.

Stratum 4 produced late 18th through early 19th-century domestic and architectural debris, as well as prehistoric materials including a fragment of a drilled and ground gorget. It may represent cellar throw comparable, although not necessarily coeval with, that identified in Units 17 and 20. The underlying Stratum 7 is a buried A-horizon containing a mixture of historic and prehistoric artifacts, but the historic artifacts seem larger and later than those identified in Units 17 and 20. That shouldn't surprise: the cellars and footers for the ells likely were dug after the cellar for the original dwelling.

The field crew recovered some architectural artifacts from Stratum 11 (an unidentifiable nail, a few bits of brick, plaster, and mortar) and 39 prehistoric artifacts, including fire-cracked rock (8), a quartz corner-notched and serrated projectile point (possibly a Kirk point), and 30 flakes, mostly chert secondary and tertiary flakes. This soil is similar to that uncovered in Units 17 and 18 and appears to be a leached buried A-horizon.

Table 5-4. Strata descriptions for Unit 18 plan and profile.

1. Brown (10YR5/3) silt loam; unscreened recent fill.
2. Dark brown (10YR3/3) silt loam with some yellowish brown (10YR5/4 clay mottles); 2a is identical but for some mortar inclusions.
3. Dark brown (10YR3/3) gravelly silt loam with mortar and brick inclusions.
4. 70% dark brown (10YR3/3) silt loam and 30% yellowish brown (10YR5/4 and 5/6) silt loam; 4a is identical, but the proportions are reversed.
5. Portion of Stratum 4.
6. Portion of Stratum 3.
7. Dark brown (10YR3/3) silt loam with prehistoric and some historic artifacts.
8. Shell-filled pit feature, brick inclusions, dark brown (7.5YR3/3) silt loam & gravel.
9. (a) postmold; (b) posthole near center of unit.
10. (a) dark brown (10YR3/3) gravelly silt loam with brick and mortar.
    (b) mottled yellowish brown (10YR5/4 and 5/6) silt loam with brick & mortar.
    (c) mottled yellowish brown (10YR5/4 and 5/6) silt loam with very little masonry rubble.
11. 60% dark brown (10YR3/3) silt loam, 30% yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silt loam, 5% yellowish brown 10YR5/6) clay with prehistoric and some historic artifacts.

Unit 19

Unit 19 presented the field crew with a nearly impenetrable layer of pebbles and gravel (Figure 5-8; Stratum 3). We opted to take down just one quadrant of the unit, the northwest where the pavement was more easily dislodged. Stratum 3 produced a wide

temporal range of artifacts, from prehistoric lithics to white salt-glazed stoneware (late 18th century) to Creamware and Pearlware to wire nails (5). The quantity of material recovered from Stratum 3 remains unexplained (101 ceramics, 57 of which are Creamware, red earthenware [24], four pearlware, and eight whiteware). Strata 4 and 5 produced comparable materials, both subassemblages dominated by Creamware. The field crew collected eight artifacts from Stratum 6, including a whiteware sherd and a cord-marked, quartz-tempered, aboriginal sherd. Nothing was found in Stratum 7, but the likelihood of Strata 6 and 7 being similar to the buried plowzones and leached A-horizons seen in Units 17, 18, and 20 is high: it is the sample from Unit 19 that is small and inconclusive, not the soils data. That said, the Ap-horizon exposed in Units 18 and 19 likely were exposed into the first half of the 19th century, accumulating material from the occupation of Hollingsworth House, although not plowed after house construction.

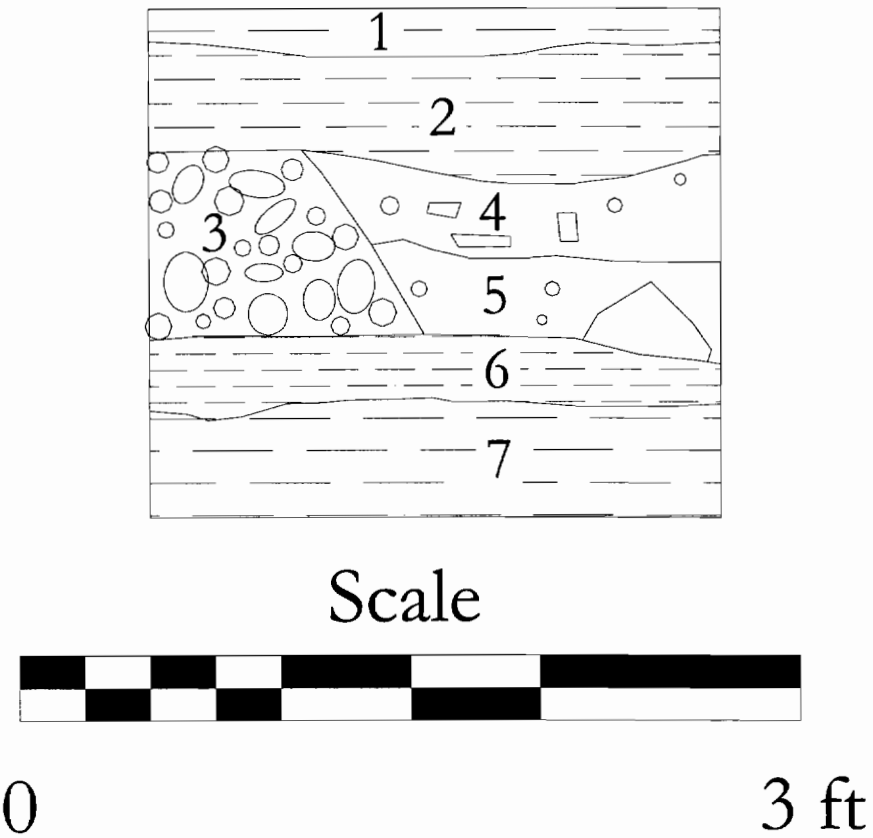


Figure 5-8. West profile of Unit 19, northwest quadrant (N1005 E1045).

Unit 21

Unit 21, excavated outside of the terms of contract, exposed a series of inter-bedded sands and gravels unparalleled elsewhere (Figure 5-9). The unit's horizontal exposure was too small to reveal what may be a large feature. I selected this location for excavation to explore the artifact concentration revealed by Shovel test 3. Stratum 1 contained few artifacts and appears to be a relatively recent accumulation. Stratum 2 is readily interpreted as the gravel drive previously discussed without the thicker overburden that had accumulated closer to the house. Four hundred artifacts were recovered from this stratum, 144 of which were pearlware sherds. Forty-eight nails were

identified, including 17 handwrought. Five of the machine-cut nails were one-inch brads. No wire nails were noted.

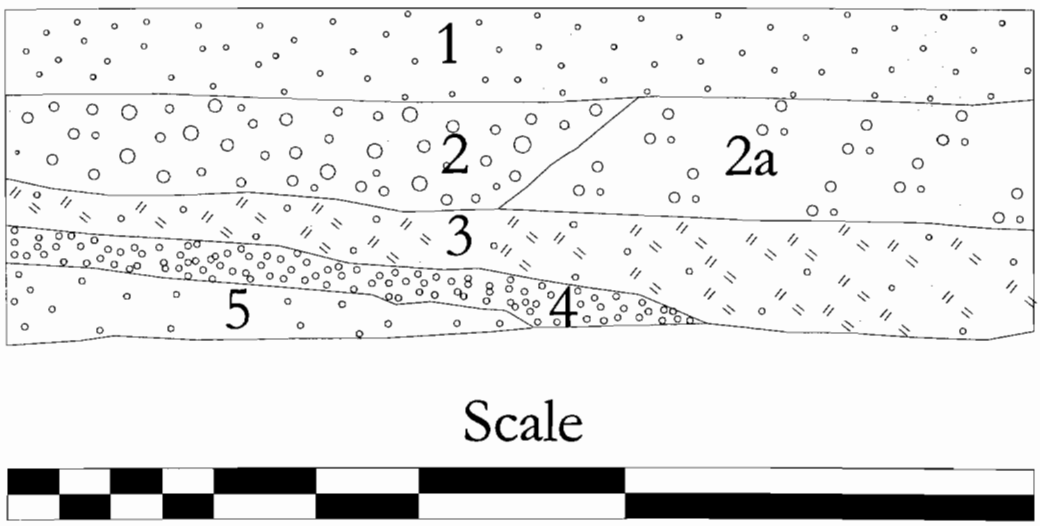


Figure 5-9. North profile of Unit 21 (N1010 E1070).

1. Brown (10YR4/3) silt loam with some gravel and coal.
2. Crushed rock and gravel, dark brown (10YR3/3) silt loam, brick & coal. (2a) Dark brown (10YR3/3) gravelly silt loam.
3. Mottled yellowish brown (10YR5/8) and brown (10YR4/3) silt loam with some gravel.
4. Gravel and brown (10YR4/3) gravelly silt loam.
5. Brown (10YR4/3) gravelly silt loam.

Stratum 3 produced 434 artifacts, again without wire nails. Significantly, no whitewares were identified: this deposit likely dates to the first quarter of the 19th century, an assessment supported by the recovery of only two machine-cut nails, but large numbers of Creamware (107), some pearlware (23), and single examples of British brown stoneware and white salt-glazed stoneware. There are 43 undecorated lead-glazed red earthenwares and four refined redwares in this sub-assemblage. No artifacts were recovered from Strata 4 and 5, but they were only excavated in the northwest corner of the unit. A shell feature in the upper strata was also encountered in the southeastern quadrant but was not excavated, only pedestaled. It is probably of late 19th-century vintage and we left in place: Surrounding units should be excavated to expose it in it entirety before the feature is further investigated.

General Discussion of North Side of Hollingsworth House

Test units north of Hollingsworth House (exclusive of Pickett's Unit 11) revealed several important strata. Shovel tests and three excavation units demonstrated the existence of a substantial stone pavement extending eastward from the three-story core of the building and northward at least 15 ft from the north façade. A buried Ap-horizon, the formation of which clearly predates construction of Hollingsworth House (by how long

can't be determined with the available evidence), survives at the west end of the house and appears to extend eastward along the entire building, although the portion along the three-story core may have been sealed off with cellar throw decades before the remainder. The few artifacts recovered from the buried Ap-horizon in Unit 18 (Stratum 7) suggest that it continued to receive material into the second half of the 19th century. I have not determined how far north from the dwelling this deposit extends. The shovel tests suggest that it extends at least 15 ft from the north wall of Hollingsworth House, but that portion closest to the original building footprint likely was sealed before the rest.

Beneath the buried Ap-horizon is a deposit that appears to have been original topsoil, but which has lost its organic component to leaching, possibly over several millennia. I would be on shaky ground to suggest that this deposit contains primary prehistoric deposits (the objects are where prehistoric people left them, without significant movement from human or non-human forces) but for one finding: the consistency in flake size and color in the sub-plowzone deposit (e.g., Unit 18, stratum 11) suggests preservation of episodes of stone tool reshaping and re-sharpening. Larger exposures and water-screening through fine hardware mesh may yield excellent results in identifying and studying primary prehistoric deposits.

Prehistoric occupations are represented at the site from several periods. Defining them based on the limited excavations undertaken in 2003 might be premature, were it not for previous studies conducted at and near Elk Landing. Kirk serrated points, representing Early Archaic peoples, have been identified by Ward (1986). Whether or not the point from Unit 18, Stratum 11, was associated with the groundstone gorget fragment (Figure 5-10 b and c, respectively), I cannot be sure: the latter piece had been redeposited. A broadspear point (Figure 5-10f) may be temporally associated with a fragment of worked steatite (Figure 5-11f), but the former may have been redeposited and the latter was recovered from a buried plowzone.

The distribution of prehistoric pottery and steatite in the buried Ap and B1-horizons (Table 5-5) suggests that the sub-plowzone includes the remains of ceramic and preceramic cultures, and plowing had mixed these materials in the overlying layer. The degree to which plowing modified prehistoric deposits cannot be ascertained with the limited testing undertaken in 2003, nor is additional shovel testing a suitable technique for making that determination. Excavation units extending deeper into the sub-plowzone, possibly dug in arbitrary levels, are necessary. Point-proveniencing all artifacts in the sub-plowzone soils, including—perhaps especially—fire-cracked rock also may be necessary to determine whether primary prehistoric deposits survive.

Table 5-5. Pottery and steatite in the buried Ap and B1-horizons.

Unit	Stratum	Shell-tempered pottery	Quartz-tempered pottery	Steatite	Fire-cracked rock
17 & 21	4	1	3	1	27
18	7	0	6	0	31
Buried Ap		1	9	1	58
17 & 21	5 & 6	0	2	0	68
18	11	0	0	0	8
B1-Horizon		0	2	0	76

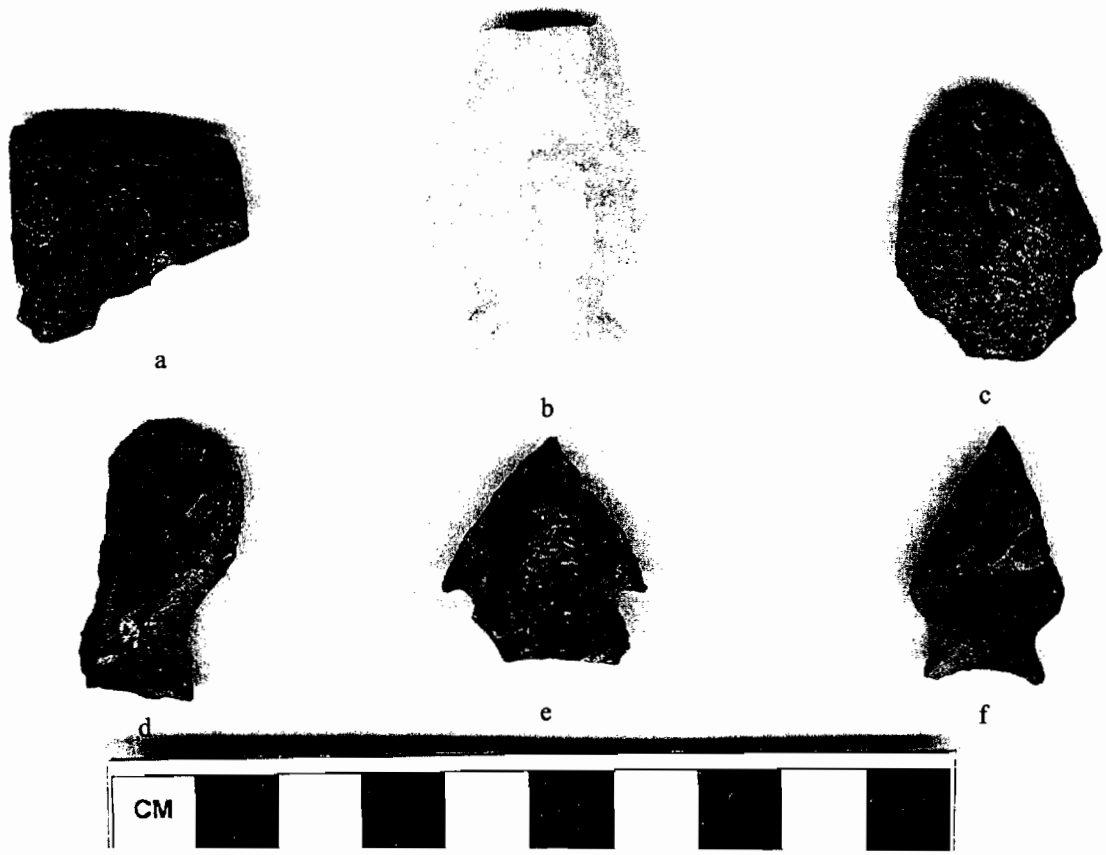


Figure 5-10. Temporally diagnostic stone tools.

a. Drilled bannerstone fragment (Unit 18, Stratum 4, Lot 327).
b. Quartz serrated and corner-notched projectile point (Unit 18, Stratum 11, Lot 344).
c. Chert corner-notched projectile point (Unit 21, Stratum 3, Lot 348).
d. Chert hafted uniface (Unit 17, Stratum 5, Lot 323).
e. Black chert corner-notched projectile point (Unit 17, Stratum 5, Lot 323).
f. Black chert corner-notched projectile point (Unit 20, Stratum 3, Lot 337).

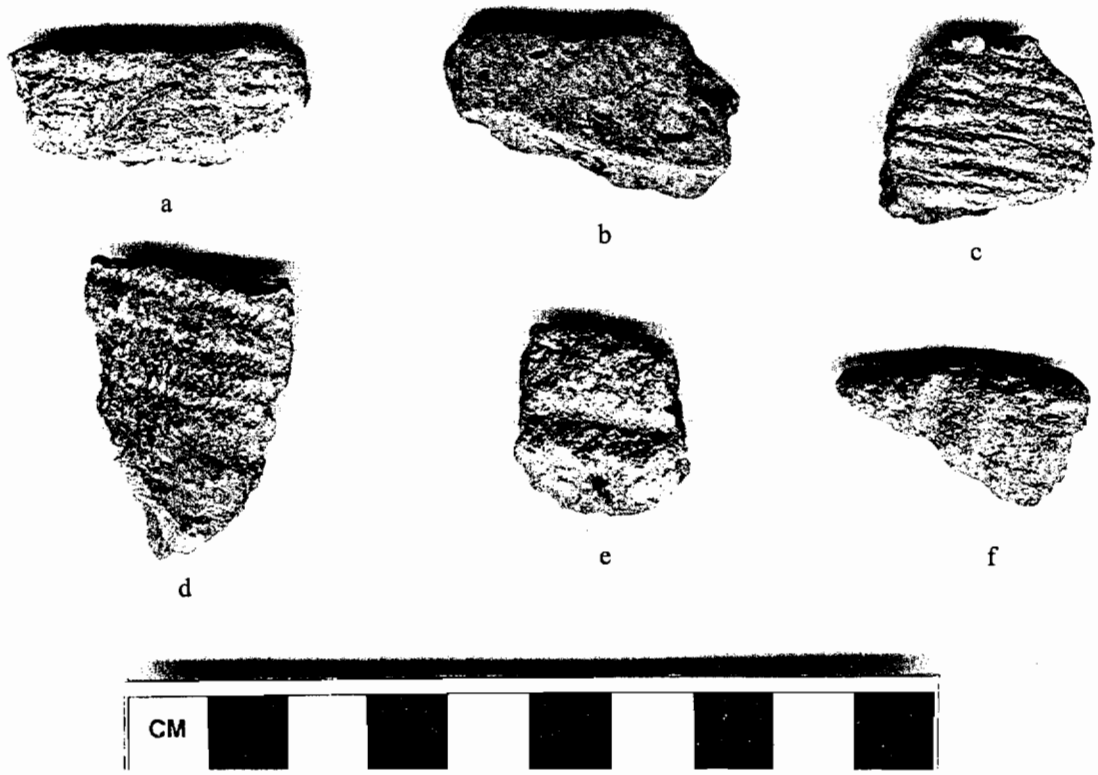


Figure 5-11. Temporally diagnostic stone tools.

a. Quartz-tempered cord-marked pottery (Unit 17, Stratum 4, Lot 322).
b. Shell-tempered cord-marked pottery (Unit 17, Stratum 4, Lot 322).
c. Quartz-tempered cord-marked pottery (Unit 20, Stratum 4, Lot 339).
d. Quartz-tempered cord-marked pottery (Unit 18, Feature C-C1, Lot 334).
e. Quartz-tempered cord-marked pottery (Unit 19, Stratum 6, Lot 343).
f. Worked steatite (Unit 17, Stratum 4, Lot 322).

Whether or not the buried B1-horizon is undisturbed (remember, it might best be characterized as a leached and buried A-horizon), it clearly contains significant quantities of prehistoric artifacts. Table 5-6 demonstrates that the B1-horizon is richer in lithic wastes than the buried Ap-horizon, and Table 5-5 suggests that fire-cracked rock might be more prevalent in the B1-horizon as well. I should note here, however, that the B1-horizon in Units 17 and 20 was not extensively excavated in order to preserve some of the historic features: flakes and fire-cracked rock could be seen protruding from that soil; hence the quantities for Units 17 and 20 are under-represented.

The data presented in Table 5-6 indicate a preponderance of secondary and tertiary flakes, but decortication and primary flakes also are present in sufficient numbers to suggest tool manufacture from cobbles and quarried blocks, mostly from cherts likely derived from chert outcrops to the north. Three of the four projectile points recovered appear to have been resharpened (the one quartz point has not been reworked) and, although small, the sample may indicate replacement of worn tools with new tools knapped from locally acquired material, a phenomenon reported by Gramly (1980) for the assemblage from the Mount Jasper rhyolite quarry site in Berlin, New Hampshire. That is not to say that this part of Elk Landing should be characterized as a workshop

area devoted to tool manufacture: the quantity of cortically reddened, fractured quartz and quartzite (i.e., fire-cracked rock) belies that interpretation.

Table 5-6. Lithic wastes in the buried Ap and B1-horizons.

Unit	Stratum	Decortication	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Shatter	Total
17 & 21	4	3	2	7	2	2	16
18	7	4	1	6	13	1	25
Buried Ap total		7	3	13	15	3	41
17 & 21	5 & 6	12	16	17	15	11	71
18	11	1	1	7	19	2	30
B1-Horizon total		13	17	24	34	13	101
Combined total		20	20	37	49	16	142

The stratigraphy and artifacts clearly indicate that the area on the north side of Hollingsworth House was cultivated prior to the construction of the house. The recovery of some 18th century artifacts from that plowzone, small though the artifacts are, points to a domestic occupation predating Hollingsworth House, at least in close proximity to Units 17 and 20. It isn't clear from the available evidence whether the domestic occupation preceded or followed plowing; viz., I can't say if the site was occupied by a house, and then plowed after house abandonment, or vice versa; but both events clearly predate the extant structure. The posthole and mold in Unit 17 also points toward an earlier domestic occupation, but the shallowness of the feature renders interpretation difficult. Only a larger exposure of the sub-plowzone in this area will demonstrate whether or not a substantial structure existed near the northwest corner of Hollingsworth House before Hollingsworth House was built. The presence of some historic domestic material in the buried Ap-horizon indicates that a dwelling was nearby.

The later deposits—the late 18th and early 19th-century artifacts that appear in such abundance, both in the recent work and Pickett's shovel tests—likely represent the occupation of Hollingsworth House and may indicate additional buildings in the north yard. A large rectangular feature off the northeast corner of the building has not been tested and may have a connection to these deposits. Disturbances in the north yard remain undefined, hence the integrity of the later deposits, and particularly those around Unit 21, is uncertain. Could 20th-century occupants of the house constructed a septic field, accounting for the sands and gravels in Unit 21? The sand and gravel deposits do not seem to be extensive, contrary to expectations for a septic field, but they certainly are out of place in the local soil column. Only further exploration will allow clarification. In general, however, the later deposits (late 18th century onward) in the immediate vicinity of Hollingsworth House appear to retain their integrity and are unplowed.

Chapter 6. Summary, Interpretations, and Recommendations

Summary and Interpretations

Archival research has demonstrated that the history of Elk Landing presents a series of interesting questions about the nature of town development, preparations for the defense of Elkton and an important interstate corridor during the War of 1812, inter-colonial/ interstate and international trade, and the organization and operation of a plantation that was also a landing.

Archaeological research has demonstrated a long human occupation of the area, conveniently divided into prehistoric and historic eras that correspond to exclusive Native American and European/African occupations. No archival or archaeological evidence of contact between Native American and European/African cultures has yet surfaced at Elk Landing, or at least that has been recognized as such.

Prehistoric occupation dates as early as the Early Archaic period, and maybe as early as the Paleo-Indian period, and certainly as late as the Late Woodland. The wetlands environment would have provided a wide range of seasonally available resources, as well as non-seasonal resources (e.g., nearby gravel bars or rock outcrops for lithic material), and direct access to water transportation to the Chesapeake Bay and the interior. It would be a gross mistake, though, to assume that an unknown number of distinct groups speaking a variety of languages over millennia used the Elk Landing area in the same way.

The little paleobotanical work undertaken in the 1980s has demonstrated a shifting environment—a product of changing climate and sea level—that would have offered different resources at different times. The visits of prehistoric peoples to Elk Landing may have varied in season and duration, purpose, degrees of group aggregation, and the environmental consequences of their stays. Past archaeological work clearly demonstrated extensive deposits of prehistoric artifacts with which these, and other issues, might be explored. The research along the north side of Hollingsworth House has raised the possibility that primary deposits, undisturbed by plowing, may survive, at least in some parts of the Elk Landing Neck. The wooded area at the south end of the peninsula has never been tested archaeologically, may never have been plowed, and may contain intact prehistoric deposits, especially early deposits predating inundation and wetlands development.

Archaeological testing at Elk Landing has not yielded evidence of Swedish Indian trader John Hanson Steelman at the Stone House, or anywhere else. That isn't to say he did not occupy the site, but archaeologists may not have looked in the right places. Loss of evidence through shoreline erosion is possible, but, in my estimation, unlikely and certainly unproven. Again, the wooded area at the south end of the peninsula needs to be examined. Sea level has risen 2½ ft over the past 200 years, turning what might have been habitable land into a wetland.

Archaeological testing also has not produced definitive evidence of Fort Hollingsworth. It is possible, even likely, that testing has occurred on the site of that redoubt, not once but twice since 1984, but has been too limited in scope to have identified related features. Additional exposure through hand excavation, though expensive and time-consuming, may be the only effective means for identifying and

exploring the redoubt. Use of ground-penetrating radar and other geophysical techniques and devices may reduce the time and expense by accurately targeting those excavations.

Although archival research has demonstrated the intent to create a town at Elk Landing, and even some success in creating what might be characterized best as a landing, the extent and nature of urban development on the neck has not been determined. Additional archival research, specifically the assembling of well-documented chains of title for Hollingsworth and Elk Landing farms, complete with reconstructed plats, would help target further archaeological research and aid in determining whether the Hollingsworth Farm was ever divided into town lots. It may be possible to reestablish the lot lines from the Evans estate division on the ground at Elk Landing. Pickett identified two domestic sites through his shovel testing in 2002—east of the Stone House and north of Hollingsworth House—that might represent domestic sites that occupied such town lots. In any case, it is too early to designate them as quarters for Hollingsworth slaves and servants. Deposits exposed on the north side of Hollingsworth House, especially the buried Ap-horizon in Units 17 and 20, might represent another, considerably earlier, town lot occupation.

To date, most of the archaeological research at Elk Landing has focused on the War of 1812 and the search for Steelman, with consideration also of the effects of building restoration on deposits around Hollingsworth House. The results, at least as interpreted, have tended to stress the 19th-century plantation, both in terms of dates of occupation and, implicitly, spatial organization of the farm. That is to be expected since the material remains of the farm prominently survive above ground. Future archaeological research should continue to examine the 19th and 20th-century components, giving those occupations their fair due in researching and interpreting the site. The questions, however, can be expanded, the many artifacts used to explore social and economic issues and not be limited to those of chronology. For example, the most recent work has yielded large numbers of red earthenware vessels, likely manufactured in the region, in association with British-made Creamware and Pearlware. This association occurs at every site in the northern Chesapeake and westward to the Allegany Mountains. Why did households continue to acquire and use slip-decorated red earthenware—known to be dangerous because of the unfixed lead in the glaze—while acquiring and using demonstrably safe and affordable British ceramics?

The range of historical questions that can be asked of the prehistoric and historic period deposits is limited largely by imagination and knowledge. That range expands considerably if researchers factor in the environment, examining both the limitations that Elk Landing's immediate environment levied against its human occupants and the effects of human action on the environment, which in turn changed and presented new challenges. We might ask, for instance, whether Steelman's trading with the Indians and European colonists led to changes that ultimately undermined his work at Elk Landing or created more lucrative opportunities elsewhere. What kind of landscape did he leave behind for the Evans and Hollingsworth families? Did their activities promote town development or ultimately render it infeasible? Did the British assault discourage waterfront settlement? To what extent did Contact period land clearing, pond building, hunting and trapping, and conflict create the Colonial environment? Again, there can be no limit to the questions that might be asked of the archaeological and geological deposits at Elk Landing.

Recommendations for Proposed Construction Area

Testing in 2003 identified two principal resources that are critical to the interpretation of Hollingsworth House and occupations predating its construction.

Most prominent are those deposits below the current topmost layer of soil. They contain irregularly distributed, but large quantities of, domestic refuse that was discarded from Hollingsworth House and its outbuildings. The refuse includes Creamware and Pearlware from the late 18th and early 19th centuries (c.1770-1830), a period that encompasses attempts at town development (of uncertain success) and defense against raiding British forces (successful, if more colorful in the recounting then in the achievement). Later materials relate to the continued development of Hollingsworth Farm, a less dramatic historical process than the other two, but worthy of attention in its own right.

The buried Ap and B1-horizons are rare resources anywhere in Maryland, where most deposits containing archaeological material have been repeatedly plowed. These deposits may be very limited in their extent, protected within the shadow of Hollingsworth House by cellar throw and the early cessation of plowing. These two deposits retain the potential to produce important archaeological data on prehistoric Indian occupations of Elk Landing and of the European occupation immediately preceding construction of Hollingsworth House. While the upper strata may be sampled to maximize their information potential, the buried Ap and B1-horizons should be used sparingly.

I have sprinkled recommendations for further archival and archaeological research at Elk Landing throughout this report. My recommendations for those areas endangered by proposed construction of a ramp and air-conditioning unit are best expressed as options that attempt to account for the demands of funding and those of research and interpretation.

1. Ideally the footprints for the air-conditioning unit and the ramp piers should be excavated in their entirety wherever they may be directly or indirectly disturbed by construction. Options are as follows:
2. Air-conditioning unit:
    a. If the slab for the air-conditioning units can be 'floated' above the buried Ap and B1-horizons, with a maximum depth of excavation of nine inches below current grade, one 5 ft by 5 ft unit might suffice to sample the upper layers and to collect additional information on the lower strata. That unit can also evaluate Pickett's surmise that the remains of a building, supplanted by the existing ells, survive in this area.
    b. The research value of the upper deposits is limited and might be preserved elsewhere along the north façade of Hollingsworth House; hence, if funding considerations prove very pressing, further sampling of the upper deposits at the air-conditioning unit location may be dismissed without significantly detracting from the area's research potential. The buried Ap and B1 horizons, however, should remain undisturbed.

3. Ramp pier footers:
    a. Footer excavations for the ramp can be archaeological excavated to recover the data without incurring the significant expense of excavating the entire footprint. Six are proposed, each 2 ft by 2 ft. The locations of the footers, however, would have to be specified and remain unchanged. Any alteration to their size, number, or placement will require a reassessment of effects on the archaeological deposits and, possibly, additional excavation to mitigate adverse effects.
    b. An alternative, though less desirable option would be to have the pier footer trenches monitored by a qualified professional archaeologist with the power and authority to suspend excavation for up to one hour per footer to record information and collect artifacts.
4. General recommendations for the site:
    a. Hollingsworth House: Given the unusual survival of the lower deposits around Hollingsworth House, in general they should be excavated with the utmost care for maximum recovery of information. Minimally, I think this should involve water-screening of all of the soil from the two lower strata and point-proveniencing of all artifacts in the B1-horizon. Excavation should extend to the point where the soils appear to be unaltered by weathering and bioturbation (the C-horizon).
    b. General site: Above all, any archaeological testing conducted on site should be done with reference to the established grid. An exception might be considered for shovel testing in the wooded area until such time as the grid is physically expanded to that area. More intensive study of the wooded area will require extension of the grid.
    c. All site improvements (e.g., new buried utility lines) also should be noted on the site map.

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Appendix A: Shovel Test Data, Elk Landing Site

STP	Coordinates	Stratum	Depth (inches)	Munsell	Texture	Notes/Inclusions
2003-1	N990 E1077	1	2.5	10YR4/4	Clay loam	topsoil fill
2003-1	N990 E1077	2	5.0	10YR3/3	Silt loam	
2003-1	N990 E1077	3	14.0	10YR3/3	Silt loam	coal, shell, artifacts
2003-1	N990 E1077	4	17.5	10YR4/4	Silt loam	coal & shell
2003-1	N990 E1077	5	23.0	10YR5/6	Silt loam	
2003-2	N1000 E1077	1	3.0	10YR3/4	Silt loam	
2003-2	N1000 E1077	2	6.0	10YR3/3	Gravelly silt loam	coal & glass
2003-2	N1000 E1077	3	16.0	10YR4/3	Silt loam	artifacts
2003-2	N1000 E1077	4	28.0	10YR4/4	Silt loam	artifacts
2003-2	N1000 E1077	5	36.0	10YR5/6	Silt loam	
2003-3	N1007 E1077	1	3.0	10YR3/3	Silt loam	
2003-3	N1007 E1078	2	7.0	10YR3/3	Silt loam	coal & artifacts
2003-3	N1007 E1079	3	12.0	10YR4/3	Gravelly silt loam	brick & artifacts
2003-3	N1007 E1080	4	29.0	10YR4/4	Silt loam	brick & artifacts
2003-3	N1007 E1081	5	35.0	10YR5/6	Silt loam	
2003-4	N1007 E1067	1	3.0	10YR3/3	Silt loam	
2003-4	N1007 E1067	2	10.0	10YR3/3	Silt loam	brick & coal
2003-4	N1007 E1067	3	15.0	10YR4/3	Silt loam	
2003-4	N1007 E1067	4	19.0	10YR5/6	Silt loam	
2003-5	N1007 E1057	1	3.0	10YR3/3	Silt loam	
2003-5	N1007 E1057	2	7.0	10YR3/3	Silt loam	coal & brick
2003-5	N1007 E1057	3	11.0	10YR4/3	Silt loam	plaster, coal & brick
2003-5	N1007 E1057	4	16.0	10YR4/4	Silt loam	artifacts?
2003-5	N1007 E1057	5	19.0	10YR5/6	Silt loam	
2003-6	N1007 E1047	1	2.0	10YR3/2	Silt loam	mottled with 10YR5/4
2003-6	N1007 E1048	2	5.0	10YR3/3	Silt loam	
2003-6	N1007 E1049	3	10.0	10YR3/3	Silt loam	brick/mortar rubble lens
2003-6	N1007 E1050	4	11.0	10YR5/6	Silt loam	
2003-6	N1007 E1051	5	15.0	10YR5/4	Silt loam	
2003-6	N1007 E1052	6	20.0	10YR5/6	Silt loam	
2003-7	N1007 E1037	1	3.0	10YR4/3	Silt loam	
2003-7	N1007 E1037	2	6.0	10YR3/3	Silt loam	
2003-7	N1007 E1037	3	12.0	10YR3/3	Silt loam	brick, coal & mortar
2003-7	N1007 E1037	4	17.0	10YR4/4	Silt loam	
2003-7	N1007 E1037	5	20.0	10YR5/6	Silt loam	
2003-8	N1007 E1027	1	5.0	10YR3/3	Silt loam	
2003-8	N1007 E1027	2	10.0	10YR5/6	Gravelly silt loam	brick & coal
2003-8	N1007 E1027	3	16.0	10YR4/4	Silt loam	
2003-8	N1007 E1027	4	21.0	10YR5/6	Silt loam	
2003-9	N1007 E1017	1	5.0	10YR4/4	Silt loam	
2003-9	N1007 E1017	2	12.0	10YR5/6	Gravelly silt loam	
2003-9	N1007 E1017	3	18.0	10YR4/3	Silt loam	buried Ap; no artifacts
2003-9	N1007 E1017	4	22.0	10YR5/6	Silt loam	
2003-10	N1007 E1007	1	7.0	10YR4/3	Silt loam	
2003-10	N1007 E1007	2	12.0	10YR4/4	Gravelly silt loam	
2003-10	N1007 E1007	3	15.0	10YR3/3	Silt loam	
2003-10	N1007 E1007	4	21.0	10YR5/6	Silt loam	
2003-11	N1000 E1007	1	8.0	10YR4/4	Silt loam	artifacts (pipestem)
2003-11	N1000 E1007	2	17.0	10YR5/6	Silt loam	
2003-11	N1000 E1007	3	22.0	10YR4/4	Silt loam	
2003-11	N1000 E1007	4	25.0	10YR5/6	Silt loam	

2003-12	N1000 E1017	1	2.0	10YR4/3	Silt loam	
2003-12	N1000 E1017	2	7.0	10YR3/4	Silt loam	
2003-12	N1000 E1017	3	15.0	10YR5/6	Silt loam	
2003-12	N1000 E1017	4	24.0	10YR4/4	Silt loam	redware
2003-12	N1000 E1017	5	28.0	10YR5/6	Silt loam	
2003-13	N1000 E1027	1	8.0	10YR4/3	Silt loam	benzene smell?
2003-13	N1000 E1027	2	14.0	10YR3/4	Silt loam	mottled with 10YR5/6
2003-13	N1000 E1027	3	21.0	10YR3/4	Silt loam	
2003-13	N1000 E1027	4	24.0	10YR5/6	Silt loam	

Appendix B: Artifact Catalogue, Elk Landing Site.

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
319	18	1	Architecture	Brick	Common red					3
319	18	1	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common				12
319	18	1	Architecture	Nail	Wire	common				13
319	18	1	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate				13
319	18	1	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	modern			aqua	42
319	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Slipped redware	Middle Atlantic	flatware	body	yellow lines	3
319	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Slipped redware	Middle Atlantic	indeterminate	rim	yellow dot	1
319	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	painted & molded	hollowware	rim	blue	1
319	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	flatware	rim	undecorated	3
319	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	2
319	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	indeterminate	base	partial stamp	1
319	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Cream-colored ware	indeterminate	cup	rim	undecorated	1
319	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Cream-colored ware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
319	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	black	3
319	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	unglazed	flowerpot	rim	undecorated	1
319	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	unglazed	flowerpot	body	undecorated	4
319	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	unglazed	flowerpot	body	undecorated	4
319	18	1	Food	Bone	Mammal	indeterminate		indeterminate	calcined	1
319	18	1	Food	Bone	Mammal	Bos taurus	machine-sawn	longbone		1
319	18	1	Food	Bone	Mammal	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate		2
319	18	1	Fuel	Coal/Ash	coal/ash/cinder	coal				3
319	18	1	Hardware	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate	round iron stock	rod	4", .33" dia		1
319	18	1	Hardware	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate	lead stock	indeterminate	1.25" x .75"		1
319	18	1	Hardware	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate			11
319	18	1	Hardware	Nail	Handwrought	horseshoe nail		complete		1
319	18	1	Hardware	Nail	Wire	plastering tacks		complete		4
319	18	1	Hardware	Screw	Wood screw	pointed		complete		2
319	18	1	Hardware	Wire	Barbed wire	indeterminate				1
319	18	1	Hardware	Wire	Baling wire					12
319	18	1	Miscellaneous	Clothing	Button	4-hole, white glass	4-hole	complete	white	1
319	18	1	Miscellaneous	Misc. modern	Misc. modern	Glass insulator			aqua	1
319	18	1	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	indeterminate	Wine bottle	indeterminate	melted	1
319	18	1	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Misc. modern	indeterminate			colorless	6
320	17	2	Architecture	Brick	Common red	one glazed				4
320	17	2	Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common	nail			3
320	17	2	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common	nail			13
320	17	2	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate	nail			25

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
320	17	2	Architecture	Nail	Wire	staple	staple	complete		1
320	17	2	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	modern	pane	body	aqua	62
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Tin-glazed	faience	hollowware	body	blue painted landscape	1
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	6
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	indeterminate	base	undecorated	1
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	dipped	hollowware	body	annular	2
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	painted	indeterminate	body	blue floral	2
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	painted	hollowware	rim	blue floral	1
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	painted	hollowware	body	blue floral	2
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	flatware	base	undecorated	2
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware?	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	26
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	transfer-printed	flatware	base	red landscape	4
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	transfer-printed	flatware	base	purple landscape	1
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Cream-colored ware	indeterminate	flatware	rim	undecorated	1
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	flatware	rim	undecorated	1
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	hollowware	rim	undecorated	1
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	hollowware	rim	molded	1
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	indeterminate	rim	undecorated	3
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	hollowware	body	molded	2
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	flatware	body	undecorated	1
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	flatware	base	undecorated	1
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Refined redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	dark brown	1
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	dark brown	5
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	brown	1
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	unglazed	hollowware	body	undecorated	3
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	hand thrown, unglazed	hollowware	body	undecorated	3
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Tobacco pipe	terra cotta		stem	undecorated	1
320	17	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Aboriginal	crushed quartz tempered	hollowware	body	corded	1
320	17	2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese	Canton-area	cup	rim	blue painted	1
320	17	2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese	Canton-area	cup	rim	blue painted	1
320	17	2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese	Canton-area	flatware	rim	blue painted	1
320	17	2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese	Canton-area	flatware	body	blue painted	3
320	17	2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese	Canton-area	hollowware	body	blue painted	1
320	17	2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
320	17	2	Ceramic	Stoneware	White salt glazed	scratch-blue	hollowware	body	blue floral	1
320	17	2	Fuel	Coal/Ash	coal/ash/cinder	coal				2
320	17	2	Fuel	Coal/Ash	coal/ash/cinder	cinder				1

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
320	17	2	Hardware	Indet. Metal	Misc. modern	indeterminate	threaded sleeve	complete	undecorated	1
320	17	2	Hardware	Indet. Metal	Sprue	lead	solder	complete	undecorated	1
320	17	2	Indeterminate	Flat glass	Indeterminate	window?	indeterminate	body	light green	4
320	17	2	Indeterminate	Misc. modern	Indeterminate	glass insulator?	indeterminate	body	aqua	1
320	17	2	Lithic	Fire-cracked rock						10
320	17	2	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	red brown chert		complete		1
320	17	2	Miscellaneous	Clothing	Comb	tine	comb	tine	undecorated	1
320	17	2	Miscellaneous	Clothing	Button	4-hole, iron	button	complete	undecorated	1
320	17	2	Miscellaneous	Slate	Pencil	wooden cased	pencil	body	undecorated	1
320	17	2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Table glass	stemware	wine glass	base	undecorated	2
320	17	2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Table glass	stemware	wine glass	rim	undecorated	1
320	17	2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	indeterminate	bottle	body	undecorated	3
320	17	2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Vial	blown	bottle	body	undecorated	1
320	17	2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Table glass	pressed?	hollowware	body	molded, colorless	1
321	17	3	Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common				2
321	17	3	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate				3
321	17	3	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	undecorated	8
321	17	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Slipped redware	Middle Atlantic	flatware	coggled rim	marbled	1
321	17	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	green edged	flatware	rim	scalloped molded	1
321	17	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	plate	marley	undecorated	1
321	17	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	indeterminate	rim	undecorated	1
321	17	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
321	17	3	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese	export	indeterminate	body	blue	1
321	17	3	Lithic	Fire-cracked rock						4
321	17	3	Lithic	Flake	Decortication	black chert	bedrock?			1
321	17	3	Lithic	Flake	Shatter	black chert				1
321	17	3	Lithic	Flake	Decortication	quartz	cobble			1
321	17	3	Lithic	Flake	Shatter	Quartz				1
321	17	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	indeterminate	bottle	body	breen	2
321	17	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Beverage bottle	indeterminate	bottle	body	aqua	1
321	17	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Beverage bottle	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	colorless	1
322	17	4	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate				1
322	17	4	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	2
322	17	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Manganese mottled	lead-glazed	hollowware	rim	mottled	1
322	17	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	olive	2
322	17	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Refined redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	rim	black	1
322	17	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	black	1

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
322	17	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
322	17	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Aboriginal	shell-tempered	hollowware	body	corded	1
322	17	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Aboriginal	crushed quartz tempered	hollowware	body	corded?	1
322	17	4	Food	Bone	Mammal	indeterminate		indeterminate	calcined	2
322	17	4	Food	Bone	Mammal	indeterminate		tooth		1
322	17	4	Lithic	Fire-cracked rock						11
322	17	4	Lithic	Flake	Decortication	quartz				2
322	17	4	Lithic	Flake	Decortication	black chert				1
322	17	4	Lithic	Flake	Primary	black chert				2
322	17	4	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	black chert				5
322	17	4	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	yellow chert				1
322	17	4	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	red chert				1
322	17	4	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	black chert				2
322	17	4	Lithic	Flake	Shatter	black chert				1
322	17	4	Lithic	Flake	Shatter	quartz				1
322	17	4	Lithic	Steatite	Aboriginal	soapstone vessel	indeterminate	rim	incised?	1
323	17	5	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate				1
323	17	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	Manganese mottled	lead-glazed	hollowware	rim	mottled	1
323	17	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	Slipped redware	Staffordshire	hollowware	body	mottled	1
323	17	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	Refined redware	mended to Lot 322	hollowware	rim	black	1
323	17	5	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese	Canton-area	indeterminate	body	blue	1
323	17	5	Ceramic	Stoneware	White salt glazed	molded	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
323	17	5	Lithic	Biface	Aboriginal	yellow chert	spalled			1
323	17	5	Lithic	Core	Indeterminate	quartz				1
323	17	5	Lithic	Fire-cracked rock						27
323	17	5	Lithic	Fire-cracked rock		black chert	striated	fossil imprint?		1
323	17	5	Lithic	Flake	Decortication	black chert	striated	fossil imprint?		1
323	17	5	Lithic	Flake	Decortication	black chert				2
323	17	5	Lithic	Flake	Decortication	quartz				4
323	17	5	Lithic	Flake	Primary	black chert				8
323	17	5	Lithic	Flake	Primary	yellow chert				1
323	17	5	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	black chert				7
323	17	5	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	chacedony				1
323	17	5	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	quartz				1
323	17	5	Lithic	Flake	Shatter	black chert				4
323	17	5	Lithic	Flake	Shatter	quartz				3
323	17	5	Lithic	Projectile point	Corner-notched	black chert	heavily reworked	missing tang		1

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
323	17	5	Miscellaneous	Clothing	Button	copper-aloy button back or cufflink			molded	1
323	17	5	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	indeterminate	bottle	body	green	1
324	18	1	Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common				5
324	18	1	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common				9
324	18	1	Architecture	Nail	Wire	finishing				1
324	18	1	Architecture	Nail	Wire	roofing				3
324	18	1	Architecture	Nail	Wire	common				3
324	18	1	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate				2
324	18	1	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	modern	pane	body	aqua	13
324	18	1	Architecture	Plaster	Plaster	adhering lathe				1
324	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Tin-glazed	faience	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
324	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	blue-edged	flatware	rim	scalloped molded	1
324	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	flow-blue	indeterminate	rim	undecorated	1
324	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	flow-blue	indeterminate	body	undecorated	4
324	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	White/Pearl ware	painted	indeterminate	rim	blue	1
324	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Yellowware	indeterminate	indeterminate	base	undecorated	2
324	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
324	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	2
324	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	tinted blue	indeterminate	body	undecorated	5
324	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	tinted blue	indeterminate	base	undecorated	1
324	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	rim	dark brown	2
324	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	indeterminate	body	dark brown	1
324	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	indeterminate	body	black	1
324	18	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	black	3
324	18	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	poss British Brown	hollowware	body	brown	1
324	18	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	poss British Brown	hollowware	base	brown	1
324	18	1	Food	Bone	Mammal	calcined		indeterminate	calcined	2
324	18	1	Food	Oyster	Oyster valve			valve		1
324	18	1	Food	Plant		nutshell?				1
324	18	1	Furnishing	Flat glass	Mirror	indeterminate	mirror	body	silvered	3
324	18	1	Lithic		Indeterminate	dubious fire-cracked and flaked quartz				6
324	18	1	Miscellaneous	Misc. modern	Misc. modern	plastics				3
324	18	1	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	blown	bottle	body	dark green	1
324	18	1	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	indeterminate	bottle	body	green	2
324	18	1	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	embossed cobalt blue	indeterminate	body	blue	1
324	18	1	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Beverage bottle	indeterminate	bottle	body	amber	1
324	18	1	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Vial	indeterminate	bottle	body	aqua	2

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
324	18	1	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Jar	threaded neck	jar	rim	colorless	1
324	18	1	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Bottle	paneled	bottle	body	colorless	1
324	18	1	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	pressed	hollowware	body	colorless	1
324	18	1	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	melted	hollowware	body	light green	1
325	18	2	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common				10
325	18	2	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	brad				3
325	18	2	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate				7
325	18	2	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	modern	pane	body	aqua	11
325	18	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Tin-glazed	faience	hollowware	rim	undecorated	1
325	18	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	2
325	18	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	White/Pearl ware	blue-edged	flatware	rim	scalloped molded	1
325	18	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Yellowware	dipped	hollowware	body	white/blue floral	1
325	18	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	flatware	body	undecorated	1
325	18	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	flatware	base	undecorated	1
325	18	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	hollowware	rim	undecorated	1
325	18	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	indeterminate	hollowware	body	black	4
325	18	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	dark brown	1
325	18	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
325	18	2	Food	Bone	Mammal	indeterminate		indeterminate		1
325	18	2	Food	Oyster	Oyster valve			valve		5
325	18	2	Furnishing	Flat glass	Mirror	indeterminate	mirror	body	silvered	1
325	18	2	Hardware	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate	round iron stock	rod			2
325	18	2	Hardware	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate	prismatic iron stock	file?			1
325	18	2	Hardware	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate	poss. Decorative ironwork	indeterminate			1
325	18	2	Indeterminate	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate	poss daub or prehistoric pottery; poorly fired				1
325	18	2	Lithic	Biface	Aboriginal	quartzite?	biface	base		1
325	18	2	Lithic	Fire-cracked rock						1
325	18	2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	blown	bottle	body	undecorated	2
325	18	2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Bottle	paneled	bottle	body	embossed	1
325	18	2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Vial	indeterminate	bottle	body	undecorated	2
325	18	2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Table glass	stemware	stemware	base	molded	2
326	18	3	Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common				7
326	18	3	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common				7
326	18	3	Architecture	Nail	Wire	common				1
326	18	3	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate				4
326	18	3	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	modern	pane	body	aqua	4
326	18	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	flatware	base	undecorated	3

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
326	18	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	flatware	base	undecorated	1
326	18	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	painted	saucer	rim	blue floral	4
326	18	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Yellowware	dipped	hollowware	body	blue & white	1
326	18	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Yellowware	indeterminate	indeterminate	rim	undecorated	1
326	18	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	undecorated	2
326	18	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Tobacco pipe	ball clay		stem	molded	1
326	18	3	Food	Bone	Bird	indeterminate				1
326	18	3	Food	Bone	Bird	indeterminate		distal humerus		1
326	18	3	Food	Bone	Fish	sturgeon?		scale		1
326	18	3	Food	Oyster	Oyster valve			valve		1
326	18	3	Furnishing	Flat glass	Mirror	indeterminate	mirror	body	silvered	1
326	18	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Bottle	melted	bottle	body	colorless	2
326	18	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Bottle	melted	bottle	body	aqua	1
327	18	4	Architecture	Brick	Common red					6
327	18	4	Architecture	Earthenware	Indeterminate	daub?				1
327	18	4	Architecture	Earthenware	Plaster					1
327	18	4	Architecture	Mortar	Mortar	mortar				3
327	18	4	Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common				24
327	18	4	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common	hand-headed			8
327	18	4	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common				14
327	18	4	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	brad				16
327	18	4	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate				17
327	18	4	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	7
327	18	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	painted	bowl	body	blue floral	1
327	18	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	green edged	plate	rim	green	2
327	18	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	blue-transfer print	indeterminate	body	blue	1
327	18	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	indeterminate	various	undecorated	30
327	18	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	blue-edged	flatware	rim	molded dot	1
327	18	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	blue-edged	flatware	rim	molded vine	1
327	18	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	painted	mends with Lot 326	rim	blue floral	1
327	18	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Yellowware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
327	18	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Yellowware	indeterminate	indeterminate	base	undecorated	1
327	18	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Gray bodied	lead-glazed	hollowware	rim	dark brown	1
327	18	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	base	dark brown	2
327	18	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	rim	black	1
327	18	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	indeterminate	body	black	1
327	18	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	indeterminate	body	dark brown	2

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
327	18	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	dark brown	1
327	18	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate	burned	indeterminate	body	indeterminate	1
327	18	4	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese	Canton-area	indeterminate	body	blue floral	1
327	18	4	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese	indeterminate	indeterminate	base	undecorated	1
327	18	4	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	burned	hollowware	body	indeterminate	1
327	18	4	Food	Bone	Mammal	various		various		7
327	18	4	Food	Bone	Mammal	Sus scrofa		teeth		2
327	18	4	Food	Bone	Fish	fish spp		various		2
327	18	4	Food	Bone	Bird	bird spp				2
327	18	4	Food	Bone	Bird	calcined		indeterminate	calcined	1
327	18	4	Food	Oyster	Oyster valve			valve		10
327	18	4	Hardware	Nail	Handwrought	horseshoe nail				1
327	18	4	Lithic	Fire-cracked rock						3
327	18	4	Lithic	Flake	Primary	black chert				1
327	18	4	Lithic	Flake	Decortication	black chert				1
327	18	4	Lithic	Groundstone	Aboriginal	red slate	atlatl weight	rim		1
327	18	4	Miscellaneous	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate	cast iron	cladron?			2
327	18	4	Miscellaneous	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate	scrap iron	indeterminate			1
327	18	4	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	indeterminate	bottle	body		3
327	18	4	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	embossed amber	1
327	18	4	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	melted	indeterminate	body	aqua	4
327	18	4	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	melted	indeterminate	folded base	aqua	1
327	18	4	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Table glass	indeterminate	wine glass	body	colorless	1
327	18	4	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	colorless	5
327	18	4	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	pressed	indeterminate	body	colorless	1
328	18	5	Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common				7
328	18	5	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common				1
328	18	5	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	brad				1
328	18	5	Lithic	Slate	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate			1
328	18	5	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	2
328	18	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	blue-edged	flatware	rim	molded	1
328	18	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	molded	indeterminate	marley	molded	1
328	18	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body		6
328	18	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	Refined redware	engine-turned	mug	base	brown, incised	1
328	18	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	dark brown	3
328	18	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	indeterminate	body	dark brown	4
328	18	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	indeterminate	base	reddish brown	1

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
328	18	5	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	gray-bodied	hollowware	shoulder	brown	1
328	18	5	Food	Bone	Indeterminate	various		various		10
328	18	5	Food	Oyster	Oyster valve			valve		6
328	18	5	Fuel	Coal/Ash	coal/ash/cinder	cinder				1
328	18	5	Lithic	Biface	Aboriginal	quartzite?	biface	base		1
328	18	5	Lithic	Flake	Shatter	black chert				1
328	18	5	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	green	2
329	18	6	Architecture	Plaster	Plaster	lime				2
329	18	6	Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common				17
329	18	6	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	light green	7
329	18	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Tin-glazed	faience	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
329	18	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
329	18	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Cream-colored ware	indeterminate	cladron?	rim	undecorated	1
329	18	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	molded	cup	rim	raised dots	2
329	18	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	cup	rim	undecorated	1
329	18	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	plate	rim	scalloped	3
329	18	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	indeterminate	base	undecorated	2
329	18	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	green edged	flatware	rim	green	1
329	18	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	blue-painted	hollowware	rim	blue	1
329	18	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	blue-painted	hollowware	body	blue floral	1
329	18	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	indeterminate	various	undecorated	10
329	18	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	inkwell?	base	dark brown	1
329	18	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	reddish brown	2
329	18	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	dark brown	2
329	18	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	indeterminate	body	black	2
329	18	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	indeterminate	body	black	3
329	18	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	gray-bodied,lead-glazed	hollowware	rim	dark brown	2
329	18	6	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	gray-bodied	hollowware	body	undecorated	1
329	18	6	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	brown	1
329	18	6	Food	Bone	Mammal	indeterminate		longbone		1
329	18	6	Food	Oyster	Oyster valve			valve		5
329	18	6	Fuel	Coal/Ash	coal/ash/cinder	coal	very small			2
329	18	6	Hardware	Nail	Handwrought	rivet				1
329	18	6	Lithic	Fire-cracked rock						6
329	18	6	Lithic	Flake	Decortication	quartz				3
329	18	6	Miscellaneous	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate	cast iron	caldron?			1
329	18	6	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	blown	bottle	body	dark green	5

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
329	18	6	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	colorless	1
332	19	3	Architecture	Plaster	Plaster					1
332	19	3	Architecture	Nail	Handwrought					10
332	19	3	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut					9
332	19	3	Architecture	Nail	Wire					5
332	19	3	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate					5
332	19	3	Architecture	Nail	Wire	plastering tacks				1
332	19	3	Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	spike		head		2
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	flatware	rim	undecorated	1
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	flatware	rim	undecorated	1
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	flatware	rim	undecorated	2
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	flatware	rim	scalloped	4
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	flatware	rim	undecorated	4
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	indeterminate	various	undecorated	45
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	dipped	bowl	rim	annular brown	1
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	dipped	hollowware	rim	annular brown	1
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	painted	saucer	rim	polychrome floral	1
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	painted	indeterminate	body	blue	1
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	blue transfer print	cup	rim	blue	1
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	decaled	flatware	rim	polychrome floral	3
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	3
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	burned	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Gray bodied	lead-glazed	teapot	spout	black	2
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Gray bodied	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	black	1
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	manganese mottled	hollowware	body	yellowish brown	1
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	base	black	2
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	black	1
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	indeterminate	body	black	12
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	reddish brown	1
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	indeterminate	body	dark brown	1
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	burned	indeterminate	body	black	1
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	unglazed	indeterminate	body	undecorated	5
332	19	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Tobacco pipe	ball clay		bowl	molded	1
332	19	3	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese	red enameled	cup	rim	reddish brown	1
332	19	3	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate	indeterminate	hollowware	body	undecorated	1
332	19	3	Ceramic	Stoneware	White salt glazed	indeterminate	flatware	base	undecorated	1
332	19	3	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	indeterminate	hollowware	base	black	1

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
332	19	3	Food	Bone	Mammal	artiodactyl		talus		1
332	19	3	Food	Bone	Mammal	indeterminate		various		3
332	19	3	Food	Bone	Bird	indeterminate		various		2
332	19	3	Food	Oyster	Oyster valve			valve		5
332	19	3	Fuel	Coal/Ash	coal/ash/cinder	coal				15
332	19	3	Furnishing	Flat glass	Mirror	indeterminate	mirror	body	silvered	4
332	19	3	Furnishing	Vessel glass	Lamp chimney	indeterminate	lamp chimney	rim	colorless	4
332	19	3	Hardware	Indet. Metal	Wood screw	pointed				1
332	19	3	Hardware	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate	bolt?				1
332	19	3	Hardware	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate	washer				1
332	19	3	Hardware	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate	nut	square			1
332	19	3	Hardware	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate	insulated wire connector				1
332	19	3	Hardware	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate					4
332	19	3	Indeterminate	Flat glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	various	body	various	78
332	19	3	Lithic	Fire-cracked rock						1
332	19	3	Lithic	Flake	Decortication	quartz				8
332	19	3	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	quartz				2
332	19	3	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	quartzite?				1
332	19	3	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	quartz				2
332	19	3	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	black chert				2
332	19	3	Lithic	Flake	Shatter	quartz				1
332	19	3	Lithic	Flake	Shatter	yellow chert				1
332	19	3	Lithic	Flake	Shatter	black chert				1
332	19	3	Lithic	Slate	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate			1
332	19	3	Miscellaneous	Misc. modern	Indeterminate	plastic, rubber				3
332	19	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	blown	bottle	various	dark green	6
332	19	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	bottle	body	green	6
332	19	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Table glass	indeterminate	tumbler	rim	anmethyst	1
332	19	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	colorless	23
332	19	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	bottle	body	aqua	2
332	19	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	paneled	bottle	body	amber	1
332	19	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	bottle	body	amber	1
332	19	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Vial	blown	bottle	neck	aqua	1
332	19	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	hollowware	body	aqua	1
332	19	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	greenish milk	indeterminate	indeterminate	light green	2
333	19	4	Architecture	Brick	Common red					1
333	19	4	Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common				8

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
333	19	4	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common				5
333	19	4	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate				1
333	19	4	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	19
333	19	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	flatware	various	undecorated	24
333	19	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	flatware	rim	undecorated	1
333	19	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	flatware	rim	undecorated	1
333	19	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Yellowware	dipped	hollowware	rim	white & blue	1
333	19	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	indeterminate	base	black	1
333	19	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	indeterminate	body	dark brown	3
333	19	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	unglazed	indeterminate	body	undecorated	2
333	19	4	Ceramic	Stoneware	White salt glazed	indeterminate	flatware	base	undecorated	1
333	19	4	Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray bodied	painted	hollowware	body	blue	1
333	19	4	Food	Bone	Mammal	indeterminate		longbone		5
333	19	4	Food	Bone	Mammal	indeterminate		various		4
333	19	4	Food	Bone	Mammal	Sus scrofa		canine		1
333	19	4	Food	Bone	Mammal	calcined		longbone	calcined	1
333	19	4	Food	Bone	Bird	indeterminate		various		10
333	19	4	Food	Bone	Reptile	turtle		parapace		2
333	19	4	Food	Bone	Reptile	turtle		scapula?		1
333	19	4	Food	Bone	Fish	indeterminate		indeterminate		1
333	19	4	Food	Oyster	Oyster valve			valve		7
333	19	4	Fuel	Coal/Ash	coal/ash/cinder	cinder				1
333	19	4	Hardware	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate			1
333	19	4	Hardware	Nail	Handwrought	horseshoe nail				1
333	19	4	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	blown	bottle	body	undecorated	2
333	19	4	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Bottle	indeterminate	bottle	body	undecorated	4
333	19	4	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Table glass	indeterminate	hollowware	body	undecorated	1
334	17	C-C1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Aboriginal	quartz-tempered	indeterminate	neck	corded	1
335	20	1&2	Architecture	Indet. Metal	Misc. modern	gutter hanger/wire nails	discarded			1
335	20	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common				2
335	20	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common				6
335	20	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	brad				4
335	20	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Wire	plastering tacks				4
335	20	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Wire	common				3
335	20	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate					10
335	20	1&2	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	various	205
335	20	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Tin-glazed	faience		body	undecorated	1

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
335	20	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Slipped redware	Middle Atlantic	indeterminate	body	yellow trailed	1
335	20	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	mangenese mottled	1
335	20	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	black	2
335	20	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	indeterminate	body	black	1
335	20	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	flatware	rim	undecorated	1
335	20	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	15
335	20	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware?	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	2
335	20	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	marbled slip	hollowware	body	white & dark brown	1
335	20	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	painted	hollowware	body	blue floral	1
335	20	1&2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese	Canton-area	cup	rim	trellis	1
335	20	1&2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate	indeterminate	cup	handle	undecorated	1
335	20	1&2	Food	Bone	Mammal	indeterminate		pelvic		1
335	20	1&2	Fuel	Coal/Ash	coal/ash/cinder	coal				17
335	20	1&2	Furnishing	Porcelain	Indeterminate	painted	figurine	base	green	1
335	20	1&2	Hardware	Indet. Metal	Door hardware	handwrought	latch	complete		1
335	20	1&2	Hardware	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate	sheet metal				3
335	20	1&2	Indeterminate	Clothing	Button	metal				1
335	20	1&2	Indeterminate	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate					5
335	20	1&2	Indeterminate	Misc. modern	Misc. modern	plastic				1
335	20	1&2	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	black chert				1
335	20	1&2	Miscellaneous	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate	aluminum beverage can	flip top			1
335	20	1&2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Table glass	press molded	indeterminate	indeterminate	colorless	1
335	20	1&2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Table glass	press molded	indeterminate	indeterminate	colorless	1
335	20	1&2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	colorless	33
335	20	1&2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	blue applique	indeterminate	indeterminate	colorless	1
335	20	1&2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Vial	indeterminate	vial	base	aqua	3
335	20	1&2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	indeterminate	bottle	body	dark green	5
336	2003-3	2	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	indeterminate		shank		1
336	2003-3	2	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate		shank		1
336	2003-3	2	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	1
336	2003-3	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	plate	body	undecorated	4
336	2003-3	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	indeterminate	footring	burned	1
336	2003-3	2	Ceramic	Stoneware	American gray	painted	hollowware	body	blue floral	1
336	2003-3	2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Case bottle	indeterminate	bottle	body	dark green	1
336	2003-3	2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	green	2
336	2003-3		Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common		complete		3
336	2003-3		Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common		head		2

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
336	2003-3		Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common		tip		1
336	2003-3		Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common		head		1
336	2003-3		Architecture	Nail	Wire	common		complete		1
336	2003-3		Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	6
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Queen's pattern	plate	rim	molded	13
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	plate	rim	undecorated	3
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	plate	rim	undecorated	1
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	plate	rim	undecorated	1
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	plate	base	undecorated	4
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	plate	base	undecorated	1
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	20
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	mug	rim	molded	3
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	mug	body	molded	1
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	plate	base	undecorated	3
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	indeterminate	base	undecorated	2
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	undecorated	5
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	edge molded	plate	rim	green	3
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	burned	cup	rim	dipped	1
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	burned	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r black glaze	pan	rim	undecorated	5
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r black glaze	hollowware	base	undecorated	1
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r black glaze	hollowware	base	undecorated	1
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r black glaze	hollowware	body	undecorated	6
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r brown glaze	hollowware	body	undecorated	1
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r mottled brown glaze	hollowware	body	undecorated	2
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r/ext'r black glaze	hollowware	body	undecorated	2
336	2003-3		Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r/ext'r brown glaze	hollowware	body	undecorated	1
336	2003-3		Food	Bone	Mammal	indeterminate		indeterminate		1
336	2003-3		Food	Oyster	Oyster valve			valve		6
336	2003-3		Lithic	Flake	Decortication	quatz				1
336	2003-3		Lithic	Flake	Decortication	quatz				1
336	2003-3		Lithic	Flake	Shatter	quatz				1
336	2003-3		Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	applied string rim		rim	dark green	1
336	2003-3		Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	blown		body	dark green	6
336	2003-3		Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	indeterminate		body	green	12
336	2003-3		Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	frosted	indeterminate			3
337		20	3 Architecture	Nail	Handwrought					1

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
337	20	3	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut					1
337	20	3	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate					29
337	20	3	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	180
337	20	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	flatware	base	raised dots	1
337	20	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	indeterminate	various	undecorated	18
337	20	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware		hollowware	body	marbled	1
337	20	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	cup	rim	undecorated	2
337	20	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	indeterminate	various	undecorated	13
337	20	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	engine-turned	cup	rim	reeded green	1
337	20	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	Old Blue	indeterminate	body	blue	1
337	20	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	painted	hollowware	rim	black floral	1
337	20	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	painted	hollowware	rim	polychrome floral	1
337	20	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	transfer-printed	hollowware	body	red floral	2
337	20	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	transfer-printed	hollowware	body	blue floral	1
337	20	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	transfer-printed	hollowware	body	red landscape	1
337	20	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	transfer-printed	hollowware	body	purple	1
337	20	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
337	20	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	painted	cup	handle	canary yellow	3
337	20	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	unglazed	flowerpot	base	undecorated	1
337	20	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	black	4
337	20	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Refined redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	black	2
337	20	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Refined redware	engine-turned	hollowware	body	reeded reddish brown	1
337	20	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Tobacco pipe	ball clay		bowl	undecorated	1
337	20	3	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese	Canton-area	cup	rim	blue	3
337	20	3	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese	Canton-area	cup	body	blue	1
337	20	3	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese	Canton-area	cup	base	blue	1
337	20	3	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese	indeterminate	hollowware		undecorated	2
337	20	3	Ceramic	Stoneware	English brown	dipped	hollowware	rim	brown	1
337	20	3	Fuel	Coal/Ash	coal/ash/cinder	coal				4
337	20	3	Furnishing	Flat glass	Mirror	indeterminate	mirror	body	silvered	2
337	20	3	Hardware	Indet. Metal	Wood screw					1
337	20	3	Hardware	Indet. Metal		bolt?				1
337	20	3	Indeterminate	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate					10
337	20	3	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	black chert				1
337	20	3	Lithic	Flake	Decortication	quartz				2
337	20	3	Lithic	Flake	Shatter	quartz				1
337	20	3	Lithic	Projectile point	Stemmed	gray chert	prob reworked	complete	broaspear or fishtail	1

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
337	20	3	Lithic	Slate	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate		1
337	20	3	Lithic			stone masonry chippage?				19
337	20	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	blown	bottle	body	undecorated	2
337	20	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Bottle	indeterminate	bottle	body	green	4
337	20	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Bottle	case	bottle	body	green	1
337	20	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Vial	indeterminate	vial	body	aqua	1
337	20	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	blue applique	hollowware	body	colorless	1
337	20	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	colorless	13
338	17	A-A1	Architecture	Brick	Common red					1
338	17	A-A1	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	black chert				1
339	20	4	Architecture	Nail	Wire	roofing				1
339	20	4	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate				4
339	20	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Tin-glazed	faience	indeterminate	glaze chips	blue	2
339	20	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	indeterminate	body	dark brown	1
339	20	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Aboriginal	quartz-tempered	hollowware	body	corded	1
339	20	4	Ceramic	Earthenware	Aboriginal	quartz/quatzite tempered	hollowware	body	corded	1
339	20	4	Lithic	Biface	Indeterminate	black chert	point?	tip		1
339	20	4	Lithic	Fire-cracked rock						16
339	20	4	Lithic	Flake	Primary	quartz				1
339	20	4	Lithic	Flake	Primary	black chert				4
339	20	4	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	black chert				4
339	20	4	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	black chert				16
339	20	4	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	black chert				2
339	20	4	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	quartzite				2
339	20	4	Lithic	Flake	Shatter	quartz				1
339	20	4	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	indeterminate	bottle	body	dark green	2
339	20	4	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	indeterminate	bottle	body	green	1
339	20	4	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	colorless	1
340	20	5	Architecture	Brick	Common red	handmade				3
340	20	5	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	18
340	20	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	Tin-glazed	faience	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
340	20	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	indeterminate	various	undecorated	7
340	20	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	hollowware	body	undecorated	1
340	20	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
340	20	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	dark brown	1
340	20	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	Aboriginal	quartz/quatzite tempered	indeterminate	body	undecorated	2
340	20	5	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese	Canton-area	hollowware	body	blue	1

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
340	20	5	Ceramic	Stoneware	White salt glazed	indeterminate	flatware	base	undecorated	2
340	20	5	Fuel	Coal/Ash	coal/ash/cinder	coal				1
340	20	5	Lithic	Fire-cracked rock		uncertain				13
340	20	5	Lithic	Flake	Decortication	quartz				3
340	20	5	Lithic	Flake	Primary	black chert				2
340	20	5	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	black chert				1
340	20	5	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	black chert				2
340	20	5	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	reddish chert				2
340	20	5	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	yellow chert				1
340	20	5	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	quartz				1
340	20	5	Lithic	Flake	Shatter	black chert				1
340	20	5	Lithic	Flake	Shatter	quartz				1
340	20	5	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	blown	bottle	body		1
341	20	6	Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	spike				1
341	20	6	Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common				1
341	20	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Slipped redware	Middle Atlantic	indeterminate	body	trailed green & brown	1
341	20	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Slipped redware	Middle Atlantic	hollowware	body	polychrome	1
341	20	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Slipped redware	Middle Atlantic	hollowware	rim	polychrome	1
341	20	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	dark brown	1
341	20	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Tobacco pipe	ball clay		bowl	undecorated	1
341	20	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Aboriginal	quartz/quatzite tempered	indeterminate	body	corded	1
341	20	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Aboriginal	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
341	20	6	Ceramic	Stoneware	Indeterminate	salt-glazed	very small	rim		1
341	20	6	Food	Oyster	Oyster valve			various		1
341	20	6	Indeterminate	Flat glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	aqua	2
341	20	6	Indeterminate	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate	indeterminate				1
341	20	6	Lithic	Fire-cracked rock						27
341	20	6	Lithic	Flake	Decortication	quartz				1
341	20	6	Lithic	Flake	Decortication	quartzite				1
341	20	6	Lithic	Flake	Primary	quartz				1
341	20	6	Lithic	Flake	Primary	quartzite				1
341	20	6	Lithic	Flake	Primary	yellow chert				1
341	20	6	Lithic	Flake	Primary	black chert				2
341	20	6	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	black chert				4
341	20	6	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	yellow chert				2
341	20	6	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	quartzite				1
341	20	6	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	black chert				8

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
341	20	6	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	quartz				1
341	20	6	Lithic	Flake	Shatter	black chert				1
341	20	6	Lithic	Flake	Shatter	reddish chert				1
341	20	6	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	indeterminate	bottle	body	green	2
342	19	5	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate				1
342	19	5	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	4
342	19	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	plate	various	undecorated	10
342	19	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
342	19	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	3
342	19	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	bottle	rim	dark brown	2
342	19	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	indeterminate	body	dark brown	3
342	19	5	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	indeterminate	body	black	1
342	19	5	Food	Bone	Mammal	Bos taurus		vertabra		1
342	19	5	Food	Bone	Mammal	artiodactyl		calcaneum		1
342	19	5	Food	Bone	Mammal	indeterminate		spinous process		1
342	19	5	Food	Bone	Bird	indeterminate		various		3
342	19	5	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Bottle	indeterminate	bottle	body	green	2
342	19	5	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Vial	indeterminate	vial	body	colorless	1
342	19	5	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	melted	indeterminate	body	colorless	1
343	19	6	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common				1
343	19	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Slipped redware	Middle Atlantic	indeterminate	base	trailed yellow	1
343	19	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	indeterminate	body	black	1
343	19	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
343	19	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Aboriginal	quartz/quatzite tempered	hollowware	rim	corded	2
343	19	6	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	indeterminate	bottle	body		1
343	19	6	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body		1
344	18	11	Architecture	Brick	Common red					6
344	18	11	Architecture	Plaster	Plaster	whitewashed plaster				1
344	18	11	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate				1
344	18	11	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	2
344	18	11	Food	Bone	Mammal	carbonized		indeterminate	carbonized	1
344	18	11	Lithic	Fire-cracked rock						8
344	18	11	Lithic	Flake	Decortication	yellow chert				1
344	18	11	Lithic	Flake	Primary	reddish chert				1
344	18	11	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	reddish chert				3
344	18	11	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	yellow chert				4
344	18	11	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	yellow chert				10

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
344	18	11	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	reddish chert				6
344	18	11	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	black chert				3
344	18	11	Lithic	Flake	Shatter	quartz				1
344	18	11	Lithic	Flake	Shatter	yellow chert				1
344	18	11	Lithic	Projectile point	Corner-notched	quartz	serrated	missing tip	Kirk?	1
345	18	7SE	Architecture	Brick	Common red	indeterminate				3
345	18	7	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common				2
345	18	7	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate				1
345	18	7	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	5
345	18	7	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	2
345	18	7	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	flatware	base	undecorated	1
345	18	7	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	hollowware	rim	undecorated	1
345	18	7	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	flatware	base	undecorated	1
345	18	7	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	flatware	coggled rim	coggled rim	1
345	18	7	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	dark brown	3
345	18	7	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	indeterminate	rim	dark brown	1
345	18	7	Ceramic	Earthenware	Aboriginal	quartz-tempered	indeterminate	rim	corded	1
345	18	7	Ceramic	Earthenware	Aboriginal	quartz-tempered	indeterminate	rim	corded	1
345	18	7	Ceramic	Earthenware	Aboriginal	quartz-tempered	indeterminate	rim	corded	1
345	18	7	Ceramic	Earthenware	Aboriginal	quartz-tempered	indeterminate	body	undecorated	2
345	18	7SE	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	transfer-printed	hollowware	body	purple landscape	1
345	18	7SE	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
345	18	7	Food	Bone	Mammal	Bos taurus	weathered	femural shaft		1
345	18	7	Food	Bone	Mammal	Sus scrofa	deciduous	lower premolar		1
345	18	7SE	Food	Bone	Reptile	turtle		parapace		1
345	18	7	Food	Oyster	Oyster valve			valve		3
345	18	7SE	Food	Oyster	Oyster valve			valve		5
345	18	7	Lithic	Fire-cracked rock						31
345	18	7	Lithic	Flake	Decortication	quartz				2
345	18	7	Lithic	Flake	Decortication	reddish chert				2
345	18	7	Lithic	Flake	Primary	black chert				1
345	18	7	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	quartzite				1
345	18	7	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	black chert				4
345	18	7	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	reddish chert				1
345	18	7	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	black chert				5
345	18	7	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	yellow chert				2
345	18	7	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	reddish chert				5

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
345	18	7	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	quartz				1
345	18	7	Lithic	Flake	Shatter	yellow chert				1
345	18	7SE	Lithic	Flake	Primary	quartzite	coarse grain			1
345	18	7SE	Lithic	Flake	Primary	quartzite	fine, rose			1
345	18	7SE	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	reddish chert				1
345	18	7	Miscellaneous	Clothing	Button	copper alloy, soldered shank	button	complete	undecorated	1
345	18	7	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	blown	bottle	base	dark green	2
345	18	7SE	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	green	1
346	21	1	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common				1
346	21	1	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate				1
346	21	1	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	1
346	21	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	indeterminate	body	mottled brown	1
346	21	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	indeterminate	body	black	1
346	21	1	Food	Bone	Mammal	indeterminate		indeterminate		1
346	21	1	Fuel	Coal/Ash	coal/ash/cinder	coal				2
346	21	1	Hardware	Screw	Wood screw	blunt?				1
346	21	1	Lithic	Flake	Decortication	quartzite	possible			1
346	21	1	Lithic	Flake	Primary	quartzite	possible			3
346	21	1	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	reddish chert				1
346	21	1	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	molded	indeterminate	body	colorless	2
346	21	1	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	colorless	1
347	21	2	Architecture	Brick	Common red	glazed				1
347	21	2	Architecture	Plaster	Plaster	lime				1
347	21	2	Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common				17
347	21	2	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common				26
347	21	2	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	brad				5
347	21	2	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate				18
347	21	2	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	27
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	transfer-printed	mug	base	black landscape	1
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	blue-edged	plate	rim	regular scallop	10
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	blue-edged	plate	rim	regular scallop	2
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	green-edged	plate	rim	raised dots	15
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	blue-edged	plate	rim	blue feather-edged	1
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	plate	rim	feather-edged	2
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	blue-edged	plate	rim	raised dots	4
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	painted	hollowware	body	blue floral	7
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	transfer-printed	plate	rim	light blue floral	8

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	transfer-printed	cup	rim	light blue floral	1
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	painted	hollowware	rim	green ring	1
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	painted	hollowware	body	polychrome floral	1
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	indeterminate	base	undecorated	13
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	indeterminate	various	undecorated	90
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate	white paste	indeterminate	various	undecorated	39
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	burned	hollowware	base	undecorated	3
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	burned	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Tobacco pipe	ball clay		bowl	molded	1
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	indeterminate	body	mottled brown	10
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	indeterminate	body	black	1
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	unglazed	indeterminate	base	undecorated	3
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	black	1
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	body	dark brown	1
347	21	2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	lead-glazed	hollowware	handle	dark brown	1
347	21	2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese	Canton-area	plate	rim	blue	2
347	21	2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate	indeterminate	cup	handle	undecorated	1
347	21	2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate	indeterminate	hollowware	body	undecorated	1
347	21	2	Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray bodied	indeterminate	hollowware	body	light brown	2
347	21	2	Ceramic	Stoneware	Gray bodied	painted	hollowware	body	blue	1
347	21	2	Food	Bone	Mammal	Bos taurus		various		15
347	21	2	Food	Bone	Mammal	Sus scrofa		incisor		1
347	21	2	Food	Bone	bird	indeterminate		carpometacarpus		1
347	21	2	Food	Oyster	Oyster valve			valve		21
347	21	2	Fuel	Coal/Ash	coal/ash/cinder	coal				5
347	21	2	Hardware	Indet. Metal	Wire	barbed				2
347	21	2	Hardware	Indet. Metal		indeterminate				3
347	21	2	Lithic	Fire-cracked rock						4
347	21	2	Lithic	Flake	Decortication	yellow chert				1
347	21	2	Lithic	Flake	Shatter	quartz				1
347	21	2	Lithic	Flake	Primary	quartzite				1
347	21	2	Lithic	Flake	Shatter	quartzite				1
347	21	2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Bottle	indeterminate	bottle	neck	amber	2
347	21	2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Bottle	faceted	bottle	body	blue-green	3
347	21	2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	colorless	4
347	21	2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	aqua	7
347	21	2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	melted	indeterminate	body	colorless	1

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
347	21	2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Table glass	indeterminate	small snifter?	rim	colorless	1
347	21	2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Bottle	embossed	bottle	body	dark green	4
347	21	2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	press molded	indeterminate	indeterminate	colorless	3
348	21	3	Architecture	Brick	Common red	indeterminate				6
348	21	3	Architecture	Brick	Common red					6
348	21	3	Architecture	Mortar	Mortar	lime				1
348	21	3	Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	spike				2
348	21	3	Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common				11
348	21	3	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common				2
348	21	3	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate				9
348	21	3	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	50
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	Queen's pattern	plate	rim	molded	4
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	plate	rim	undecorated	5
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	plate	marley	undecorated	6
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	painted	porringer	rim	polychrome	2
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	indeterminate	various	undecorated	90
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	green-edged	plate	rim	regular scallop	2
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	green-edged	plate	rim	molded	3
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	painted	sugar bowl?	base	blue	3
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	painted	hollowware	body	blue floral	1
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	painted	hollowware	body	blue	2
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	indeterminate	various	undecorated	12
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate	burned	indeterminate	body	undecorated	3
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Refined redware	engine-turned	hollowware	body	dark brown	1
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate	burned	hollowware	base	undecorated	1
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Slipped redware	Middle Atlantic	indeterminate	body	trailed yellow	1
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Refined redware	engine-turned	hollowware	body	dark brown	1
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	indeterminate	hollowware	rim	black	1
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	indeterminate	hollowware	rim	brown	1
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	indeterminate	hollowware	rim	indeterminate	1
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	indeterminate	hollowware	base	black	1
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	indeterminate	hollowware	base	black	1
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	indeterminate	hollowware	base	mottled brown	1
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	indeterminate	hollowware	body	very dark brown	3
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	indeterminate	hollowware	body	dark brown	3
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	indeterminate	hollowware	body	mottled brown	1
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	indeterminate	indeterminate	various	various	28

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	indeterminate	hollowware	rim	dark brown	1
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	indeterminate	hollowware	rim	dark brown/black	1
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Refined redware	indeterminate	hollowware	body	brown	2
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate	burned	indeterminate	body	indeterminate	1
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Tobacco pipe	ball clay	5/64ths	stem	undecorated	1
348	21	3	Ceramic	Earthenware	Aboriginal	untempered	indeterminate	body		1
348	21	3	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	3
348	21	3	Ceramic	Stoneware	White salt glazed	barley pattern	plate	rim	molded	1
348	21	3	Ceramic	Stoneware	English brown	English brown	bottle	body	brown	1
348	21	3	Food	Bone	Mammal	Sus scrofa		canine		1
348	21	3	Food	Bone	Mammal	microfauna		spinous process		1
348	21	3	Food	Bone	Mammal	microfauna		proximal phalanx		1
348	21	3	Food	Bone	Mammal	Bos taurus		medial phalanx		1
348	21	3	Food	Bone	Mammal	Bos taurus		vertabra		1
348	21	3	Food	Bone	Mammal	Sus scrofa?		pelvic		2
348	21	3	Food	Bone	Mammal	indeterminate		various		14
348	21	3	Food	Bone	Indeterminate	calcined		indeterminate	calcined	2
348	21	3	Food	Bone	bird	indeterminate		indeterminate		1
348	21	3	Food	Oyster	Oyster valve			valve		60
348	21	3	Indeterminate	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate	indeterminate				1
348	21	3	Lithic	Fire-cracked rock						16
348	21	3	Lithic	Flake	Decortication	quartz				1
348	21	3	Lithic	Flake	Decortication	reddish chert				1
348	21	3	Lithic	Flake	Decortication	indeterminate				1
348	21	3	Lithic	Flake	Primary	black chert				2
348	21	3	Lithic	Flake	Primary	quartz				1
348	21	3	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	quartzite				1
348	21	3	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	yellow chert				1
348	21	3	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	reddish chert				2
348	21	3	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	black chert	banded			1
348	21	3	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	gray				1
348	21	3	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	yellow chert				1
348	21	3	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	quartz				1
348	21	3	Lithic	Projectile point	Corner-notched	reddish chert	reworked?	missing tip		1
348	21	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	melted	bottle	base	dark green	1
348	21	3	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	blown	bottle	various	dark green	40
349	2003-1		Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common				1

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
349	2003-1		Architecture	Nail	Wire	roofing				1
349	2003-1		Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate				1
349	2003-1		Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	1
349	2003-1		Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
349	2003-1		Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	plate	marley	undecorated	1
349	2003-1		Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate	burned	indeterminate	body	undecorated	3
349	2003-1		Ceramic	Earthenware	Slipped redware	Middle Atlantic	hollowware	base	slipped	1
349	2003-1		Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r/ext'r black glaze	hollowware	body	undecorated	2
349	2003-1		Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r/ext'r red glaze	hollowware	body	undecorated	1
349	2003-1		Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r black glaze	hollowware	body	undecorated	3
349	2003-1		Ceramic	Earthenware	Tobacco pipe	ball clay		bowl	fluted	1
349	2003-1		Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese	indeterminate	hollowware	body	painted	1
349	2003-1		Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate	indeterminate	cup	rim	undecorated	1
349	2003-1		Food	Bone	Mammal	indeterminate		indeterminate		3
349	2003-1		Food	Oyster	Oyster valve			valve		12
349	2003-1		Lithic	Flake	Secondary	chert				1
349	2003-1		Lithic	Flake	Decortication	quartzite ?				1
349	2003-1		Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Beverage bottle	indeterminate	bottle	body	amber	2
350	2003-2		Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common		complete		2
350	2003-2		Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common		head		1
350	2003-2		Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common		tip		1
350	2003-2	1	Ceramic	Demi-Porcelain	Indeterminate		indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
350	2003-2		Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	regular edge molded	plate	rim	blue	2
350	2003-2		Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	transfer-printed	hollowware	body	green	1
350	2003-2		Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r/ext'r black glaze	hollowware	body	undecorated	2
350	2003-2		Ceramic	Earthenware	Slipped redware	Middle Atlantic	hollowware	base	slipped	1
350	2003-2		Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese	famille rose	saucer	rim	polychrome	2
350	2003-2		Food	Bone	Mammal	indeterminate		indeterminate		2
350	2003-2		Food	Oyster	Oyster valve			valve		4
350	2003-2	1	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Table glass	indeterminate	stemware	foot	undecorated	1
350	2003-2	1	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
350	2003-2		Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	indeterminate	bottle	body		1
350	2003-2		Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body		1
351	2003-7	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common		complete		1
351	2003-7	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Wire	roofing		complete		1
351	2003-7		Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common		complete		2
351	2003-7		Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common		complete		2

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
351	2003-7		Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate		complete		1
351	2003-7		Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	15
351	2003-7	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	undecorated	1
351	2003-7	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Yellowware	indeterminate	hollowware	body	undecorated	1
351	2003-7	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	painted	hollowware	handle	green floral	1
351	2003-7		Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	plate	marley	undecorated	1
351	2003-7		Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	undecorated	15
351	2003-7		Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	irregular edged molded	plate	rim	blue edge	3
351	2003-7		Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	regular edge molded	plate	rim	blue edge	1
351	2003-7		Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	5
351	2003-7		Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	indeterminate	footring	undecorated	1
351	2003-7		Ceramic	Earthenware	Yellowware	dendritic	bowl	rim	white/blue	4
351	2003-7		Ceramic	Earthenware	Slipped redware	Middle Atlantic	indeterminate	base	slipped	2
351	2003-7		Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r black glaze	hollowware	body	undecorated	2
351	2003-7		Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r/ext'r black glaze	hollowware	body	undecorated	3
351	2003-7		Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r/ext'r red glaze	hollowware	rim	undecorated	1
351	2003-7		Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	undecorated	1
351	2003-7		Food	Bone	Mammal	indeterminate		indeterminate		4
351	2003-7	1&2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	indeterminate	bottle	body		2
351	2003-7	1&2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	shouldered bottle	bottle	body	aqua	2
351	2003-7	1&2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	bottle	body	aqua	7
351	2003-7	1&2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	colorless	1
351	2003-7		Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	indeterminate		body	dark green	4
351	2003-7		Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	indeterminate		body	green	2
351	2003-7		Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	colorless	13
352	2003-11	1	Architecture	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate		1
352	2003-11	1	Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common		complete		1
352	2003-11	1	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common		complete		1
352	2003-11	1	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate		tip		1
352	2003-11	1	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	16
352	2003-11	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	2
352	2003-11	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
352	2003-11	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	dipped	cup	rim	blue	1
352	2003-11	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	transfer-printed	plate	rim	purple	2
352	2003-11	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r/ext'r brown glaze	hollowware	body	undecorated	1
352	2003-11	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	unglazed	flowerpot	body	undecorated	1
352	2003-11	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Tobacco pipe	ball clay	5/64ths	stem	undecorated	1

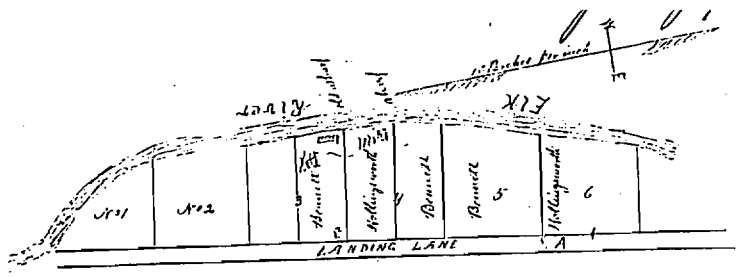
Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
352	2003-11	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese	Canton-area	bowl	base	blue/person	1
352	2003-11	1	Ceramic	Porcelain	Chinese	enameled	hollowware	body	indistinct	1
352	2003-11	1	Miscellaneous	Bone	Indeterminate	indeterminate	toothbrush	brush end		1
353	18	8	Food	Oyster	Oyster valve			valve		47
353	18	8	Architecture	Bone	Common red					3
353	18	8	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	brad				1
353	18	8	Lithic	Flake	Tertiary	quartzite				1
354	18	9B	Food	Oyster	Oyster valve			valve		1
354	18	9B	Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common				1
355	2003-4	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common		complete		1
355	2003-4	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common		head		1
355	2003-4	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common		shank		1
355	2003-4	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Wire	staple		complete		1
355	2003-4	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	common		head		1
355	2003-4	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate		tip		1
355	2003-4	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Slipped redware	Middle Atlantic	indeterminate	body	slipped	1
355	2003-4	1&2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	colorless	1
355	2003-4		Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common		complete		1
355	2003-4		Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common		head		2
355	2003-4		Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	1
355	2003-4		Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	plate	body	undecorated	4
355	2003-4		Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r black glaze	hollowware	rim	undecorated	1
355	2003-4		Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r black glaze	hollowware	body	undecorated	3
355	2003-4		Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	split	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
355	2003-4		Food	Oyster	Oyster valve			valve		1
356	2003-5	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common		complete		1
356	2003-5	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	spike		head		1
356	2003-5	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate	split	indeterminate	indeterminate	undecorated	1
356	2003-5	1&2	Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	2
356	2003-5		Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	hand headed				1
356	2003-5		Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	2
356	2003-5		Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	plate	base	undecorated	3
356	2003-5		Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	edge molded	plate	rim	blue edge	3
356	2003-5		Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	plate	base	undecorated	1
356	2003-5		Ceramic	Earthenware	Refined redware	int'r/ext'r black glaze	cup	rim	molded	1
356	2003-5		Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r brown glaze	indeterminate	indeterminate	undecorated	1
356	2003-5		Food	Bone	Indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate		1

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
356	2003-5		Food	Oyster	Oyster valve			valve		1
357	2003-6	1&2	Architecture	Brick	Window glass	glazed				1
357	2003-6	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common		complete		1
357	2003-6	1&2	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	2
357	2003-6	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	plate	rim	undecorated	2
357	2003-6	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	3
357	2003-6	1&2	Food	Bone	Indeterminate	indeterminate		indeterminate		1
357	2003-6		Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	1
357	2003-6		Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	indeterminate	footring	undecorated	1
357	2003-6		Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	2
357	2003-6		Ceramic	Earthenware	Yellowware	indeterminate	hollowware	body	dipped	1
357	2003-6		Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r/ext'r brown glaze	hollowware	rim	undecorated	1
357	2003-6		Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r black glaze	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
357	2003-6		Lithic	Flake	Shatter	jasper?				1
357	2003-6		Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Wine bottle	indeterminate	bottle	body		1
358	2003-8	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	brad		complete		1
358	2003-8	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Wire	common		complete		2
358	2003-8	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Wire	common		head		1
358	2003-8	1&2	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	1
358	2003-8		Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate		tip		1
358	2003-8		Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	2
358	2003-8		Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	2
358	2003-8		Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	dipped/engine turned	cup/bowl	rim	green	1
358	2003-8		Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
358	2003-8		Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	transfer-printed	plate	rim	purple	1
358	2003-8		Ceramic	Earthenware	Yellowware	Rockingham?	hollowware	body	brown	1
358	2003-8		Indeterminate	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate	chromed	indeterminate	indeterminate		1
358	2003-8		Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Indeterminate	indeterminate	bottle		colorless	1
359	2003-9	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	common		complete		1
359	2003-9	1&2	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	10
359	2003-9	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	plate	rim	molded	1
359	2003-9	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
359	2003-9	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	White granite	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	2
359	2003-9	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	White granite	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	4
359	2003-9	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r black glaze	indeterminate	body	undecorated	1
359	2003-9	1&2	Ceramic	Porcelain	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	molded	1
359	2003-9	1&2	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	quartz				1

Lot	Unit	Stratum	Class	Sub-Class	Variety	Type	Form	Element	Decoration	Quantity
359	2003-9	1&2	Vessel Glass	Indet. Metal	Indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	amethyst	1
360	2003-10	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Machine cut	spike		complete		1
360	2003-10	1&2	Architecture	Nail	Indeterminate	indeterminate		head		1
360	2003-10	1&2	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	3
360	2003-10	1&2	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	indeterminate	body	undecorated	3
360	2003-10	1&2	Ceramic	Stoneware	White salt glazed	indeterminate	plate	base	undecorated	1
360	2003-10	1&2	Lithic	Flake	Secondary	chert				1
360	2003-10	1&2	Miscellaneous	Bone	Fish	fossilized shark's tooth				1
360	2003-10	1&2	Miscellaneous	Misc. modern	Misc. modern	painted rubber				1
361	2003-12	1	Architecture	Window glass	Window glass	indeterminate	pane	body	aqua	6
361	2003-12	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	int'r/ext'r brown glaze	hollowware	body	undecorated	1
361	2003-12	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Plain redware	unglazed	flowerpot	body	undecorated	1
361	2003-12	1	Vessel Glass		Beverage bottle		bottle	body	colorless	1
362	2003-13	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Creamware	indeterminate	plate	base	undecorated	2
362	2003-13	1	Ceramic	Earthenware	Tobacco pipe	ball clay		bowl	marked?	1
363	trench		Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	transfer-printed	hollowware	body	light blue	2
363	trench		Vessel Glass	Vessel glass	Molded		bowl	rim	light green	1
363	trench		Architecture	Nail	Handwrought	common				1
363	trench		Ceramic	Earthenware	Extruded tile	12" x 4.25"	drain tile	complete	undecorated	2

Appendix C: Equity Records JAD 7/147

Description of lots in the estate of Livingston T. Bennett, October 20, 1885—Transcription



The above plat represents certain lots of land at Elk Landing laid out as the property of Robert Evans, deceased 1779, which I have surveyed at the instance of Henry M. McCullough, Trustee for the sale of the Bennett portion of said lots, which I have shaded in green. Beginning for the parcel including no. 5 and the northern half of no. 4 on the west side of Landing Lane and the course between no. 5 and six and marked in the plat by the letter A and running thence N77°W 9.6 perches to Elk River, then reversing to the beginning and running thence S10½°W 13½ perches along the west side of Landing Lane to Hollingsworth's part of no. 4, thence with same N77°W11.7 perches to SW corner of Wharf, thence up, by, and with the River to the end of the first line thereby closing the survey of this parcel, containing 141 perches of land, more or less. Beginning for the parcel including the northern half of lot no. 3, on which an old Warehouse now stands, at the point marked by the letter B on the plat, being on the west side of Landing Lane and at a distance of 4½ perches from the end of the second line in the above parcel and running thence N77°W 11.7 perches to the River at the NW corner of the old wharf, then running to the place of beginning and running thence S10½°W 4½ perches to the middle of Lot no. 3, thence with same N77°W 11.3 perches to the river, thence up, by, and with the River to the end of the first line at the NW corner of old Wharf, thereby closing this survey containing 57 perches of land, more or less.

October 20, 1885 James McCauley, surveyor

Refers to Equity Case # 1220.

N.B. The 1885 drawing suggests that SW and NW (southwest and northwest) were inadvertently inverted in recording the description and only one wharf, spanning the north half of Lot 3 and the south half of Lot 4, existed.

Appendix D: Assessment of 1783, Hollingsworths.

(Source: Maryland State Archives (MSA-S-1437)

Hollingsworth. Notes: widow; no first name listed. CE 3rd District, p. 4. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Henry Hollingsworth. Freindship, 214 acres. CE 3rd District, p. 11. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Henry Hollingsworth. Successor, 30 acres. CE 3rd District, p. 11. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Henry Hollingsworth. Adventure. CE 3rd District, p. 11. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Henry Hollingsworth. St Johnson, 100 acres. CE 3rd District, p. 11. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Henry Hollingsworth. Addition, 50 acres. CE 3rd District, p. 11. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Henry Hollingsworth. Addition, 50 acres. CE 3rd District, p. 11. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Henry Hollingsworth. 394 acres. CE 3rd District, p. 4. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Jacob Hollingsworth. Freindship, 474 acres. CE 3rd District, p. 12. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Jacob Hollingsworth. Successor, 20 acres. CE 3rd District, p. 12. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Jacob Hollingsworth. Swamp, 10 acres. CE 3rd District, p. 12. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Jacob Hollingsworth. 581 acres. CE 3rd District, p. 4. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Levi Hollingsworth. New Munster, 200 acres. CE 3rd District, p. 12. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Levi Hollingsworth. 200 acres. CE 3rd District, p. 4. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Stephen Hollingsworth. Clemsons Venture, 80 acres. CE 3rd District, p. 12. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Stephen Hollingsworth. 81 acres. CE 3rd District, p. 4. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Thomas Hollingsworth. Freindship, 200 acres. CE 3rd District, p. 12. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Thomas Hollingsworth. 200 acres. CE 3rd District, p. 4. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Zebulon Hollingsworth. Freindship, 50 acres. CE 3rd District, p. 11. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Zebulon Hollingsworth. Successor. CE 3rd District, p. 11. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Zebulon Hollingsworth. Rices Adventure, 100 acres. CE 3rd District, p. 11. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Zebulon Hollingsworth. Sampsons Addition. CE 3rd District, p. 11. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Zebulon Hollingsworth. 25 acres. Notes: for William Montgomery. CE 3rd District, p. 3. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Zebulon Hollingsworth. 25 acres. Notes: for James Black. CE 3rd District, p. 3. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Zebulon Hollingsworth. 175 acres. CE 3rd District, p. 3. MSA S 1161-4-1 1/4/5/47

Appendix E: Credentials

James G. Gibb, Ph.D
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Education

1994 Ph.D. in Anthropology, Binghamton University
1985 M.A. in Anthropology, Binghamton University
1978 B.A. in Anthropology, State University of New York at Stony Brook

Professional Experience

Twenty–six years of archaeological field and laboratory experience in six eastern states and Arizona, on sites ranging in age from early prehistoric to late 20th century. Author of nearly 80 technical reports.

Twenty–four years of supervisory experience and 14 years as Principal Investigator in Sole Proprietorship consulting firm.

Select Publications

2003 The Archaeologist as Playwright. In *Ancient Muses: Archaeology and the Arts*, edited by John H. Jameson, Jr., Christine Finn, and John E. Ehrenhard, pp. 25-39. University of Alabama Press.

2000 Learning Cast Up from the Mire: Archaeological Investigations of Schoolhouses in the Northeastern United States. *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 29: 107–129. (with April M. Beisaw)

2000 Imaginary, But by No Means Unimaginable: Storytelling, Science, and Historical Archaeology. *Historical Archaeology* 33 (2): 1–6.

2000 Reflection, Not Truth, the Hero of My Tale: Responding to Lewis, Little, Majewski, and McKee and Galle. *Historical Archaeology* 33(2): 20–24.

1999 *A Layperson's Guide to Historical Archaeology in Maryland.* Archeological Society of Maryland. (Editor and contributor)

1997 Selby Bay Phase Subsistence Strategies at the Smithsonian Pier Site, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. *Maryland Archeology.* 33(1&2): 59–76. (with Anson H. Hines)

1997 Necessary but Insufficient: Archaeology Reports and Community Action. In "In the Realm of Politics: Prospects for Public Participation in African–American and Plantation Archaeology," edited by Carol McDavid and David W. Babson. Special Issue of *Historical Archeology* 31(3): 51–64.

1996 *The Archaeology of Wealth: Consumer Behavior in English America.* Plenum Press, New York.

1995 The History of Helb Barn. *The Calvert Historian* 10(2):5–18. (with Matt Croson)

1994 Dated Window Leads from Colonial Sites in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. *Maryland Archeology* 30(2):23–28.(with Al Luckenbach)

1994 English Trade Tokens from a 17th Century Colonial Site in Southern Maryland. *Maryland Archeology* 29(1/2):55–60.

1994 *"Dwell Here, Live Plentifully, and Be Rich": Consumer Behavior and the Interpretation of 17th Century Archaeological Assemblages from the Chesapeake Bay Region.* UMI, Ann Arbor Michigan.

1993 Dutch Pots in Maryland Middens; or, What light from yonder pot breaks? *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 9:67–86. (With Wesley J. Balla)

1993 Publishing in Local History Journals. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 9:41–48.

1991 Gender, Activity Areas and Homelots in the 17th Century Chesapeake Region. *Historical Archaeology* 25(4):109-131. (with Julia A. King)

1990 Making Cheese: Archaeology of a 19th Century Industry. *Historical Archaeology* 24(1):18-33. (with David Bernstein and Daniel F. Cassedy)

1989 History Exhibits and Theories of Material Culture. *Journal of American Culture* 12(2):27-34. (with Karen Lee Davis)

1988 Unpuzzling the Past: Critical Thinking in History Museums. *Museum Studies Journal* 3:41-45. (with Karen Lee Davis)

PUBLICATIONS: PUBLIC INFORMATION AND INTERPRETATION

2003 *The Battery of Santo Toribio at La Puntilla.* Educational pamphlet produced for the U.S. Coast Guard, San Juan, Puerto Rico (with Varna Boyd and URS Corporation).

2001 *Recognizing and Reporting Archeological Sites.* Educational pamphlet produced for Free State Electric, Waldorf, Maryland. Greenhorne & O'Mara, Greenbelt, Maryland (with Varna Boyd).

2001 Fischer's Station on the Chesapeake Beach Railway, Anne Arundel County, Maryland (1908–1935). *The Calvert Historian* 27: 7–42.

2000 Lessons...from Our Long Lost Neighbors: Oysters eaten 1,800 years ago have a moral for our times. *Bay Weekly* 8(46).

2000 Linden: An Urban Farmstead in Prince Frederick, Calvert County, Maryland (1868–1988. *The Calvert Historian* 26: 39–55.

2000 Animating History at Colonial London Town. *Chesapeake Life Magazine* (January–February): 92–95. (with John Kille)

1999 Revolutionary Spirits: A Play in Two Acts. Performed at London Town Historic Park by the London Town Publik House Players, April 1999.

1998 Ghosts of London: A Play in Three Acts. Performed at London Town Historic Park by the London Town Publik House Players, October 1998; reprised October 1999.

1998 Letters from London: A Provident Visit. *The New Bay Times* August 6–August 12, 1998.

1998 Letters from London II. *The New Bay Times* June 25–July 1, 1998.

1998 Letters from London: Sheriff Rawlings Expected Trouble; He Found it. *The New Bay Times* May 28–June 3, 1998.

1997 The Dorsey–Bibb Tobacco Flue: Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Southern Maryland Agriculture. *The Calvert Historian* 11(2): 4–20.

1995 Helb Barn: A Pennsylvania German Barn in Calvert County. *The Calvert Historian* 10(2): 5–18. (with Matthew E. Croson)

1994 Railroad Ghosts. *The New Bay Times* 2(10): 14–16 (May/June 1994). Reprinted in *The Calvert Historian* 21(1): 63–70.

1993 Chesapeake Bay Life: Finding History through Garbage. *The New Bay Times* 8(1):10 (July 29–August 11, 1993). Reprinted as "Archaeological Clues to Life in Colonial Calvert County: The William Stephens Land Site, c.1660–1680," in *The Calvert Historian* 21(1): 7–16.

1990 A Road Without Rails: The Baltimore and Drum Point Railroad, 1868–1891. *The Calvert Historian* 5(2):20–35.(With Paula F. Mask)

1990 Using Calvert County's Agricultural Censuses. *The Calvert Historian.* 5(2):9–17.

1990 Charlotte Hall Academy, 1797–1900. *St. Mary's Chronicles* 38(2): 305–311.

1988 National Geographic Sponsors Museum Archaeology. *Patterson Points* 3(2):2.

1988 Quarry Farm Harvest. *Chemung Historical Journal* 34(2):3818–3819.

1988 Center Lisle Tannery, 1858–c.1920. *Broome County Historical Society Newsletter* (Spring 1988).

1986 The Role of a Covered Bridge. *Broome County Historical Society Newsletter* (Spring 1986). Reprinted in the *Empire State Courier: The Journal of the New York State Covered Bridge Association.*