

**People, Place, and Taskscapes of
Enslavement: African American Life on the
South End Plantation, Ossabaw Island,
Georgia, 1849-1861**

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2020

Abstract

The South End Plantation located on Ossabaw Island, Georgia operated as a cotton plantation under George Jones Kollock from 1849-1861. During this time, the land was continually modified for Kollock's agricultural pursuits, all of which occurred through assigned tasks to enslaved individuals. Movement of enslaved individuals on U.S coastal plantations was in large part regulated by scheduled time through the type, location, and scale of tasks assigned each day. Yet, the tasks and their resulting movement provided opportunities for enslaved people to negotiate the power structures and social relationships of plantation life. To understand enslaved movement within this specific context, it is necessary to first identify what cultural features existed on the South End including the primary plantation core, and surrounding agricultural spaces. Identifying the location and extent of cultural features is essential to comprehend how enslaved people experienced, used, and understood the landscape.

To do this, a variety of datasets, LiDAR, historic maps, and historical documents, are blended together so that the landscape of the South End plantation can be reconstructed. These are then interwoven into a brief social network analysis that will demonstrate the degree of latitude and movement amongst the enslaved population. Even though much of their movement was scheduled, enslaved individuals found opportunity to create spaces and exchanges during and outside of tasks. This created layers of negotiation under the scope of power and authority in plantation life. Mobility found in the South End landscape, a place dominated by plantation operations was a product of the tasks themselves with movement both facilitated and constrained by those tasks. The varying degree and visibility of tasks provided ways in which enslaved individuals navigated power and authority within and beyond the South End plantation boundaries.

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Acknowledgements

First and foremost, I want to honor and offer respect to the disenfranchised and marginalized people in the area in which this research occurred. I would like to acknowledge the Native American communities that originally inhabited Ossabaw Island and Georgia. Their story is not told in this research but is nonetheless an important part of the landscapes that came to be the home of enslaved individuals on the coast. The descendants of these peoples exist today and retain their ancestral connection to the land of Ossabaw Island.

Secondly, I would like to acknowledge the enslaved people of the Georgia Coast. Their ancestral origins, languages, and traditions were varied but they shared the common burden of being enslaved. The culture that was forged under this burden can be seen in pockets of Gullah-Geechee communities along the coast of Georgia and South Carolina. Many of the names of these individuals have been lost to history but I do know the names of the people who lived, loved, and died on the South End plantation from 1849-1861. Their names are as follows: Davy, Billy, Cudjoe, Andrew, Sam, Mingo, Lee, Big Jim, Little Jim, Big Ned, Little Ned, Christmas, Cyrus, Harry, March, Smart, Joshua, William, Prince, Caty, Juno, Die, Grace, Kate, Binah, Big Betsey, Beck, Sue, Ranger, Phillis, Jinney, Dolly, Mary, Harriett, Little Betsey, Alice, Eleanor, Moosa, Mira, Patty, Rose, July, Amelia, John, Little Andrew, Bob, Cornelia, Siah, Norris, Little Mary, Little Billy, Little Dick, Little July, Sarah, Peter, Fanny, York, Eliza, Carpenter Billy, Juno's Billy, Tumbler, Sam, Jupiter, Peggy, Little Primus, Kate, Adam, Little Abraham, Charlotte, Minty, Sarah Ann, Diannah, Catherine, Polly, Caty, Margaret, Little Ranger, Toney, Clara, Little Cyrus, Moses, Nero, Thomas, Martha, Henrietta, Lizzy, Little Grace, Hetty, Flora, Lucretia, Stephen, and Polly.

I would like to extend my gratitude to the Department of Archaeology at the University of York. Their distance learning program offered me a unique position to pursue a higher degree while working full-time. Their requirements to visit the department and university yearly also made for lovely trips. It was Leslie Johansen who suggested that I look into the program and contact Jonathan Finch. Thank you so much for your push! It was, however, Jonathan Finch who ultimately made this work possible. As my advisor, Jon provided insightful support, suggestions, and advice that greatly enriched my perspective and outlook. To Stephanie Wynne-Jones and Steve Ashby, the other members of my Thesis Advisory Panel, your comments greatly improved this research. To my external examiner, Chris Rodning, thank you for your questions and suggestions during the viva.

Thank you to the Laboratory of Archaeology and Department of Anthropology at University of Georgia for providing the resources for the fieldwork, analysis, and curation of the South End collection. Part of this research was supported, in part, but a grant in association with the Georgia Coastal Ecosystems LTER project, and two National Science Foundation grants (NSF Grant OCE-0620959; OCE-123714). Laurie Reitsema, Jen Birch, Steve Kowalewski, and Ted Gragson all provided support over the years. I also would like extend my most heartfelt gratitude to Mary Porter Freeman, Kristine Schenk, and all of the employees at the lab for their patience during the writing of this work. I appreciate it so much.

This current work was also greatly supported by a number of individuals who gave productive critiques over the years. Thank you to Tom Pluckhahn and John Worth who wrote letters of support. I would like to greatly thank Mark Williams, someone I value very deeply as a mentor and friend. Mark encouraged me, with great enthusiasm from the very beginning and provided feedback on this research. Thank you to Jake Holland-Lulewicz who read and gave feedback and suggestions on the social network analysis. Thank you to KC Jones for the exchange the messages of support and accountability. Thank you to Brandon Lulewicz, Mary Porter Freeman, Matt Colvin, Justin Cramb, Isabelle Holland-Lulewicz, Jake Holland-Lulewicz, Kat Napora, Sarah Nowell, Ash Golsch, Michiel Kappers, and Jordan Chapman for all of your hard work on Ossabaw. You all are amazing! It was, however, Isabelle Holland-Lulewicz, particularly in during the last year of work, who gave me the friendship and outlets I needed whether it was venting, laughing, or running. Thank you for that. It made all the difference.

Elizabeth Dubose, Robin Gunn, Mark Frissell, and Paul Pressly of the Ossabaw Island Foundation were a huge part of this research. Their flexibility with field school dates and lodging, assistance with arranging public days, and overall enthusiasm made this project memorable. I would also like to thank LaTika Johnson Lee and her son, descendants of those who were enslaved on Ossabaw Island, and Ty Butler, a descendant of John Morel, Jr. for visiting on one of the public days. Your conversations and participation enriched this experience and research.

The Georgia Department of Natural Resources was instrumental in the research conducted at the South End. Their collaboration ensured the success of this project. Specifically, I would like to thank Bryan Tucker, Rachel Black, Jenn Bedell, Sarah Love, Aimee Bouiziguard, Emma Mason, and everyone else in their office for all of their assistance. Thank you also to Tom Pluckhahn and Amy Gatenbee for assisting with the GPR survey in 2018 and to the numerous volunteers also contributed to the fieldwork-Meg Teague Tucker, Cameron Howe, and Kate Deeley. The many individuals who came for public day were amazing in their eagerness to learn about the rich history of the South End and Ossabaw Island. This work is the result of the hard work of many graduate students, field school students, and interns who spent many hot days digging on the South End over the various years.

I need to recognize my family. I could not have done any of this without their patience and encouragement. Thanks to my mom who always asked how my paper was coming along and nagging me to take care of myself. To my Dad and siblings- you always knew I could do it. Thank you to Dee Dee and Ashleigh-your support is amazing. Fisher and Finley, my amazing kids, may not have always understood why I had to work early morning or weekends, but kept their requests for snacks and playing to a minimum while I wrote. This work is for you. Finally, my partner in life, Victor Thompson was integral to every part of this project. His unending belief in what I can accomplish astounds me every day. I love you.

Author's Declaration

I declare that this thesis is a presentation of original work and I am the sole author. This work has not been previously been presented for an award at this, or any other University. All sources are acknowledged as References.

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION AND RESEARCH DESIGN

Near the end of January in 1849, a group of 54 enslaved men, women, and children were moved from a plantation near Savannah, Georgia, to nearby Ossabaw Island. The island, situated along the Georgia Coast in the southeastern United States, is located nearly 12 miles by boat from the plantation where they had previously lived for eight years (Figure 1.1). The community was moved to a tract of land purchased by George Jones Kollock, on the southern tip of the island. This parcel of land, known as the South End, would become their home for twelve years (1849-1861). This small community would have brought with them connections to networks of people, trade, knowledge, and familiarity with tasks from the previous plantation where they lived. And, even though these relationships would change according to their relocation to another plantation, there was a continuation of the tasks set down by the owner or overseer that structured their lives. Enslaved labor formed the core of the plantation system and for the enslaved individuals that lived on the South End, they lived in a world bounded by tasks.

To understand the complexities that surrounded the South End enslaved community, one must first understand the plantation system along the Georgia Coast. A productive plantation did not simply entail systematizing labor, but it also required the concomitant reshaping of the land. The Georgia Coast with its miles of tidal marsh and creeks, barrier islands (islands parallel to shores and backed by marsh or tidal areas) and hammocks (small elevated areas in the marsh) offers a dynamic setting in which to observe how humans lived, changed, and moved within the environment. By the time the South End plantation was settled by enslaved individuals owned by Kollock, the institution of slavery had enabled white owners to create an extensive plantation system within the region. The rich environment of the coast allowed for the rapid production of crops like rice and cotton. However, the marsh wetlands that were subject to high amplitude tidal fluctuations, as well as drought and seasonal changes, presented challenges to producing those crops. As a result, plantation owners who lived in these environments transformed them to fit their agricultural needs. All of which occurred through

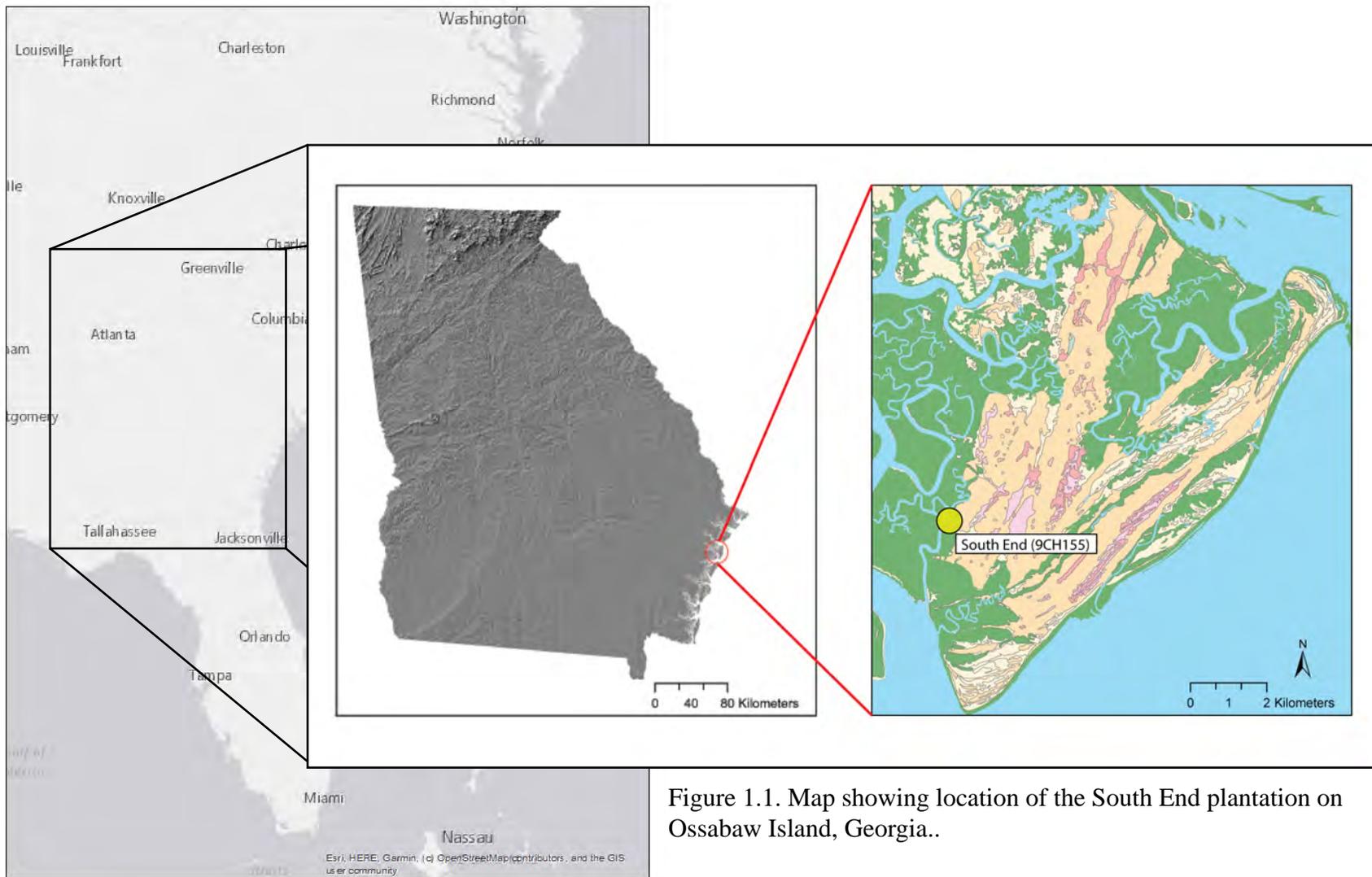


Figure 1.1. Map showing location of the South End plantation on Ossabaw Island, Georgia..

assigned tasks to enslaved individuals. Stewart (2002:129) sums this up stating "labor on the land was the nexus, and labor and land were intertwined in the task as time and as space".

This system, referred to as the task system, has unclear origins, but one early document from 1686 discusses prohibiting slaves from trading goods without permission. Most interpret this document as indicating that the enslaved people had both the time and ability to obtain goods not provided by their owners. The year 1751 is the earliest known reference to the task system in Georgia, and it became the favored method for organizing enslaved labor along the Georgia Coast (Crook 2001; Floyd Smith 1985:45; Joseph 1987:30-31; Morgan 2010:128-129; Singleton 2010:173). As stated by Crook (2001:24) the task system was structured to reflect a "division of time into the two broad categories of 'slave's time' and 'master's time', each of indefinite duration but instead defined by outcomes." There was the time and labor that was for the owner, and then there was time and labor that was their own. While the task system epitomized slavery and embedded the perspective and intentions for plantation owners and overseers, for coastal enslaved laborers, it also represented a temporal structure that gave them time of their own. A time that "became sacrosanct" (Morgan 1982:578).

The changes and additions to the landscape from the variety of tasks assigned over the years would engender constant adaptation on the part of enslaved individuals. The daily life of enslaved people centered on tasks, many of which directly shaped the plantation landscape. Ranging from moving large quantities of earth to the modification of marshland and coastal areas for cultivation to planting and harvesting to caring for children, to cooking, and a myriad of other tasks. The experiences of enslaved individuals across Ossabaw Island, nearby islands, and the mainland "bore the imprint, of even as they shaped, the distinctive lowcountry landscape" (Morgan 2010:1). The enslaved individuals and how they moved within and experienced the plantation landscape were, in part, a product of the tasks themselves. Power and authority over enslaved life on the South End ultimately focused around the regulation of tasks, time, and movement. Enslaved people then moved through the landscape facilitated or constrained by the type, location, and scale of tasks on and off the plantation landscape. All of which occurred under some degree of authoritative presence.

These tasks transformed the landscape for plantation operations and structured how enslaved people lived and moved. Actions of enslaved individuals that occurred within the wider sphere of plantation control, also contained actions that were alternative to the actions expected by those in power, although not every action within this realm would have been illicit. Modification of enslaved movement in and between areas of authority allowed for the creation of autonomous actions. These particular shifts in life within plantations were referred to by Singleton (2015:10:10) as "compromise and conflict" which have been explored throughout plantation research in recent years (Bates et al. 2016; Cochran 2019; Delle 2014; Epperson 1999a; Epperson 1999b, 2000, 2001; Marshall 2015; Singleton 1999, 2001). In general, this type of activity had been described to fall within ideas of "rival geographies" (Camp 2004:7; Said 1993). Rival geography as a concept was used to describe resistance to occupation but what makes it particularly applicable to this particular research was that the concept of rival geographies centers on movement, but not just movement of people, but also goods and other objects, and the flow of information that occurred in and around a plantation landscape (Camp 2004; Camp 2002a, 2002b; Cochran 2019; Debbarma 2013; Nevius 2016; Odon 2011; Rothera 2018). Camp (2004:20) states, "time measured movement, and it regulated work". The systematic nature of tasks, their assignment, and location of those tasks determined the degree and amount of unscheduled time for the enslaved populations. It was this idea, the structuring of tasks, time, and movement under the wider framework of taskscape guides the research here. Specifically, how did enslaved individuals navigate power and authority as a result of their changing work patterns and movements within the plantation and broader coastal landscape?

Including only the concept of rival geographies into discussions of power and authority is somewhat limiting, as the enslaved landscape was often structured by movements that by design were intended to be unobtrusive and discreet. As a result, both movements and spaces are often undocumented and difficult to identify. As stated by Debbarma (2013:3-4) "that struggle is not fought 'on the surface of geography, but through its fabrication.'" To more broadly understand movement as a result of everyday tasks and how that might have factored into choices of enslaved individuals within the plantation, it is necessary to institute rival geographies into a wider framework. For this research, a taskscape framework was applied.

Taskscape as a theoretical way of thinking was presented by Ingold (1993) and pulls together three concepts - tasks, people, and landscape. Taskscapes can aid in understanding areas of compromise and conflict within a rival geographic landscape that contained both actions that were allied to the goals of those in power, as well as actions that rivaled that power. Using Ingold's approach allows a way to consider the immaterial fundamentals of how people connected landscape and time with their tasks and the physical evidence of those tasks. These form a "dwelling perspective" for those involved in these intersecting dialogues (Ingold 1993:152). For the enslaved on the South End, this centered on the surrounding environment of the plantation and how it was transformed through the people and tasks that took place in it. Identifying the tasks, and features on a landscape that were created and interacted with, provide to an extent, a degree of agency for the enslaved individuals living at the South End. Slavery restricted every aspect of life, however, the movement during, between, and after tasks provided opportunities to cope with the wider institution of slavery. Enslaved populations created a world both within and outside of their tasks, and as Camp (2004:1) elaborates, enslaved people "were both agents and subjects, persons and property, and people who resisted and accommodate-sometimes in one and the same act."

To get back to the idea of taskscapes, this research uses it as a way to frame enslaved activity by looking at tasks, location of those tasks, and movement to the tasks rather than considering the plantation strictly from the "dwelling perspective," although to some extent the immaterial dimensions of "dwelling" were also considered too in this research. Considering taskscape as a framework that aligns with ideas of rival geography allows for a way to understand movement in a localized area by correlating tasks with power and control, as well as how enslaved individuals used those tasks to create autonomous actions or activities. Camp (2004:20) details that the spaces created by enslaved individuals was not inherently threatening in nature but rather were spaces used for everyday acts of inconspicuous resistance that avoided direct control of the owner or overseer. For this research, these spaces and actions within those spaces were created by the movement gained from tasks assigned to the enslaved individuals. All of which occurred under the broader taskscape within the South End plantation.

Critical to such an understanding would be how people move across the landscape as they go about their tasks at varying scales of time (e.g., daily, monthly, yearly) while simultaneously creating spaces of rival geographies (Ingold 1993). The taskscape that formed on the South End was constructed of the time, activity, and location of tasks; however, tasks would not be experienced or viewed in the same way by all (e.g., owner, overseer, enslaved). Certainly, tasks under the task system can be seen as the embodiment of slavery along the coast and characterized the power over those who were enslaved laborers. At the same time, the way enslaved populations took tasks and the way their day was categorized and turned it into a creative adaptation that produced some benefits to their life can be seen as direct resistance to the institution of slavery. In essence, the taskscape of the South End was a social construct formed by the interconnected tasks conducted by enslaved people, and the correlation of features within the South End landscape to people and their tasks (Ingold 1993:157).

Tasks were defined by Ingold as "any practical operation, carried out by a skilled agent in an environment, as part of his or her normal business of life" (Ingold 1993: 158). The concept of tasks as repetitive practices was important to the concepts presented above. Ingold (1993:163) described tasks as "not just activity but as interactivity" that become embedded in life and the landscape. The mundane habitual nature of tasks on a landscape forms patterns of behavior that can be then associated with that task in that location. Tasks, in this way, become quantifiable. Ingold, however, did not view tasks as measurable labor but rather as "constitutive acts of dwelling" (1993:158). The research here takes a slightly different approach, in that, it conceives tasks as measurable forms of labor. The rich historical record for the South End plantation allows for categorizing, counting, and calculating tasks for individuals and groups of people in various locations across the plantation. The taskscape concept provides an opportunity to develop a more quantifiable and complete social history by creating a compendium of the tasks that in turn speaks to enslaved negotiation of power and authority through their movement. Framed in this way, a taskscape becomes then a useful construct to understand plantations such as the South End which had extensive documentary records containing information about the daily life and tasks of the enslaved. This dissertation

considers taskscape here as multivariate temporality as it encompasses tasks spread over the occupation of the South End.

For Ingold (1993:156), landscape "is the world as it is known to those who dwell therein, who inhabit the places and journey along the paths connecting them." The landscape, therefore, represents a more intangible and qualitative view of the world for those individuals accomplishing tasks in that environment, yet landscapes were also comprised of physical features as well. The research here views tasks not as abstract concepts, but practices enacted by people and where they take place on, in, and through features in a particular landscape. For the coastal landscape of the South End, the land was altered to grow specific crops. Coastal plantations contained many modifications, all of which were created through the tasks assigned to enslaved individuals. These tasks constructed a variety of features on the plantation including, for example, roads, paths, ditches, fields, banks, causeways, and canals. These features were identifiable to the individuals that lived on the plantation and, to an extent, many of these features were detectible on the modern landscape of the South End. This ability to identify plantation period features allows for their direct connection to the tasks and enslaved people detailed in the historical record, tying an enslaved community to the landscape.

It should be noted that individuals did not always record tasks clearly in the documents. Views of tasks and their objectives varied between owner, overseer, and enslaved individuals. Additionally, even with the amount of historical documentation, it was difficult to understand the enslaved perspective. For one, the historical documentation available was from the perspective of the owner and overseers and merely records what the tasks, locations, and people involved. Very rarely do the documents provide insight into actions by enslaved individuals that could be considered contrary to what was allowed. The documents contextualize the nature of power relations around taskscapes and allow for not just between the plantation owner, overseer, and enslaved, but also with the landscape itself. Documents demonstrate the individuals who inhabited and moved through the tasks together form different relationships not just to each other, but also to the landscape, the tasks, and those in power. The incorporation of the archaeological record with details of tasks and movements

within the documents provided material evidence for movement through the following: provisioning, individual, and collective production; participation in market economies; religion; and personal possessions.

Multiple methods in the research presented here were used in tandem with the taskscape framework, including the utilization of various resources and techniques such as historical documents, archaeological investigations, light detection and ranging (LiDAR) and ArcGIS mapping, and social network analysis. The intention of tying together these specific elements was to build a multi-method approach to an understanding of the nature, scale, and extent of power relations between the owner, overseer, and the enslaved through their tasks and movement within the broader social relationships of the plantation environment. Using such a multicomponent dataset allowed me to examine particular facets that take place at the intersection of the power structures and everyday tasks imposed on enslaved individuals. These tasks resulted in continual interaction with the surrounding landscapes. While these landscapes were seemingly under the control of those in power, the taskscape in which enslaved individuals found themselves in daily, with its degrees and visibility of authority and scheduled tasks, provided ways in which enslaved individuals navigated power and authority.

Considering the archaeological evidence in terms of tasks and movement can lead to a broader understanding of the enslaved perspective of power and authority on the South End. In part, this analysis will build upon the previous investigations of plantations along the Georgia coast. It will also add to the history of plantation life on Ossabaw Island. Overall, the research within will contribute to the expanding dialogue of multi-method approaches to historical archaeology. In terms of the study of archaeological landscapes, this analysis will demonstrate the need for future researchers to consider how tasks and movement structures everyday life and relationships of power.

RESEARCH SETTING

Ossabaw Island was once home to Native American settlements dating back almost 5,000 years before the decimation and removal of these groups beginning in the sixteenth century.

The island first came under Euro-American owners in the mid-1700s, but it was not until 1763 when John Morel, Sr. acquired Ossabaw that the island began to be utilized for plantation cultivation (Elliott 2007:16; King 2015:184-187, 268; Price 2007b:20). John Morel Sr. died at the beginning of 1776, leaving the island to be divided up amongst his sons. Three tracts were created at this time: North End, Middle Place, and South End (Elliott 2007:19).

The South End was inherited and managed by John Morel, Jr., who conducted plantation activities on the tract. In general, there was little historical documentation for John Morel, Jr's tenure on the South End, although one document indicates that he was involved in dairying and cotton to a small degree (Elliott 2007:26). Upon his death in 1802, the South End was divided up into two sections: South End and Buckhead. The South End was foreclosed in 1828 and went through two owners until George Jones Kollock acquired the property in 1849 (King 2015:280; Magoffin 1938:357). There were numerous documents, including plantation journals, letters, and Kollock's diaries, that detail information about the South End but only a few historic maps that date to the few years after it was abandoned (Figure 1.2-1.5). These four maps are currently the only historical depictions of the South End known to exist. The similarity within these maps of the location of structures, roads, and some fields are immediately visible and provides a baseline from which to begin a reconstruction of the South End.

Cotton was the primary focus of Kollock's plantation endeavors, but other provisional crops were also established, including corn, rice, oranges, peas, potatoes, hay, turnips, pumpkins, okra, and sugar cane. It was common along the coast for planters to clear swamps and low-country forests for their agricultural pursuits. The South End was no different, and the land was continually subject to landscape modification for Kollock's agrarian pursuits. The plantation landscape could be changed at the whim of Kollock, and seemingly would always be under white control. Yet enslaved people likely utilized other areas in ways unknown to Kollock or the overseers. Stewart (2014:40) discusses that the slave landscape was not limited to the fields that they worked, but rather encompasses those fields as well as "the pathways and waterways along which they acquired small measures of autonomy". Stewart (2014:40) elaborates that these areas of rival geographic space could be thought of as "private



Figure 1.2. 1881, Poe, O.M Map illustrating the defence of Savannah, GA and the operations resulting in its capture Maj. Genl. W.T. Sherman. Dec 21st, 1864. N.Y Julies Bien & Co. photo lith.

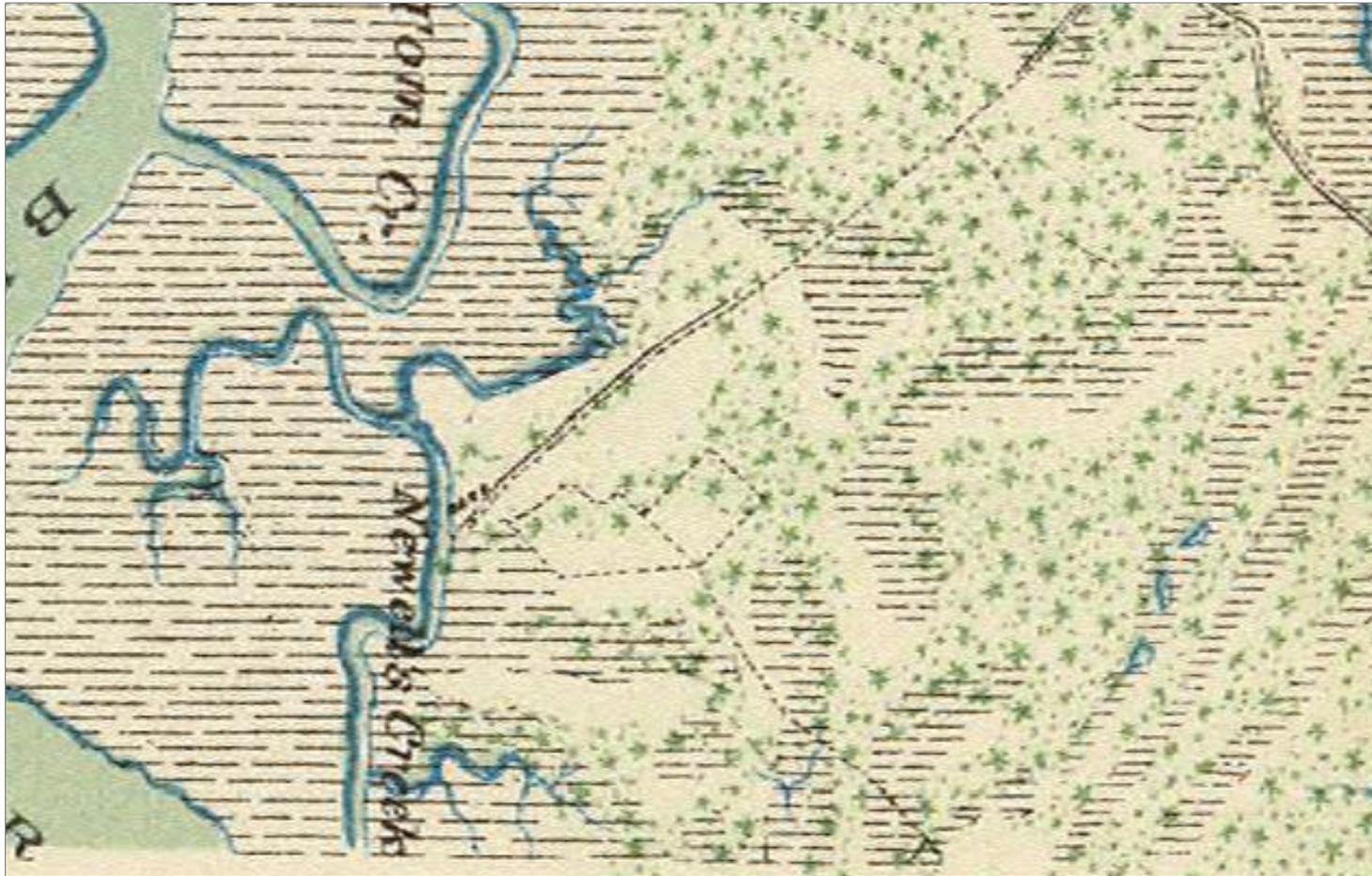


Figure 1.3. 1895, Poe, O.M Map of Savannah, GA and Vicinity illustrating the defence of Savannah, GA and the operations resulting in its capture by the army commanded by Maj. Genl. W.T Sherman, Dec 21st, 1864. Recorded in 1864 and drawn in 1881, N. Y Julies Bien & Co. Photo, lith.

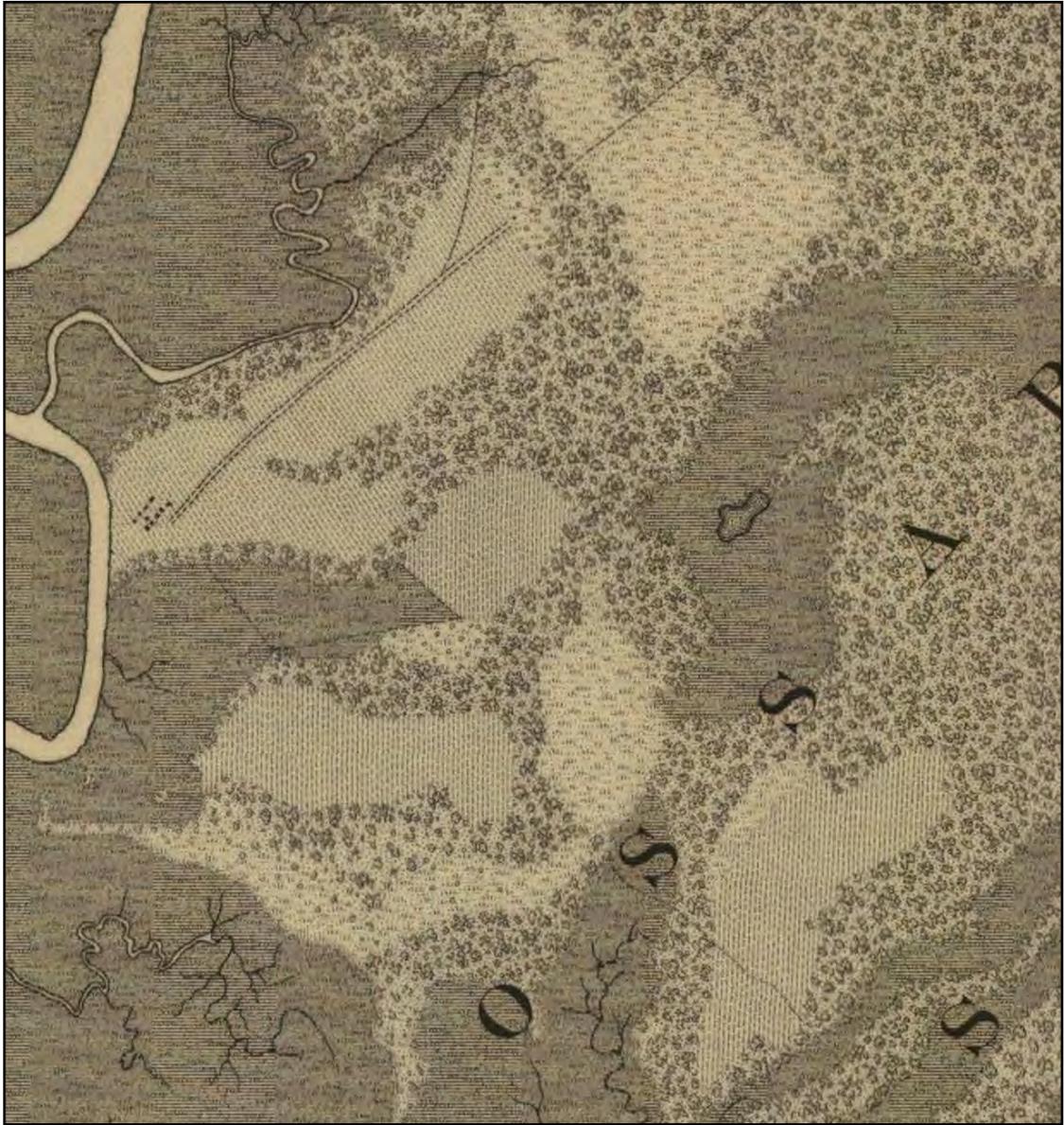


Figure 1.4. 1867 NOAA's Historic Coast & Geodetic Survey Collection, No. 10. St. Catherine's Sound, Georgia Annual Report.

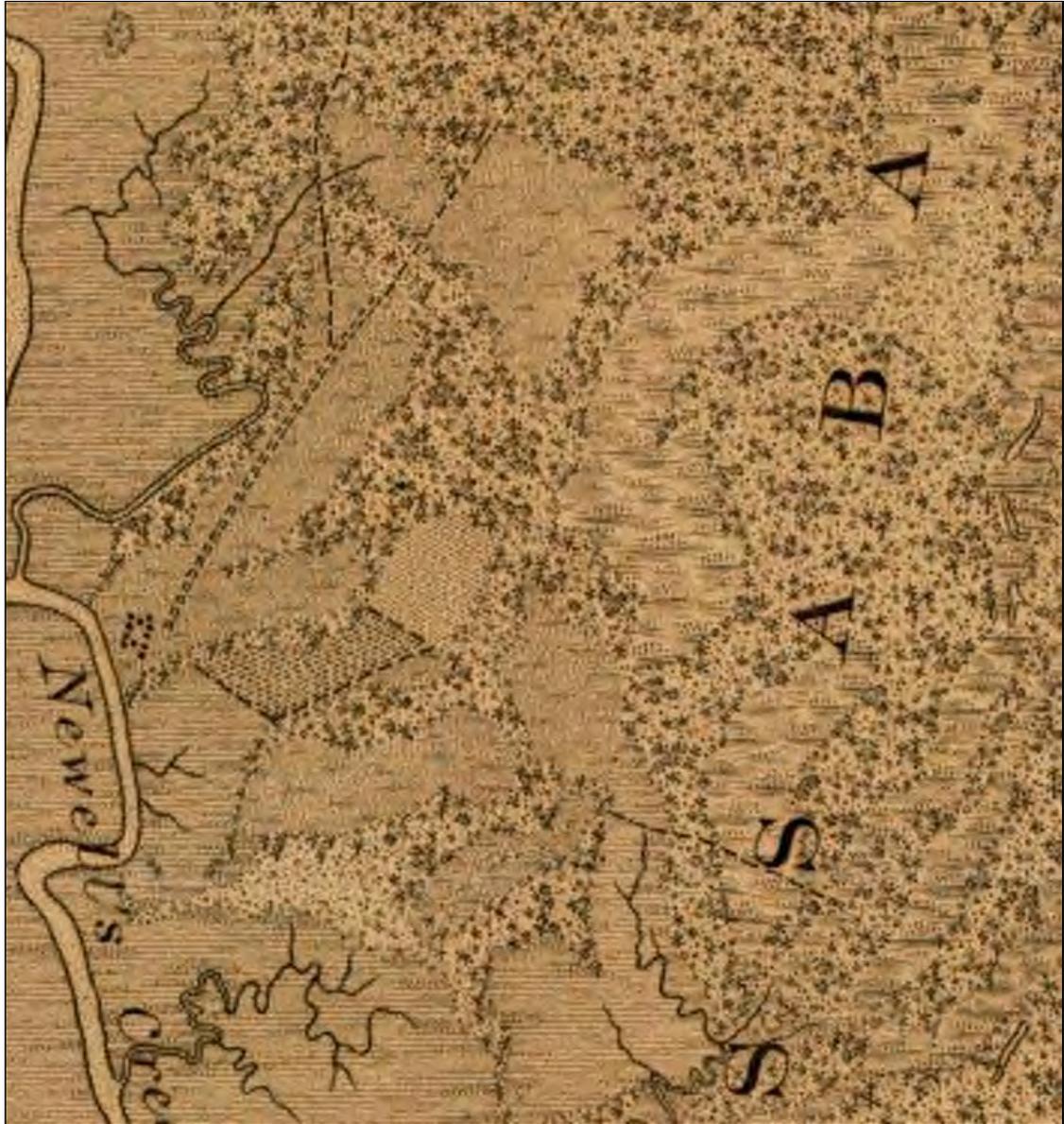


Figure 1.5. 1895, NOAA's Historic Coast & Geodetic Survey Collection, U.S Coast Survey, From Savannah to Sapelo Sound, 1895. First drawn in 1876.

landscapes". These spaces of alternate use for enslaved individuals could be in a variety of places from areas within enslaved homes and yards, to waterways, or on paths and informal locations in the woods (Stewart 2014:40; Upton 1988:70; Botwick 2018:203). These spaces and the time spent in these spaces offered up a sense of peace within the strict confines of the plantation landscape. It appears that the tasks themselves were directly linked to the ability of enslaved people to carve out latitude and autonomous actions away from the authority of Kollock and the overseers. Such spaces arose with the construction of the agricultural fields and other associated cultural modifications and use of such spaces relied heavily on the assignment of daily tasks.

Kollock did not permanently live on the plantation, but was instead a regular visitor and kept close tabs on every day activities by keeping in contact with his overseers with frequent letters, as well as requiring them to keep a detailed journal of day-to-day operations. These journals included incoming and outgoing goods, a work log that recorded weather conditions, task assignments for each day, crop information, and anything else of note. The journals include information about the number and name of enslaved individuals, as well as births and deaths. Most pertinent to this particular study were what can be gleaned about enslaved individuals' day to day movements and/or tasks.

This perspective involves examining features of life using data recorded within the plantation journals about the daily tasks assigned to enslaved people. This allowed for a more significant consideration of how seemingly mundane activities on the landscape relate to broader concepts of the structural relations of power. Tasks can be thought of as actions within the taskscape, while the land modified within the landscape can be considered the material manifestation of those tasks (Walker 2011:277). For example, the plantation journals kept by the overseers detail the number of people assigned to work a particular task in a particular location and their movement both on and off the island. This task could include staying close to home as a nurse or a cook or could include a group of people assigned to work a task in a field or individuals assigned to tasks off the plantation. As explained by Michelaki et al. (2015:787) "tasks require movement through the landscape that is rhythmic, interwoven with the spatial arrangement and rhythms of other tasks, as well as rhythms and movements of

other living things (e.g., plants and animals) and phenomena (e.g., daily and seasonal cycles, tides, earthquakes, etc.)".

The South End plantation was in operation from February of 1849 until December of 1861, when encroaching pressure due to the U.S. Civil War (1861-1865) caused the majority of the plantations along the Georgia coast, including the South End, to be abandoned. In January 1861, the state of Georgia seceded the Union and joined the Confederacy, setting in motion the preparations for the state to join the Civil War. The South End's location on the coast near Savannah, a central economic supply thoroughfare, meant that it would be vulnerable to attacks from the sea. Soon after Georgia seceded, the construction of forts to protect these resources began in the area. Kollock even sent enslaved men during 1861 to work on the building of a fort on nearby Wassaw Island.

Like many other plantation owners on Ossabaw and elsewhere along the coast when the strain and tensions from skirmishes between the North and the South became too high, Kollock abandoned the plantation. This included burning his cotton fields, shipping his cattle and mules off-island to be sold or incorporated on his other properties, and moving the enslaved community off the island to another plantation (Elliott 2007:63; Journal 1861). A Confederate Civil War battery would eventually be constructed on the northern end of Ossabaw Island in 1863. Indeed, it was the waterways surrounding Savannah that became the focus of the Union, as General Sherman attacked and won the battle at Fort McAllister (a short distance from Ossabaw Island) in early December of 1864 leading to the siege and fall of Savannah by Christmas. All of which devastated Confederacy supply lines, creating the path to victory for the Union just a few months later. The South End did not see occupation, white or black, again until after the end of the Civil War in 1865, when Special Orders, Number 15 were issued by Major General William Tecumseh Sherman, which allotted land on Sapelo, St. Catherines, and Ossabaw islands to the newly freed slaves; however, this occupation was short term, lasting only a year. Eight families farmed the South End during this short time. Even after 1866, occupation and agricultural use of the South End was minimal. All of this indicates that minimal modifications to the South End landscape occurred after Kollock's plantation

period activities meaning that the landscape still bears the traces of cultural features formed by the hands of enslaved people, even though they had not been maintained.

Most importantly to this research is that there is a distinctive culture that exists today along the coast of Georgia and South Carolina that can trace its roots to the enslaved groups that lived in this area. These communities, formed from descendants of slaves, are part of what is broadly known as the Gullah-Geechee. After slaves became free, many continued to live in isolated communities on coastal islands. This isolation, in a sense, helped preserve ways of life that were carried over from during times of enslavement. Geechee communities formed at the end of the Civil War, often located themselves along the marsh edge to take advantage of the fish, oyster, and other marine life, not just for everyday sustenance but also for later jobs such as for the oyster factory that existed near the Pin Point community in Savannah. The deep ties to the tidal and marsh ecosystem that are found in these communities can be traced to slavery.

Ferguson and Goldberg (2019:183) details that the enslaved ties to the “watery world” reinforced a spiritual worldview from Africa that in turn created and sustained cultural beliefs and actions within enslaved communities along the coast. It was in this landscape that their ancestors were enslaved laborers who toiled upon the land. It was in this place that the Gullah-Geechee culture was formed in the face of slavery and combined elements of Christianity, African, and African Muslim traditions. Indeed, as stated by Barnes and Steen (2012:203) “Gullah-Geechee culture emerged as slaves adapted to the Lowcountry environment, interacted with it, gave it their own meanings, conceptualized their own landscapes, and made it their place.” It was a culture that took their ties to Africa and combined them with the world around them to create their own arts, food, music, language, and a close-knit community that are considered markers of Gullah-Geechee life. There is not a specific point in which this particular way of life was formed although certainly by the time the enslaved community was brought to the South End, the main characteristics of Gullah-Geechee traditions would have been present. These traditions continue today and are indicative of the resilience and adaptability of enslaved individuals. And, their customs, arts, history, and traditions have been the focus of much research over the years (Bailey and Bledsoe 2001; Barnes and Steen 2012; Botwick 2018; Brown 2004; Cooper 2017; Creel 1988; Crook et al. 2003; Ferguson and

Goldberg 2019; Honerkamp and Crook 2012; Jones-Jackson 1989; Joyner 1985; Morgan 2010; Pollitzer 1999; Roberts and Holladay 2019).

PLANTATION ERA ARCHAEOLOGY

The study of plantations within the context of historical studies continues to grow in American archaeology. By 1983 there were already 1,200 sources that explored the plantation period in America, and the subject has since been continuously studied (Stewart 2014:27). From the early 1960s, archaeology at plantation sites was used to assist in the historic preservation, renovation, and restoration of plantation period structures and gardens. As noted by Orser Jr. (1984:2), record keeping of these early various archaeological endeavors was scant and could be described as "archaeology at a plantation rather than plantation archaeology". In 1990, Singleton (1990:70) outlined approaches in plantation archaeology from its earliest inception and traced what would be the earliest effort of archaeology at a plantation to Morley Jeffers Williams, who began archaeological investigations at George Washington's home, Mount Vernon in 1931. In general, this early work focused on layout of plantations and identification of structure locations rather than on the people who were enslaved.

Most archaeologists attribute the beginning of modern plantation archaeology to James A. Ford and his work at Elizafield Plantation in Georgia (Joseph 1989; Orser Jr. 1984). His work, to determine whether tabby structures were the remnants of a Spanish mission, revealed that they were instead associated with a sugar mill from the nineteenth century (Ford 1937). After this research, in the 1960s, Charles Fairbanks began archaeology projects in Georgia and Florida that focused on plantation slavery (Ascher and Fairbanks 1971; Fairbanks 1974). As Singleton (1985) explains, Fairbanks shifted plantation archaeology from studying the white owners to the study of slaves. By 1975, John Otto turned plantation archaeology's focus to differences in status patterns and economics and power (Otto 1975, 1980; Otto and Burns 1983). And the early 1980s and 1990s saw numerous projects, particularly along the coast of Georgia and Florida, centering on questions about race and class, examining and/or reconstructing slave life, ethnicity, and identity, acculturation, resistance, subsistence, among

many others (Adams and Boling 1989; Ascher and Fairbanks 1971; Eubanks and Fairbanks 1985; Fairbanks 1974; Goin 1986; Hamilton 1980; Joseph 1989, 1991; Moore 1981, 1985; Otto 1975, 1980; Otto and Burns 1983; Singleton 1980).

In a summary of plantation archaeology since 1990, Honerkamp's (2013a) overall assessment of plantation archaeology was that while new questions and perspectives allowed for a "reconsideration of the results of previous work," in general, much of the research continued to follow the themes of identity and ethnicity, resistance, power, acculturation, and other issues of race. Research on plantations had also been included in international journals, most often on plantation period archaeology in the Caribbean. In general, much of this research continued to follow the themes similar to that of those studies along the Georgia Coast (Agbe-Davies 2015; Armstrong 1990; Bates et al. 2016; Cochran 2019; Deetz 1993; Delle 2008, 2011, 2014; Ellis and Ginsburg 2010; Hauser 2008; Hayes 2013; Heath and Bennett 2000; Landers 2000; Samford 2007; Singleton 1985, 1999, 2015; Wilkie 2000; Wilkie and Farnsworth 2005).

Landscapes in Historical Archaeology

Landscape archaeology transcends multiple archaeological perspectives and, over the years, had many definitions (Antrop 2013; David and Thomas 2016; Johnson 2008; Robbins 2012; Turner 2013; Williamson 1998; Zedeño 2000). Since its introduction to the United States in the 1920s by Carl Sauer, landscape theory had become a fixture within archaeological practices, likely because of the ambiguity of its character (Anschuetz et al. 2001; Antrop 2013). Although Sauer introduced landscape studies, it was not really until the 1950s with W. G. Hoskins's *The Making of the English Landscape* (1955) that it took off as a way to observe archaeological and cultural perspectives. Monroe and Ogundiran (2012:13) state that landscape archaeology in the United States can be linked to settlement archaeology, making connections between the environment and social organization. The popularity of landscape theory had resulted in a diverse set of research attempting to understand and interpret landscapes from the physical to the metaphysical (Ashmore and Knapp 1999; Bender and Winer 2001; Cosgrove and Daniels 1988; Crumley and Marquardt 1990; David and

Thomas 2016; Johnson 2008; Kelso and Most 1990; Marquardt and Crumley 1987; Miller and Gleason 1997; Ucko and Layton 1999; Yamin and Metheny 1996).

Early on in historical archaeology, aspects of landscape theory were incorporated through the initial desire to re-create landscapes that accurately reflected the historic use of the site. The papers in the edited volume, *Earth Patterns: Essays in Landscape Archeology*, demonstrate this particular type of landscape archaeology (Kelso and Most 1990). Out of this line of thinking, Mark Leone (1984) produced his work at the William Paca House in Annapolis, Maryland, which opened up a new way to interpret the ideological expressions of power and control within plantation period archaeology. This study, in particular, demonstrates how ideas of the landscape were linked to other theoretical perspectives, in this case, Marxism (Leone 1984). Generally, within plantation archaeology, the view of landscapes had been and continues to be embraced. As Monroe and Ogundiran (2012:14) point out and what has been previously mentioned, landscapes were not only the result of human action but also would have been experienced differently by the individuals who created and moved through it. Specific to this research, the experiences of enslaved people versus white owners on plantations were vastly different (Finch 2013; Marquardt and Crumley 1987; Monroe and Ogundiran 2012). The idea of looking at the interrelated relationships between planters and slaves and the landscape had been explored by archaeologists and historians alike (Adams 2002; Bates 2015; Bates et al. 2016; Delle 1998, 2009, 2011; Epperson 1999a; Epperson 1999b; Hauser 2008; Hauser and Armstrong 2012; Hauser and Hicks 2007; Johnson and Ouimet 2014; Kelso and Most 1990; Marshall 2015; Shackel 2003).

The landscape perspective that was applied here contains multiple layers. First, it viewed the South End plantation as the "material manifestation of the relation between humans and the environment" (Johnson 2008:2-4). Specifically, it took the view that the physicality of the environment structured several relationships- to time, to the task, to the individuals who held power, and to the enslaved individuals who labored. And, while plantation overseers and owners mainly planned and defined the processes of landscape creation, it was ultimately the enslaved that built and maintained, through the assigned tasks, the various features associated with agriculture and the plantation core. Following Thomas (2001:166), the concept of a

landscape "brings a series of resonances with it, of alienation and liberation, sensuous experience and coercion, aspiration and inequality". This creation of the landscape then provided ways in which enslaved people could incorporate various autonomous activities.

History of Plantation Archaeology on the South Atlantic Coast

As Joseph et al. (2004:62) detail in their overview of historical archaeology in Georgia, "the size, stability, architecture, and social structure of coastal plantations have made them favored subjects of archaeological research." Indeed, during the 1980s and 1990s researchers in Georgia and Florida laid claim to the majority of plantation period archaeology that would later shape the discipline in the South (Adams and Boling 1989; Ascher and Fairbanks 1971; Eubanks and Fairbanks 1985; Fairbanks 1974, 1984; Goin 1986; Hamilton 1980; Joseph 1989, 1991; Kelso 1979, 1984; McFarlane 1975; Moore 1981, 1985; Orser Jr. 1984; Orser Jr. and Nekola 1985; Otto 1975, 1980, 1983; Otto and Burns 1983; Reitz et al. 1987; Singleton 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 1999).

Just as plantation period archaeology developed and was recognized, so too did African American archaeology, and as a result, enriched each other. African American archaeology had been intrinsically tied to plantation archaeology with common themes relating primarily to slavery, including living conditions, dominance and resistance, cultural identity, and status differences (Singleton 1995:122-123). However, African American archaeology is also the study of the myriad experiences in the places and spaces inhabited by African Americans. The origins of African American archaeology were discussed at length in Ferguson's *Uncommon Ground* (1992), also Orser (1984), Franklin and McKee (2004), and Singleton (1985). Over the years, archaeological studies of plantation context had continued to enrich these first areas of research by applying different scales from household to community to global.

After the initial research during the 1980s, there was a gradual decrease in plantation period archaeology along the Georgia and Florida coast, resulting in a reduction in academic publications on the region. More recently, the majority of work in the area had been the result of cultural resource management (CRM) projects, as well as projects directed by non-profit

archaeological organizations, discussed below. This was not to say that there had not been university-centered work on the coast since this time. For example, Ray Crook, Nick Honerkamp, and others conducted plantation period research on Sapelo Island (Cochran 2017, 2018, 2019; Cochran and Honerkamp 2017; Cochran et al. 2011; Crook 1984, 2007, 2008; Honerkamp 2008b, 2012; Honerkamp and Bean 2008a, 2009; Honerkamp and Crook 2012; Honerkamp et al. 2007; Honerkamp and Devan 2008). Much of this work focused on descriptive identification of the spatial and temporal components of plantation life in particular areas, exploring often the specific material culture of the plantation or archaeological site. Most similar to the research presented here, is recent work on Sapelo Island on specific spaces within a plantation setting, such as wattle and daub architectural structures, which reflected a sense of control and identity on the part of the enslaved community (Cochran 2019).

OVERVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON THE SOUTH END (9CH155)

Ossabaw Island is owned by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, except for a small privately-owned tract, thus leaving the environment free from development and other modern intrusions providing a unique space to explore social, political, and environmental themes related to slave life including the division of labor, the built environment, spatial organization, and identity formation. Archaeological research on the South End did not begin until the 1970s when the site was included in a variety of island-wide surface collection surveys to record archaeological sites, noting historic material primarily only in the four plantation areas on the island (DePratter 1974; Pearson 1975, 1977). Around 1999, archaeological work would become more routine as Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division (GDNR HPD) archaeologists would make more frequent visits to the island, particularly to the South End to monitor erosion. It was the rapid erosion occurring along the bluff edge of Newell Creek that focused attention on the South End. As a result, the majority of the archaeological work that had been done on the South End plantation was primarily mitigation and centered mostly around recording information on the bluff edge before it eroded.

In 2002 and 2003, GDNR HPD worked with the Boy Scouts of America, conducting a shovel test survey and minimal excavations at the South End (Office 2004; Rogers 2002, 2003). A few years later, in 2008, the Lamar Institute excavated on the South End with the focus being to excavate an exposed Native American burial feature eroding into Newell Creek. At this time, Elliott noted that the historic components of the South End were not yet well-defined or understood (Elliott 2009). In 2010, the Lamar Institute also conducted a brief survey composed of a few shovel test pits for a proposed communications tower at the South End (Elliott 2010). In 2011 and 2013, Nicholas Honerkamp from the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga and his students conducted several pedestrian surveys at the South End along the bluff edge to document the eroding features and artifacts (Honerkamp 2011a, 2011b, 2013). In 2014, the University of Georgia (UGA) began working on the South End with GDNR HPD and the Ossabaw Island Foundation to conduct survey work to mitigate the impact from the construction of a barge landing. This included a small remote sensing survey, as well as shovel tests, mechanical scrapings, and five excavation units. Some minimal archaeological work also occurred on the South End in 2016 and 2017 with additional shovel tests and a small remote sensing survey completed for a public archaeology day. In 2018, UGA returned to the South End and conducted a series of large-scale excavations, shovel test pits, and remote sensing (Ritchison et al. 2018).

OUTLINE OF DISSERTATION

The general approach utilized for this research centers on the interconnected nature of tasks, how people accomplish the tasks, and the task's location. These taskscapes link to other features of life for enslaved people and to the landscape in which they moved (Ingold 1993:163). The temporality, the varying degrees, and the visibility of assigned tasks structured the life and movement for most of an enslaved person's day. The recording of enslaved tasks in the documents represents a partial framework of their time. It was this thought that guides the methodology. The very nature of the tasks and where the tasks were located allowed enslaved individuals to make choices during the tasked time to act in autonomous ways that might not correlate with the events surrounding a particular task. Therefore, most of the day was fractioned for tasks while parts of their day were not. Time that was unscheduled allowed

individuals to pursue activities that could repossess portions of control over the procurement of goods, resources, relationships, and their movement.

Chapter 2 begins with a brief history of plantation archaeological research on the Georgia coast, followed by an overview of archaeological research on Ossabaw Island, and more specifically, for the South End. This chapter also presents the early history of Georgia and how the plantation period developed in this area, next with summaries on the various social relationships on plantations and their management. The end of this chapter presents a broad summation of the typical environmental and agricultural characteristics of coastal plantations and their layout. A brief historical overview of the history of Ossabaw Island in Chapter 3 follows. The key themes discussed in this chapter include: 1) the history of how Ossabaw Island came to be owned by Euro-Americans and the island's inception into plantation period agriculture; 2) a brief history of the island's four major land tracts and their plantation related activities; 3) an account of the South End's social history with an overview of the white overseers and their management of the plantation and the lives of the enslaved individuals.

Chapter 4 outlines the specific methodological approaches used for the various datasets within this project. For the archaeological data, this chapter includes descriptions of the different field methods incorporated to delineate the extent of the plantation period occupation and potential activity areas within this space. This chapter also describes the methods surrounding the use of LiDAR data to identify specific landscape features from plantation-era modifications. This chapter also details the ways features were incorporated as shapefiles within ArcGIS to reconstruct the location and extent of agricultural changes to the South End plantation. Further, this chapter describes the types of historical documentation, including maps and how the information within them was utilized. Specifically, these diverse sources are used to describe geospatial information and incorporate that information into a multilayered model of the African American landscape of the South End plantation. Additionally, it outlines how appropriate data from historical documents were collected and categorized into taskscape destinations. Finally, this chapter describes the processes involved in creating simple social network analysis visualizations using the taskscape categories to demonstrate the type, scale, and location of movement amongst the enslaved population.

Chapter 5 details the application of LiDAR data, as well as information from georeferenced historical maps and data from documents, to evaluate landscape modification on the plantation to determine the location of various plantation period cultural features. While much of the South End site remains clear of trees, other areas, once modified for plantation purposes, lie below the forest canopy. As mentioned previously, it was common along the coast for planters to utilize enslaved labor for clearing swamps and low-country forests to create land suitable for farming. The South End was no different, and the property was continually subject to landscape modification. By looking at the spatial arrangement of features on the LiDAR and through the historical record allowed for the identification of landscape modifications created during Kollock's plantation period enabling the plantation layout of the South End to be reconstructed.

Chapter 6 identifies, by using a variety of information from the archaeological evidence to potentially locate spaces that were occupied and frequented by enslaved people of the South End. Enslaved life existed in many locations within the plantation boundaries, and even if the day's tasks took them to the extent of those boundaries, they always returned the area that held their homes and other plantation support buildings. To accomplish attempts at reconstructing the South End plantation core, the research combines archaeological data and information from georeferenced historical maps and documents to identify specific spaces.

Chapter 7 utilizes social network analysis to create three networks that identify the scale and diversity of movement that was present within the enslaved population of the South End. The first network utilizes task categories and the location of those tasks to establish where tasks occurred and the strength of the connections of tasks to a particular place. The second and third network evaluates data concerning instances where named men and named women are recorded with specific locations. The results will establish the range of movement not only by gender but also will identify the extent of movement for specific individuals. In general, this chapter demonstrates that daily mobility was directly related to task and the way that enslaved individuals interacted and moved was regulated by Kollock and the overseer.

Chapter 8 takes information from the network analysis in Chapter 7 and evaluates the specific task categories according to the degree of opportunity present for negotiation of the authority and provides context for the social, economic, and political aspects of control and how it converges with the movement of enslaved peoples. Following this, various ideas are presented concerning the degree of navigation of power and authority and which tasks provided more opportunity for this negotiation. This chapter also offers information about how enslaved individuals facilitated interaction, communication, and coordination of resources as a result of tasks and movement.

Chapter 9 reconstructs patterns of enslaved life by incorporating evidence from archaeological investigations according to the following categories: provisioning, individual and collective production from island resources, and identity through participation in market economies, religion, and personal possessions. Finally, Chapter 10 culminates with a brief overview of the research presented and continues with a series of reflections on the lived experiences of the enslaved individuals at the South End. These considerations touch on the topics of experiences within and outside of the plantation boundaries. The final section of Chapter 10 discusses life after the abandonment of the South End and reflects on the significance of enslaved life in terms of the modern cultural heritage of the Gullah-Geechee people.

CHAPTER 2. THE PLANTATION WORLD ALONG THE GEORGIA COAST

EARLY GEORGIA HISTORY

Georgia has been described as a "colony of a colony of a colony...Georgia was part of a Greater Carolina, while at the same time forming an extension of a Greater Caribbean." Still, its early colonial historical trajectory is different from other colonies at the time (Singleton 2010:26). Morgan (2010:14) labels the beginning years of the colony of Georgia as an "isolated backwater, on the fringes, a peripheral place" until the colony legalized slavery and became a significant player in the global markets of first rice, then cotton. The colony of Georgia started as part of an idealistic vision by James Oglethorpe, who wanted to have a place for the commoner in England, a society based on the thinking and philosophies of John Lock (Floyd Smith 1985:17). While this was Oglethorpe's guiding principle, to gain a charter, he also had to come up with reasons that would benefit the Crown. Oglethorpe reasoned that the land along the waterways of the Savannah and Altamaha Rivers would be able to produce raw silk for the other colonies and England, as well as to provide a border against Native Americans in the area (Flanders 1933:5-6; Floyd Smith 1985:19; Jennison 2012:14).

This justification gained approval for instituting the colony. Oglethorpe and an established board of trustees named it Georgia in honor of King George II. On February 1, 1733, Oglethorpe and over a hundred colonists arrived and began to clear land that would become Savannah. Oglethorpe and his trustees laid out many rules and regulations, including various land policies and a prohibition against slavery. The law against slavery was not necessarily because they had a moral abhorrence of the institution. Instead, they thought the colonists would be "less inclined to labor for themselves" if slavery was legal. Another line of reasoning for prohibiting slavery was that it was not needed for silk production, their intended mode of agricultural export. The trustees also thought that having slaves would occupy too much of the colonist's time in watching them and keeping them from revolting (Flanders 1933:6-7; Floyd Smith 1985:16; Jennison 2012:14). However, opposition to these regulations and ideals was there from the start, and within two years of Georgia's founding, a faction within the colony had formed, in favor of instituting slavery (Jennison 2012:15). The colony never quite reached

Oglethorpe's idealistic "society of yeomen farmers" as the colony experienced hardships in its early years and nearly failed (Floyd Smith 1985:20).

Over the years, the colony suffered from a continually decreasing population, inconsistent and failed silk production, and resulting lack of trade. These issues were compounded by unreliable supply ships (Stewart 2002:53-59). Throughout this time, there were challenges to the prohibition of slavery in the colony. The idea of rice as an agricultural commodity rather than a minor staple came fairly early to the colony from South Carolina but it was soon apparent that the labor to produce rice for profit was not there. This, combined a poor economy and low numbers in terms of population in the colony, gave weight to the decision to legalize slavery. By the 1750s, the power of the colony shifted to royal control, changing the course of the colony. One immediate change included the submission and acceptance of a slave code that allowed keeping people as chattel property in 1751 (Jennison 2012:17-20). The first recorded legal shipment of slaves occurred in 1755 when a ship carrying eight enslaved people from Jamaica arrived at the colony (McMillan 2014:11, 15). The first slave ship that came from Africa occurred in April of 1766, with 78 enslaved people (McMillan 2014:11, 15). By the middle of the 1760s, slave ships were arriving at the main thoroughfares of Savannah and Sunbury regularly (Jennison 2012:17-20).

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLANTATION PERIOD

Before the American Revolution, people who were taken from Africa were generally from Upper Guinea, a region of rice agriculture, bringing knowledge of rice cultivation in the enslaved who were placed on plantations (Morgan 2010:27, 30). Morgan (2010:22) notes that on the eve of the American Revolution, 60 planters (or about 1% of the white population) owned half of the 13,000 slaves in the colony. The areas where African people were taken to become slaves in Georgia became a bit more varied in the post-Revolutionary period. One city, Sierra Leone, shows dominance with estimates by Morgan (2010:32) as almost 30% of incoming African arrivals were from West-Central Africa. While slave ships arrived directly to Savannah from Africa, a large proportion of slaving vessels came from the Caribbean. Singleton (2010:26-27) traces Georgia's connections to the Caribbean through the slave trade,

identifying the Caribbean as the primary source of shipments of enslaved people during the 1750s because it was cheaper to import and purchase enslaved people from the Caribbean. While the frequency and amount of shipments of enslaved people from the Caribbean, Africa, and South Carolina varied over the years, more vessels from the Caribbean arrived in the colony than other places (Singleton 2010:27). Over the years, thousands of people were taken and purchased by white planter families. In a short time, the population in the colony expanded to nearly 60,000 enslaved people by 1790 (Beckert 2016:49). By 1798, transatlantic slaving was banned, but illegal shipments continued to occur, and the last known slaving ship (the *Wanderer*) to Georgia arrived on Jekyll Island on November 28, 1858, just a few islands away from Ossabaw (Morgan 2010:33).

Along with the legalization of slavery, another transformation in the form of an amendment to land policy and disbursement of land tenure occurred when the colony shifted to royal control. In the early years, land tenure was formed to create equality among the colonists with disbursement of land limited to 50 acres per person. These plots of land could not be sold without permission and were passed on to the family only if there was a male heir. However, when the policies were amended in the 1750s, applicants could obtain 100 acres of land for himself and an additional 50 acres per member of his family and their number of enslaved individuals, up to 1,000 acres. More land could also be acquired if the landowner could demonstrate the ability to farm the land. This meant that those who already owned enslaved people were able to acquire land more readily than individuals who did not own or owned only a few enslaved individuals (Oakes 1990:xvi; Stewart 2002:89-93).

Stewart (2002:89-93) elaborates on this, calculating that 60 people held 2,500 acres or more and owned on average between 40-45 enslaved people and had moved from South Carolina to Georgia to take advantage of the undeveloped land. Landholdings in coastal Georgia were primarily, even from as early as the 1760s, a reflection of what had been referred to as a West Indian plantation model of plantations, meaning the majority of the colony was owned by a few wealthy white individuals who possessed large quantities of enslaved people (Singleton 2010:26). Many of the individuals that owned large portions of land also often had governmental roles. (Stewart 2002:92) elaborates that "a small elite

continued to acquire wealth in slaves and land, to corner most of the political power...and to play the major role in shaping the environment of the low country."

The transformation in Georgia's colony was fast, not just because of land policies, or the influx of enslaved labor, but also due to the process of cultivating rice. Around the same time, that slavery was legalized in Georgia, rice cultivation underwent technological changes, as it was discovered that it was possible to engineer the land in such a way to harness the tidal flow of water for field irrigation (Jennison 2012:29). Floyd Smith (1985:21) states it was the tidal flow innovation that "marked the beginning of the history of rice culture in Georgia." Wealth from the rice economy began to flood into the colony, and the hands of the primary landholding families (Jennison 2012:22). For most of the eighteenth century, rice agriculture was the leading export of coastal Georgia until the introduction of another agricultural commodity in the late 1780s, when cotton, specifically Sea Island cotton, grew in rotation with rice and sometimes with indigo. However, it was not really until the advent of efficient cotton gins in 1788 that separated the cotton seeds did the cotton market in Georgia begin to take off (Beckert 2016:45; O'Donovan 2014:44; Stewart 2002:121).

Until the Civil War, cotton, primarily, was the main export on the swamps and tidewater plantations along the coast and was the crop most often associated with the South (Figure 2.1). Cotton production in the South would become a global industry, and as much as 60% of the cotton produced by 1860, came from the South (Beckert 2016:40). Stewart (2014:13) quantifies the increase "from about two million pounds in 1792 to over a billion pounds in 1860." In 1858, it was declared to the Senate by South Carolina planter Senator James Henry Hammond that "cotton is king". As Beckert (2016:49) states, "all the way to the Civil War, cotton and slavery would expand in lockstep." By the time cotton exports replaced rice as an economic powerhouse, the establishment of many plantations in the lowcountry (coastal areas of Georgia and South Carolina) were already in place, some isolated but still connected through the vast network of coastal and intracoastal waterways that led to Savannah.

Spatially, while there was some distance between plantations along the barrier islands and the rivers on the mainland, all individuals utilized Savannah as its core urban center.



Figure 2.1. Scenes on a cotton plantation, February 1867 (Harper & Brothers, New York). Library Company of Philadelphia, accessed December 1, 2019, <https://digital.librarycompany.org/islandora/object/Islandora%3A2879>

Savannah, like Charleston in South Carolina, operated as the core to the outlying plantations and offered a city bustling with economic exchange and a culturally diverse atmosphere. Plantation owners often lived in Savannah and managed their landholdings from the city. Enslaved individuals also frequented the town for a variety of reasons, from social to economical.

THE PEOPLE OF PLANTATIONS

Singleton (2010:30) states that this "paradox of remoteness and connectedness" was both unique to the southeast lowcountry of Georgia, but also similar to the Caribbean indicating that Georgia had its own distinctive history but one that was inseparable from the broader social and economic plantation configurations in both South Carolina and the Caribbean. A hierarchical system, similar to those enacted in South Carolina and the West Indies, defined the plantations of the coast in Georgia. In general, plantation social stratification centered on enslaved people, planters and owners of slaves, and overseers (Joseph 1991:61).

Enslaved People of Georgia's Lowcountry

When slavery's prohibition in Georgia was lifted in 1751, it began an influx of white planters acquiring large amounts of land for plantation operations with enslaved people as the nexus between the labor and land to produce crops. Soon, "slaves became the lifeblood," and indeed, Georgia's colony became dependent on enslaved labor for not just work producing plantation crops, but also to fulfill a variety of labor needs within Savannah and the surrounding areas (O'Donovan 2014:41, 44). While the work was brutal and unrelenting, enslaved people in Georgia adapted in unexpected ways. Morgan (2010:39) sums this up in the following way:

"Whatever the constraints, slaves contributed to the making of their history. Not only did they work for their masters, but they labored for themselves; not only did they engage in unrelenting toil for few benefits...not only were their lives destroyed and disrupted, but they built and rebuilt family structures that sustained them; not only were they stripped of

the opportunity to worship their gods, but they established the earliest and most independent of black churches. Subject to grinding daily exploitation, caught in the grip of powerful forces, slaves nevertheless strove to create order in their lives, to preserve their humanity, to achieve dignity, and to sustain dreams of a better future."

Although race was always a demarcating principle within the enslaved population as a whole, the system began to change once the influx of tidal rice agricultural and slave legalization occurred in the colony. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, alterations in the way enslaved people were classified became visible in Georgia. While other colonial areas (e.g., Spanish colonies) created elaborate classifications based on race, the southeastern lowcountry preferred to think of social stratification in black and white terms (Joseph 1991:64). However, the presence of free people of color in Savannah was not uncommon during the early colonial period, with numbers of 398 recorded in 1790 to 1,919 in the year 1800. The ideals regarding the rights of free people of color were reflected to a degree in the wider Atlantic plantation world, particularly Jamaica (see Jennison 2012:72-88 for more information on this topic).

Overall, however, those in positions of power over the years began to tighten slave codes and restrict opportunities for free people of color in Georgia through the institution of various regulations. These included the outlaw of weapons (except with permission), not being allowed to rent or own land, not allowed to sell or barter goods, not allowed to hire themselves out, not allowed to be taught how to write but could be taught to read, among many others. Also, there were manumission laws, so that the number of free blacks could be limited and after 1801, state legislature approval was the only way in which enslaved people could be freed (Harris and Berry 2014:95-97). With these changes and tightening of dominion over enslaved individuals, it left only 805 recorded free people of color that lived in the lowcountry by 1820 (Morgan 2010:37). Morgan (2010:277) states that by 1850 Georgia had become a black and white society with a clear divide.

Perhaps one of the most striking characteristics regarding enslaved labor along Georgia's coast was how work was structured. In essence, the task system was a measurement system

with one task equaling work that could be done for a quarter of an acre. The task system favored not the length of time but rather a productive outcome (Crook 2001). Soon, however, tasks as a way to distribute labor became normal for all aspects of enslaved labor, not just agricultural production. Enslaved individuals were organized by "hand," which indicated the amount of work a healthy male or female enslaved could perform became the primary way in which enslaved people were systemized. Able-bodied male and female enslaved individuals were considered a full hand while elderly, older children, and those who had physical ailments were categorized into $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ hands (Crook 2001; Morgan 1982:564-566; Morgan 2010:129; Singleton 2010:174).

The most important aspect of the task system for enslaved individuals was that it created a clear division in time. Under the task system, enslaved people worked that day's task and when the work was completed, enslaved people could spend the remaining day and evening on other activities; although evidence suggests that co-opting the time that was supposed to be spent solely on tasks was often utilized by enslaved individuals for their own activities (Morgan 1982:578). The time that was spent by enslaved individuals when their task for the day was finished should not be viewed in the same way as leisure activities would be. This time was primarily spent working. Singleton (2010:174) details the following as common activities for enslaved communities:

“preparing and consuming food, producing crafts, tending to gardens, procuring food, making tools and other implements from recycled materials (glass, ceramics, and metals), sewing, consumption of patent medicines and alcohol beverages, smoking, playing games, participating in ritual, and wearing beads, jewelry, and amulets.”

According to (Morgan 1982:587-591), work for enslaved laborers began at sunrise but often were completed between 1:00 pm and 4:00 pm with longer days occurring most often during harvest and work days could at that time last fifteen or sixteen hours. Most likely, the enslaved population were not informed of a day's activities until the morning of; although, some degree of predictability could be inferred from the previous day's work. Despite perhaps having some assumptions about a day's tasks, the tasks assigned for the day would be doled

out by the overseer or driver so the element of unknown was always present. However, upon receiving instructions for the day, the enslaved community of the South End, could make decisions on their actions based on their specific task and the location of that task. Their knowledge of the landscape within the location of those specific tasks would feed into their decision-making. Singleton (2010:174) states that “task labor, perhaps, influenced the amount of time they spent on this pursuit, and therefore impacted the quantity of food items that enslaved people were able to procure.” In most cases, the task system allowed enough unscheduled time for enslaved people to successfully raise extra produce, poultry, or crafts to bring to the market and sell (Singleton 2010:173). To bring this back to idea of taskscapes, the South End taskscape was formed as a result of the intersection of time, space, and labor that existed within their everyday tasks. The amount of time enslaved people had to dedicate to gardening, raising stock, fishing, hunting, and other economic increasing activities were all then contingent on the tasks assigned each day, how long those tasks took place, and the location of those tasks within the South End plantation landscape.

The active market system in Savannah, dominated by enslaved women, indicates the goods produced because of unscheduled time through the task system. Enslaved women typically sold a variety of other items, including handmade baskets, produce, eggs, and poultry, amongst other baked goods (Cromwell 2014:54-55). This type of economic self-autonomy occurred primarily on Sundays, the day in which enslaved people had as free time, often using it to travel to Savannah, church, or to visit family members in addition to selling goods (Figure 2.2). Joseph (1987:31) demonstrates that there were documented instances of objects purchased by enslaved people who labored under the task system and include luxury goods like alcohol or tobacco, but also jewelry, clothing, household goods, or larger items such as wagons. Extra clothing had likely been something obtained by enslaved people if they were able to accumulate luxury goods. Blankets and shoes were typical allotments as well as fabric of different kinds (e.g., osnaburg, flannel, kersey, denim) to be made into clothing. Overall these were disbursed on a minimal basis (Floyd Smith 1985:118-119). The result would be creation, exchange, and accumulation of food, provisions, and items of property.

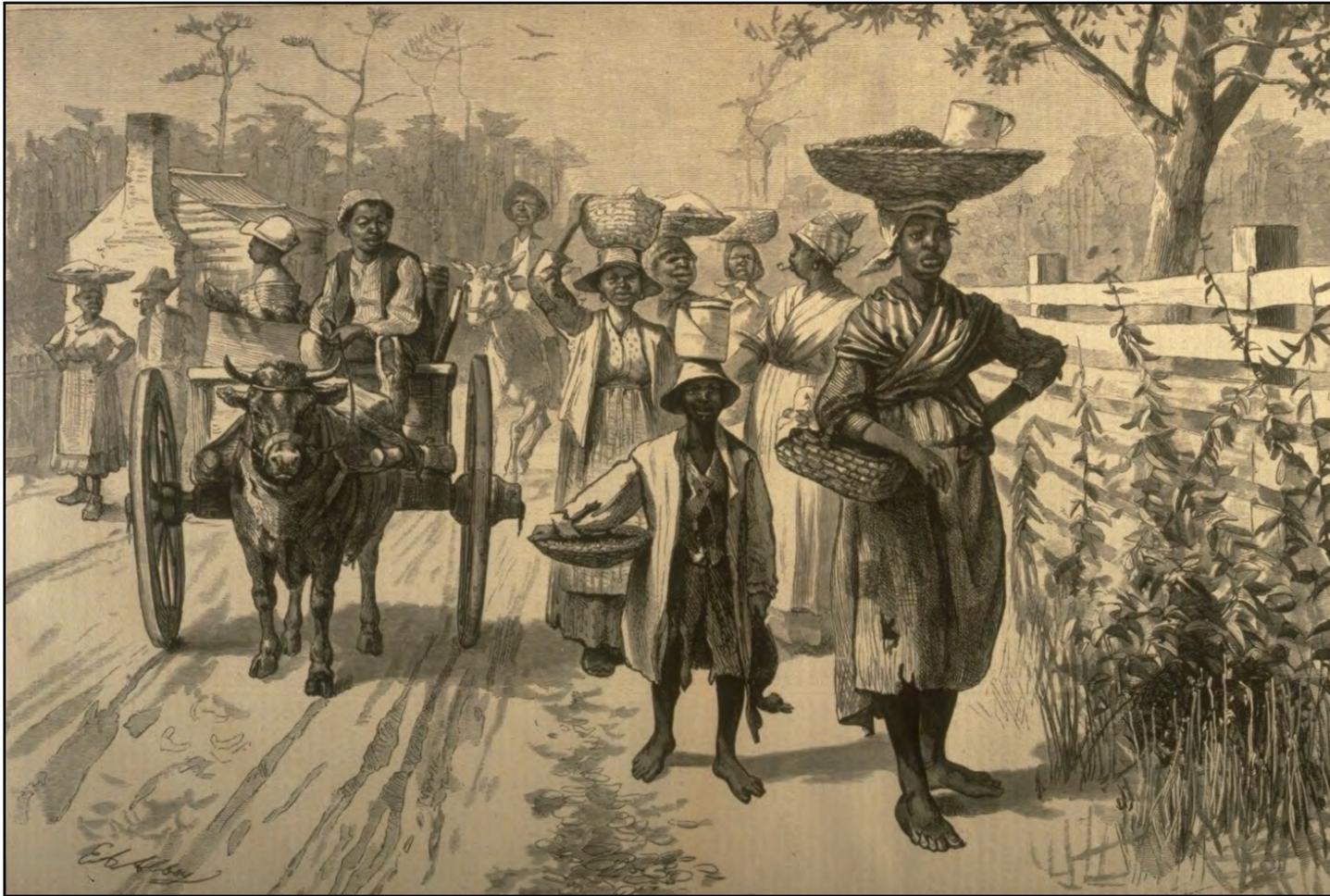


Figure 2.2. Post emancipation depiction: "Going to Market, Near Savannah, Georgia, 1875", Slavery Images: A Visual Record of the African Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Early African Diaspora, accessed December 1, 2019, <http://www.slaveryimages.org/s/slaveryimages/item/760>

As Singleton (2010:174) states, "task labor...impacted the quantity of food items that enslaved people were able to procure". Reitz et al. (1987:167) point out, most information about the diet of enslaved people comes from historical accounts. As a result, utilizing that information must be done with the understanding of a degree of bias. From what is known, however, the diet of enslaved people along the coast typically included an allotment of items such as corn or sometimes rice, pork, salt although some records indicate the presence of molasses (either purchased or made on-site), alcohol, fish, and sugar could also be part of allowances. It was also common to have additional supplemental food grown on provision fields, including potatoes, sweet potatoes, peas, corn, okra, and turnips. (Floyd Smith 1985:116). Enslaved people also supplemented allowances through food produced in garden plots near their homes. This was documented as early as 1751 when Johann Bolzius wrote: "if the Negroes are skillful and industrious, they plant something for themselves after the day's work" (Morgan 1982:565). Further food could be obtained through small-scale trapping/ and or hunting (if allowed firearms), fishing, as well as through additional food items purchased from the selling of their crafts and foodstuffs (Floyd Smith 1985:113; Owens 1976:50; Singleton 1985:192-193). Archaeological evidence of faunal remains from enslaved contexts indicates that there was a consumption of a diverse assortment of wild animals (e.g., reptiles, birds, small mammals, shellfish, and fish) by taking advantage of the surrounding water and forest resources (Reitz et al. 1987:184).

The health of enslaved individuals was generally poor, and historical documents are often inundated with accounts of illness, disease, and high mortality rates. Outbreaks of diseases such as typhoid fever, scarlet fever, yellow fever, malaria, smallpox, and cholera were frequent; however, other illnesses such as fever, chills, colds, flu, seizures, worms, chills, heat stroke, pneumonia, diarrhea, sickness from dirty drinking water, among many others ran rampant among enslaved populations. Historical documents record many instances of these health issues and often the deaths of enslaved people who suffered from them. Infant mortality was high due to various factors from the poor health of the mother and the general lack of care afforded to them during pregnancy and after childbirth. Those infants whose cause of death was recorded in the documents were most often were attributed to seizures or convulsions, lockjaw, suffocation, tetanus, and worms (Owens 1976:24-26; Floyd Smith 1985:132-140).

Direct care of enslaved people fell most often to the overseer who would monitor and treat minor infirmities and complaints. While there are some instances of hospitals on plantations along the coast, most often, enslaved were cared for in their homes and only sent to the doctor if home remedies did not work (Scarborough 1984:12-13). For plantations along the coast, those with illness or ailment too severe to treat on the plantation were sent to Savannah to see the doctor. Although, some individuals were sent to the Georgia Infirmary, a hospital for enslaved people, also in Savannah.

Religion played a large role in the everyday lives of enslaved people, which often took the form of intersecting paths of Christianity and the African conjuring tradition. The Baptist faith took hold fairly early amongst enslaved people along the Georgia coast with the First African Baptist Church organized in 1788. Yet along with the staunch belief in the more formal religion of Christianity, the belief in conjuring, witches, “haints” (spirits-good and bad) and the supernatural continued to be carried over into the lives of enslaved individuals and today lives on in their ancestors (Bailey and Bledsoe 2001; Clarke 2010:155; Creel 1988; Singleton 2010). Superstitious beliefs resulted in charms, fetishes, and other conjuring objects or practices to dispel spirits, witches, and evil forces. According to Pollitzer (1999:144) the practice and belief in conjuring permeated everyday life “from birth to death, superstitions govern the life of these natives of coastal Georgia.”

Use of conjuring for charms and counter charms and other superstitious actions to both curse and dispel evil magic was common. A woman who lived on White Bluff and interviewed in the late 1930s, relays several things that would bring bad luck from an owl’s hoot, to not stealing items from graves to if a person sneezes with food in their mouth, they need to spit it out or else they get bad luck. She continues that you never let an enemy get a hold of your hair or nail clippings and that children born in caul can see spirits (Granger 1940). Another woman interviewed added to this list with not sweeping trash out after dark, not sewing for someone who was sick because they would die, not borrowing or lending salt, not letting a woman enter the house on a Monday until a man entered first, and never shaking a tablecloth out after dark or one of your kin would die (Granger 1940:16).

These beliefs were synchronically woven together with Christianity such as reflected by who spoke about how she would defend herself against the plat-eye (shapeshifting ghost) as “I totes my powder en sulfur en I carries mah stick in mah han en puts mah truss in Gawd” (Joyner 1985:153). The threads of these beliefs carried over into all aspects of enslaved lives, a topic too rich and expansive for this particular research. Various research has delved into this topic to a greater extent than what has been briefly mentioned here (Bailey and Bledsoe 2001; Clarke 2010; Creel 1988; Davidson 2015; Ferguson 1992; Granger 1940; Manning 2014; Pollitzer 1999; Wilkie 1995, 1997). What is important to take away is that these separate belief systems became intertwined forming a larger religious tradition for enslaved people along the coast, becoming "a part of a developing African American religious tradition, rooted in West and West Central Africa and also in transatlantic Protestant tradition" (Clarke 2010:146).

Planters, Overseers, Drivers, and Management

The entrance of enslaved individuals into Georgia's colony led to an influx of wealthy planters, the majority of which came from South Carolina with the prime intention of cultivating tidal rice crops on large plantations along the waterways surrounding Savannah. This early period of plantations in colonial Georgia marks an elite phase of the aristocracy. The planter aristocracy, however, did not rise through the social order; instead, they inherited wealth and landholdings and owned vast swaths of land with a large number of cultivated commodities. Variations within the planter class are noticeable in their economic status, mostly determined by the amount of land and enslaved persons they owned. Planter classes were tiered from those in the elite status to the middle class and small-scale planters, while the lowest social status included farmers and poor whites (Joseph 1989:70-71). Those in the higher-class planter society typically owned well over 50 enslaved people living spread out in many villages with supervision by one or more overseers.

In general, those of the higher planter class operated plantations along the coast with many middle and small-scale planters operated plantations further inland (Adams and Boling 1989:70-71; Floyd Smith 1985:6-7). Middle-class farmers typically had under 50 enslaved people and overseers assisting with the management, and most often, the plantation owners lived on-site rather than the varying degrees of absentee status common for the high-status

planters. Small-scale planters typically owned less than 50 enslaved people and dealt with everyday management without the assistance of an overseer. Small-scale farmers also own enslaved people and small amounts of land, but the number of enslaved people typically was less than twenty (Adams and Boling 1989:70-71; Floyd Smith 1985:4-5). The majority of the large-scale planters along coastal Georgia had more than one residence and operated on a seasonal residence pattern. In most cases, planters worked via this partially absentee status, meaning that when plantation owners were not on the plantation they directed operations from a distance, leaving everyday management to overseers. Savannah, in particular, offered plantation owners, an urban center in which to live and distantly communicate and manage their plantation through letters to their overseers and occasional visits.

The use of overseers to manage a plantation was a common practice with the first historical record of an agreement between an overseer and plantation owner occurring in 1744 (Scarborough 1984:4-50). The role of the overseer was often governed by their contract with the plantation owner. The agreement stipulated how long their term was, salary, which could include fringe benefits or a portion of the sale if crop exceeded a certain amount, or if they received the use of an enslaved person as a cook, house servant, etc. The contract also outlined what was expected in terms of care of enslaved both for health and what was allowed for punishment (Scarborough 1984:31, 94). The managerial responsibilities generally included maintenance of the crops, the livestock, and structures and outbuildings. Most importantly, the overseer was charged with the care, health, and discipline of the enslaved people. Occasionally, the employment of sub-overseers occurred to assist with more extensive plantations or if the overseer intended to be off plantation for an extended period. The men employed as sub-overseers were usually younger and still in the process of learning agricultural management skills.

Scarborough (1984:5) groups overseers into the following categories: the sons of planters learning how to manage a plantation, amateur overseers without experience and education, and lastly, those who were the experienced managers. In many cases, the overseer position, according to Floyd Smith (1985:65), carried a higher turnover rate with overseers leaving the plantation when their contract ended, but this could be related to inexperienced managers who

moved from plantation to plantation working after a year or two (Scarborough 1984:5). Overseers, if married, would often bring their families to the plantation for their tenure of work. Intermittently, overseers moved into the higher class of planter if they were able to secure land and enslaved people (Floyd Smith 1985:64).

The management of plantations did not just fall solely onto the overseer but also the position of the driver; typically, a trusted enslaved man out of the enslaved population on the plantation. The driver's role was to be the direct supervisor over the daily work in the fields and many of the daily events of the plantation. Smaller plantations would typically only have one driver, but documents demonstrate that more extensive plantations would have a head driver over others so that these individuals could spread out to the various locales on the plantation. Much responsibility was placed upon the driver to get everyone out to the fields and ensure that the assigned tasks were accomplished satisfactorily. As a result, the driver himself could be blamed for inefficient labor practices if the assigned tasks were not finished (Floyd Smith 1985:67; Owens 1976:121).

Management of plantations along the coast, often by largely absent owners, meant that the overseers most often held the full responsibility of plantation management. Despite this, the inclusion of enslaved drivers into everyday managerial practices created intricate social interactions between the driver and the owner and overseer as well as with the resident enslaved populations. Drivers had to negotiate not just the culture of the enslaved but to varying degrees, the society of the overseer and owner. The overseer and the supporting managerial role of the driver were essential figures in maintaining the plantation system along the Georgia coast. They were active agents whose effectiveness at the management of agriculture could significantly influence the daily lives of enslaved people.

PLANTATION LANDSCAPES

Environment and Agriculture

The arrival of colonists at the advent of Georgia started a long and arduous relationship with the biophysical environment that became more extensive as the population expanded from Savannah into the nearby tidewater systems. There were plantations all around Savannah, primarily located near the water. Rivers bound the coastline of Georgia for 126 miles from the north with the Savannah River and to the south by the St. Marys River with Ogeechee, Altamaha, and Satilla rivers flowing in between. Between these rivers lay hammocks, sea islands, and expansive saltwater marshes that provided the perfect conditions for growing rice; and cotton, specifically the valued Sea Island cotton strand, grew best in saline conditions on the barrier islands and land directly along this stretch of coast (Stewart 2002:116-117). These primary characteristics led to the selection of property in areas that otherwise would not be ideal, and according to Morgan (2010:30), the colonists "moved outward until all the best swampland was taken." The majority of wealthy individuals that took advantage of the legalization of slavery regulations purposely sought out these locations with the prime intention of using it for rice agriculture and later for the growth of Sea Island cotton. As Delle (2014:99) explains, "the planter class that designed the estate landscapes actively constructed plantation spaces."

Each crop cultivated along the Georgia coast had its system for production, but to some degree, various crop systems could occur in tandem like the growing of rice and cotton at the same time. This led to plantations along the coast to be "both intensive and extensive agriculture, places both of intense environmental manipulation and of uncultivated edges, complex assemblages of monoculture fields and polyculture patches" (Stewart 2014:47). While rice and later the strain of Sea Island cotton were the primary crops for plantations, incorporating a variety of other cultigens like corn as a staple crop for intra-plantation use was typical. Despite the use for the harvest, whether it was for market sale or used for enslaved allowances, the choosing of the land for cultivation and the subsequent reshaping of the environment to grow such crops is a common theme. The landscape had to have specific characteristics where growing rice and cotton could occur. For the growing of these crops, the site had to be at sufficient pitch of the tide with enough difference between water levels of high and low tides to facilitate natural flooding and draining. Further, the land could not have too much salt or brackish water, nor could it be so far upriver where there was not enough tidal

influence. "The ideal site was on a river with sufficient freshwater discharge to force a layer of freshwater out over the saltwater layer that was pushed upstream by the incoming tide" (Stewart 2002:99).

Simply having the perfect location for growing rice and cotton was not enough. Massive amounts of alteration to the environment had to occur before the planting of crops. Geographically, the coast and its tidewater and island ranges are flat and low with barrens of oak, pine, and cypress, but to create fields, salt marshes had to be drained, trees and undergrowth had to be cut, cleared, and leveled for fields. For rice cultivation, after the clearing of the land, enslaved people constructed banks/levees around the fields, in addition to building irrigation ditches, canals, trunks, and floodgates all purposefully placed according to the tidal flow, soil, and even the level of the land in relation to the waterways. Planters incorporated hydraulic agriculture, which used the energy from the tides to pump water onto the fields and to provide rice with nutrients from tidal surges (Floyd Smith 1985:47-49; Joseph et al. 2004:57-58; Stewart 2002:90-91).

Rice production needed the most landscape modification to occur before it could be grown, and according to Stewart (2002:104), "slaves working with shovels in ankle-deep mud and water had to move well over thirty-nine thousand cubic yards of fine-grained river swamp muck to construct an eighty-acre plantation". However, while the process of growing rice was more complicated, the manner of creating a cotton plantation could be just as labor-intensive if there were no existing fields to modify, and land had to be cleared (Figure 2.3). In general, the planters along the coast used the ridge husbandry for planting cotton. This entailed creating ridges or "beds" with furrows in between. Stewart (2002:119) elaborates that the process of ridging enabled better drainage, as well as provided enslaved individuals more convenient access to the plants during the growing season to help with pruning, weeding, etc. Often, cotton plantations used tidal gates, ditches, and canals for irrigation. Again, as with rice agriculture, landscape modification with cotton cultivation was similar but also varied according to the location of plantation, tidal flow, soil conditions, etc. (Joseph et al. 2004:62). Plantation journals from the South End typically describe the following tasks as being associated with agricultural fields and areas- running/tracking out land, cutting/chopping

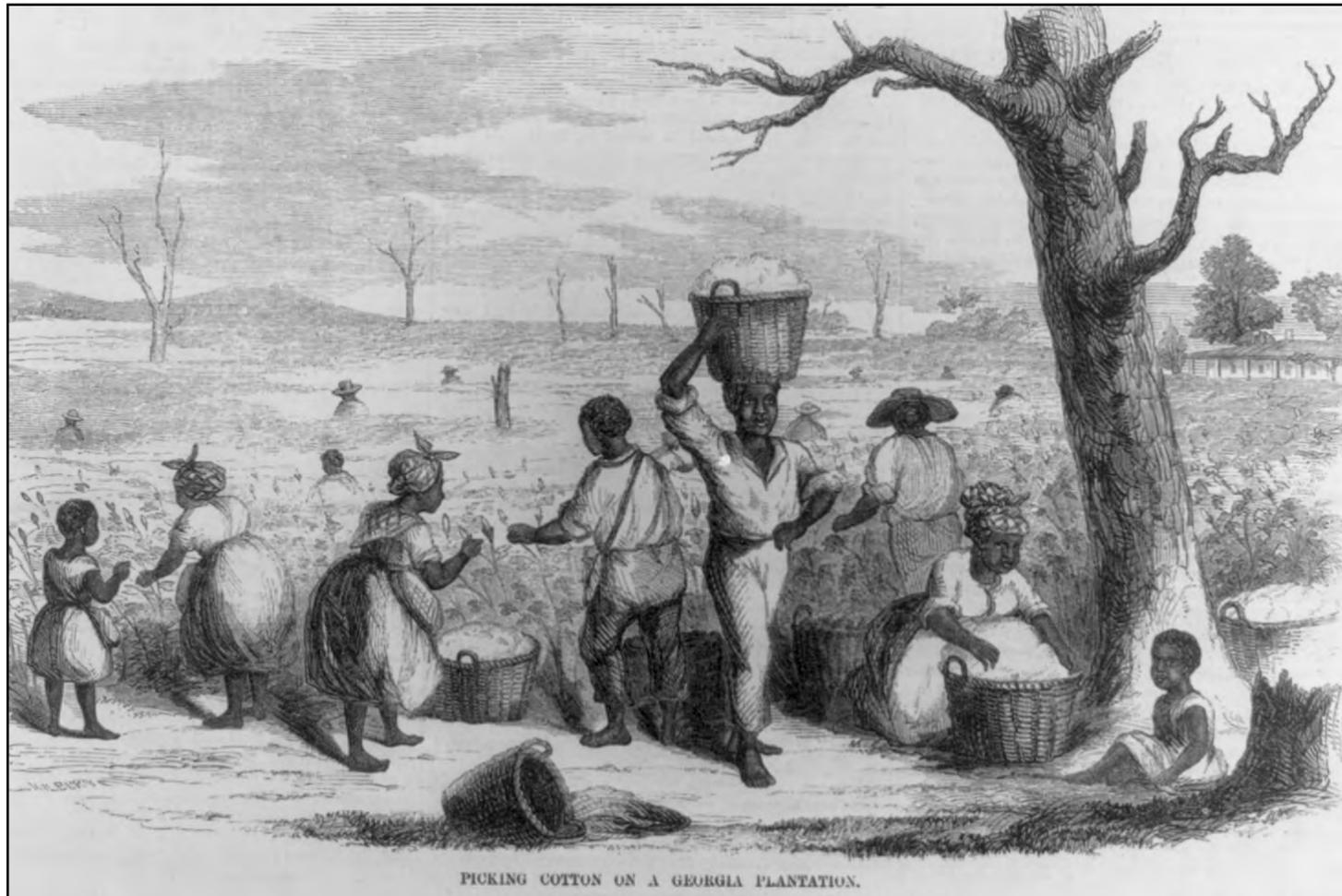


Figure 2.3. "Picking Cotton, Georgia, 1858 ", Slavery Images: A Visual Record of the African Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Early African Diaspora, accessed December 1, 2019, <http://www.slaveryimages.org/s/slaveryimages/item/1149>

ground/new land/vegetation, burning and rolling logs, burning vegetation, weeding vegetation, cleaning and clearing of ground/vegetation and ditches, ditching, banking, bedding/listing, thinning, grubbing/hoeing, plowing, planting, and picking crops (Journal 1849-1861).

Numerous other crops were grown in accordance with rice and/or cotton. Sugar cane was one such crop. After the 1820s it was not thought of as a primary cash crop, but was more often a rotational crop, grown in small degrees for use within the plantation. Coastal planters who did incorporate sugar cane crops used similar growing techniques as they did with rice. Indigo and sugar cane were other plants utilized, particularly in the earlier years of Georgia's plantation period (Stewart 2002:89,122). Coastal plantations typically incorporated other crops for use within the plantation household, for additional enslaved allowances, and food for animals. Corn was perhaps the most commonly incorporated crop grown, especially in rotation with cotton crops as cotton exhausted soil in three to six years (Joseph et al. 2004:78). Also, commonly planted were small fields of hay, okra, peas, turnips, and potatoes. These crops were not as labor-intensive to grow and harvest as rice or cotton, but there still was some degree of modification to the environment, such as modifying existing fields or creating new ones. Home gardens often grown by enslaved people could provide corn, okra, turnips, and melons, amongst other foodstuffs grown to supplement allowances and for sale at the market. Garden produced food served several purposes within enslaved society "directly through consumption, and more indirectly through barter and sale, garden produce contributed significantly to the material comfort and health of enslaved families" (Wood 1995:32). Home gardens were located within the yards of enslaved houses but are considered distinct from the fields and provisional crops.

The ecological characteristics of the coast and tidewater region were ideal for establishing certain crops like rice and cotton, and designs were intentionally instituted in the layout of plantation fields so that there was "equilibrium...with the natural one outside the banks" (Stewart 2002:112). The focus of individual plantation's crop economy led to various patterning in the way enslaved labor was organized. Which ultimately, as Joseph (1989:60-61) notes, these organizational patterns shaped settlement patterns and architecture of enslaved persons and households, similarity to what food was consumed by enslaved populations and

how they acquired goods. The majority of plantations along the Georgia Coast were, therefore, similar in their types of environmental modifications, but they were not identical. “This transformation of the environment of the coastal plain into a landscape for production and profit was accomplished by the convergence of an official policy that linked productive households and property in land, the unique opportunities latent in the swampy low-country environment, and the migration of slaveholding planters into the region” (Stewart 2002:91).

Plantation and Architectural Layout

A variety of factors could influence plantation layout along the Georgia coast, including the types of cultivated crops, the viability of the soil, the rise and fall of the tides according to its specific location, and even the configuration of the land itself. The layout of plantations in the area of Georgia's riverine and marshland system was as Singleton (2010:168) states "designed to maximize access to fields, enhance productivity, control slave workers, reinforce social hierarchy and appeal to the aesthetic sensibilities of slaveholding class with great house and landscaped grounds". The main house, also called the "big house", was often two storied, elaborate, with a tree-lined entryway, and formal gardens, with overseer's house, enslaved houses and adjacent outbuildings (Joseph 1991:68; Joseph et al. 2004:60; Lewis 1985-66). Not every plantation, however, contained a main house. Often this depended on whether the owner was absentee or not. Health factors often played a part in this for those wealthy enough to have more than one residence. The coast presented difficult conditions for those who lived there due to the heat, humidity, and disease such as malaria and yellow fever and absentee owners avoided their plantations in months considered unhealthy.

While the layout described above did indeed occur along the Georgia coast, there were variations in plantation layouts for the enslaved, particularly during the eighteenth century. For example, some large rice plantations contained multiple areas for enslaved people to live. Butler Island was one such place. It had four locations where groups of enslaved lived, primarily unsupervised by overseers or owners, and all placed to reduce travel time to nearby fields (Joseph et al. 2004: 60). Some of these small groups of people might even move according to the location and function of the fields that were cultivated or harvested, meaning

some of the villages were temporary or seasonal. This dispersed layout along the coast of Georgia was different from the centralized location, also referred to as a nucleated plantation, typical in the Caribbean and other plantations in the south. As Singleton (2010:169) points out, dispersed settlements were also utilized on tobacco plantations in the Chesapeake. Lewis (1985) discusses how organizing a plantation soon became intentional so that the overseer or owner could keep a watchful eye on the enslaved while at the same time encompassing order and aesthetics.

By the nineteenth century, however, shifts in thinking stopped dispersed settlements and brought the entire enslaved community to live together at the plantation core to live (Babson 1987, 1988; Owens 1976:136). Prunty (1955:465-466) describes plantation layout as a nucleated village settlement complex and generalizes that the service buildings and enslaved quarters would have been arranged near the main house or overseer residence so that "the proximity of service and farm buildings insured cultivating power was centrally located" (Lewis 1985:38). The enslaved dwellings were almost always in a square or rectangular pattern and a central "street". Some evidence suggests that slave drivers occupied one of the first dwellings upon entering the slave row (Joseph et al. 2004:60; Singleton 2015:95). Overall, the layout and organizations of plantations was also done in a way to maximize economic profitability meaning owners and overseers would want the enslaved laborers to be near the fields (Orser Jr. 1984; Orser Jr. and Nekola 1985). While there are some generalities, not all spatial arrangements are the same on every plantation. Joseph (1987:33) stated, "plantations come in a number of guises and each crop economy carried concomitant patterns of labor organization, settlement and architecture, subsistence, social structure, and material wealth."

In these cases, plantations may have only had an overseer house rather than the larger main house complex, sometimes shared with the overseer. Fanny Kemble, who lived on Butler Island for a time in the late 1830s and was married to the owner, Pierce Butler, describes the house shared with the overseer in the following way:

"consists of three small rooms, and three still smaller, which would more appropriately designated as closets, a wooden recess by way of pantry...of out three apartments, one is our sitting, eating, and living room and is sixteen feet by fifteen. The walls are plastered...it is divided from our bedroom by a dingy wooden partition... the third room, a chamber with sloping ceiling, immediately over our sitting-room and under the roof. Of the closets, one is Mr.____, the overseer's bedroom, the other his office...and the third, adjoining our bedroom, and opening immediately out of doors, is Mr.____ dressing-room." (Kemble 1863:26-27, 176).

While some overseers might have shared a house with the absentee owner, others lived in a separate residence. Olmsted (1862:172), in his visits to the coast, notes that overseer houses were "only a small cottage, or whitewashed cabin." Excavations of an overseer's house at Cannon's Point Plantation on St. Simons Island indicates it was a framed structure with brick piers and chimneys measuring approximately 10m x 11m with a central hall, four small rooms, four fireplaces with two chimney stacks (Fairbanks 1984:4; Otto 1983). It is important to note that being an overseer did not necessarily mean that the house that you lived in was large or in adequate condition. In general, domestic spaces for overseers would have been unassertive and functional but likely more well-made and better furnished than those spaces occupied by enslaved persons. Variation in size and condition can be found in documents and archaeologically. Overall the presence of windows and structures being of sturdier construction and larger size appear to be common (Vlach 1993:138-139). What is also relatively constant is that overseer and owner's houses are often located at the head of the enslaved rows or located in a place that reinforces social control, and this is repeated frequently along the coast. Cannon's Point is a good example where the overseer's house was located in a central position with the planter's house one end of the plantation core and slave cabins on the other end (Otto 1980).

Construction methods for enslaved quarters varied to a degree from the early eighteenth century into the nineteenth century. Singleton (2010:162-164) explores housing for enslaved peoples and details how the "kind of slave housing enslaved people lived in depended upon the resources slaveholders were willing to invest in quartering enslaved laborers". In the early

plantation period, particularly in the Caribbean, the typical house was a wattle-and-daub structure. In America, the conventional construction method consisted of "posts set in the ground without sills or footings, roughly split clapboards, and earthen floors" (Singleton 2010:163). Excavations at Silk Hope, an early plantation site in Georgia, demonstrate evidence for African style structures with clay walls, similar to wattle-and-daub construction. Archaeological evidence from several areas on Sapelo Island also reflect the use of wattle and daub architecture (Cochran 2019). One frequently cited reference to the African style building method is in an oral account taken in the 1930s from eighty-eight-year-old Ben Sullivan, a former slave of James Couper on a plantation on St. Simons Island, an island near Ossabaw Island. He recollects an African style hut built on the plantation by an African named Okra.

"Ole man Okra sa he wahn a place lak he hab in Africa so he bil im a hut...It wuz bout twelve by foeteen feet an it hab dut floe an he buil duh side lak basket weave wid clay plastuh on it. It hab a flat roof wut he make frum bush an palmettuh an it hab one doe an no windows. But Massuh mak im pull it down. He say he ain wahn no African hut on he place" (Granger 1940:165-166).

Oral tradition on Sapelo Island also indicates that clay walled African styles of construction methods were at one time allowed. Excavations on the island demonstrate evidence of early wattle-and-daub construction on enslaved quarters. However, Singleton (2010:165) notes that while wattle-and-daub construction might not necessarily be solely African, but rather since other styles of wattle-and-daub were also occurring at the same time, this particular style of construction might be a combination of methods. Tabby (mixture of lime, crushed shell, sand, and water) structures for enslaved individuals are also typical designs for the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Often these structures were duplexes with a double chimney in the center of the building and could have a flat or a pitched roof (Figure 2.4-2.5).

Considerable variability in improvements with enslaved quarters is visible archaeologically, but new construction or repairs likely only occurred when it was necessary. It is important to note that there may be a sampling bias in that the majority of excavations that



Figure 2.4. "Plantation Slaves, Beaufort, South Carolina, 1862", Slavery Images: A Visual Record of the African Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Early African Diaspora, accessed December 1, 2019, <http://www.slaveryimages.org/s/slaveryimages/item/1399>



Figure 2.5. Top:"Negro Village in Georgia", Slavery Images: A Visual Record of the African Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Early African Diaspora, accessed December 1, 2019, <http://www.slaveryimages.org/s/slaveryimages/it>; Bottom: "Slave Cabin on a Rice Plantation, U.S. South, 1859", Slavery Images: A Visual Record of the African Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Early African Diaspora, accessed December 1, 2019, <http://www.slaveryimages.org/s/slaveryimages/item/1406>

have occurred on enslaved dwellings are from the nineteenth century (Singleton 2010:166). During the nineteenth century, some excavated enslaved quarters exhibit characteristics of reform slave housing to alleviate many of the issues that surrounded living quarters such as crowded homes and poor quality of housing. These reforms detailed that "an ideal dwelling for a single slave household unit as consisting of sixteen by eighteen feet, place at least seventy-five feet from neighboring dwellings and raised on building piers of two to three feet" (Singleton 2010:166). Recommendations also included plank flooring and fireplaces. Some enslaved quarters were framed buildings, shingled, brick, and white-washed, while others were shingled and made of clapboard. Many slave cabins were on piers (Floyd Smith 1985:128-129; Joseph 1991:68).

Frederick Law Olmsted, on a visit in 1855 to coastal Georgia, describes slave houses on a plantation as follows: "The cottages were framed buildings, boarded on the outside, with shingle roofs and brick chimneys: they stood fifty feet apart with gardens and pig-yards, enclosed by palings" (Olmsted 1862:416-417). At another plantation that Olmsted visited, he detailed that the cabins were "boarded and whitewashed on the outside, lathed and plastered within, the roof shingled" and the cabins had lockable front and back doors and windows with wooden shutters (Olmsted 1862:422). Flooring as described by Adams and Adams (1987:22), "was usually earthen, although puncheon, plank, and tabby floors" are noted in accounts. The enslaved homes on Butler Island were described in the following way:

"these cabins consist of one room, about twelve feet by fifteen with a couple of closets smaller and closer than the state-rooms of a ship, divided off from the main room and each other by rough wooden partitions, in which the inhabitants sleep...Two families (sometimes eight and ten in number) reside in one of these huts, which are mere wooden frames pinned, as it were, to the earth by a brick chimney...attached to each hovel is a small scrap of ground for a garden" (Kemble 1863:30).

Enslaved domestic spaces were architecturally uniform in design, one way in which the owner and overseer enforced social controls so while enslaved individuals were directly involved in the construction and maintenance of the houses that they lived in, they had little

control over aspects of design, size, and location (Vlach 1993:164-165). Otto (1983:189) excavated an enslaved residence on Cannon's Point Plantation on St. Simon's Island and found that it was a one-room frame house measuring 17 ft x 20 ft with a dirt-floored brick hearth, associated refuse area, one door with a plate stock lock, and one window. On High Point, a plantation on Sapelo Island, excavations indicated tabby foundations for a wooden structure. At the same time, two other areas show evidence that walls were tabby with wooden wattle impressions (Singleton 2010:164). Typical enslaved residences are described by Joseph (1991:100) as "normally of frame construction, with tabby, and occasionally brick also employed as construction materials...raised off the ground and placed on wood or brick piers".

Ascher and Fairbanks (1971:7) found that at Rayfield Plantation, enslaved quarters consisted of nine homes in parallel rows. Their excavation of an enslaved cabin, estimated to be 18ft x 18ft square, consisted of the following architectural elements: brick and tabby mortar chimneys, and three different kinds of brick within the fireplace and perhaps made with yellow pine wood siding. A slave cabin excavated on St. Simon's Island measured 6.5 m x 3.5 m demonstrated a poured tabby floor, tabby brick foundation, and a chimney with both tabby and brick (Moore 1981:101). Singleton (2010:167) details that on another plantation, Hampton Plantation, on St. Simon's Island, the enslaved housing for Jones, one of its enslaved villages built in 1801, was primarily frame construction with a dirt floor. However, at St. Anne's, another enslaved community on the same plantation, the houses that were built in 1824 had raised floors with wooden rather than brick posts. Houses at Butler Island also had raised floors with wooden posts. Times in which construction of the residences occurred and condition of the land may have played a role in the difference of these houses, for example, St. Anne's was built on a reclaimed marsh, thus requiring raised floors (Butler 2008:126; Singleton 2010:167).

Factors such as these, among others, play into the variation of enslaved housing along the coast. What is not often seen archaeologically in the late eighteenth century up through the Civil War is wattle-and-daub or plaster-wattle construction or entire structures built of tabby. This can be attributed to the easy to obtain and cheap methods of construction using

clapboards and shingles (Singleton 2010:164-165). This appears to be the case on the South End for no significant tabby structures have been recorded.

Domestic spaces for enslaved individuals did not just consist of the house itself but encompassed a more extensive area-its yard, which consisted of an area of land immediately surrounding a domestic structure, most often enclosed and swept clean (Figure 2.6). Yards around enslaved houses were typical to the side or in the rear of the house and swept clean. Richard Wright, who as a child lived on a plantation, recalls how many things, including the sweeping of yards, could be tied to bad luck. "Wen yuh clean duh house in duh day an duh flo, git dirty agen by duh night time an yuh sweep duh flo, Yuh musn sweep dut out duh house, but yuh hab tuh sweep it behine duh doe til mawnin." (Granger 1940:69). Due to their use and documentary evidence for yards being swept clean, areas for refuse disposal were often located on the edges of the yard (Heath and Bennett 2000:42). On Poplar Forest, evidence for a fence associated with a yard demonstrated a refuse midden from trash being swept to the edges and deposited on the other side (Ferguson 1999:45).

During a visit to South Carolina, Olmsted (Olmsted 1862:422) documented yards in the following manner: "Between each tenement and the next house, is a small piece of ground, enclosed with palings, in which are coops of fowl with chickens, hovels for nests, and for sows with pig...in the rear of the yards were gardens-a half-acre to each family." In the yard, enslaved individuals supplemented their provisions, produced goods to sell or barter, and in essence, was a spaced for communal activities for the family of that space. Sidney Mintz (1974:231-232), when describing yards in the Caribbean, stated: "together, house and yard form a nucleus within which the culture expresses itself, is perpetuated, changed and reintegrated." Yards can then be interpreted as mediating spaces between the public space of the plantation and the private space of the house (Heath and Bennett 2000:38).

LANDSCAPES OF SLAVERY ALONG THE GEORGIA COAST

The landscape was not merely a background for plantations, but also structured choices made by plantation owners and enslaved alike. In general, plantations along the coastal

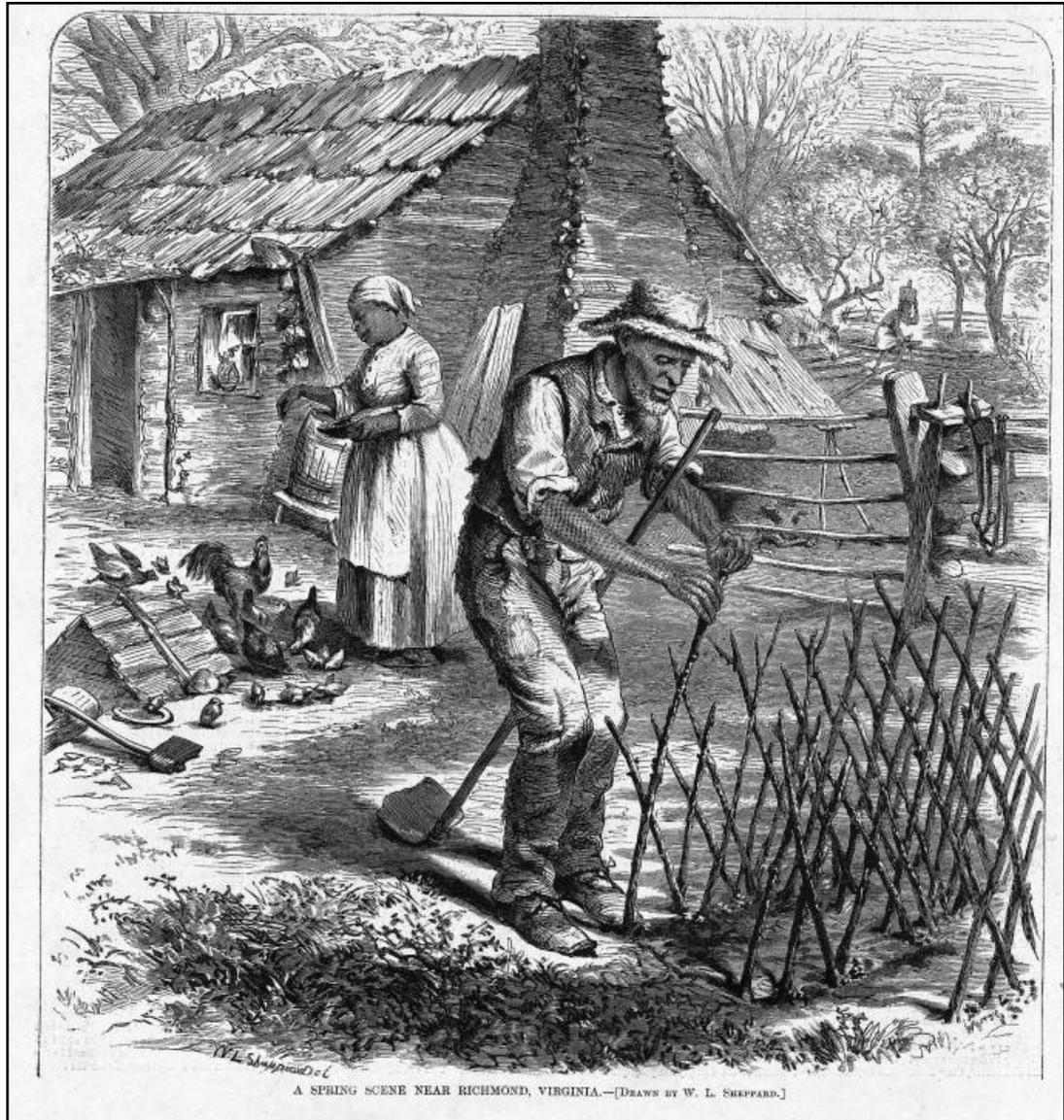


Figure 2.6. Post emancipation depiction of yard activities. "A Spring Scene Near Richmond, Virginia", *Slavery Images: A Visual Record of the African Slave Trade and Slave Life in the Early African Diaspora*, accessed December 1, 2019, <http://www.slaveryimages.org/s/slaveryimages/item/1372>

waterways and barrier islands of Georgia during the nineteenth century were isolated from populated areas, but located near or along rivers or major tidal creeks, often along bluffs, so that there was easy access to the mainland and Savannah. Layouts of the plantations were comprised of domestic structures and other outbuildings that formed a plantation core and were the central area of life for the enslaved individuals. Extended from this central plantation core were the networks of agricultural fields, associated modifications, roads, and paths. By the time the South End was established as a plantation by Kollock in 1849, slavery was already a firmly entrenched system along the coast containing the characteristics outlined above. Areas for crops were chosen based on characteristics such as tidal pitch and whether this area was full of trees or other vegetation was no bother to owners for they knew that with an influx of enslaved laborers, these areas could be cleared and made into agricultural fields. This made the coastal environment perpetually in a state of transformation, as enslaved laborers worked in its harsh environment.

Overall, the plantation landscape of the owner and overseers was one of formalized order. It was methodically organized to facilitate one goal- capital gain. For the owner and overseer, their experiences were fixed- on the plantation core and the agricultural fields. The plantation was viewed through a small lens, focusing on economic output and the structuring of enslaved lives to ensure obedience. Life for them was a top-down experience reinforced daily by the existing system of slavery. The landscape of the South End as experienced by the enslaved community was not restricted to its formal and institutionalized boundaries. For those who were enslaved, the plantation landscape was both one of hierarchy and formalized order with clear boundaries but also one of concurrent “reflexive” actions and “discrete spaces” that operated informally and privately alongside the ideology of the owner and overseer (Upton 1988:66). For the enslaved community when they were moved to the South End, they carried over existing ideologies about the system in which they were forced into and applied those to their new location by using the task system to adapt and create a culture and space of their own. The landscape of slavery on the coast is demonstrative of the dichotomy within enslaved communities- “slaves shaped their destiny at the same time as they were victims of a brutal, dehumanizing system” (Morgan 2010:39).

CHAPTER 3. THE PLANTATION PERIOD ON OSSABAW ISLAND

The taskscape of the South End cannot be comprehended without understanding that the landscape of the coast and the demarcation of enslaved labor through the task system was at the intersection of decision-making. The places where enslaved laborers toiled each day was determined by the tasks of that day which in turn regulated how time was spent completing the tasks and how much unscheduled time there was for a given day. Tasks determined which enslaved individuals interacted with each on a day to day basis and where those groups were sent. This meant that many interactions within the community were determined to an extent by tasks. The establishment of the task system intricately tied the lives of the enslaved people on the South End to a regulated but temporally based system that created a predictable way of life for enslaved individuals. They knew that once their assigned task was finished, the remainder of the day could be spent in autonomous ways. According to Morgan (1998:129), the task system and its demarcation of enslaved labor became linked to how enslaved individuals of the South End viewed and interacted with the plantation and the world beyond.

BRIEF HISTORY OF OSSABAW ISLAND

Beginning around 1747, Mary Musgrove Bosomworth became the earliest documented owner of Ossabaw. The Creek Indians gave Mary Musgrove Bosomworth, Sapelo Island, St. Catherines Island, and Ossabaw Island for her assistance with negotiating treaties between the Creek and the British. She did not own the islands for long before her right to these islands came under question, and others began to attempt to lay claim to the island. To solidify her right to the islands, she obtained a deed signed in 1750 by seven Creek headmen (Elliott 2007:13). According to research by Honerkamp et al. (2007:4-5), her claim to ownership was never recognized by the British Crown, and disputes about ownership did not stop for several years.

Separate from the treaties between the British Crown and the Creek Indians but around the same time in the late 1750s, Mary Musgrove Bosomworth and Henry Ellis, governor of

Georgia, agreed on terms to settle the disputes mentioned above. Through the agreement with Ellis, it allowed Musgrove Bosomworth to keep the title for St. Catherines Island, and put up Sapelo and Ossabaw Island for public auction (Elliott 2007:14-15; Honerkamp et al. 2007:4-5). Grey Elliott made a bid on various land tracts on Ossabaw during this auction and took ownership after receiving the King's grant at the end of October in 1760. After the sale, Surveyors General of the Georgia Colony, Henry Yonge and William DeBrahm officially surveyed and divided Ossabaw into land tracts for Elliott (Figure 3.1). Elliot only owned these land tracts a short time and sold his portions to Henri Bourquin later that year. Bourquin, in turn, soon sold a part of the island to his son-in-law, John Morel, Sr. in 1760 and a few years later, in 1763, Morel, Sr. purchased the rest of the land tracts, becoming the owner of the entire island (Elliott 2007a:15; Price 2007a:20).

No currently available documents give any indication that Elliot or Bourquin utilized the island for plantation purposes, and it was not until John Morel, Sr. came to own and live on Ossabaw Island did any type of plantation-era modifications begin. Most of these efforts were focused on the northern end of the island. John Morel, Sr. died early in 1776, and after his death, according to his will, the island was divided amongst his sons into three tracts, North End, Middle Place, and South End. Although it took several decades for the will to be fully enacted (stipulations within the will required all sons to be twenty-one years of age before they could inherit); Bryan Morel inherited the North End; Peter Henry Morel inherited Middle Place, and John Morel, Jr. received the South End (Elliott 2007:19; 2008b:26). The fourth land tract of Buckhead was not created out of the South End tract until John Morel, Jr. death. At this time the South End was divided amongst his children into two tracts (Figure 3.2). The ownership, scale, and intensity of plantation activities on the above tracts of land varied, but at one point all contained active plantations with different populations of enslaved individuals, until, in 1861, the encroaching pressures caused by the Civil War caused the plantation owners on the island to abandon their holdings.

Not long after the plantations on Ossabaw were abandoned, the island was utilized briefly as the location for a small Civil War fort. By March of 1863, the 47th Regiment New York infantry built and inhabited Battery Seymour (also called Fort Seymour), located at the



Figure 3.1. 1760 John Gerar De Braham and Henry Yonge of Ossabaw Island. Manuscript Collection, Ossabaw Island and Torrey Family Papers, MS 1326.

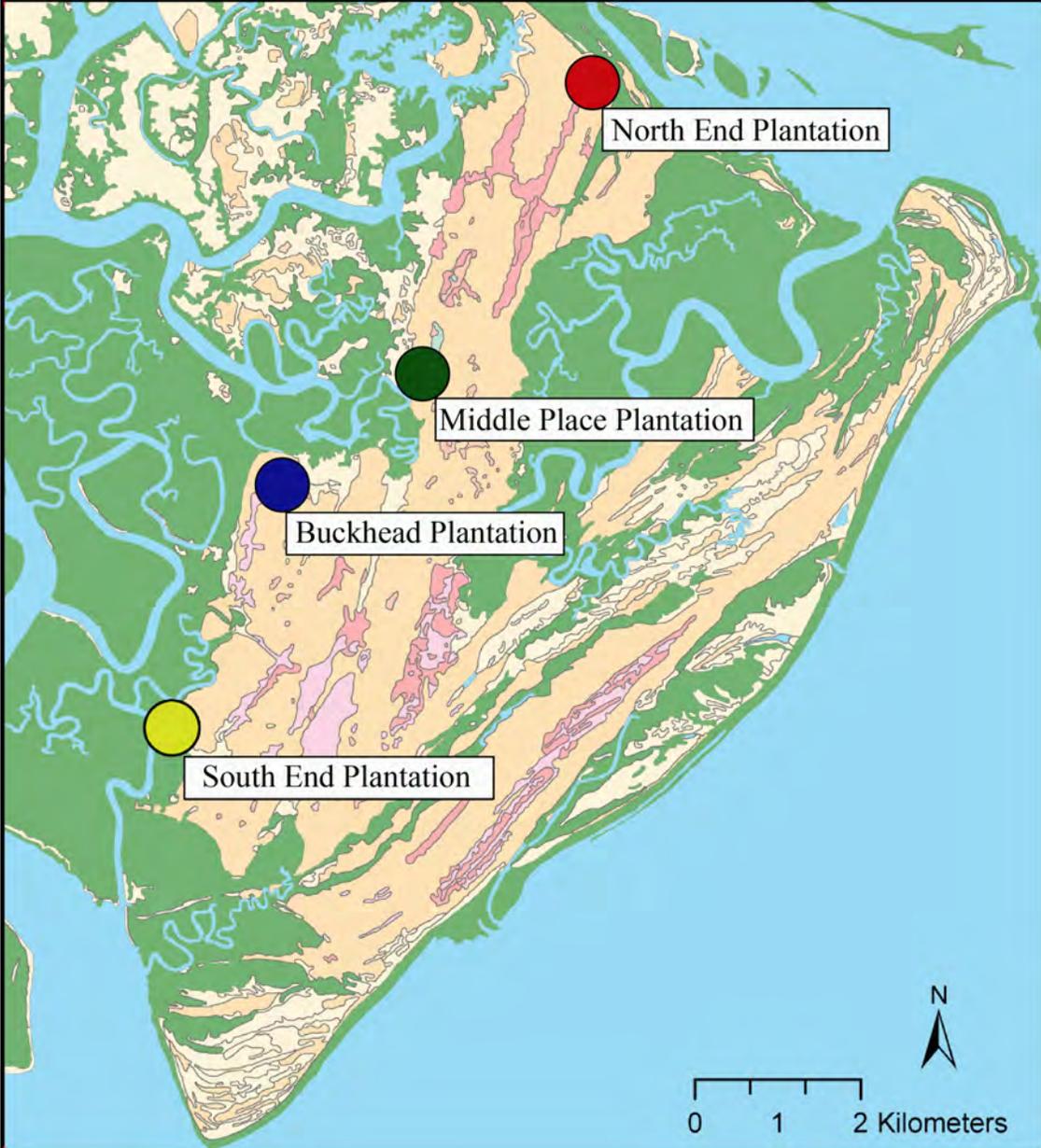


Figure 3.2. Plantation locations on Ossabaw Island.

northeastern point of the island. At one point, records indicate that approximately 594 troops were stationed on the island. The occupation by troops lasted until July of 1863 when the fort was abandoned (Elliott 2005a:31; Price 2007a:30). For more information related to the Civil War and Ossabaw, see King (2015) and Elliott (2005). At the end of the war in 1865 and after Sherman issued Special Orders, Number 15 former slaves resettled in various areas on Sapelo, St. Catherines, and Ossabaw islands. The formation of the Freedman's Bureau, initially led and organized by Tunis Campbell and then later by John W. Magill, distributed land and rations to these groups. During this time, land and rations such as bacon, hominy, salt, sugar, meal, beef, bread, vinegar, and soap were distributed to freedmen who located to the islands (Dorsey 2010:229).

Documents indicate that by 1866, around 78 newly freed individuals moved to the island, living in thirty-two homes on the former land of Morel, Lymon, and McDonald (Dorsey 2010:228-229; Duncan 1986:20; Elliott 2007:44). In May of 1866, a letter from George J. Kollock to his wife indicates that some of his former slaves were cultivating land on the South End (Kollock 1866). That year, the resettled freedmen worked with the agricultural firm, Flye, Middleton, and Magill, on a 300-acre tract for sharecropping cotton. However, by January of 1867, the land reverted to owners when Sherman's orders were rescinded (Dorsey 2010:236; Elliott 2007:35). At this time, many of the freedmen left the island, with some settling on nearby White Bluff. We know little about the years following this period, but the census in 1880 indicates that 180 people continued to live on the island (Foskey 2001:17). Dorsey (2010:241) concludes that the individuals that stayed on Ossabaw never owned any property, but participated in sharecropping until the late 1890s. The community that stayed on Ossabaw also founded the Baptist church of Hinder Me Not Church. Currently, we do not know the location of the church as well as the assumed accompanying cemetery, although Price (Price 2014:72) believes Middle Place to be the likely location. Church minutes submitted to the Zion Baptist Association in 1874 and 1878-96 demonstrate that membership never was higher than 68 people and that by 1896 there were only 21 members (Dorsey 2010:244-247).

A series of hurricanes in the 1890s caused severe damage to Ossabaw and the rest of the Georgia coast. Subsequently, there was a mass depopulation of the African American

community along the Georgia coast. The individuals that decided to leave the island moved to the mainland and formed the Geechee community of Pin Point, which is still active to this day. However, not everyone left the island, several (the number is unknown) stayed and continued to participate in sharecropping at Middle Place under an agricultural firm (Harper 1895, 1898; Price 2014:72). Ossabaw went through a series of owners starting around this time. For more information about the convoluted history of short-term buyers until the early 1900s, see King (2015).

In 1924, Dr. Henry Norton Torrey purchased Ossabaw Island and built the Spanish Revival mansion on the northern end of the island. The remaining descendants of enslaved individuals who still lived on the island at this time began to work for the Torrey family. These employees lived on the location of the North End plantation, in the tabby houses once lived in by enslaved people. Torrey and his family made frequent trips to the island, and it was his daughter, Eleanor "Sandy" Torrey West, who eventually inherited the island. In 1976, Sandy, along with her husband, started the Ossabaw Island project, as well as the Genesis Project, which brought scholars and artists to the island (Foskey 2001:8; King 2015:426). The Genesis Project included groups of college students who lived on the Middle Place plantation site and participated in commune style living (King 2015:438-449; Price 2014:56). In 1978, Sandy sold all but 24 acres of the island to the state of Georgia. As a result, of the stipulations of the sale, Ossabaw Island became Georgia's first heritage preserve and eventually became included on the National Register of Historic Places in 1996 (Edwards 1996). Today, the Georgia Department of Natural History, in partnership with the Ossabaw Island Foundation, manages the island.

PLANTATION PERIOD ON OSSABAW ISLAND

North End Plantation

John Morel, Sr. upon obtaining ownership of Ossabaw in 1763, also acquired other lands, including Beaulieu plantation on Vernon River, a short distance away from the island. Morel, Sr. immediately began modifying the island for indigo and harvesting timber for shipbuilding,

then later farming cotton and corn, primarily on the northern end of the island. Indigo cultivation occurred as early as July of 1767, while documents indicate that Morel, Sr. was growing cotton by 1770 (Elliott 2007:46, 49). Morel, Sr. chose, initially, to live permanently on Ossabaw, and Morel moved his family to the northern portion of the island by 1765. The family lived on the island until the mid-1770s when they shifted their primary residence back to Beaulieu Plantation. John Morel, Sr. was married twice, first to Marie Ann Bourquin with which he had five children Henry, Peter Henry, John, Mary Anne, and Susanna. However, Marie Ann and Susanna died of childbirth complications in 1765. Morel then married Mary Bryan in 1767 and had six children-Bryan, Elizabeth, Isaac, Esther, Ann, and Hannah (Elliott 2007:18-23).

Scholars currently do not know to what scale and degree that John Morel, Sr. cultivated portions of Ossabaw other than the North End, but Price noted (2014:74), the presence of a second plantation in 1767 in a notice placed in the *Georgia Gazette*. These notices describe placing slaves "on shares on a separate plantation on that island" (Kilbourne 1999). At the same time that indigo and cotton were being cultivated, Morel also utilized the vast amounts of timber available on the island to sell and for ship construction. By 1770, Morel had hired a shipbuilder, John Wand, to construct an eighty-four-foot keel, *The Elizabeth* (Elliott 2007:55). Morel also placed notices advertising the sale of indigo, live oak, and cedar timber on the island. Also, Morel, Sr. by 1766, owned a store in Savannah selling goods that had been produced on Ossabaw. In a notice placed in 1770, he offered a series of items for sale including beef, indigo, cottonseed, tallow molded candles, hard soap, marble slabs, hardware, ham, run, claret, and shoes. The documents detail that the items could be purchased in Savannah or on Ossabaw. Another notice also placed in 1770 advertised "150 barrels of exceedingly good beef and fifty barrels of pork, well-salted and put up in proper casks; a large number of shoats and hogs, all kinds of poultry; 700 raccoon furs, 200 bushels of groundnuts, 200 pink root and some rye" (Elliott 2007:45). This demonstrates that cattle, poultry, and hogs were also a part of the plantation operations. Overall, the documents indicate the diverse entrepreneur attitude held by Morel, Sr. and give insight into the vast expanse of tasks undertaken by the enslaved people living on Ossabaw during this time.

John Morel, Sr. was one of the largest owners of enslaved people in colonial Georgia. He owned over 155 people spread out over Ossabaw and his other landholdings (see Elliott 2007:29-44). The primary source of information about enslaved individuals during this time includes information in John Morel, Sr.'s will, and records soliciting information about runaway slaves. A slave inventory, also included in his will, demonstrates some primary data on familial relationships, their assigned monetary worth, general information on age, and sometimes information on their physical characteristics (Elliott 2007:29). After the death of Morel, Sr., the North End was managed by the older Morel brothers until Bryan Morel reached twenty-one years of age and officially inherited and managed the North End by July of 1789. A few years before this occurred, the *Arbuthnot*, a British ship, raided the island on October 18, 1782. The raid resulted in the taking of 30 enslaved people, indigo, and the burning of a vessel that was in the middle of being constructed. Various unspecified structures on the North End were also destroyed (Elliott 2007:62). Despite this, Bryan Morel continued plantation operations, which included cultivating indigo (Elliott 2007:46). Records indicate that by 1800, Bryan Morel owned at least 40 enslaved people and continued plantation operations until his death in 1812, upon which his son, Bryan McQueen Morel inherited the North End.

Documents indicate that in 1814 and 1833, portions of the North End were acquired by George Welshman Owens, with 300 acres sold back to Bryan M. Morel in 1835 (Elliott 2007:26; Thibodeaux 2014:108). The census records for 1830 for Bryan M. Morel's North End plantation include 59 enslaved people with the number of enslaved people slightly increasing to 63 individuals by the time of the 1850 census, and at some point, it appears that at least two individuals were manumitted by 1860 (Elliott 2007:42). The 1850 census records also provide information about livestock and agricultural production on the North End. Bryan M. Morel's plantation cultivated corn, cotton, peas, beans, sweet potatoes, and produced molasses and butter. Also, livestock, such as "18 milk cows, 10 working oxen, 36 other cattle, and 100 swine" were present on the North End (Elliott 2007:52). Sometime in 1861, Bryan M. Morel abandoned the plantation. In December of 1861, a document describes that they found the North End "perfectly deserted not a living animal, man or beast, upon the plantation. All the Negro cabins were vacant...On their flight they had removed household furniture, poultry, and

pigs, and everything moveable" (Elliott 2007:64). The heirs to the North End sold the property by 1886.

Middle Place Plantation

Peter Morel inherited Middle Place after he turned 21 years old, owning it for approximately the years of 1787-1806. Overall, not many documents give insight into Peter Morel's use of the area, and it appears that Peter and his family did not even live at Middle Place. Peter owned an interest with his brother in nearby Beaulieu plantation, as well as having a more permanent residence already on the North End. It was likely that Peter divided his time between those places, in addition to spending time in Savannah. Documents indicate that Peter did use Middle Place for growing cotton by 1795 (Kilbourne 2001; Price 2014). The *Georgia Gazette* contains the few records available about Peter's use of Middle Place and includes notices for runaway enslaved people from his locations on Ossabaw, Savannah, and Beaulieu. Peter sold Middle Place sometime around 1806 to David Johnston, but Elliott (Elliott 2005a:26) notes that a document dating to 1809, describes David Johnston as a "tenant in common" of a portion of Ossabaw that was not yet divided which was "held by Bryan Morel". Currently it is unknown what precisely this detail means for Middle Place. What is known is that by 1812, there were 40 enslaved individuals on Middle Place owned by David Johnston (Price 2014:55; Torrey 1926).

Sometime after this, Middle Place came to be co-owned by Colonel James Johnston (David Johnston's brother), as well as by James Dickson, but documents do not offer much in the way of details. Generally, documents provide little information about the Johnston ownership, but 1830 census records indicate that 77 enslaved individuals resided at Middle Place (Roberts Thompson et al. 2016). The next owner of the site, Patrick Houstoun, as shown by property tax records, worked Middle Place from 1832 until his death in 1839 (Price 2014:60). Houstoun had family ties to Ossabaw, first to the Johnston family, but also the Morels and the Kollocks through marriage (Price 2014:73). According to research by Price (2014:73), when Houstoun died, the land contained around 800 acres of corn and cotton fields and 400 acres of sandhills and marsh.

After his death, it remained in Houstoun's family until Alexander McDonald came to own the property in 1848 after he purchased it from his sister-in-law Eliza Houstoun for \$1500. Shortly after, he began using Middle Place to cultivate cotton. The 1850 agricultural census demonstrates that McDonald had 500 acres of improved land, 300 acres of unimproved land and 33 enslaved people, 23 cows, and 50 hogs (Price 2014:73). Like the other plantation owners on the island, McDonald abandoned his plantation by the end of 1861. According to documents from the Freedman's Bureau, seven families were given tracts of land on Middle Place to sharecrop in 1865 as a result of Sherman's Special Orders, No 15 (Dorsey 2010:231; Price 2007:32, 2014:72). In 1867, when Middle Place reverted to McDonald, he resumed the management of the property, but little documentation provides much information from this time. After his death in 1877, his daughter Georgia Harper inherited Middle Place, and she owned the property until her death upon which her son managed the tract of land through an intermediary who rented the property out until 1903. Throughout this time, a small population of freedmen continued to live at Middle Place. By 1907, the property began to change hands several times until its purchase by the Torrey family in 1924, upon which, the remaining descendants of the enslaved individuals had either moved off-island or to the North End (Price 2007:36).

Buckhead Plantation

The least amount of research has been conducted on Buckhead out of all of the plantations on Ossabaw. Further, little historical documentation exists for this plantation. Because of this, we do not understand the extent and scale of people and activities at Buckhead. Buckhead, as mentioned previously was not one of the original tracts of land divided upon the death of John Morel, Sr. Instead, it was formed out of the South End land in 1809 after his death. It was specifically created for and inherited by John Morel, Jr.'s daughter, Ann (or Mary Ann) Morel. At some point, Mary Ann Morel married Nathaniel Greene Rutherford, but currently, not much is currently understood about how Buckhead was utilized as a plantation. Research by Edwards (1996:63) indicates that there were enslaved people living at Buckhead by 1828. At some point, 12 individuals were hired out by Nathaniel Rutherford to work on Little Buckhead Hammock, an adjacent hammock (Edwards 1996:63). After their deaths, Buckhead passed to

their daughter, Mary Rutherford Skrine Simmons, who along with her first and second husbands (William Skrine and Joseph T. Simmons) operated a small cotton plantation during the same time that the South End was owned by Kollock (Dorsey 2010:226; Elliott 2007:19; 2008a:26).

South End's Early Plantation Period

After the death of John Morel, Sr., his son John Morel, Jr. managed the South End tract of land and assisted in the management of the other land tracts of Ossabaw. To date, few documents discuss the plantation operations on the South End during this particular time. In 1781 and 1793, John Morel, Jr. placed two advertisements for overseers. While no other information can be gleaned from the 1781 advertisement beside the query for an overseer, the one placed in 1793 details the presence of 20-25 enslaved individuals involved in agricultural production (Elliott 2007:26; Ritchison et al. 2018:10-11). Another advertisement, placed in December of 1798, notes that there were 40-50 enslaved individuals on the plantation. The advertisement also briefly mentions dairy and cotton operations. Another document indicates that in 1795, six slaves ran away from Morel's plantation with a canoe and some personal items, including pots, blankets, and clothes (Elliot 2007:40; Price 2007:27). Other than these brief historical snippets, the plantation activities remain obscured.

South End's Late Plantation Period

After John Morel, Jr.'s death in 1802, operations ceased, and the property was divided among his children. Ann (Mary Ann) Morel and her husband, Nathaniel Rutherford, received Buckhead. One of his sons, either John Morel III, Thomas, or Henry, received the South End property (Edwards 1996:61; King 2015:19; Magoffin 1938:357; Price 2007:27). Overall, the plantation operations appear to be short-lived. Roberts Thompson et al. (2018a:72) determine that the South End early plantation period occupation was circa 1790-1802. John Morel's son inherited the South End, but it does not appear that he utilized the area for any type of plantation production. The South End went through a few owners, none of which worked the land until George J. Kollock purchased the property in 1849.

Enslaved Individuals. The records available for George J. Kollock’s operation of the plantation provide basic demographic information about the enslaved people that lived and worked on the South End (Appendix 3.1). At the onset of his ownership on the South End, Kollock brought over 18 men, 18 women, and 18 children. This number fluctuated over the years, and in 1861 when the South End was abandoned, there were 69 enslaved people living and working on the plantation (Table 3.1). The journals, even though they do include information on the enslaved people owned by Kollock demonstrate some gaps, specifically about families. Only one document indicates familial ties, see Figure 3.3 for an outline. This document appears to date to early in the plantation years as the names included in this document match more closely to inventories of individuals during the early years on Ossabaw. Roberts Thompson and Souder were able to reconstruct a basic genealogy for the South End plantation (Roberts Thompson and Souder 2018:Figure 4). This indicates there were at least ten individual family units for the individuals that lived on the South End (Figure 3.4).

Table 3.1. Enslaved Population for the South End Plantation.

Year	Adult Men	Adult Women	Children	Total
1849	18	18	18	54
1850	17	14	22	53
1851	16	14	23	53
1852	14	13	28	55
1853	20	16	23	59
1854	18	14	26	58
1855	21	18	23	62
1856	21	19	23	63
1857	20	17	23	60
1858	18	18	24	60
1859	20	18	28	66
1860	20	17	30	67
1861	20	18	31	69

The historical records document health and mortality rates for the enslaved people on the South End. The journals also record births of children, their name is given, and the names of

[593]

List of Families with Children -

Alice & Little Jim - Sarah, Peter, Caty, Tony, Martha
(Lilly) Hannah

Beck & Big Ned - Little Ned - Cornelia - Siab
Primas - & Sue -

Betsy & Cyrus - Little Dick - Little Cyrus, Henrietta -
Solomon -

Charlotte & Bob - Sarah Ann - Nero - Lucretia Bob
May

Elvira & ^{Siab} Joshua - Eliza - Prince - Grace
Joshua - Lizzy - Polidore

Grace - Margaret
Hannah & Little Ned - Morris - Little Billy -

Fanny & July - Catherine - Thomas, Nancy,

Kate & Andrew - Mosca - July - Amelia
John - Little Andrew -

Phillis - Ranger - Adam - Moses - Flora

Sue & Smart - Mary - Jupiter - Polly
Minty - Clara - ~~Beck~~

Cornelia & ~~Beck~~ Billy - Betty, Stephen

Rose & York - Patty

+ dead

Figure 3.3. Excerpt from the 1846-1861 Slave Clothing List Showing List of "Families With Children". Obtained from George J. Kollock Plantation Journals #407, Southern Historical Collection, The Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill .

the mothers. Additionally, the journals sometimes state specific tasks, illnesses, or travel to particular individuals. This information, once collated, enabled brief biographical sketches to be created for the men and women that lived on the South End (Appendix 3.2). While several adult enslaved individuals passed away during their time on the South End plantation, the majority of deaths were unfortunately for infants (Table 3.2). The mortality rate for newborns was quite high, and over the years, out of 44 babies born, 16 passed away soon after birth. Many times, no reason was described in the documents for the death, but lockjaw occurred at least twice. Ten of the enslaved men (Mingo, Cudgoe, Davy, Prince, Tumbler, Big Jim, Big Joshua, Lee, Thomas, William, and Sam) died on the plantation, while four enslaved women (Big Betsey, Caty, Dolly, and Grace) passed away. Two children also died during this time. It is unclear if everyone who died on the South End was buried on a cemetery near the plantation or if, individuals were buried at White Bluff. Most causes of these deaths were not documented and neither was the location of the cemetery. Often, deaths were preceded by being marked sick in the days before death. In general, the health of the enslaved was poor, with many individuals sick with unspecified illnesses. Most of the time, fever and chills were the only things associated with disease in the historical documents. Accidents and other injuries accounted for the majority of the ailments incurred by the enslaved people.

In general, there were only a few instances in which specific enslaved people were associated with a house. These likely coincided to some degree with the family units outlined above. Soon after enslaved people were moved to the South End, it appears based on the documents that there at least some existing structures from the earlier Morel use of the area. A summary of this can be found in the entries from March of 1849. These state that "repairs" or people were "working" on "Negro" houses. Another entry at this time states that two hands repaired the chimneys. However, the documents do not indicate what was repaired on the houses and who lived in them (Journal 1849). Nor do they detail the layout of the homes. One exception comes from an entry from 1859 in which John E. Jarrell wrote to Kollock that he "got all the sleeping rooms to the negro houses limed" (Jarrell 1859).

In summary, the documents do not indicate the number of enslaved houses that existed when Kollock began operations at the South End. At a minimum, we know that by June of

Table 3.2. Birth and death of individuals on the South End Plantation.

Year	Death/Birth	Male/Female	Additional Info
1849	Death	Mingo, Adult Male	Unspecified causes
1849	Death	Davy, Adult Male	Unspecified causes
1849	Death	Big Betsey, Adult Female	Unspecified causes
1849	Death	Cudgoe, Adult Male	Unspecified causes
1849, May 17	Birth	Unnamed Girl	Mother- Eleanor
1849, May 22	Death	Unnamed Girl	Death, Unspecified
1849, August 20	Birth	Jupiter, Boy	Sue
1849, December	Birth	Prince, Adult Male	Mother- Beck
1850, May 16	Death	Prince, Adult Male	Unspecified cause
1850, July 07	Birth	Unnamed Girl	Mother- Phillis
1850, July 13	Death	Unnamed Girl	Death from lockjaw; Mother- Phillis
1850, September 16	Birth	Kate, Girl	Mother-Allis
1850, November 09	Birth	Prince, Boy	Mother- Eleanor
1851, January 21	Death	Unknown	Miscarriage; Mother-Kate
1851, February 03	Birth	Minty, Girl	Mother- Sue
1851, April 13	Death	Tumbler, Adult Male	Unspecified cause
1851, April 21	Birth	Diannah, Girl	Mother- Beck
1851, April 24	Birth	Unnamed Boy	Mother-Betsy
1851, April 29	Death	Unnamed Boy	Death from lockjaw; Mother-Betsy
1851, November 23	Death	Dolly, Adult Female	Unspecified cause
1852, March 09	Birth	Unnamed Boy	Eleanor
1852, March 14	Death	Unnamed Boy	Death from lockjaw; Mother-Eleanor
1852, July 1 or 7	Birth	Unnamed Girl	Mother-Allis
1852, November 23	Birth	Polly, Girl	Mother- Sue
1852, October 24	Death	Unnamed Girl	Unspecified cause; Mother-Allis
1853, May 06	Birth	Girls, Unnamed	twins; Mother-Eleanor
1853, May 06	Death	Unnamed Girl	Unspecified cause; Mother-Eleanor
1853, May 14	Death	Unnamed Girl	Unspecified cause; Mother-Eleanor
1853, August 17	Birth	Unnamed Girl	Mother- Betsy
1853, August 27	Death	Unnamed Girl	Death from lockjaw; Mother-Betsy
1853, September 26	Birth	Unnamed Boy	Mother-Allis

Table 3.4. Birth and death of individuals on the South End Plantation.

Year	Death/Birth	Male/Female	Additional Info
1853, September 26	Death	Unnamed Boy	Unspecified cause; Mother-Alice
1854, February 02	Birth	Ranger, Girl	Mother-Phillis
1854, June 06	Death	Diannah, Girl	Unspecified causes
1854, July 31	Birth	Catherine, Girl	Mother-Fanny
1854, October 19	Birth	Unnamed Boy	Mother-Sue
1854, October 20	Birth	Toney, Boy	Mother-Alice
1854, October 27	Death	Unnamed Boy	Unspecified cause; Mother-Sue
1855, January 09	Birth	Unnamed Girl	Mother- Eleanor
1855, January 20	Death	Unnamed Girl	Unspecified cause; Mother-Eleanor
1855, May 16	Death	Unknown	Unspecified cause; Mother-Rose
1855, June 28	Death	Caty, Girl	Unspecified cause, died in Savannah; Mother-Alice
1855, July 01	Birth	Adam, Boy	Mother-Phillis
1855, August 9	Death	Unknown	Mother-Betsey
1855, October 12	Birth	Clara, Girl	Mother- Sue
1856, March 03	Death	Grace, Adult Female	Death, Unspecified
1856, April 17	Birth	Joshua, Boy	Mother- Eleanor
1856, June 24	Death	Big Jim, Adult Male	Unspecified cause
1856, November 24	Death	Big Joshua, Adult Male	Death, Unspecified
1856, December 12	Birth	Cyrus, Boy	Betsy
1856, December 12	Death	Cyrus, Boy	Mother-Betsey
1857, July 04	Death	Thomas, Adult Male	Congestive fever
1857, July 06	Birth	Nero, Boy	Mother-Charlotte
1857, July 19	Birth	Moses, Boy	Mother-Phillis
1857, November 11	Birth	Thomas, Boy	Mother-Fanny
1857, November 27	Birth	Beck, Girl	Mother- Sue
1858, January 14	Birth	Hetty, Girl	Mother-Cornelia
1858, June 13	Birth	Martha, Girl	Mother-Alice
1858, July 08	Birth	Lizzy, Girl	Mother-Elenor
1858, October 07	Birth	Lucretia, Girl	Mother-Charlotte
1859, June 03	Birth	Henrietta or Henny, Girl	Mother-Betsey
1859, June 05	Death	Lee, Adult Male	Death, Unspecified
1860, August 23	Birth	Unnamed Boy	Mother-Amelia, born in Habersham County

Table 3.4. Birth and death of individuals on the South End Plantation.

Year	Death/Birth	Male/Female	Additional Info
1860, January 27	Birth	Flora, Girl	Mother-Phillis, Flora born on White Bluff
1860, May 16	Birth	Stephen, Boy	Mother-Cornelia, Stephen born on White Bluff
1860, May 22	Birth	Unnamed Girl	Mother-Fanny
1860, May 24	Death	Unnamed Girl	Unspecified cause; Mother-Fanny
1860, June 13	Birth	Bob, Boy	Mother-Charlotte
1860, October 01	Birth	Hannah, Girl	Mother-Alice
1861, March 30	Birth	Solomon, Boy	Mother-Betsey
1861, August 15	Birth	Mary, Girl	Mother-Charlotte
1861, June 27	Birth	Unnamed Boy	Mother-Ellen
1861, May 13	Birth	Unnamed Girl	Mother-Fanny
1861, September 25	Birth	Patty, Girl	Mother-Rose
1861, October 20	Death	William, Adult Male	Unspecified cause
1861, October 21	Death	Sam, Adult Male	Unspecified cause
1862, January 28	Death	Unknown child	Unspecified cause; occurred after leaving South End
1862, March 10	Death	John, Adult Male	Hit by train; occurred after leaving South End
1862, July 05	Death	Nero, Adult Male	Unspecified cause; occurred after leaving South End

1852, there was at least one new house built (Kersh 1852). Despite not knowing the exact number of houses, the documents detail specific instances to work on houses by Lee, Christmas, and York. In the journal for 1855 on July 26 and 27, the entry stated that two hands covered Lee's house. The other instances occurred in September of 1858 when the overseer John Jarrell wrote to Kollock describing damage because of a storm that hit the island (Jarrell 1858c). This letter details how trees fell on Christmas's house, and one tree fell near York's house. Unfortunately, the genealogy reconstructed by Roberts Thompson and Souder (2018: Figure 4) does not indicate Christmas or Lee within a family unit. However, at least in 1858, York was linked to Rose, so likely it was their extended family that also lived in that house (see Figure 3.4).

The majority of individuals who were enslaved on the South worked as field hands. The plantation journals do include some specialized labor assigned to particular people on the main plantation complex. For example, Carpenter Billy was the primary carpenter for the South End, and would typically be tasked with repairs or construction on the various structures and architectural features on the central plantation core, but also likely on other areas of the plantation such as if a fence needed repairs. Cooking for the enslaved population was one task that was a form of specialized labor. The job of the cook was given to Grace for the years 1850 to 1856, but three other women (Mira, Beck, and Phillis) also cooked as their assigned task at different times for the rest of the time that South End was operations. Another common task assigned to individuals in the plantation core was as a nurse to the children. A few women throughout the years were given the job of nurses for the children on the plantation. In the early years, this was a woman Dolly, and then Juno became the nurse after Dolly passed away. Often, the boys would be assigned specific tasks (i.e., waiter, cow minder or cowboys), until they reached the age in which they became field hands.

Individuals who ran the flat or boat would have had skills to navigate the tricky coastal waterways and tidal flows; however, most of the entries in the journals only occasionally list the number of people with the boat or flat rather than specific individuals. Enslaved men also often stayed on the plantation core to work on tasks related to preparing cotton for market sale. These tasks typically included ginning, working at the cotton scaffold, and packing the cotton.

Some of the men (Carpenter Billy, Christmas, Sam, Smart, March, July, Juno's Billy, Little Jim, and Little Ned) seem to work more minimally in the fields, perhaps only when there was a need for extra labor. These men were likely the men who more often operated the boats and worked in the cotton barn. One of the last skilled jobs specified in the plantation books was the role of the driver on the South End. Harry, except for sick days, held the position of driver throughout Kollock's entire tenure of the South End.

Allowances were not always specified in the journals for the South End. However, the plantation journals from Kollock's previous plantations at Coffee Bluff and Rosedew do include allowance lists. In general, what was depicted in the journals shows that there were weekly allowances of corn with meat (bacon or pork) with salt, potatoes, peas distributed at more minimal frequency (Figure 3.5). Similar allotments likely occurred at the South End, but there was no consistency within the documents about the timing of the distribution of allowances, nor was there good records of the amounts that were given out. Likely not all times allowances were distributed were recorded (Appendix 3.3). The documents do occasionally include other goods arriving at the plantation. For example, in 1855, varying amounts of molasses, from one quart to one and a half gallons, was recorded as being distributed to the enslaved people (Journal 1855). A shipment of four barrels of flour was received in April of 1851, and 10 barrels were received in June of 1852. Still, the documents do not explicitly state that the flour was given to the enslaved population and possibly was provisions for the overseer (Journal 1851, 1852). Overall, based on the information from Coffee Bluff and Rosedew in addition to what was mentioned within the South End journals, corn, meat, and salt provided the base allowance of the South End enslaved with supplemental crops of potatoes, peas, okra, turnips, and melons as well as what was grown in the garden or yards. Clothing and blankets were also disbursed at least twice a year. At the birth of children, the cloth was also distributed to the mother. The lists of incoming supplies frequently list the types of cloth, including osnaburg, white homespun, flannel, calico, and blue homespun (Kollock 1846-1861).

Documents for the South End indicate that an enslaved woman was assigned as a cook nearly every day for the entire occupation of the South End except for the first year that the

Date	Description	Amount
Jan 29 th	Allowance given out at Coffee Bluff	7.3.7
Feb 6 th	Allowance given this day	7.3.7
12 th	Allowance given this day	7.3.7
20 th	Allowance given this day	7.3.7
27 th	Allowance given this day	7.3.7
March 6 th	Allowance given this day	7.3.7
13 th	Allowance given this day	7.3.7
20 th	Allowance given this day	7.3.7
27 th	Allowance given this day	7.3.7
April 3 rd	Allowance given this day	7.3.7
10 th	Allowance given this day	7.3.7
17 th	Allowance given this day	7.3.7
24 th	Allowance given this day	7.3.7
May 1 st	Allowance this day	7.3.7
8 th	Allowance given this day	7.3.7
15 th	Allowance this day	7.3.7
22 nd	Allowance this day	7.3.7
29 th	Allowance this day	7.3.7
June 5 th	Allowance this day	7.3.7
12 th	Allowance this day	7.3.7
19 th	Allowance this day	7.3.7
26 th	Allowance this day	7.3.7
July 3 rd	Allowance this day	7.3.7
10 th	Allowance this day	7.3.7
17 th	Allowance this day	7.3.7
24 th	Allowance this day	7.3.7
31 st	Allowance this day	7.3.7

A.

Date	Description	Amount
1840	Allowance	
Jan 7	corn	2.8.2
14	corn	2.8.2
21	corn	2.8.2
28	corn	2.8.2
Feb 4	corn	2.8.2
11	corn	2.8.2
18	corn	2.8.2
25	corn	2.8.2
March 4	corn	2.8.2
11	corn	2.8.2
18	corn	2.8.2
24	corn	2.8.2
31	corn	2.8.2
April 7	corn	2.8.2
14	corn	2.8.2
21	corn	2.8.2
28	corn	2.8.2
May 5	corn	2.8.2
12	corn	2.8.2
19	corn	2.8.2
26	corn	2.8.2
June 2	corn	2.8.2
9	corn	2.8.2
16	corn	2.8.2
23	corn	2.8.2
30	corn	2.8.2
July 7	corn	2.8.2
14	corn	2.8.2
21	corn	2.8.2
28	corn	2.8.2
Aug 4	corn	2.8.2
11	corn	2.8.2
18	corn	2.8.2
24	corn	2.8.2
Sept 1	corn	2.8.2

B.

Figure 3.5. A: 1838 Allowance information from Coffee Bluff Plantation; B: 1840 Rosedew Plantation Journal. Obtained from George J. Kollock Plantation Journals #407, Southern Historical Collection, The Wilson Library, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

plantation was in operation. It appears that the cook's primary task was to prepare food for both the enslaved population but also the overseer as well as for Kollock when he visited. If the tasks of cooking were solely for the overseer, it would be part of the agreement between the overseer such as in 1861, when M.T. Duke in his agreement with Kollock, required that he had a woman for cooking and washing and a boy for a waiter for the year he was serving as overseer (Agreement 1861). Meals were also prepared within the enslaved home or in the field as well. Kemble (1863:65) notes that the enslaved population carried food to the fields "cooking it over a fire, which they kindle as best as they can, where they were working" and the second meal of the day was eaten at night. A similar account was noted in an 1858 visit to Woodbourne Plantation in South Carolina by J. Motte Alston, who saw "little three-legged iron pots with its wooden cover" along the banks of a field (Joyner 1985:92). Recorded in the 1840 journal for Kollock's Rosedew plantation relays similar practices, and while the documents do not specify that this occurred at the South End, these same practices likely continued.

“Every hand shall take his or her provisions and pot into the field in the morning-and at 12 o’clock all shall knock off work to eat-They shall have from 12 to 2 o’clock in summer and from 12 to 1 o’clock in winter, at their meal” (Journal 1840).

The plantation journals also indicate that there was a main garden at the plantation core with many days in which an enslaved person was tasked with caring for the garden. These tasks were assigned to older men and women, as well as occasionally given to women who were close to giving birth. This central garden likely provided foodstuffs for the overseer and perhaps to the enslaved population. Likely, as with others on coastal plantations, the enslaved people on the South End had their own gardens used to supplement their allowances in addition to economic increasing activities. The enslaved individuals also likely used animals like chickens and pigs for extra food, for selling eggs, or other economic exchanges, but the only documented animal that enslaved on the South End appear to have owned were chickens.

Provision fields were a bit different than home gardens as the size of production was more extensive and more often located away from the plantation core. On some larger plantations,

provision fields were divided according to family units while other plantations, provision crops were farmed with the intent to distribute the produced crops communally as part of allotments. The presence of provisional fields did not necessarily preclude the absence of gardens. Enslaved people on the South End were occasionally given days to dig potatoes for their allowance and time to work the corn in the provision field. At the South End, provision fields existed throughout the occupation of the plantation. Other crops such as rice and sugar cane, on a small-scale, occasionally were produced in the provisioning fields. The documents, however, do not specify if portions of these were used for enslaved to farm. It should be noted that while it appears that the main purpose of these provisional fields was for provided food for the enslaved population on the South End, the documents also indicate that crops produced in these fields were sent to other holdings of Kollock (Appendix 3.4).

The historical documents, however, do attest to the wide variety of tools that were present on the island as carpentry and agricultural tools were frequently included on supplies coming to the plantation. Agricultural implements appear to be the most common tool in the possession of enslaved individuals, but in general, the documents suggest that overall tools were controlled. Hoes were distributed to individuals regularly, whether it was to receive one when they reached the age in which they entered the field, or whether it was to receive a new one. Axes were also distributed, but to fewer individuals. Overall, these tools were in possession of the individuals they were disbursed too and remained with that person in their home. Other items were distributed seasonally such as cotton-picking bags and sheets, and presumably were locked up when not in use. Based on this, it seems that many of the tools that were reserved for more specialized work were likely in a place with more restricted access, such as a locked structure and distributed only when needed. In 1849, the journal listed a variety of locks used at Rosedew plantation, including a lock for gates, the smokehouse, pea house, wash house, mill house, and tool house, but no locks were noted for specific buildings on the South End (Journal 1849). One exception to this appears in the journals in 1855 when Carpenter Billy received a variety of carpentry related tools for his tasks (Journal 1855). Blacksmith tools were also recorded on the plantation, but the journals do not indicate if these tools were dispersed to an enslaved individual.

Being placed in stocks, in jail, or suffering from lashings were the primary forms of punishment for the enslaved population on the South End. Within Kollock's 1838 journal from when he operated the short-term plantation on Coffee Bluff, he allowed no more than ten lashes to be given out without his permission. While this rule was not specified in the journals for the South End, it is possible that the same practice occurred (Journal 1838). However, it might be that whipping did occur more frequently, but was not recorded as they were not considered severe enough to prevent the individual from working. One instance occurred when Jarrell wrote to Kollock in 1858 detailing how an enslaved woman, Fanny, had pain and swelling in her shoulder. This was documented in a letter from the overseer Jarrell to Kollock on October 23, 1858,

“I send Fanny up to Doc. Kollock by this boat with her shoulder and I suspect it is out of place She came to me Wednesday morning and told me that she fell teh evening before with a bundle of wood and I could not see any bruise or swelling so I bothed it and anointed it with such things as I had but last night and today I find it is swelling adn vary painful and I found out today that she and July fought tuesday nite and he forced her arms behind her back and hurt it in that way so I give him 50 lashes and shal start her to town tomorrow morning I shall let him rest with the 50 I have give him until you come then I think we ought to give him as much more and her too for deceiving me” (Jarrell 1858b).

Other than this documented case, there were very instances where punishment was recorded in the documents. There were at least nine instances in which enslaved people were put into jail and at least 17 times that the documents specifically note individuals being placed in stocks for running away. However, in 1853, there Juno's Billy, Old Ned, and William were noted as being in confinement. It is unclear if confinement meant stocks or being placed in jail. The times in which the stocks were used as a form of punishment were in response to escape attempts and recorded within the journal, as the overseer would need to account for the time that the person was in the stocks and not performing plantation tasks. Another form of punishment took place a few times and consisted of putting the enslaved men in jail. One instance in November of 1861 involved Big Ned, who was placed in jail the day after a large

number of the South End enslaved community escaped, and potentially these instances were related (Journal 1861). The location of the jail is also unclear, but in November 1861, Kollock writes in his diary "went up to White Bluff with some negroes, put Ned in jail" (Diary 1861). It was not entirely clear if this jail was in Savannah or was a structure at White Bluff.

The documents give some insight into the extent to which enslaved people were able to leave the island. At this point, the records do not indicate that enslaved persons on the South End participated directly in the market in Savannah. Yet active participation in economic increasing activities, whether through internal selling or bartering or trips to town markets were well-documented among coastal slave populations. The documents do indicate many instances where enslaved individuals left the island to go to Savannah, and other surrounding locations like St. Catherines or White Bluff for various reasons, including running away, doctor's visits, supply runs for the plantation, and even for Christmas. Although some of these visits coincide with travel with Kollock or the overseers, there appear to be many instances where enslaved people traveled to and from the South End to White Bluff or Savannah unsupervised.

Owner. George J. Kollock was a lawyer in Savannah who became the plantation owner of the South End (approximately 2,000 acres) in 1849. However, the South End was not his first plantation operation as his first wife, Augusta Johnston (granddaughter of Patrick Houstoun, one-time owner of Middle Place), inherited the property which held Coffee Bluff and White Bluff (also called Retreat). Augusta died when their daughter, also named Augusta, was born in the fall of 1836, and her sister Susan Marion Johnston cared for the child until her marriage to Kollock in 1840. Susan and George had three sons and four daughters. After the death of his first wife, George began planting in 1837 at Coffee Bluff and lived at White Bluff. Shortly after he began planting at Coffee Bluff, he purchased Rosedew plantation (also Rose Dhu), which was a few miles from Coffee Bluff (Figure 3.6).

The holdings at White Bluff figured prominently into the happenings at the South End, as this property was important to the family. Indeed, this property, until the war, was a semi-permanent residence for them. The family split their time between White Bluff and their other

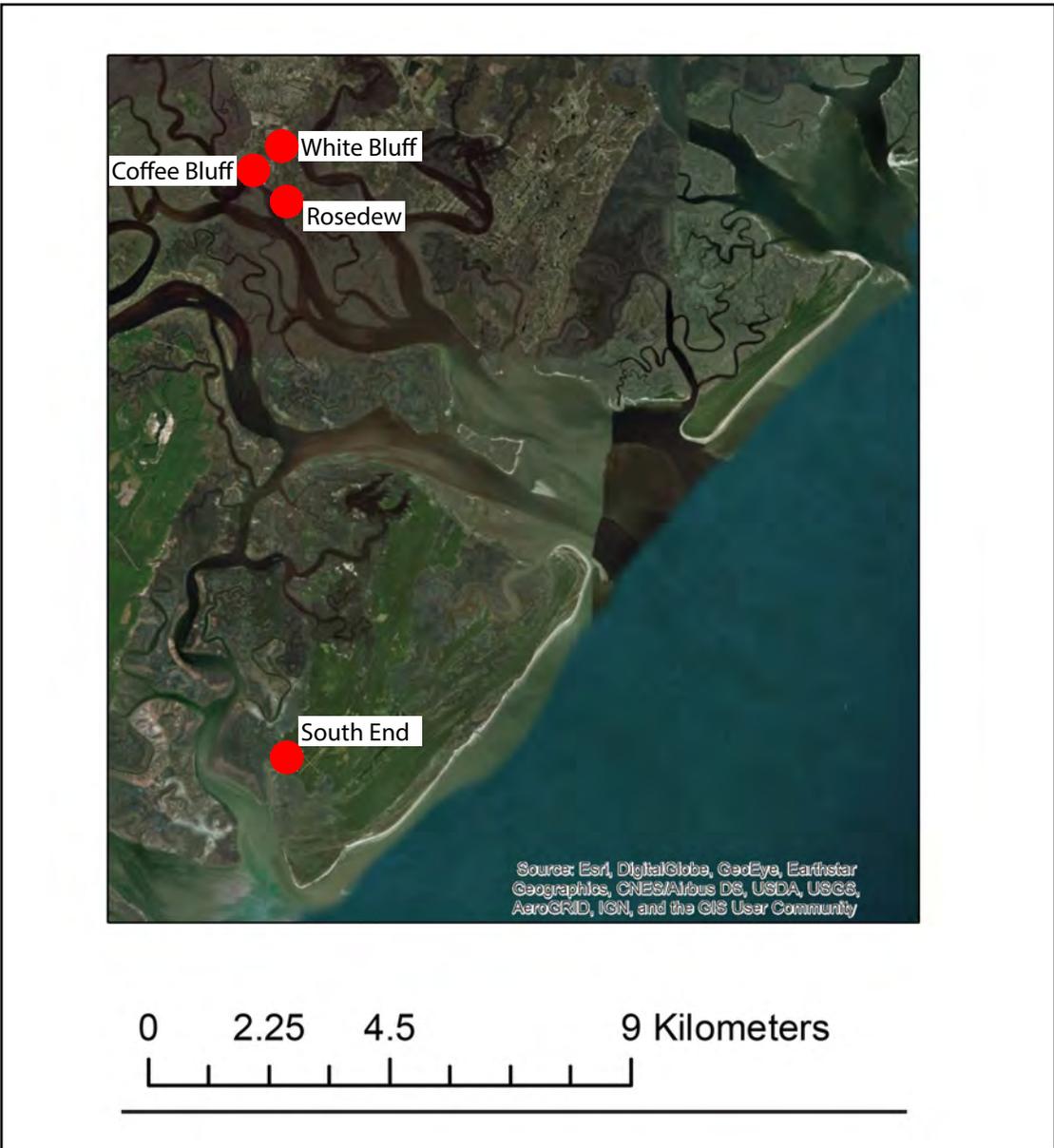


Figure 3.6. Location of Coffee Bluff, Rosedew, White Bluff, and the South End.

residence, Woodlands located in Clarkesville, Georgia. Kollock started planting operations and moved enslaved individuals from Rosedew to the South End in February of 1849. While the primary crop cultivated on the South End was cotton, there were additional crops introduced over the years, including corn, rice, peas, potatoes, oranges, turnips, melons, okra, and sugar cane. Kollock also purchased a herd of cattle in 1856 from Simmons, the owner of Buckhead, and managed those cattle, along with mules, horses, and various types of poultry over the years. While cultivating cotton was the primary purpose of the plantation operations, Kollock explored other capitalistic endeavors such as seeking out opportunities to sell live oak. Kollock visited the plantation many times so that he could surveil his crops and check on the effectiveness of his overseer's management, as well as mitigate any issues concerning the plantation operations, including with his enslaved property. The entries in Kollock's diaries reflect increasingly frequent, as well as lengthier, visits to the island to assist in management over the years (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3. The number of days George J. Kollock spent on the South End plantation.

Year	Number of Days Recorded
1849	0
1850	13
1851	17
1852	17
1853	61
1854	41
1855	75
1856	156
1857	98
1858	86
1859	96
1860	148
1861	92

The encroaching pressures of the Civil War led to Kollock's decision to abandon the South End. The last few weeks of December in 1861 demonstrate the bustle of activity on the South End before its abandonment. The plantation journal documents the packing of goods,

supplies, and crops already harvested, the burning of cotton fields, the shipment of poultry, cattle, and mules off to so that they could be sold, and the movement of enslaved people to another location (Elliott 2007; Journal 1861). When Kollock discontinued planting on the South End, he moved the majority of the enslaved population to a plantation in Jefferson County to be managed under a relative, George Jones, Jr. Other individuals were sent to Clarkesville, Savannah, or White Bluff. While the main plantation endeavors were discontinued, Kollock did continue his timber operations on the South End, selling live oak to various individuals. After the end of the war, Kollock was living primarily at his home Woodlands in Clarkesville and by all appearances had little to do with the island. However, he did note in a letter to his wife that some of his enslaved people, now free, did return to farm on the South End in 1866. George J. Kollock died in 1894 and the South End was sold (Magoffin 1938:377).

Overseers and Management. Kollock employed several overseers over the years (Table 3.4). The surviving agreements about overseer tenure on the South End plantation include salary information, which ranged from \$350 to \$500 per year, sometimes with an additional bonus. Typical stipulations in the agreement include not owning any stock or horses during their tenure, caring for the health of the enslaved, and keeping up with the plantation book. M.T. Duke in 1860, in one of the stipulations in the agreement of employment, was that Kollock would supply Duke with a woman for a cook and a boy for a waiter (Journal 1861). With this exception, in general, the overseers did not appear to make specific requests for enslaved labor. Additionally, the overseers could only issue 10 lashes unless Kollock was present. During the years of 1853-1854, Cornelius Geiger was as overseer, he employed a sub-overseer, William Kersh. These two years were the only times in which a sub-overseer was recorded.

The documents indicate little additional information about the life of the overseers besides a few pieces of information within the documents. It appears that the overseers were generally responsible for their own food. The overseers likely had separate crops or gardens that provided some of their sustenance. The first overseer on the South End, Gillam, used enslaved labor to fish for him. For example, Kollock notes in his diary for November 30, 1853, stating

Table 3.4. Overseer employment on the South End plantation.

Overseer	Employment Dates	Salary
James W. Gillam	January 1, 1849- July 31, 1849	\$400
James Kersh	January 9, 1850- January 9, 1851	\$200 a year, \$250 at discharge, and \$50 if job done well
James Kersh	January 9, 1851- January 1852	\$250 a year, \$250 at discharge, and \$50 if job done well
Cornelius Geiger	January 10, 1853- January 1, 1854	\$400
William Kersh (sub-overseer)	January 10, 1853- January 1, 1854	unknown
Cornelius Geiger	January 1, 1854- January 1, 1855	\$400
William Kersh (sub-overseer)	January 1, 1854- January 1, 1855	unknown
Abraham Geiger	January 9, 1855-January 19, 1856	\$400
William Hazel	January, 1856- January 1, 1857	\$350 a year and \$50 if there is a good crop
John E. Jarrell	January 2, 1857- January 1, 1858	\$350 a year and \$50 if there is a good crop
John E. Jarrell	January 1858- January 1, 1859	\$350 a year and \$50 if there is a good crop
John E. Jarrell	January 1, 1859-January 1, 1860	\$350 a year and \$50 if there is a good crop
John Corley	February, 1860-January 1, 1861	\$350
M. J. Duke	January 1, 1861- January 1, 1862	\$400 plus \$100

that he "rode over Geiger's crops" (Diary 1853). Several instances in the documents suggest that the overseer diet was supplemented with meat obtained from hunting. One example of this can be found in a letter from Jarrell to Kollock in July of 1858. The letter notes that Jarrell sent a leg of venison to Kollock (Jarrell 1858a).

The documents also indicate that several overseers brought their families to the island during their periods of employment, a common practice at the time. We know little about the number of children or other details about overseer family life on the South End. At least one time, there was a death that occurred in an overseer's family. John E. Jarrell's wife and the infant died because of complications from childbirth. The documents also indicate another woman was brought over to the island shortly after this incident to care for Jarrell's remaining children. Sickesses plagued the overseers and their family and commonly included ailments such as colds, fever, and chills. William Hazel wrote to Kollock that he had chills and fever but "intend to nurse for a week or two until I can break it" (Hazel 1856a). Presumably, he left the South End during this time for Hazel also notes that "Geiger would look after things for me until I return" (Hazel 1856a). The constant sickness was so bad for William Hazel that he decided to leave after his year of employment stating "the island is so sickly that I have come to the conclusion I will hunt for business...I am sorry to leave these good lands but I must try for a healthier situation" (Hazel 1856b). Occasionally, plantation journals appear to be written in different hands. It was likely then that the wife of the overseer assisted with filling out portions of the daily events.

The overseers on the island also dealt with the discipline of the enslaved people. This could include doling out lashes, putting individuals in stocks or in jail. This also sometimes would involve trying to track down individuals who ran away. Other information within the documents includes when the overseer was absent from the plantation. Common absences include when the overseers left the plantation to go to the mainland or Savannah. Most times the absences appear to be short-term, such as taking a sick enslaved individual to see the doctor, Phineas Miller Kollock who was Kollock's brother, or performing business related to plantation operations. Other visits were likely to obtain personal provisions or for reasons related to sickness. Some town visits also likely coincided with visits from Kollock. An

example of this occurred in 1854 when William Hazel left the island for five days to take a part of the gin to be fixed. During his absence, Kollock stayed on the South End (Journal 1854).

PLANTATION LANDSCAPE OF THE SOUTH END

Environment and Agriculture

Upon arrival to the South End, the enslaved people immediately set about preparing the existing fields for planting cotton. Cotton was the principal crop for the South End. The enslaved people also planted a variety of other crops, including corn, rice, peas, potatoes, oranges, turnips, melons, okra, and sugar cane in rotating fields (Table 3.5). While Cotton crops were sent off to Robert Habersham and Sons in Savannah to be sold, other crops such as corn were ground up as grits to be used on the South End as part of enslaved allowances, but also were sent to Kollock's other landholdings and residences for food.

It did also not take long for Kollock to make his enslaved individuals perform extensive amounts of clearing/cutting/digging the land/marsh, hauling and burning brush or logs in swamps and low-country forests to either enlarge existing fields or to create new ones. The enslaved people also altered the fields according to the crops and their particular growing environment. For example, banking and bedding of the land occurred for both cotton and rice grown on the South End. Other modifications necessary for irrigation occurred and included canals, causeways, dams, ditching, and tidal gates. Kollock employed a variety of techniques on Ossabaw to attempt to maintain production and increase crop production, including manure, cottonseed, and marsh mud from uncultivated areas of the island as fertilizer (Journal 1849:368; Magoffin 1938). The plantation operations of the South End during Kollock's tenure were a continual process of modification to expand or make more efficient various agricultural pursuits. The documents make clear that the enslaved population through the tasks assigned by Kollock and the overseer, slowly expanded the agricultural fields for growing cotton over the years and by the end of 1861 before the plantation was abandoned, nearly all usable land on the South End property had been modified to some degree.

Table 3.5. Field information for the South End Plantation.

Field Name	Field Use Years	Crops Present	Acres Recorded from Documents
Bartley Field-Also referred to as Barclay, Bartlett, Bartly, Bartley	1849-1854, 1856-1857, 1860-1861	corn, peas, cotton, fodder, potatoes, rice	50 acres recorded in 1852
Maple Swamp	1859, 1860, 1861	corn, fodder, pumpkins	20 acres recorded in 1859, 17 1/4 acres in 1860, 16 acres in 1861
Cope- Also referred to as Coap	1849-1854, 1856-1858, 1861	cotton	45 3/4 acres recorded in 1856; 45 acres recorded in 1858; 36 acres recorded in 1861
Pasture Field- Also referred to as Pastor Field	1850, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1860	cotton, potatoes, corn, slips, oats, peas	unknown
Rice Field	1858	rice	
Marsh Field	1856, 1859, 1860, 1861	corn, pumpkins	unknown
Point Field	1856, 1857, 1859, 1860, 1861	cotton, rice, hay	31 3/4 acres in 1856; 32 acres in 1857; 33 acres in 1861
Jacob Field; referred to as hammock in 1854 while new land was cut down	1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1861	cotton	40 acres recorded in 1861
John Field; also referred to as John Old Field in 1853 when new land began to be cut down	1854, 1855, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860	cotton	33 acres cut down in 1854; 39 3/4 acres recorded in 1857
Pond Field- Also called Davey's Pond, Kersh Pen, Kersh Pond	1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1861	corn, fodder	23 acres recorded in 1861
Morel New Ground Field- also called Morel Field, Morel's New Ground, Morrell Field, Murrell New Ground	1849, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1857, 1860, 1861	cotton, corn, rice, potatoes, slips, fodder	

Table 3.5. Field information for the South End Plantation.

Field Name	Field Use Years	Crops Present	Acres Recorded from Documents
Sassafras Field; also broken down into Sassafras No. 1 and Sassafras No. 2 between 1858 and 1861	1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1860, 1861	cotton, corn, hay, fodder, peas, potatoes, slips, melons, sugar cane	
Home	1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860	potatoes, corn, slips, peas, turnips, sugar cane, oakra	
Jack Island	1860	cotton	16 acres recorded in 1860
Rice Field	1858	rice	
Seder Field	1855	cordwood	
Simmons Point Field	1859	corn, cotton, fodder	56 acres corn gathered in 1859
Simmons John Field	1859	cotton, potatoes	23 1/4 acres cotton gathered in 1859; no information on acres of potatoes gathered
Simmons Johnson New Ground	1859	cotton, corn, potatoes	18 acres cotton gathered in 1859
Simmons Cherry Field	1859	cotton, potatoes	71 1/4 acres cotton gathered in 1859

Nearly every day of the occupation of the plantation, groups of field hands traveled along the same routes to reach fields or other parts of the plantation for daily tasks. The establishment of fields, ditches, and system of roads and paths meant that like the plantation core, was a structured place. This structure revolved around control over the land and the people. Seasonal fluctuations of scheduled movement were the norm as the flow of labor following the lifecycle of crops. Therefore, there was more activity in the fields during the months when cotton and other crops were harvested. The enslaved people of the South End, from their constant and repetitive work in and around fields, formed certain views of the tasks and the land in the agricultural fields. The enslaved view of the landscape and their taskscape did not merely encompass the thoughts that they possessed but also their movements and tasks that became the media in which their viewpoint was created, altered, and disseminated.

Plantation Layout

The plantation core at the South End contained homes for enslaved people, a home for the overseer, and numerous outbuildings and structures for agricultural purposes. Not specified in the documents was number and types of existing outbuildings on the South End from the earlier Morel use. Kollock's plantation journals mention that there were at least a few former extant Morel structures, including houses for enslaved people, a house for the overseer, a cotton house, stables, and barns. These structures, while standing did need repair, and in the early years of Kollock's plantation operations, there were several references to construction episodes on these particular structures. In March of 1849, enslaved people spent some time fixing chimneys, repairing existing enslaved houses, fixing the gate at the yard, and fencing the yard (Journal 1849). In a letter written in August of 1849 by Phineas Miller Kollock (George Jones Kollock's brother) to Susan Kollock (wife of George Jones Kollock), which states "Geiger moved down to the place with his family according to my desire, but he says dwelling house leaks so badly that he will be compelled to return to Mr. McDonalds" (P.M Kollock 1849). This "dwelling house" was the residence for the overseer and his family. The statement that the overseer will be compelled to Mr. McDonalds (owner of Middle Place) indicates that staying at Middle Place may have been common during the early years, for the overseer, and potentially Kollock.

The cotton house, stable, and barns were also likely from the Morel use of the plantation because of the way they were detailed in the documents. Specifically, there were no indications in the documents in the daily tasks assigned to the enslaved individuals in their first year at the South End that they spent time building any of these structures. Phineas Miller, in his letter to Susan Kollock, also details that the cotton house needed 5000 shingles and 50 pounds of nails for repairs (P.M Kollock 1849). General maintenance of the structures, whether domestic or agricultural, were ongoing, and the journals note the frequency of carpentry tasks. For example, in 1849, there were 27 days where one carpenter worked and 25 times where two carpenters worked while in 1856, the journal records 117 days where one carpenter worked, 72 days where two carpenters worked, and one day where three carpenters worked. At the very end of the Kollock's plantation operations in 1861, the journal records 120 days where one carpenter worked (Roberts Thompson et al. 2018b:165).

Based on the types of building materials mentioned in the documents, primarily lumber, shingles, nails, brick, and lime, it appears that most of the structures were wooden with shingled roofs (Table 3.6). Large amounts of lumber, shingles, and brick continually arrived throughout the time occupation of the plantation. The year 1852 brought in an unusually large amount of building material, including 17,303 feet of lumber, 30,000 shingles, and 4,000 bricks while 1860 saw the arrival of 5,000 feet of lumber, 5,000 shingles, one barrel of lime, and one barrel of cement. Enslaved people also salvaged 1,600 feet of lumber that had washed up on the beach (Jarrell 1859). This type of recycling of found material might have been shared. Another instance of re-use occurred in 1854 when enslaved people retrieved brick from an old house in Sassafras field (Journal 1854).

Within the documents, the homes for the enslaved were referred to as "Negro" houses, while the records call the overseer's house the "Dwelling house". There was no indication that there was a "Main House" or a "Big House" on the South End. Kollock possibly stayed in the "Dwelling house" when he would make visits to the plantation. Augusta, Kollock's daughter, in a letter to Kollock, writes that the family thought of him while he was in his "little lone cabin" (A. J. Kollock 1854). Yet another possibility was that Kollock stayed with the McDonald's at Middle Place, but no currently known documents relay any information about

Table 3.6. Building and maintenance materials recorded at the South End plantation.

Barrel of Cement
Barrel of Lime
Barrel of Tar
Board Timber
Board, Unspecified
Bricks
Lime
Lumber, Board
Lumber, Unspecified
Nails
Planks
Paling
Poles and Stakes
Posts
Rails
Scaffold Boards
Shell, unspecified
Shingles
Stake Molds
Whitewash

this. Despite these terms, they were not frequently used. Instead, there were generic references within the documents to "house" and "home". As a result, this made it difficult to determine whether these referred to homes of enslaved individuals, overseer residence, or referred to the primary plantation domestic space as a whole. For example, a generic mention of a house was mentioned in the journal for March 31, 1849, "1 hand in the house with the child" (Journal 1849). The documents were not clear regarding which house these references. Most likely, this was referring to one of the enslaved houses, and that the person remaining in the house was either the mother or the nurse of the child.

In addition to the homes for the enslaved and the overseer were numerous other outbuildings and structures on the plantation. By looking at all structural features mentioned in the journals, Roberts Thompson et al. (2018d:163-164) was able to come up with a list of structures and other architectural features present throughout the time Kollock conducted plantation operations on the South End. Domestic spaces included enslaved houses, and the "dwelling house" and "cabin" (which may or may not be the same structure). Associated areas included yards and gardens (Table 3.7). Other buildings in the plantation core include the cotton house (also referred to as a cotton barn and cotton shed) gin house, privy, poultry house, stable, fodder house, corn house, barn, poultry house, a cow pen, bin, pail house, stable, weather house, well, lime kiln, kitchen, dog pen, a cow pen, jail (although not clear if this was at the plantation or on the mainland), flat shed, boathouse, and other structures. In addition to the outbuildings mentioned just above, there were numerous other features around the plantation core including roads, paths, bridges, gates, and fences of various functions.

CONCLUSION

Ossabaw Island was an established plantation landscape of agricultural fields, modifications, and enslaved communities for over eighty years before Kollock purchased the South End land tract. The South End contained enslaved houses, houses for Kollock and the overseer, other structures and outbuildings, unmaintained agricultural fields, and other agrarian modifications from their short-lived plantation ventures. In 1849, when the enslaved individuals owned by Kollock were brought to the South End, they were brought to an

Table 3.7. List of structures, equipment, and spaces on the South End plantation.

"Dwelling" House	Garden
"Negro" House	Gates of the Yard
"Pale" House	Gin House
"Wether" House	Home, Unspecified
Barn, Unspecified	House, Unspecified
Bed for Flat	Jail/Stocks
Bin, Unspecified	Kitchen
Boat	Landmark Post
Cabin	Lee's House
Cart	Lime Kiln
Chimney, Unspecified	Log Boat
Chrismas' House	New "Negro" House
Corn House	New Gate at Plantation
Cotton Barn	Pen, Unspecified
Cotton Loft	Plow Stocks
Cotton Roof	Poultry House
Cotton Scaffold	Privy
Cotton Shed	Shed, Unspecified
Cow Loft	Sill under Corn House
	Sleeping Rooms in "Negro" houses
Cow Pen	Stable
Cow Well	Stocks
Ditches in Barn	Wagon
Fence, around fodder	Wagon Shelter
Fence, around pasture	Well
Fence, around potatoe banks	Yard, Unspecified
Fence, Unspecified	York's House
Flat	
Flat Shed	
Fodder House	

environment already shaped by enslaved people. Life for the enslaved community was disrupted by this change. Portions of this already semi-ready landscape allowed Kollock to begin planting crops nearly immediately. Soon after this, the enslaved individuals extended the agricultural footprint by clearing areas for fields and modifying the land through the creation of extensive ditch networks.

Adaptation of their fractured lives from the move to Ossabaw Island likely occurred quickly. The structure of tasked time would remain the same, the landscape differed and required some degree of learning, from learning new tidal routes to the mainland to creating relationships with the other enslaved communities on the island, and reinforcing previously established relationships to not just family but also potentially to market connections, and new opportunities in terms of resource procurement. The enslaved community was moved to a new location, the South End was not too far from where they had lived previously and the ties that the South End had to White Bluff and the mainland continued. This meant that while their lives were altered, the networks in which they lived were not drastically changed but instead were merely extended.

CHAPTER 4. INTRODUCTION TO METHODS

This project uses a variety of data to address how enslaved people of the South End navigated power and authority within the plantation boundaries and the broader coastal landscape. These datasets include historical documents and maps, LiDAR, archaeological investigations, and the incorporation of brief social network analysis. The amount of historical documentation available for the South End plantation was extensive, and it was these documents that provide the foundational analysis for the examination of tasks.

The archival material utilized in this research includes extensive documentation related to the South End and historic maps from the years after the plantation was abandoned, which provides several things. First, the documents and historical maps provide the ability to reconstruct, to a certain degree, the plantation landscape. Secondly, documents provide the data to track the movement of individual slaves and/or groups of enslaved, through the everyday details of assigned tasks and their location on the plantation. The documents also provide the information to synthesize the social history and timeline of events of plantation life and allowed for the addition of specific events about particular enslaved individuals to be used in conjunction with the network analysis. The LiDAR, archaeological investigations, and social network analysis dataset each pulls information from the documents in different ways to address various parts of this work's larger research question of evaluating the movement of enslaved individuals in terms of power and authority.

The combination of LiDAR data on features and modifications visible on the South End and its surrounding landscape was put into ArcGIS 10.7, allowing for reestablishing of the location and extent of agricultural modifications. The four historic maps also provide relevant information regarding the spatial layout of the plantation, as well as the location of cultural features and modifications that influenced enslaved movement across the landscape (see Figure 1.2-1.5). The resulting data allows for a reconstruction of the agricultural landscape and a general location for the plantation core. As a result, many places within the historical

documents can be directly connected not only to tasks but also to the movement of enslaved people as they traveled to various locations based on that day's task.

The incorporation of archaeological research was included to interpret and frame the location of the plantation core and identify spaces within the plantation core. This was done through the pulling of information from various archaeological methods, including data from shovel test surveys, surface collections, bluff edge features, GPR surveys, mechanical scrapes, and excavation units. Several analytical steps were used to identify the location of specific spaces and activity areas was important in understanding the built environment of the South End and how power and authority were configured in the physical location of domestic spaces, both enslaved and other, as well as support buildings for agricultural production. Separate analytic steps for archaeological interpretation were used. These include: (1) mapping the built environment and landscape; (2) reconstructing paths of movement through that landscape; (3) relating that map and movements to the physical and immaterial structures and practices of power. The archaeological record was also used to interpret the materiality of the enslaved taskscape by looking for evidence of provisioning, individual, and collective production, participation in market economies, and personal possessions.

To continue with answering the primary question of how enslaved individuals used their movements to navigate power and authority, it was necessary to incorporate a final level of analysis, specifically through social network analysis. Network analysis techniques provide a way to visualize the vast amounts of historical documentary data about the tasks assigned to enslaved individuals nearly every day between the years of the South End, 1849-1861. Generally, the network analysis provides a way to explore the nature of connections that individuals had to each other, and the changing work patterns and movements within the plantation and broader coastal landscape. However, more specifically, the results of the network analysis demonstrated which locations, types of tasks, and to a small degree, which individuals were able to potentially incorporate activities that were counter to what those in power expected to occur during their assigned tasks and locations of those tasks.

HISTORICAL RECORD

There were two primary locations and four collections of records that provide much of the documentation known for the Kollock occupation of the South End (Roberts Thompson et al. 2016 provides an index of Ossabaw Island primary and secondary information). The Georgia Historical Society holds Kollock family letters from the years of 1791-1876 as well as a collection that contains letters from the overseers at the South End and George J. Kollock's personal diaries. Another collection, the George J. Kollock Plantation Journals, 1837-1861, at the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina, consisting of Kollock's journals for his three plantations, including the South End.

While the collections mentioned above represent the bulk of historical documentation, there was an additional source of primary information on George J. Kollock and the South End within a transcribed collection of Kollock family letters published in 1950 in the *Georgia Historical Quarterly*. There exist also several publicly available historical maps of Ossabaw Island available, but none so far date to the time that Kollock owned land on the island, or of any earlier use of the South End by John Morel, Jr. However, there are a few maps from later years that depict some features that were likely present during Kollock's use of the area (see Figures 1.2-1.5). The maps include the 1881 O.M Poe map (originally drawn in 1864), 1895 O. M Poe map (originally recorded in 1864 and drawn in 1881), and 1867 NOAA Coastal map, 1895 NOAA Coastal map (drawn in 1876). Each of these forms of historical documentation, be it the historic maps, letters, diaries, and plantation journals, contains different types of information and even though the records were written from white owners and overseers' perspectives, it can provide insight into enslaved activities and life on the South End.

Plantation Journals

The first type of documents analyzed includes the plantation journals that the South End overseers were required to fill out. Plantation journals were intended to provide a way for the owners to review activities during an owner's absence, as well as a place for the record-

keeping of plantation management information. Also, within the plantation journals were the names of the enslaved, their classification (e.g., hand, half-hand), and records of births and deaths. Occasionally, the journals include references to the allowances assigned to the enslaved population. Other information documented include lists of incoming supplies, and goods sent off to be sold or used as provisions. Days of work lost either to weather or sickness were also recorded, as well as brief information on enslaved movement on and off the island when specific individuals left the plantation for various reasons, such as illness or holidays. Lastly, the journals chronicled a daily task assignment for the enslaved population with numbers and sometimes names of the enslaved assigned to that particular task, and for the most part, also included a specific location for the particular task. This data was condensed and collated with the other documentary information.

Diaries

The second set of documents analyzed include Kollock's collection of diaries from the years 1850-1861. In general, the diaries contain essential information. For example, some documents provide brief descriptions of Kollock's day, such as the weather, accounts of the time, date, and location of his many travels. The diaries also provide scattered information that pertains directly to the South End. The most critical information in the diaries relates to records of Kollock's time on the plantation, and a small degree his activities during his various visits. This data was collated and combined with the other documentary information relating to the plantation.

Letters

The third documentary data set consists of the letters written to Kollock from various members of his family and those from the overseers during their tenure on the South End. Generally, the letters from the overseers focus on the status of the crops and fields, but also provide some indication on the state of health on the plantation, and whether or not there was sickness among the enslaved people. Occasionally, the letters provide more detailed information on happenings within the enslaved population, such as maternal health, instances of runaways, or other comments about specific individuals. The overseer letters also provide

more details that enrich the plantation journals with more personal aspects of life on the plantation. While the overseer's letters revolve around the business of the plantation, the letters from Kollock's family give insight into Kollock's visits to the plantation.

To contextualize the data within the above historical documents, it was necessary to go through each type of document and create entries within an excel spreadsheet. The spreadsheet contained basic information such as date, people involved, and event and became the master timeline for the plantation period. After this step, standardization occurred across all categories. For example, the name of an enslaved person could change spellings over time. In cases such as this, one spelling was applied so that cross-comparison across years could occur.

Historic Maps

Historic maps make up the fourth set of documentary resources utilized for this research and provide some primary baseline data for the location of the plantation core, roads, causeways, possible fields or areas cleared for cultivation, or pasture and their locations. Despite the lack of historic maps for the time in which Kollock owned the South End, it was still important to analyze the available historic maps depicted in Figures 1.2-1.5 for information related to the location of cultural features. First, the maps were georeferenced in ArcGIS and overlaid over modern topographic maps and the LiDAR data. Secondly, attempts were made to analyze the symbology on the maps to identify areas of cultivated and uncultivated use. Unfortunately, the NOAA symbols, particularly for the cultivated and uncultivated areas, do not completely match. As a result, it was difficult to determine, for example, if the area represented an uncultivated field or an area of specific vegetation such as scrub brush or pine forest. Despite this issue, some assumptions about areas could be made, and the maps became useful comparative guides against the LiDAR and archaeological analyses, particularly with providing additional lines of evidence to confirm the general areas of cultivation, location of roads, and the plantation core.

The above historical document datasets were combined to provide a more complete view of the daily operations on the South End and provides a glimpse of the everyday life of the enslaved population. The collated timeline allowed for different elements of information to be

pulled out and sorted based on the needs for the other particular portions of the project- establishing the information for tasks, understanding the archaeology, recreating the plantation layout, contextualizing the LiDAR features, connecting tasks to the landscape, and providing data for the social network analysis.

HISTORICAL RECORDS AND TASKS

Under the taskscape framework, features on the landscape were connected to people and their tasks, but there remains an absence in research of mapping tasks themselves to specific features on a landscape. And, while archaeologists use taskscape as a guiding concept, studies do not yet fully explore its utility (e.g., Edgeworth 2011; Mills and Rajala 2011). One study by John Walker (2011:277) does look at landscape features and agricultural histories of two areas and farmers in the southwestern Amazon, determining that "through landscape features, it is possible to study specific intersections of daily practices and the environment". Another case study in this same vein looks at gender in Ghana using ethnoarchaeological data of craft production, food, and farming tasks determining that taskscapes were one method to observe changes in daily life. Another similar research study using taskscapes is explored by Äikäs (2017:238) centering on ritual landscapes in Norway and applying taskscapes to understand related human activity in those ritual sites. Perhaps the most similar to the work presented here in this thesis was the study conducted by Jessica Herlich (2017). Herlich's (2017) research combined historical ecology and gendered landscapes with taskscapes to look at the social history of Algonquian groups in Tidewater, Virginia, by analyzing archaeobotanical evidence in terms of tasks and labor divisions. While the work here was most similar to Herlich (2017), the availability of data related to tasks allows this study to quantify tasks in ways not available for many researchers.

It was the assigned task that regulated the movement of enslaved individuals. Here, tasks were conceptualized in the context of the scheduled time, meaning what type, location, and scale of tasks assigned to the enslaved people on the South End each day. A task can be simple, consisting of perhaps an activity or two but tasks can also be complex with distinct activities that required more people and more coordination and supervision of labor. Tasks

recorded within the document typically included agricultural related tasks such as crop planting and harvesting but also detailed clearing large areas of swamps and low-country forests for planting and constructing ditches, fields, causeways, canals, and irrigations systems. Other tasks include the more small-scale maintenance and management activities associated with plantation life, which could be tasks assigned to cooking or taking care of the children, in addition to tasks related to construction and/or maintenance of structures around the plantation. The frequency and location of tasks were also structured around the natural cycles of crop growth and seasonal variation. Yet not all of an enslaved person's day was assigned to the tasks, but their day was still accounted for by the overseer within the documents. One example of this type of scheduled time could be when there was a sickness that caused individuals to stay back from their assigned tasks, or when a person was being punished in the stocks. For purposes here, unscheduled time allotted to enslaved individuals was considered a task category due to it being an accounted for time within the documents.

The documents, for the most part, contain some similarities in how tasks were detailed. However, the plantation operations spanned twelve years and several different overseers. Thus, there was some variation of phrasing in task descriptions, which required some standardization. Additionally, there were many instances in which particular locations for the day's work were not described and were thus excluded. Therefore, to understand the scope of the assigned tasks and structured accountability within the documents, all time accounted for within the plantation journals were grouped into functional units related to the types of landscape or agricultural modification, economic, or social activity that was undertaken (Table 4.1). Grouping the tasks assigned to enslaved individuals allows for the exploration of place and perceptions within the plantation landscape.

HISTORICAL RECORDS AND LIDAR

After the South End was abandoned in 1861, there was little to no widespread activity in Kollock's previously cultivated fields leaving these areas to be overgrown with forested vegetation except for the area along the bluff of Newell Creek, which remains apparent today. Thus, a small portion of the South End plantation land tract remains clear, but the majority of its acreage lies below the forest canopy. As a result, it was difficult to see much of the extent

Table 4.1. Task categories and specific activities for the South End plantation.

Task Category	Specific Activities
Animal Care	Assigned tasks of cowminder, birdminder, tending to turkeys, tending/minding the mules, tending cattle, moving cowpen
Cooking	Assigned task of cooking to enslaved women but not clear if it is for enslaved and/or overseer and/or Kollock
Crop Harvest	Assigned tasks of hauling and picking-cotton, slips, peas, potatoes, fodder; stripping fodder, digging slips, breaking corn
Crop Planting	Assigned tasks of planting melons, turnips, pumpkins, okra, cotton, corn, peas, potatoes, slips, cutting potatoes and slips for planting
Field Preparation, Maintenance, and Management	Assigned tasks of listing, banking, beating rice, thrushing rice, burning brush, burning cotton stalks, burning logs, rolling logs, bedding up logs, chopping manure, spreading manure, clearing brush, cleaning up ground, cleaning around margins, ditching, grubbing, hoeing, letting off water, leveling off marsh, plowing, unspecified tending in rice patch, running out land, tracking land, thinning corn, chopping brush, chopping stalks, hoeing corn, hoeing cotton, clearing trash, clearing ditch, raking weeds, cutting brush, cutting down land, turning down land, cleaning ground, weeding, cutting new land
Garden Maintenance and Management	Assigned tasks of gardening tasks unspecified, garden planting, garden harvesting
General Construction, Repair, and Maintenance	Assigned tasks of general carpentry and specific construction and repair tasks, road construction and repair, whitewashing structures; various tasks in the yard
Health	Records of enslaved classified as sick (illness or childbirth) in town or in plantation core; Enslaved assigned as nurses to take care of children and individuals with time off to care for those who were ill
Housework	Assigned tasks of cleaning house; washing house; boiling soap; tailoring-making clothes, mending cotton bags, cotton sheets
Market and Collective Production	Assigned tasks of moting cotton, sunning cotton, whipping cotton, packing cotton, tending to the scaffold, tending to the moting, tending to cotton gin, shelling corn, grinding corn, making baskets, collecting material for baskets, loading and unloading vessels for articles received and those sent away for sale
Non-Agricultural Food Procurement	Assigned tasks of fishing, oystering, crabbing, hunting for overseer and/or Kollock
Punishment	Recorded instances of enslaved in jail or in stocks
Sanctioned Travel	Assigned tasks of wagoning, boating, flatting; recorded instances of enslaved traveling to locations on and off plantation
Surveillance	Assigned tasks of watchman/guardman
Unscheduled Time	Record of time given to the enslaved that was considered free time (Sunday, Christmas Holiday or no tasks assigned for the day)

of agricultural fields and other plantation period modifications due to the dense maritime forest. The present landscape of the South End likely retained the traces of Kollock's large-scale plantation period cultural modifications. One method of ascertaining the existence of these features was through the incorporation of publicly-available LiDAR. This particular technique was accomplished by an airplane flying over an area with a laser emitter-receiver scanning unit, and an inertial measurement unit (IMU) used with a GPS (global positioning system). The data sent to and from the ground from creates topographic representations of the ground surface (Chase et al. 2017; Harmon et al. 2006; Johnson and Ouimet 2014; Pluckhahn and Thompson 2012).

As an archaeological resource, LiDAR is well-established in some regions of the world (e.g., Bewley et al. 2005; Chase et al. 2017; Coluzzi et al. 2010; Evans et al. 2013; Hudak et al. 2009; Johnson and Ouimet 2014; Pluckhahn and Thompson 2012; Rosenswig et al. 2015; Rosenswig et al. 2013; Werbrouck et al. 2011; Werbrouck et al. 2009). LiDAR and its applicability within archaeology in America are becoming more common, especially since LiDAR data has become publicly available for many areas of the United States, as a result of state and federal agencies generating this data to assist in environmental management. There are few publications; however, that incorporate LiDAR into interpretations of historic landscapes in the United States. One example, however, is research by Harmon et al. (2006), which uses applications of LiDAR as a way to identify historical features, mainly as LiDAR allows for identification of topographic details over larger areas. Research by Johnson and Ouimet (2014) apply publicly available LiDAR data and combine it with information from historical documents, as well as limited fieldwork to identify numerous archaeological features.

Following similar concepts to Johnson and Ouimet's (2014) research methods, publicly available airborne LiDAR data from the Georgia coast available through the NOAA Digital Coast website (<https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/>) was explicitly applied to locate topographical differences of varying elevations in various shapes that could potentially be related to agricultural activities. As (Walker 2011:278) details, "when the landscape is described in terms of discrete units, or landscape features, these can be linked to the particular

tasks required to create and maintain them". Using this line of thinking, the primary goal was to identify, if possible, the locations of cultural features upon the South End plantation tracts.

To link cultural features to physical locations on the landscape required an in-depth look into the historical documents. Specifically, information about field name, field size, and landscape modifications from the historical documents was assessed to determine what different cultural landscape features were present and/or created on the plantation. While the historical documents provide information about what alterations were done to the environment at the South End, documents did not record exactly where agricultural fields and other modifications were located on the plantation. Despite the minimal evidence in the documents, some instances reference some locational information. This information, along with the number and name of fields, size of fields, and land use modifications, were collected and organized to assist in reconstructing the plantation layout.

Concurrent to the identification of cultural features and their potential locations from the historical documents, LiDAR was placed within ArcGIS 10.7, and possible cultural features were drawn according to broad physiognomic characteristics. The shapefiles were then overlain with the digital copies of the georeferenced historical maps to confirm, if possible, the potential cultural features identified within the LiDAR data. Limited fieldwork was conducted on select features identified in the LiDAR to verify if the features were cultural. Time constraints prevented any excavation of these features, but observational data on 49 features were collected.

Areas to ground truth were selected based on several factors including choosing multiple representations of the different types of cultural features noted in the LiDAR, selecting features that intersected to give a broader look at the modifications, and selecting features in multiple areas around the South End plantation tract to ensure a full representation. As dense subtropical maritime forest covers the island, not every feature selected for ground-truthing could be accessed. In these cases, different areas of the feature or sometimes a more easily accessible feature were recorded. Finally, if present but not identified in the LiDAR data, the observations of additional cultural features were noted and coordinates recorded. Upon

reaching the features, coordinates were taken with a Juno 5 data collector. These coordinates, the type of feature, possible field name, and the date were recorded on a photo board, and a photograph was taken. The width of the feature was measured (when possible) from the apex on each side. Lastly, the condition of the feature, including the integrity of the feature and presence/absence water, was included.

HISTORICAL RECORDS AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Since no maps exist from the time of occupation, reconstructing the basic layout of the plantation must occur from archaeological evidence intersected with information from historical documents. For example, the documentary record lists references to domestic spaces both enslaved and those used by the owner and overseer, agricultural structures, spaces associated with travel and transportation in the documents, and other associated activity areas. Additionally, often noted was the type of building materials received on the plantation. All information related to these topics was identified from the documents and used to assist the archaeology in the understanding of the functions and activities of areas on the South End.

The vast majority of the archaeology that has been conducted on the South End occurred sporadically, with the only guiding research agenda being to capture information on what was eroding out of the bluff edge. Preservation of site context was an issue for the South End in three ways; first, the bluff erosion causes much destruction of the site, but secondly, the site was disturbed from the historic plowing from tenant farmers in the 1920s, as well as thirdly bioturbation from island hogs. Because of this, much of the stratigraphic integrity of the site was compromised. However, despite this, the various archaeological investigations since 1972 indicate that there were intact archaeological features, particularly beneath the disturbed 20-30 cm of the topsoil. Throughout the years, researchers employed several types of archaeological investigations, including surface collections and recording of bluff features, shovel test pit surveys, excavation units, mechanical scrapes, and ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey (Appendix 4.1) (Ritchison et al. 2018).

Surface collections and recording of features in the bluff edge along Newell Creek of the South End provide crucial information that contributes to the understanding of plantation contexts. Although much of the surface collections were completely unprovenienced, the surface collections made by archaeologists include the specification of which areas collections were made. It was these collections that were incorporated into the interpretation of the archaeological excavations. The information about areas of surface collection and what artifacts were collected was used to support the location of specific areas on the plantation. This information was pulled primarily from field notes as well as analysis of the artifacts from those areas. Similar to surface collections, information from the recording of bluff features can also contribute to the interpretation of the archaeology at the South End. Features were frequently noted as eroding out of the bluff edge, but not all were recorded with specific provenience. Despite this, enough information exists from the features to include in the analysis. It was the particular data from the field notes about the location of the features, types of features, and artifacts noted in the features that were included.

The locations of these archaeological datasets were put into ArcGIS. For the work in the years before UGA began research, this involved georeferencing from the datum of an arbitrary grid and relocating into UTM coordinates. The archaeological datasets allow for several things within this research. First, the shovel test survey establishes the extent of plantation period occupation, allowing for a general delineation of where the main core of plantation life occurred. This is achieved through density distribution maps of artifacts. The surface collections, recording of bluff edge features, excavation units, and mechanical scrapes enriches the shovel test data by establishing more specific areas within this space. GPR data supplements the other datasets by expanding the view of these areas with the presence or absence of high amplitude anomalies.

HISTORICAL RECORDS AND SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS

Social network analysis can take large amounts of data and represent it in such a way as to uncover the "patterns and structures that are hidden in the tangle" (Östborn and Gerding 2014:74). Historical archaeologists currently do not extensively use social network analysis in

historical archaeology. Still, the details recorded within the historical documents within this particular study lend itself nicely to applications within social network analysis. Social network analysis within archaeology is increasingly more common and is often a method used in tandem with others (e.g., provenance sourcing). Network analysis is particularly well-suited for large sets of information and collapsing it into patterns not able to be realized otherwise. Commonly scholars apply network techniques to linking various aspects of material culture, contexts, etc. to archaeological sites (Collar et al. 2015:13). Networks are comprised of a set of nodes (concept representing a distinct unit), which might or might not be lined by edges (relationship between nodes) (Collar et al. 2015:22; Ostborn and Gerding 2014:79). Collar et al. (2015:13) state that archaeological sites are commonly employed as nodes due to their "boundedness, discreteness, stability, and persistence of observable timescales". But nodes do not always have to be archaeological sites and can be any concept. Various works applying varying degrees and complexities of the social network to areas of research such as time, material culture, geography, and social evolution among other concepts build upon the burgeoning use of social networks in archaeology and outline the challenges but also potential when using social network analysis (Brughmans et al. 2016; Collar et al. 2015; Coward and Knappett 2013; Knappett 2011, 2013).

Network analytical techniques can be useful constructs in detecting connections in large archival datasets, but, in general, there is a lack within the sphere of social network studies of integrating historical documentation in analyses. Scholars note, however, that incorporation of archival data into social network analysis can be advantageous. Borgatti et al. (2013:56) states that social network analysis is "longitudinal in nature," enabling the researcher to observe changes in social relationships intensely. Some examples of integrating archival sources into studying social networks include Bearman's (1993) analysis of networks during 1540-1640 in Norfolk, England; Padgett and Ansell's (1993) analysis of the Medici family; Munson and Macri's (2009) utilization of epigraphic data within network analysis to observe Classic Maya social and political interactions, and McGovern's (2019) study of historical documents to identify Montaukett residence areas, and labor patterns.

Overall, however, historical archaeologists have not taken full advantage of social network analysis. One reason could be that not all archival data can be incorporated in network analysis, as the data within the documents must be able to be applied to a network format, typically one-mode or two-mode. Borgatti et al. (2013:56) provide some examples of document types that are "inherently relational and very structured". Examples include "church marriage records, records of business partnerships, legislative voting records, ledger sheets, and accounts of trades" (Borgatti et al. 2013:56). Also outlined by Borgatti et al. (2013:56) is how the availability of the types of archival data constrains what types of network relations can be observed. Additionally, bias is always an issue with analyzing historical documentation, and researchers must always consider if the data is "constructed to fit some agenda or reflect actor biases" (Borgatti et al. 2013:58). Despite the potential challenges of using archival data for social network analysis, the extent of detail within the available documentation for the South End plantation presents an opportunity to use social network analysis as a method of evaluating connections between locations, tasks, and enslaved individuals.

Incorporated within the network analysis were data pulled from the available historical documents for the South End between its years of occupation, 1849-1861. Standardization of the data included collating the information into categories of persons, the number of persons, task category, date, and location. This was then totaled and converted into two-mode data according to the eigenvector centrality model within UCINET 6, a software specifically designed to create networks. Borgatti (2005:168) and Borgatti et al. (2013:61-6) describe eigenvector centrality as a weighted centrality measure that assigns scores based on the centrality of the nodes and the environmental or social interactions (edges or ties) between nodes. Nodes used in the networks for this research include: location, task category, and named individual. For example, two nodes might contain the same number of connections, but one node's connections might be more well connected to other nodes that were themselves well connected. That node will measure at a greater eigenvector centrality score. Within this research, the eigenvector centrality measurement was used to discuss the connections of nodes and how much direct influence nodes might have over other connected nodes within the

network. Influence was then applied as a way to describe the power or strength of the above node in relation to each other.

CONCLUSION

Methodologically, the South End presents an interesting problem. First, no historic depictions, whether they be descriptions, drawings, or maps from the time of Kollock's use of the area, were found for this work. Secondly, the geographic area of the South End today does not reflect what the land tract would look like during its primary use in 1849-1861. One small area of the South End plantation was primarily clear and open; however, the actual boundaries of the plantation period use and modification of the land go beyond this cleared area into the dense vegetation of trees, cypress, and palmettos. These two issues together present an interesting problem. How does one reconstruct a plantation landscape without historical depictions or geographically clear areas to see modified cultural features? Further, how can one correlate the tasks of an enslaved population and its location on the landscape with movement and power relations with the owner and overseer without being able to identify their locations on the landscape?

To not only reconstruct the plantation layout, but also recognize the dynamic interactions that occurred it was necessary to layer and link a series of methods from a variety of datasets. Information from the South End plantation journals, as well as letters, were written to Kollock from the various overseers were the primary documents used to assess what different cultural landscape features were present and/or created on the plantation. The documents also provided hints at spatial and relational information between the various cultural landscape features. In addition to the historical documents consulted, several historical maps were also incorporated to support potential areas of use. The LiDAR data provided information on human-made features, which upon identified were ground-truthed with limited fieldwork excursions. In addition to this limited ground-truthing, more extensive archaeological fieldwork took place with a shovel test survey and focused excavation units on distinguishing the extent of plantation period activities. Through the analysis of the tasks recorded in the documents within the lens of taskscape, it became possible to correlate tasks and their location on the landscape

itself. Finally, the application of social network analysis reveals a look at the strength of connections between tasks, members of the enslaved population, and the landscape itself.

CHAPTER 5. RECONSTRUCTING THE SOUTH END LANDSCAPE

APPLICATIONS OF LANDSCAPE

This chapter examines the nature of plantation tasks and how these actions were imbedded within the broader landscape. Plantation landscapes are physical representations of human actions but also metaphorical schemas of cultural practice. The use of landscape here provides a way to study how specific cultural features are connected through the tasks of enslaved and their movements through the plantation. Establishing a working plantation along the Georgia coast ultimately necessitated the reshaping of the land, which occurred with enslaved labor. The surrounding environment of the coastal plantation thus became a created landscape interwoven directly with power and authority.

To speak to enslaved movement and navigation of power and authority on the South End landscape, it was necessary first to identify the general extent of the plantation core. Secondly, identifying the location and area of cultural features away from the plantation core was important to understanding how enslaved people experienced the landscape, understood it, and used it. To do this, information from a variety of datasets, LiDAR, historical maps, and historical documents, were used together so that the landscape of the South End plantation can be reconstructed.

Landscapes and Layouts of Coastal Plantations

Barrier and back-barrier islands and hammocks with miles of marsh grass surrounding them dot the Georgia Coast. Tidal creeks and larger rivers, like the Ogeechee River, feed into the ocean, which connects to a network of tidal rivers and creeks in these back-barrier estuaries. Life abounds in the waters and on land, and the islands and many animals, such as deer, feral pig, and smaller mammals call the islands home. While picturesque, even now, certain areas are difficult to traverse, particularly if one does not know the sweep of the tides or how to navigate the tidal creeks with their oyster beds and sandbars. In the case of coastal

plantations, the ecological characteristics of the coast and tidewater region were ideal for providing the hydraulic energy to establish certain crops, such as cotton. Because of this, it was common for the main plantation core to be placed on bluffs or high ground near tidal creeks, either along the mainland or on back-barrier islands with easy accessibility to the larger rivers of the area and ultimately Savannah, the main commercial port and hub of coastal Georgia (Joseph et al. 2004:60-62).

The main house, although sometimes only an overseer house, was often placed near the parallel rows of enslaved quarters and their surrounding yards. Typical plantations also held numerous surrounding outbuildings of barns, stables, storage sheds, corn cribs, icehouses, smokehouses, wash houses, structures for cotton and rice processing, outdoor kitchens, chicken houses, animal pens, wells, fenced-in gardens, and yards (Joseph et al. 2004:69). Such outbuildings would typically be set apart from the main house (if there was one) but still within the main house's visible range. Extended from this central plantation core would be the networks of agricultural fields, associated modifications, roads, and paths.

The agriculture of the Georgia coastal plantation encompassed an assortment of commodity crops. Rice and cotton dominated the economic sphere, but to a small degree, indigo and even sugar cane all had moments when the small yet elite class of coastal planters turned their interest to these to make money and experimented with varying ways of planting, field maintenance, irrigation, fertilizing diversification and crop rotation, among many other techniques (Bagwell 2000:49; Sullivan 2003:14). Initial tasks to enslaved people before crops could be planted included clearing the land by chopping down trees, ripping stumps out of the ground, clearing and burning vegetation, clearing out areas of marsh and many other tasks. Once the land was prepared for agricultural fields, a different set of tasks was thrust upon the enslaved people. Each of these crops required different landscape modifications to enable their success, and as a result, how enslaved people structured their movement during the tasked time in these landscapes might be dependent on the specific crop being grown and even season of harvest. As James Delle (2014:106) puts it, "the production of agricultural commodities on colonial plantations resulted in the construction of material and social realities that defined how landscapes were built and lived."

Rice cultivation was perhaps the crop that resulted in the most drastic modifications to the landscape and was considered one of the most difficult crops to manage in terms of the control of water. However, Sea Island cotton, not rice, was the focus of Kollock's agricultural endeavors (Stewart 2002:93-94). Sea Island cotton grew best in the dry, sandy soils of the Georgia and South Carolina coast. Fields had to be prepared by clearing large areas, but unlike rice, the arrangement of cotton fields did not typically contain the system of banked-up fields common to rice agriculture, although building and maintaining ditches was necessary to facilitate drainage. Another modification to the environment associated with the growth of cotton was the preparation of the soil for planting. Most planters practiced ridge husbandry to grow Sea Island cotton. Ridging (also called bedding) for cotton involved listing (also called pulling) the soil either with hoes or plows into five foot or so wide ridges/beds, in rows typically three to four feet from each other (Joseph et al. 2004:62; Stewart 2002:124). The provisional crops, like corn, peas, and potatoes, required less intense methods for production, but all required some form of irrigation (Stewart 2002:101, 118-119). In all, it was a combination of landscape modifications, soil for particular crops, and location of the plantation in relation to water that led to particular decisions about cultivation. Planters along the coast never followed the exact method of preparation, planting, maintenance, and harvest preferring instead to experiment and cater their crops to their particular environmental circumstance, at the same time choosing crop selection based on fluctuations of the market (Stewart 2002:101, 118-119).

As a result, the South End, like other plantations along the coast, would contain variously shaped fields and landscape modifications according to the plantation's specific ecological shape and locale. Decisions about field placement and the sizes and shapes of specific fields were all contingent on areas of marsh, tidal creeks, and other environmental qualities, which makes direct comparisons about agricultural field characteristics a bit more difficult, due to the variability unique to individual plantations. Taken as a whole, the South End plantation was networked together by products of the tasks that occurred within its boundaries, all of which led to and from the plantation core.

Landscape and Modifications on the South End

When Kollock purchased the South End, portions of the land tract had already been utilized to some degree by plantation operations. John Morel, Sr. and John Morel, Jr. had already altered the South End landscape, creating fields and potentially other agricultural features for their short-lived plantation ventures. The portion of this already semi-ready landscape allowed Kollock to nearly immediately begin planting crops. Within a few months of the move to the South End, the enslaved people began ditching. The historic documents overall indicate that 15 fields were in use at one time or another during the twelve years South End operated as a plantation in addition to ditches, roads, ditch paths, at least one canal, multiple causeways, at least one dam, enslaved houses, an overseer and house for Kollock, and numerous support buildings.

LiDAR offers the ability to observe the topographic relief and the physical distribution and differing elevations of cultural features as a whole without the presence of ground surface vegetation. The primary purpose of LiDAR is to identify the extent of plantation period activities to reconstruct the layout of the South End. There were minimal modifications after the South End was abandoned, and the current landscape, to some degree, may hold evidence of the physical embodiment of the plantation tasks. Yet, only by itself, viewing the LiDAR of a plantation landscape does not allow for a complete understanding of the timing, extent, and scale of the features that were created on the plantation. Information from historic maps was necessary to this analysis and can provide the visual clues to the location and potentially the arrangement of features. The contributions from the historical maps (see Figures 1.2-5) and historical documents merged with the visualizations of the landscape from the LiDAR data will allow for a broader understanding regarding the scale and extent of plantation-era activities that occurred on the South End during Kollock's operations (Figure 5.1).

In what follows, there is a discussion of the available data and its limitations (e.g., LiDAR, historical maps). Types of known cultural features, according to the historical documents, are presented with detail about how they are identified within the LiDAR dataset. This will be followed by a more detailed explanation of the cultural features and discussions

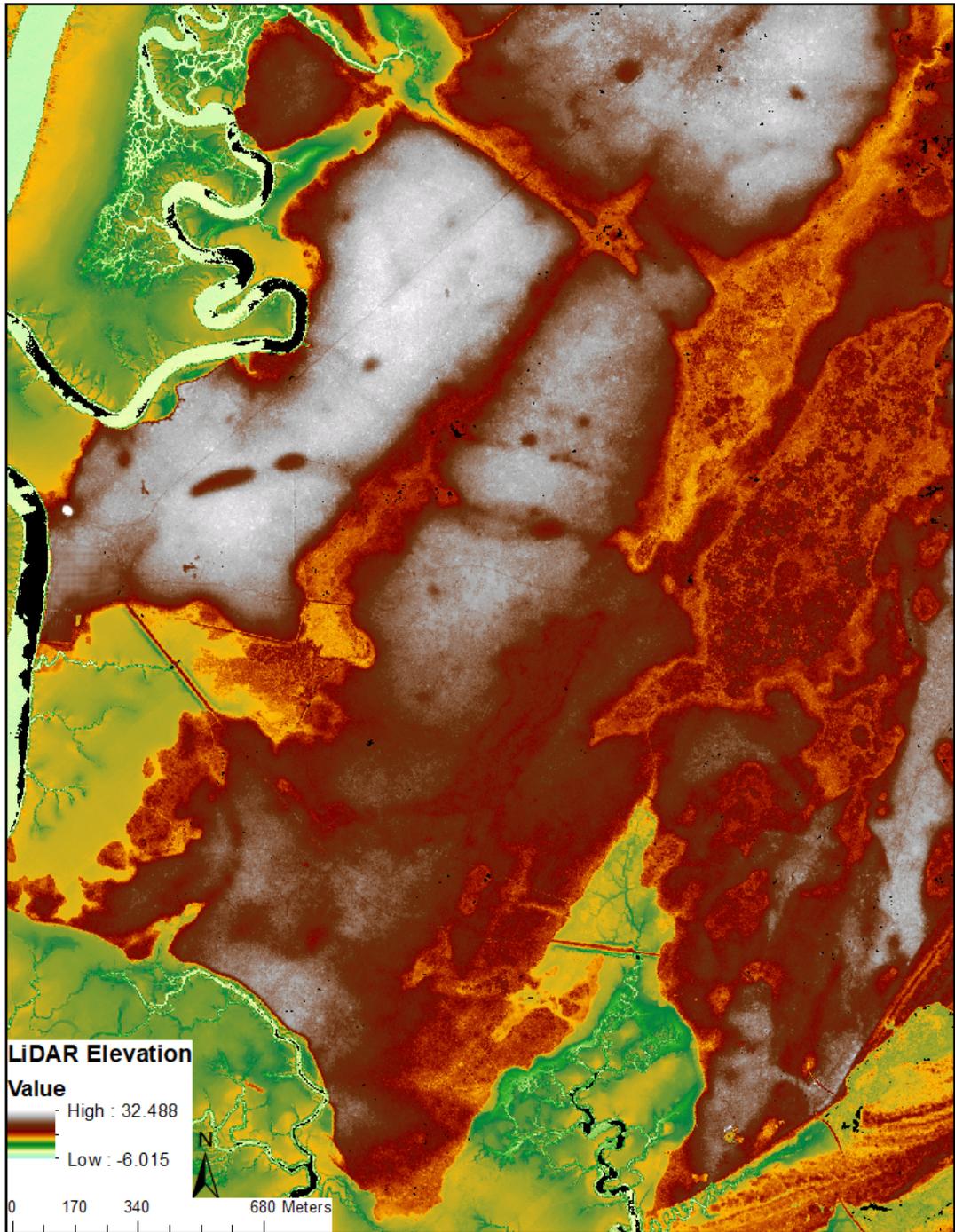


Figure 5.1. LiDAR of the South End plantation.

about the location and scale of the features. Finally, the locational information derived from the LiDAR will be used to attempt to recreate a general layout of the South End plantation. The information on plantation layout (i.e., the places and spaces of South End) will provide the basis for discussion in greater detail of the placement of everyday tasks involved in the creation, maintenance, and management of the cultural features and from there provide insight into the task and the day-to-day movement of the enslaved.

Assessment and Limitations of Datasets

Initial assessment of the LiDAR data and the information gleaned from the historical record indicated that cultural features could be grouped by broad physiognomic characteristics-linear, curvilinear, or areal and drawn within ArcGIS into one dataset. However, it was important for the limitations of each dataset to be first outlined before results can be explored. First and foremost, the LiDAR available and used for this project was publicly available but had some limitations. Outlined by Pluckhahn and Thompson (2012:189), this includes lower resolution of the data, in addition to "gaps in the coverage, as well as elevation data points that were sometimes misclassified or were otherwise in error." Secondly, the LiDAR data show extensive anomalies, but it was difficult to distinguish between the plantation period, later historical, and more modern features in the data. As a result, it was possible in the course of the analysis that not all the features identified date to the plantation period or that what was represented in the data was indeed a cultural feature at all. Additionally, while the data demonstrates linear anomalies of varying depths and elevation and curvilinear anomalies of varying elevations, the data does not exhibit topographic differences that allowed for determining specific field boundaries or structures. Finally, the LiDAR cannot be considered to be all-encompassing, and it was entirely likely that some features created during the plantation period left a more ephemeral footprint that was not visible in LiDAR data.

There were also limitations with the four historical maps that depict the South End (see Figure 1.2-1.5). First, the maps (1881 O.M Poe map-originally drawn in 1864; 1895 O. M Poe map-originally recorded in 1864 and drawn in 1881; 1867 NOAA Coastal map; and 1895,

NOAA Coastal map, first drawn in 1876) were created for other reasons, so the structural features and landscape modifications for the South End were represented in a general manner. Secondly, the maps were challenging to georeference due to inaccuracies with landforms. Over the years, the dynamic coastal environment on the South End resulted in changing many landforms from the natural meandering of the tidal creeks and marshes, and erosion. As a result the historic maps were not useful for this particular case study. Instead, they were used in a broader way, to support the general location of structures, cultivated areas, possible old areas of cultivation, and roads rather than be used to pinpoint exact locations (see also Cochran 2017).

While the historical documents provided quite a bit of information dealing with crop cultivation and agricultural modifications to the South End, there were some limits to the data as well. Foremost, there was a range of information about agricultural practices that were not included in the documents making definitive interpretations based solely on the historic documents difficult. Secondly, while the historical documents provide information about what cultural features - fields, ditches, roads, ditch paths, canal, causeways, dam, and structures - were present on the South End, they provide very little information on the location of these particular cultural features. To resolve this, all potential cultural features and modifications and any spatial or relational information between these features were compiled, and identification of these places only occurred if there was information that detailed a particular location.

References to the organization of labor centered on tasks within named fields and did not always specifically relate to all of the cultural features mentioned in the documents. This particular limitation presented itself upon reconciling the historical data with the other datasets. The cultural features of ditches, ditch paths, canals, and dams were technically separate feature types; however, they were located within the larger cultural feature of agricultural fields. This limitation makes it a bit more challenging to make a direct connection in assessing the cultural features on the landscape and associating them with the specific modifications from the tasks that created them. The location of named fields becomes then the

most important organizational nodes and allows for the discussions of cultural features, tasks, modifications, and resulting movement on the South End landscape.

To portray the extent of plantation modifications required all of the above datasets to support each other as not one set of data by itself accurately can reconstruct the plantation landscape. The LiDAR dataset shows the visual extent of plantation period occupation through the differing elevations of cultural features but does not provide any additional context about the particular features. The historic maps demonstrate the presence of structures, other cultural features in the form of cultivated areas, possible old areas of cultivation, and roads. The maps do not provide much specific detail about the South End layout. The historical documents contain many references to various types of cultural features but not their particular location. Since no one set of data can be used to reconstruct the layout of the South End or the extent of modifications, the data was layered within ArcGIS using the LiDAR as a base map so that the identified cultural resources from the LiDAR anomalies, historical maps, and locational information from the documents could be merged.

Defining and Identifying Cultural Features

The first step instituted to recreate the plantation layout of the South End involved obtaining the LiDAR data and importing it into ArcGIS (Figure 5.1). After this, the various topographic differences in the LiDAR data were outlined and classified. Overall, the features of fields, ditches, roads, ditch paths, canal, causeways, dam, and structures can be classified into linear, curvilinear, or areal shapes that may be present within the LiDAR. These categories were then applied to the LiDAR anomalies that matched these descriptions. (Table 5.1). Figure 5.2 demonstrates, there were many potential cultural features identified within the LiDAR data, and they appear generally consistent with those mentioned in the documents. The final phase consisted of ground-truthing some of the features identified in the LiDAR data (Table 5.2).

Table 5.1. Characteristics of cultural features.

Cultural Feature	Shape	Additional Information
Agricultural Fields	Areal	used for growing crops; may or may not contain other cultural features
Ditches, Primary	Linear	used for drainage or irrigation; connected to other ditches and canal; relatively deep with standing water
Ditches, Secondary	Linear	used for drainage or irrigation; connected to the canal other ditches; relatively shallow with standing water
Roads	Curvilinear	prepared surface that allows passage from one place to another
Ditch Path	Curvilinear	minimally prepared surfaces that allowed passage between ditches
Canal	Linear	water-filled feature with considerable depth connecting directly to tidal creek; main tidal carrier of water
Causeway	Linear	anthropogenic landform that crosses low-lying marsh lands and connects roads other landforms.
Bank	Linear	raised linear feature located within a field
Dam	Linear	feature that forms barrier of earth obstructing a water source
Structure	Areal	Structures are buildings of any function-domestic, agricultural, etc.

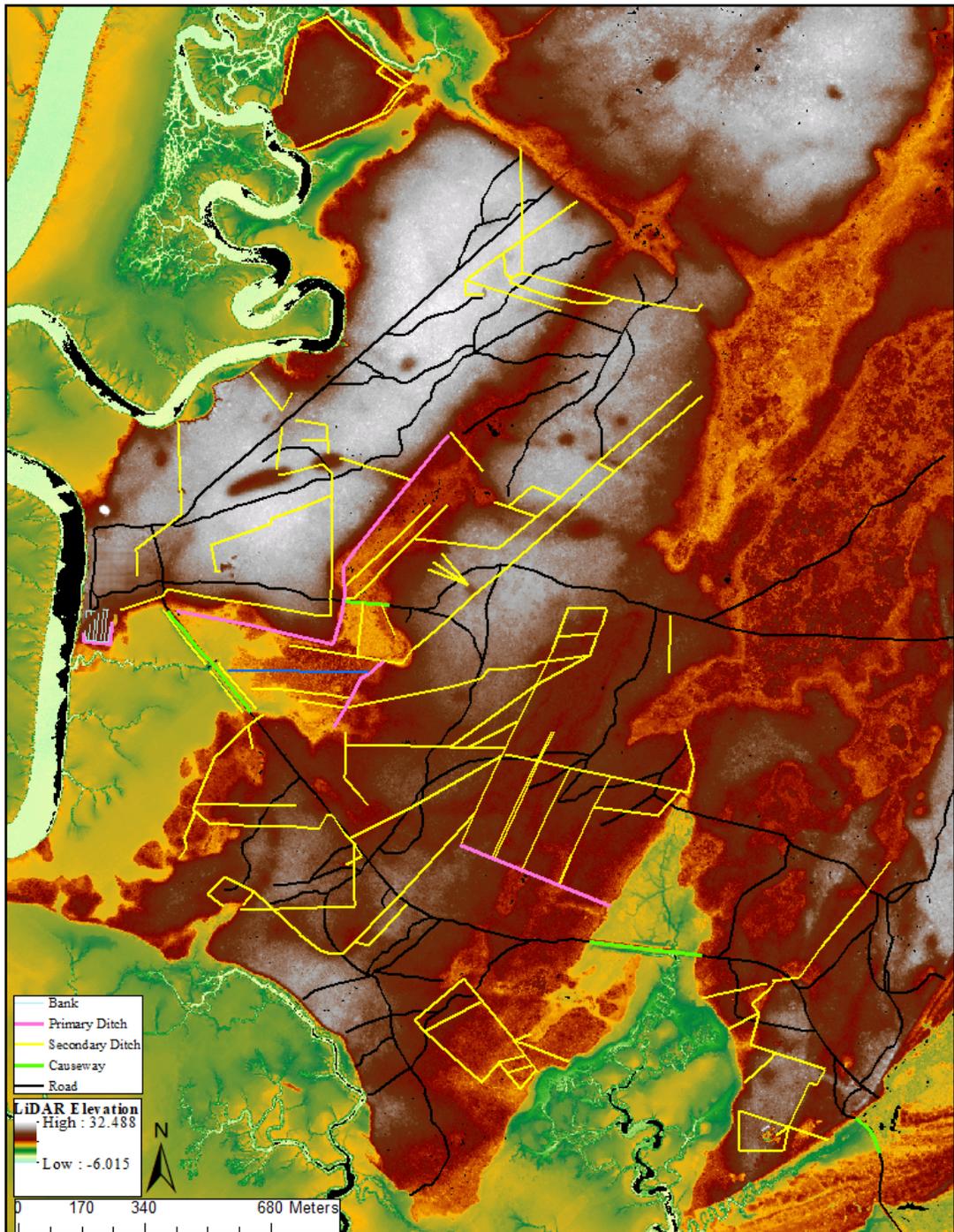


Figure 5.2. LiDAR of the South End plantation with outlined features.

Table 5.2. Information associated with groundtruthing LiDAR features.

Feature Type	Northing	Easting	Possible Field Name or Location	Recorded Width	Notes
bank	3514185	486313	Rice Field	2.68 m	good integrity
bank	3514186	486303	Rice Field	2.84 m	good integrity
bank	3514203	486261	Rice Field	4.82 m	good integrity
canal	3514081	486741	Marsh Field	n/a	hard to see
causeway	3514245	487027	Maple Swamp Field	3.60 m	good integrity
causeway	3514072	486605	South End Road	4.21 m	good integrity
causeway	3513306	487794	South End Road near Jacob Field	4.80 m	good integrity
depression	3515076	487630	Bartley Field/Morel New Ground	n/a	little water
pond	3513219	488073	Jacob Field	n/a	water present; links to ditches
pond	3514212	486345	Plantation Core	n/a	good integrity
possible pond	3515587	487176	Jack Island Field	n/a	water present; rectangular shape
primary and secondary ditch intersection	3514387	487536	Pond Field	2.30 m	water present; good integrity
primary ditch	3514054	487012	Marsh Field	3.07 m	water present; hard to see
primary ditch	3514077	487085	Marsh Field	4.40 m	water present; good integrity
primary ditch	3514062	487044	Marsh Field	4.24 m	water present; good integrity
primary ditch	3513894	486921	Marsh Field	4.79 m	water present; good integrity
primary ditch	3514180	486245	Pasture Field	5.80 m	good integrity
primary ditch	3514146	486866	Pasture Field	5.70 m	good integrity
primary ditch	3514552	487123	Pasture Field	3.07 m	medium integrity due to slumping
primary ditch	3514174	486329	Plantation Core	5.20 m	good integrity
primary ditch	3513538	486988	Point Field	2.92 m	water present; good integrity
primary ditch	3513582	486987	Point Field	measurements not taken	water present; good integrity
primary ditch	3513438	487652	Pond Field	2.70 m	no water; good integrity
primary ditch	3513549	487287	Pond Field	2.69 m	good integrity

Table 5.2. Information associated with groundtruthing LiDAR features.

Feature Type	Northing	Easting	Possible Field Name or Location	Recorded Width	Notes
primary ditch	3513557	487354	Pond Field	4.89 m	water present; medium integrity due to slumping
primary ditch	3513579	487287	Pond Field		good integrity
primary ditch	3513555	487367	Pond Field	3.52 m	water present; good integrity
road	3514364	487405	Cope Field	n/a	hard to see
road	3513192	488017	Jacob Field	n/a	road hard to see but the area is clear of large trees
road	3514596	486920	Pasture Field	n/a	fairly clear with large trees on the side
road	3513519	486990	Point Field	2.56 m	fairly clear with some trees
road	3513461	486709	Point Field	measurements not taken	fairly clear with large trees on the side
secondary ditch	3515029	487659	Bartley Field/Morel New Ground	measurements not taken	hard to see; poor integrity
secondary ditch	3514310	487276	Cope Field	2.40 m	hard to see/blown out
secondary ditch	3514302	487275	Cope Field	2.51 m	hard to see/blown out
secondary ditch	3515554	487045	Jack Island Field	2.03 m	good integrity
secondary ditch	3515590	487090	Jack Island Field	2.05 m	good integrity
secondary ditch	3513196	488021	Jacob Field	2.50 m	no water; good integrity
secondary ditch	3513238	488203	John Field	2.06 m	water present; good integrity
secondary ditch	3514266	486959	Maple Swamp Field	3.55 m	water present; good integrity
secondary ditch	3514215	487071	Marsh Field	3.17 m	water present; good integrity
secondary ditch	3513979	486691	Marsh Field	measurements not taken	water present; poor integrity
secondary ditch	3513880	486959	Marsh Field/Sassafras Field	2.66 m	low water; medium integrity due to slumping
secondary ditch	3513862	486856	Marsh Field/Sassafras Field	2.22 m	poor integrity due to slumping
secondary ditch	3514560	487123	Pasture Field	2.60 m	poor integrity due to slumping

Table 5.2. Information associated with groundtruthing LiDAR features.

Feature Type	Northing	Easting	Possible Field Name or Location	Recorded Width	Notes
secondary ditch	3514601	486917	Pasture Field	measurements not taken	poor integrity due to slumping
secondary ditch	3514580	486925	Pasture Field	3.10 m	poor integrity due to slumping
secondary ditch	3514266	486959	Pasture Field	measurements not taken	medium integrity due to slumping
secondary ditch	3513546	486991	Point Field	3.01 m	medium integrity due to slumping
secondary ditch	3513678	486555	Point Field	2.86 m	appears to be naturally widening due to proximity to marsh
secondary ditch	3513675	486551	Point Field	1.63 m	poor integrity
secondary ditch	3513685	486553	Point Field	2.68 m	good integrity
secondary ditch	3513452	486717	Point Field	2.52 m	medium integrity due to slumping
secondary ditch	3513892	486702	Point Field	4.01 m	medium integrity due to slumping
secondary ditch	3513461	486724	Point Field	2.93 m	medium integrity due to slumping
secondary ditch	3513453	486714	Point Field	3.70 m	
secondary ditch	3513594	487268	Pond Field	2.88 m	water present; good integrity
secondary ditch	3513563	487360	Pond Field	measurements not taken	water present; good integrity

RESULTS OF LIDAR ANALYSIS

Agricultural Fields

Defined here, agricultural fields were areal features that were used for growing crops and may or may not contain other cultural features. The LiDAR demonstrated a wide variety of features with different topographic relief and other characteristics, but none actually can be interpreted as agricultural field boundaries. Another approach was necessary to utilize the LiDAR data to reconstruct the South End plantation with specific regards to agricultural fields and compare to the historical maps and locational information within the historic documents. This only includes the named fields from the South End property and does not include the fields on Buckhead plantation that were farmed in 1859. This required an in-depth look at data relating to fields in the historical documents and the historical map, which includes the following information: field names, interpretation of information from documents, evidence from historical maps, and landscape features in each field (Appendix 5.1). Table 5.3 condenses Appendix 5.1 below and presents the reasoning behind the placement of agricultural fields. Overall, the historical documents provided enough information to pinpoint the general area where an agricultural field was likely located. The LiDAR data also corroborated for the most part what type of features were noted in the historical documents. While the historic maps did not show much detail, there were often cultivated or cleared areas depicted in potential field locations (see Figures 1.2-1.5). Areas of the possible field area were added over the previously identified features. Figure 5.3. presents a summary of this analysis.

Ditches

Ditches were defined here as curvilinear features used for drainage or irrigation and were connected to a canal, depressions, or other ditches and typically would hold standing water (Figure 5.4). Ditching as an assigned task was a frequent occurrence within the documents. According to the records within the plantation journals, ditching appeared likely to occur in all of the fields except for Home Field, Jack Island, John Field, and Rice Field (Table 5.4). There were also numerous instances in which ditching was mentioned as being done in the

Table 5.3. Interpretation of information from historic maps and documents.

Field Name	Location Found	Evidence from Historic Map in Possible Field	Reasoning Behind Placement	Features in Documents	LIDAR Features
Bartley Field	Yes	1867 NOAA and 1881 Poe map show a cultivated area near the likely location for the property boundary. The 1895 NOAA and the 1895 Poe map shows a cleared area in this location.	Bartley Field was placed near the likely property boundary between South End and Buckhead. This area also matches areas that were likely fields or former fields in the 1867 NOAA, 1881 Poe, 1895 NOAA, and	ditches	ditches and roads
Cope Field	Yes	All of the maps show a cultivated area near possible location for Cope Field	Cope Field was placed in an area next to Maple Swamp as well as near Pond Field. This area is also near water	road, ditches, dam, trunk	ditches and roads
Home Field	Yes	All maps show cultivation in this area.	Home Field was placed in an area near the plantation core.	None mentioned	possible ditch and road
Jack Island	Yes	No maps show cultivation in this area.	Jack Island was placed on a hammock that had ditches present.	None mentioned	ditches and possible causeway
Jacob Field	Yes	The 1867 NOAA map shows cultivated area near the proposed area for John Field.	Jacob Field was placed near a landform close to Jacob Creek. This is likely the same tidal creek referred to by Kollock as "Jacob Field Hammock	ditches	ditches and roads
John Field	Yes	The 1867 NOAA map shows cultivated area near the proposed area for John Field.	John Field was placed near the likely location for Jacob Field. According to documents, John Field was near Jacob Field and a pond. There is a small area behind a causeway which could be the pond referred to in the documents.	None mentioned	ditches and roads
Maple Swamp Field	Yes	The 1867 NOAA map shows a small cultivated area near a probable causeway. The 1881 Poe and 1895 Poe map shows a small cleared area in one portion of the possible location. The 1895 NOAA map does not show anything in this location.	Maple Swamp was placed in a location that was near Cope Field, Pasture Field, a causeway and at the sudden bend in a landform.	causeway, ditches, ditch paths	ditches, roads, and causeway
Marsh Field	Yes	The 1867 NOAA map shows an area with hashed line possibly representing a fence meaning that this area was not being cultivated in 1867 but could have been used as a cattle pen. The 1881 Poe, 1895 NOAA, and the 1895 Poe also show the same area curtailed off by a potential fence.	Marsh Field was placed in the marshy area near the likely location for Pasture Field. There is a canal is near the edge of what is likely Marsh Field. Finally, based on the historic documents, there was a higher water table present in Marsh Field and this area has that.	ditches, ditch paths, trunks, tidal gate, canal	canal, ditches, roads, and a causeway
Morel New Ground	Yes	The 1867 NOAA map shows a cultivated area near where Morel New Ground may be but the rest of the maps do not show cultivation in this area.	Morel New Ground Field was placed in an area that fulfilled the two historical document descriptions. According to the documents, Morel New Ground Field had a new area of ground that was next to a side ditch of a pond and was also near the Big Pond. Goose Pond is the largest pond in the South End area and is near Pond Field and has areas of higher land with small portion of a ditch.	ditch, fire path	ditches and roads
Pasture Field	Yes	All of the maps show this area as being a cultivated area.	Pasture Field was placed in an area next to Maple Swamp. There is a canal on the edge of this area which is probably the canal discussed in the historic documents and there is a sudden bend in a landform right in this area. Additionally, if Pasture Field is near where enslaved people grew supplemental foods which in this case would have been near the main plantation core, then this area matches up as well.	canal, ditches	canal, ditches and roads
Point Field	Yes	The 1867 NOAA map shows a cultivated area where Point Field may be may be but the rest of the maps do not show cultivation in this area.	Point Field was placed in an area that topographically has a point, as well as near where there are ditches on the northern end of the area and near what is likely one of the main two plantation roads.	road, ditches, dam, trunk	ditches and roads
Pond Field	Yes	None of the maps show a cultivated area in this location.	Pond Field was placed in an area that fulfilled a few of the historical document descriptions. According to the documents, Pond Field had low and high spots for land, had ditches, was near Cope Field, and had a road near or through part of the field that was not good for agriculture.	ditches	ditches and roads
Rice Field	Maybe	No maps show cultivation in this area.	Rice Field was placed near the area of banks and plantation core.	trenches	banks and ditches
Sassafras Field	Yes	The 1867 NOAA map shows a cultivated area near possible location for Sassafras Field but the rest of the maps do not show cultivation in this area.	Pond Field was placed in an area with low and high spots for land, had ditches, was near Cope Field, and had a road near or through part of the field that was not good for agriculture.	ditch, trunk on a dam, road	include ditches and roads
Seder Field	No	Unknown	This field could not be placed.	ditches	N/A

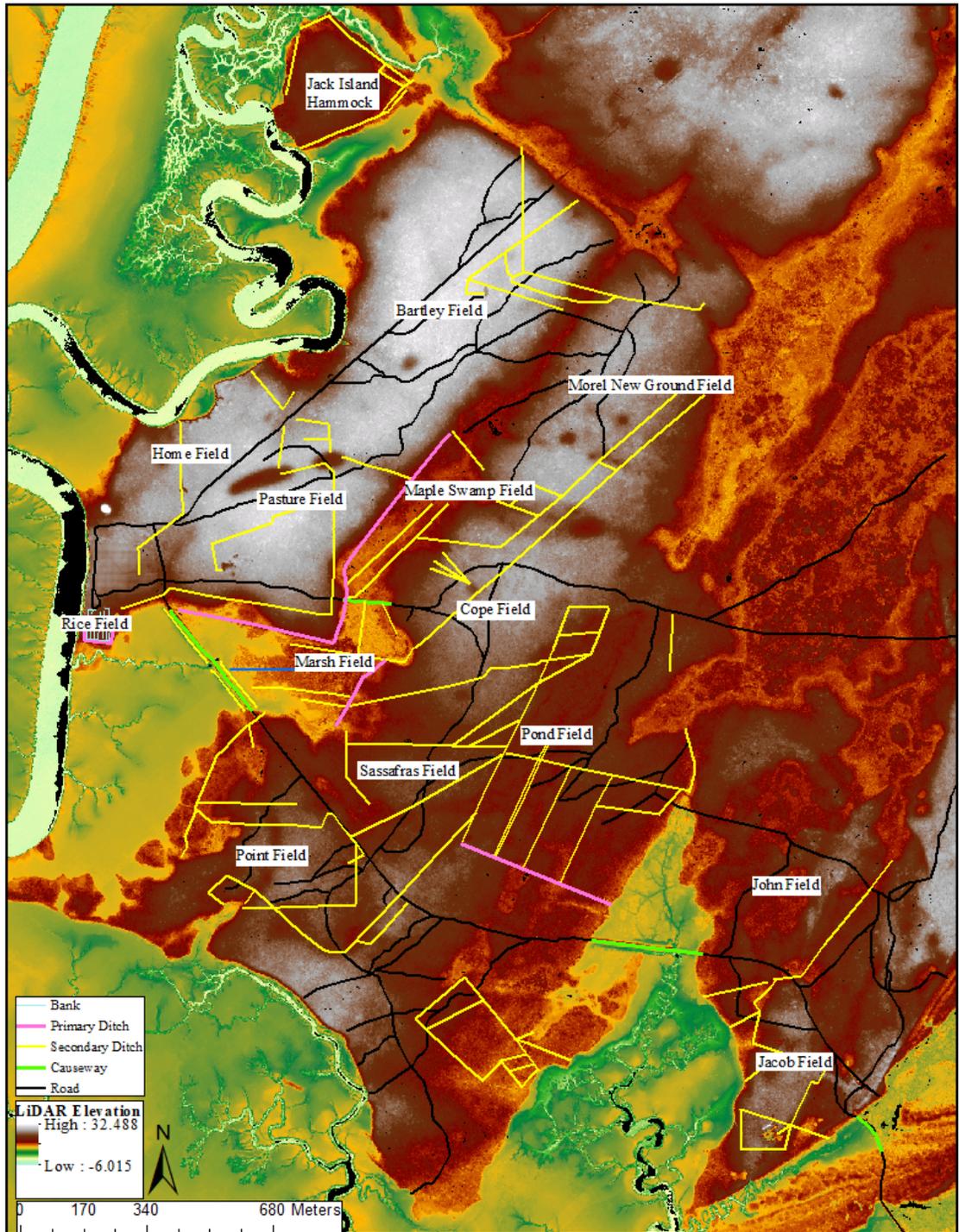
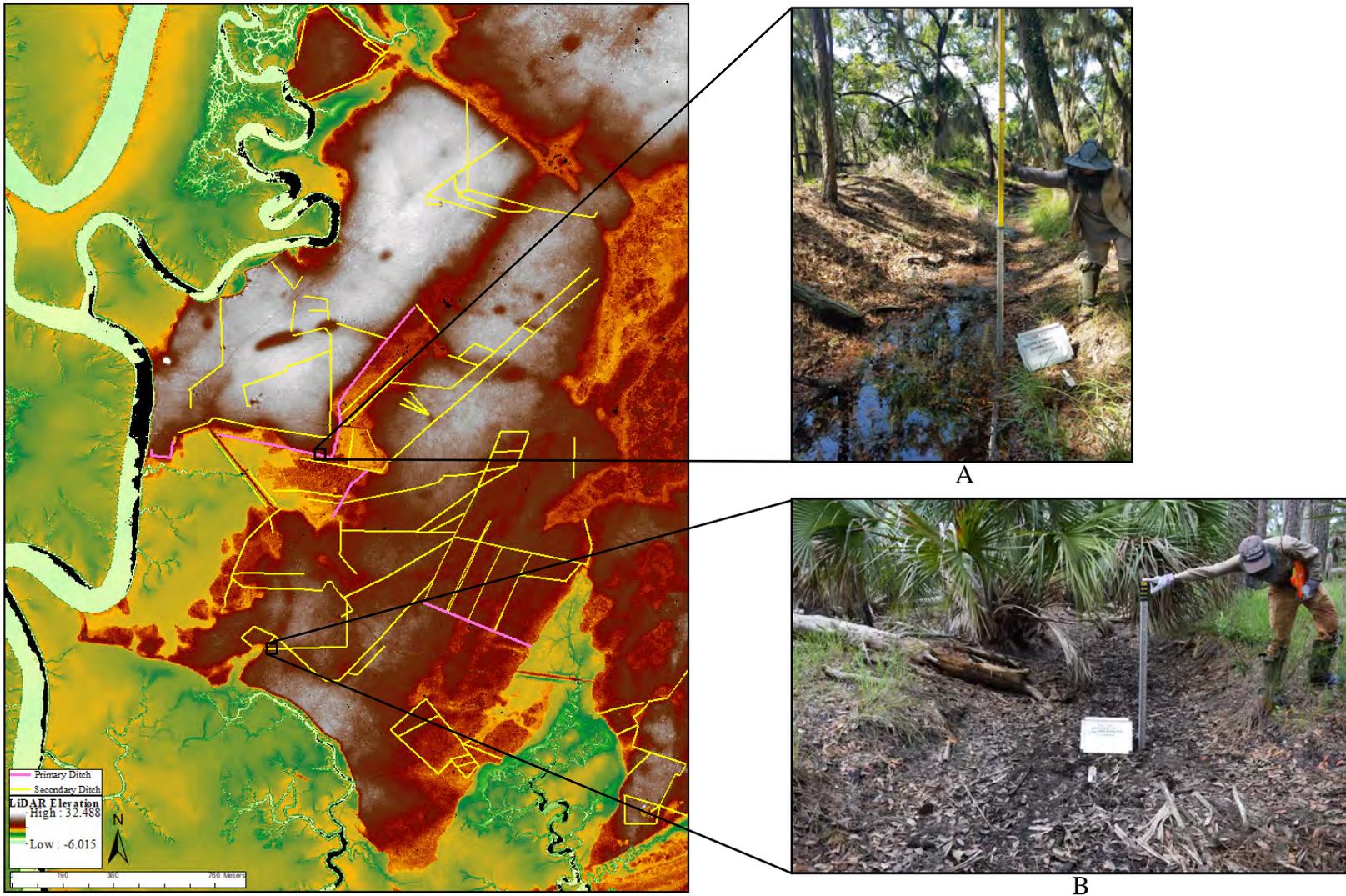


Figure 5.3. LiDAR of the South End plantation with possible location of agricultural fields.



documents, but no location was noted. While the documents do detail that ditching occurred at various times over the year and most of the time where it happened, little other information such as length, width, and depth on ditches was present within the documents. To an extent, this information can be gleaned from the LiDAR. The length of ditches can be measured, but determining where one ditch ends and another begins was a little more complicated. However, the LiDAR provided a more reliable way to classify as overall depth differences were more apparent within the LiDAR data. It appears, based on elevation differences, that there were at least two different types of ditches based on arbitrary classifications of depth within the LiDAR data. These were divided into primary ditches, which had a depth greater than 55 cm than the surrounding area, while secondary ditches had a depth of less than 55 cm from the surrounding area (Figure 5.5). Four areas on the plantation were identified as containing primary ditches, while the majority of the rest of the ditches were classified as secondary. Groundtruthing visits to 41 different areas of ditch features confirmed the presence of primary ditches and secondary ditches. Many of the ditches visited contained water, but there were several that did not. Overall, nearly every ditch coordinate visited could be confirmed (Table 5.2).

Canal

A canal was defined here as a water-filled feature with considerable depth connecting directly to a tidal creek (Figure 5.6). Canals were routinely filled with water and would be the main source of irrigation that filled the ditches with water. As a result, it was larger and deeper than the ditches. It is also important to note here that the term used for ditching in the documents was used when referring to the creation of ditches, as well as digging out canals. Therefore, it was difficult to determine precisely what tasks within the documents indicated the creation of ditches as opposed to a canal. Discussed below are the references that appear to refer specifically to the canal system.

Historic documents note that there was at least one canal system, although it was not constructed until 1856. A letter written in September of 1856 from William Hazel states: "I have started the ditching in the marsh making the canal under the pasture side of the marsh. It

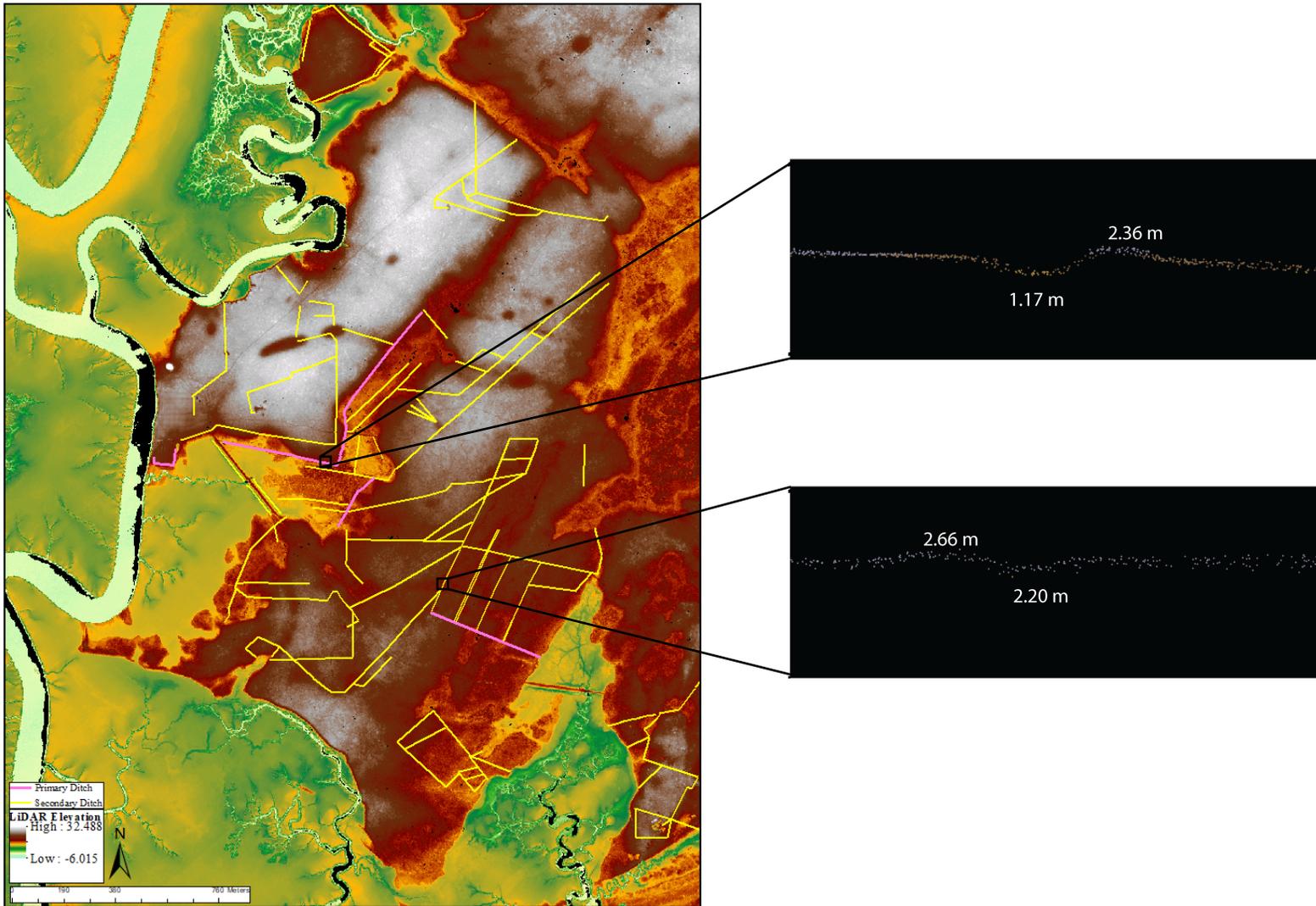


Figure 5.5. Example of elevation from two ditches. Top is a primary ditch and bottom is a secondary ditch.

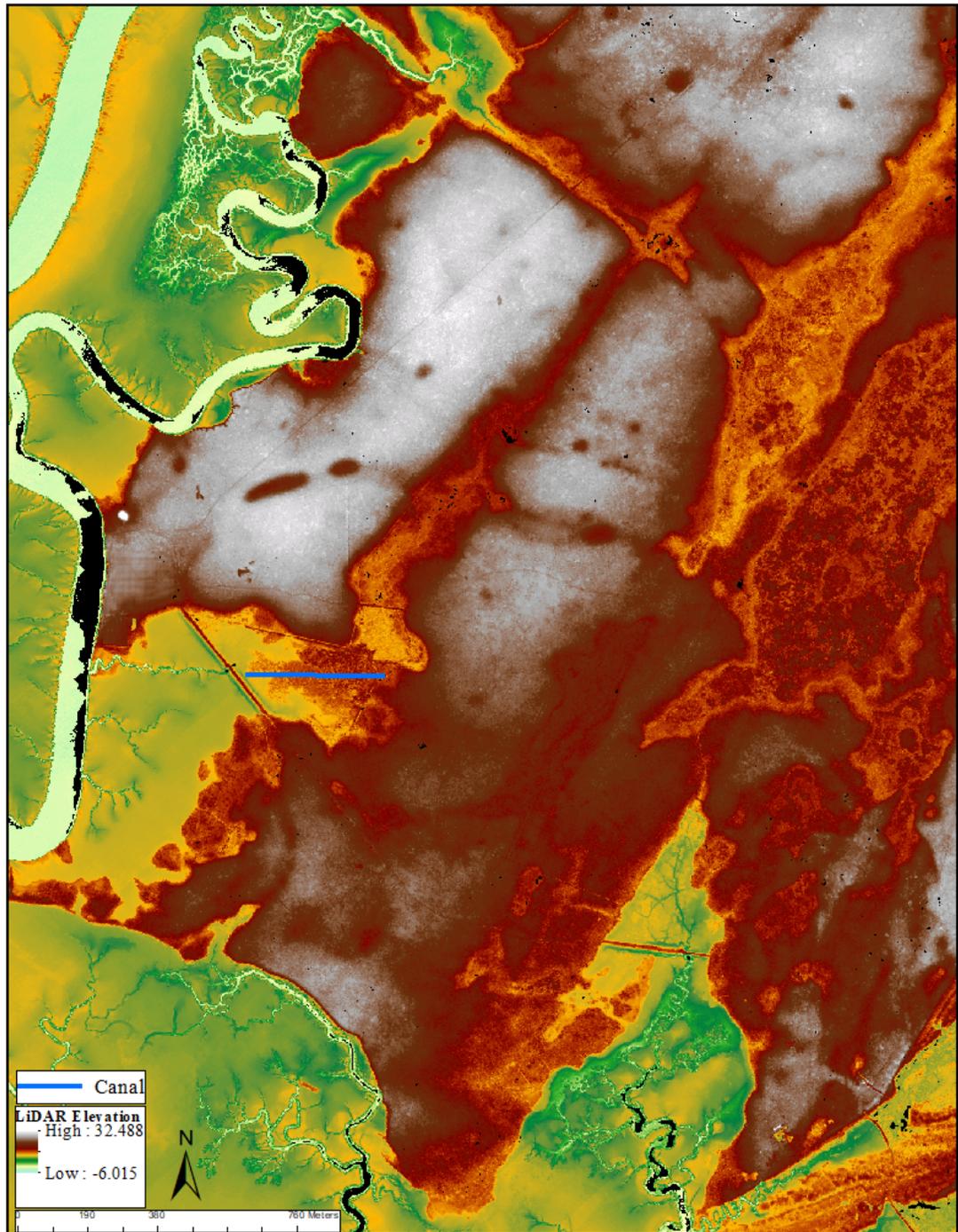


Figure 5.6. Possible canal identified from LiDAR on the South End plantation.

caves some I have just got in the highest part of it today and expect it to cave worse." The plantation journals detail that for the entire month of September, 11-16 individuals spent their time ditching in the marsh. For several days in the first part of October, 13 individuals leveled dirt off the ditches. The main purpose of all of this ditching was indicated directly by Hazel (1856a), who wrote to Kollock, stating: "I intend to have a swing gate to it. So that it will not want some person to be plugging it up every tide, but it will close to itself when the tide flows against it." Tidal gates were commonly found on coastal plantations. They typically would have an associated trunk (wooden boxes) with gates on each end that would open or close, depending on whether a tide was incoming or outgoing (Stewart 2002:102). A month later, in October, Hazel (1856b) writes again to Kollock and details that they were "diging out the [ineligible] side canal under the Pasture Field where it makes the sudden bend below Maple Swamp Causeway I partially dug up three coffins." Additionally, since three coffins were dug up, the enslaved men would have been digging fairly deep, and this linear feature is the deepest of all cultural features identified on the South End.

Based on the above information, a canal was being dug near a landform with a "sudden bend" and was also located near a causeway. One feature potentially is identified as a canal within the LiDAR data (see Figure 5.6). This appears to be a filled-in canal going through Marsh Field, the causeway, and would have once connected to Newell Creek. This location was visited during ground-truthing (Figure 5.7). No discernable elevation difference was noted during this time. No evidence of a canal is present in the historical maps (Figures 1.2-1.5), but they all show two creeks in this area. However, as seen in Figure 5.8, there are three creeks in this area. Likely, the canal after disuse became filled in and clogged up by the causeway while the flow of incoming and outgoing tides from Newell Creek kept the area relatively open, eventually forming what would be considered now a tributary creek.

Roads

Roads were defined as a prepared surface that allowed passage from one place to another. Roads were mentioned in the historic documents either as a public road, plantation road, or an unspecified road. The majority of references relate to their upkeep. For example, soon after

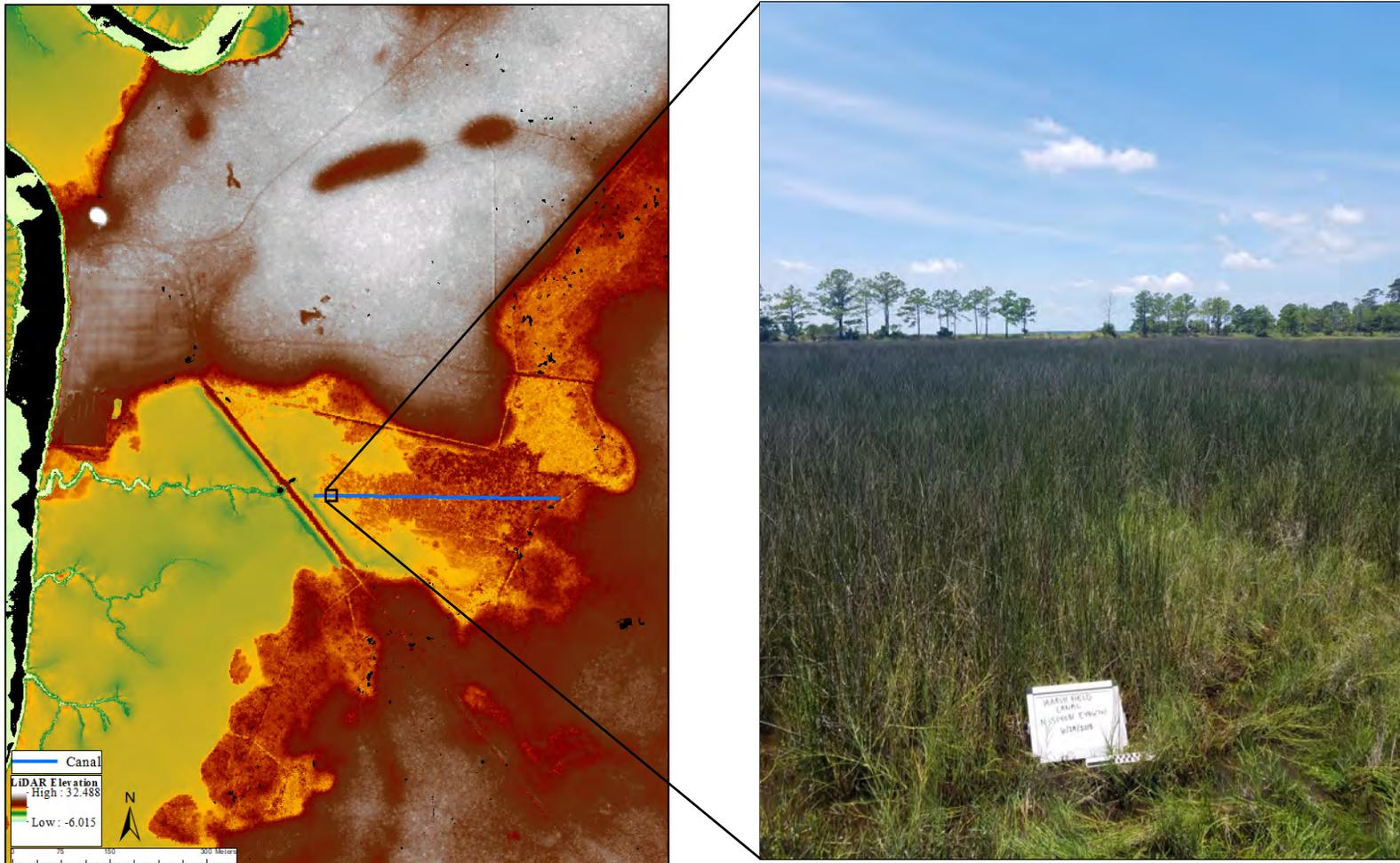
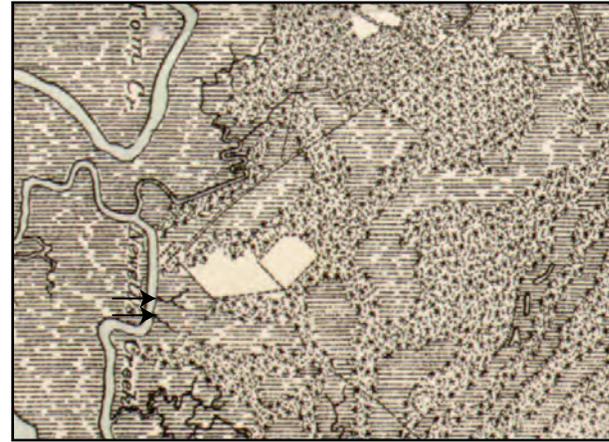


Figure 5.7. Groundtruthing of canal in Marsh field. Looking east.



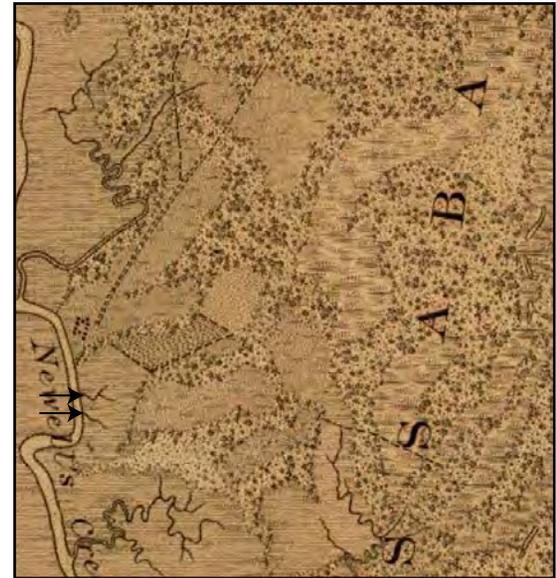
A



B



C



D

Figure 5.8. Comparison of tributary creeks at South End to three historic maps. A: modern topography; B: 1881, Poe, O.M Map, recorded in 1864; C: 1867 NOAA Coastal map; D: 1895 NOAA Coastal map, drawn in 1876.

starting plantation operations on the South End in 1849, seven enslaved individuals worked on the public road for six days. General upkeep of public roads and roads within the plantation boundaries occurred with varying frequency (Table 5.4). Based on a brief exchange describing the working of the public roads by Jarrell to Kollock in 1858, a debate between Jarrell and McDonald of Middle Place plantation concerning whether to cut an entirely new road or rework an old road to the beach. This indicates that maintaining public roads was a shared duty between all of the plantations on the island (Jarrell 1858e). However, the documents do not always provide specifications. For example, in the journal for 1855, 109 days between August and December were spent "making" or "throwing up" a road, but there was no indication if this road was on the plantation or a public road for the island (Journal 1855).

The documents do indicate that there was regular upkeep on roads in the plantations over the years but only occasionally mention the roads in conjunction with a specific location. There were, however, a few instances in which roads can be tied to areas. In 1852, a new road was cut for a ditch line in Morel New Ground Field, and in 1854, a road was laid out through the margin of Sassafras Field. Plantation roads were again worked in 1856, this time in Point Field, when between 25-28 enslaved individuals over five days worked the road. Another road was referred to as Beach road in 1857. Also, in 1857, another road was cut near the margin of Point Field, and the roads in Pond Field were cleaned, but neither of these roads was named (Journal 1852, 1854, 1857).

The LiDAR data show numerous linear features of similar topographic nature that can be assigned to the road classifications (Figure 5.9). Overall, these features demonstrated distinctiveness within the data, making them easy to identify. However, there were other linear anomalies recognized in the LiDAR but with more minimum topographic relief. These likely represent minor roads utilized during the plantation period to facilitate easier movement between fields. The historic maps also show portions of unnamed roads (see Figure 1.2-1.5). This road, referred to as South End Road, continues to be used today and links up to the Main Road farther north, which bisects the island linking it from end to end. Likely when the documents recorded tasks on the public road, it was this road that they were referring to. Another road identified byw the LiDAR and partially within the historic maps crosses the

Table 5.4. Totals for the number of individuals tasked with ditching between 1849-1861.

Field Name	Number of Individuals
Bartley Field	11
Maple Swamp	312
Cope Field	20
Pasture Field	6
Marsh Field	644
Point Field	50
Jacob Field	170
John Field	N/A
Pond Field	218
Morel New Ground	464
Sassafras Field	262
Home Field	N/A
Jack Island	N/A
Rice Field	N/A
Seder Field	20
Total	2177

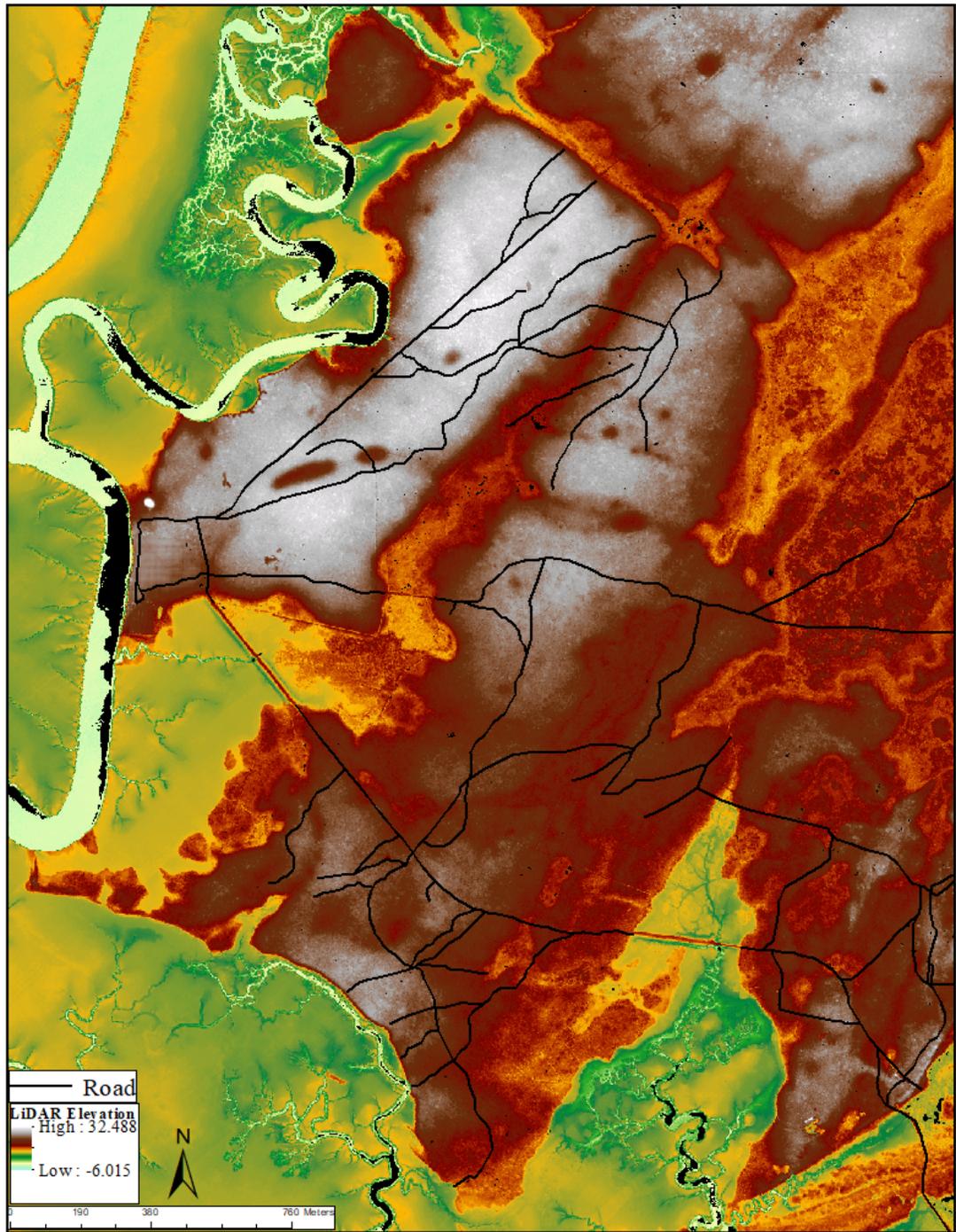


Figure 5.9. Roads identified in the LiDAR of the South End plantation.

southern portion of the South End, linking the fields to the plantation core. This road, referred to now as South End Beach Road, continues to be used today. This may be the road referred to as the plantation road within the documents. Another road, near the plantation core and Pasture Field, was referred to as Log Road. These are labeled in Figure 5.10. Five coordinate locations for roads were chosen to ground-truth (Table 5.2). All of these areas were chosen because they were not the roads that are used today. In general, there was little discernable difference in elevation upon ground-truthing; however, three of the road features that were visited were fairly clear of vegetation (Figure 5.11).

Ditch Paths

Ditch paths were defined as minimally prepared surfaces that allowed passage between ditches. Overall, the LiDAR data did not show any defining topographic differences to assign identification confidently and no defining characteristics were demonstrated within the historical maps. The historical documents only mention the presence of ditch paths in two fields- Maple Swamp and Marsh Field. According to the documents, the ditch path in Marsh Field was created in August of 1856, but it was unknown when the ditch path in Maple Swamp was created (Journal 1856). The other references to the ditch paths in these fields specify instances in which they were cleaned up in 1858 and 1859 (Journal 1858, 1859). The historical maps, however, do not show any features that could be ditch paths. The ditch paths were likely small in width with minimum topographic relief. While the documents only mention these particular features in the above instance, it was likely that paths of this type were frequently used to get between fields and ditches. It was important to note that some of the curvilinear features assigned as roads, particularly ones with diminutive topographic relief might be better classified as paths. However, the resolution of this publicly available data was not detailed enough to distinguish any differences in width or other characteristics, and ground-truthing did not occur.

Causeways

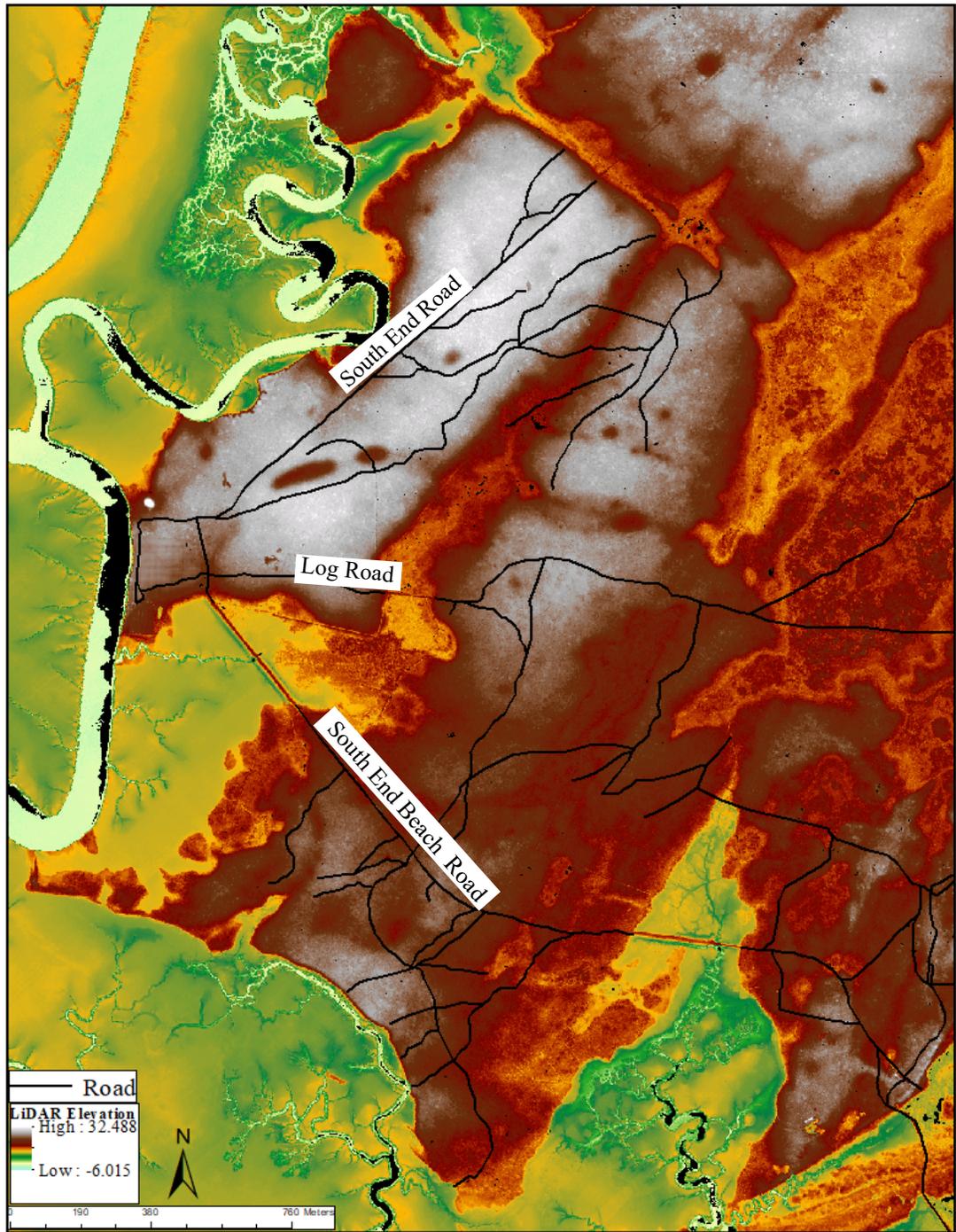


Figure 5.10. Roads identified in the LiDAR of the South End plantation with modern road names assigned.

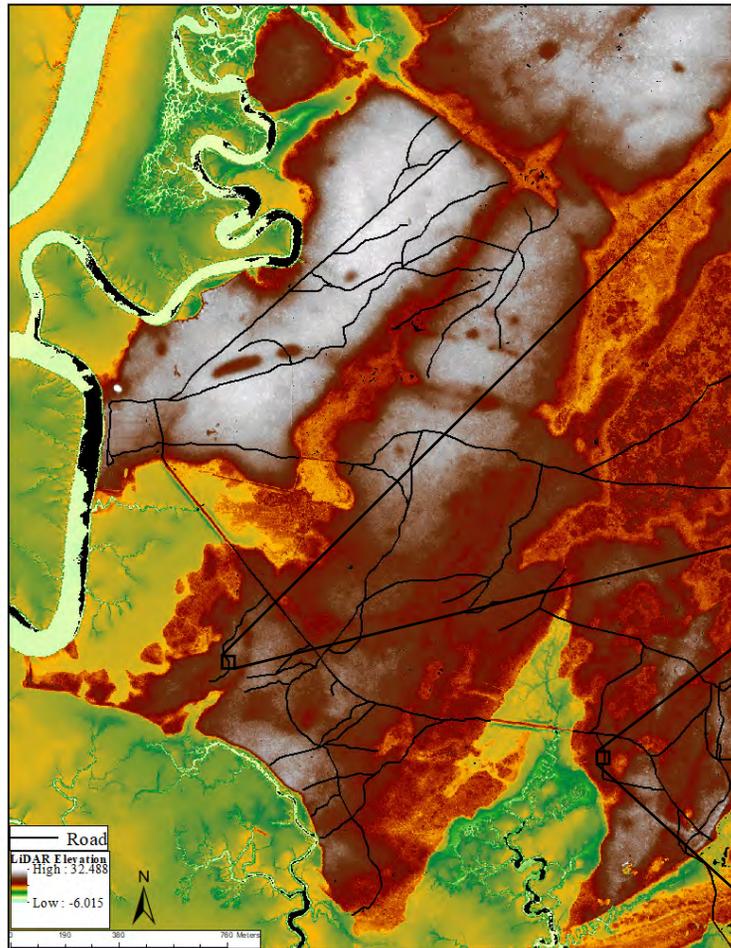


Figure 5.11. Groundtruthing of road features. Top is a road feature in Point Field looking east. Bottom is a road feature in Jacob Road looking north.

Causeways were defined here as an anthropogenic landform that crosses low-lying marshlands and connects a road to other landforms. The LiDAR data shows four definite causeways (Figure 5.12). The most prominent causeway was located adjacent to the cleared area of the South End and was part of the main South End Beach Road. Another prominent causeway was just northeast from this. The other two causeways were located in the southern portion of the South End. Overall, all of the causeway's elevation ranges from between .50 m and 1 m on each side with the center ranging from 1.5 m to 2.5 m (Figure 5.13). Within the documents, causeways were infrequently mentioned. For example, the documents reference causeways in relation to only two fields-Maple Swamp and Marsh Field. The only causeway mentioned by name in the documents was Maple Swamp causeway in October of 1856 when Hazel updated Kollock on the digging out the canal near Pasture Field (Hazel 1856b). This was likely the causeway located near Maple Swamp Field. Another reference to a causeway mentioned within the documents was not named but was referred to as "causeway on the marsh" (Jarrell 1858f). There was not enough information to discern this location. The three different causeways identified in the LiDAR data were visited, and all were in good condition.

Banks

Banks were defined as raised linear features located within a field. There was only one area of the South End that contained features with these characteristics. Located near the bluff of Newell Creek, this area had ditches to its south and an aquifer to its east (Figure 5.14). Banks were not specifically mentioned as created features within the historical documents, and the historic maps did not provide any additional information; however, constructing banks was a common agricultural practice, particularly when cultivating rice (Floyd Smith 1985; Stewart 2002). This could be the location of Rice Field that was under cultivation in 1858. Figure 5.15 also demonstrates that a portion of the banks was destroyed at some point after their construction. This area was visited during fieldwork, and besides the area that was destroyed, the banks were still visible.

Dams

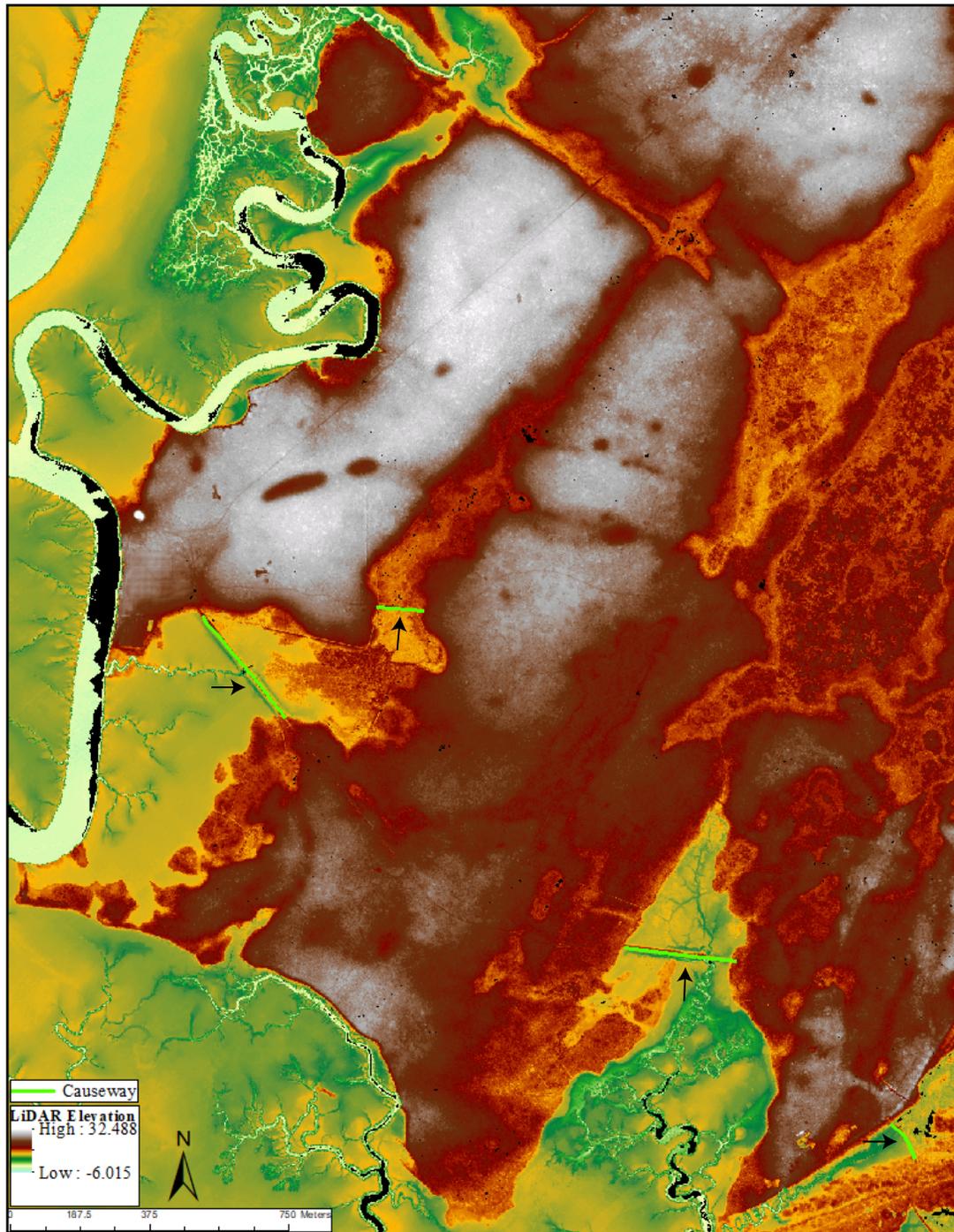


Figure 5.12. Causeways identified in the LiDAR on the South End plantation.

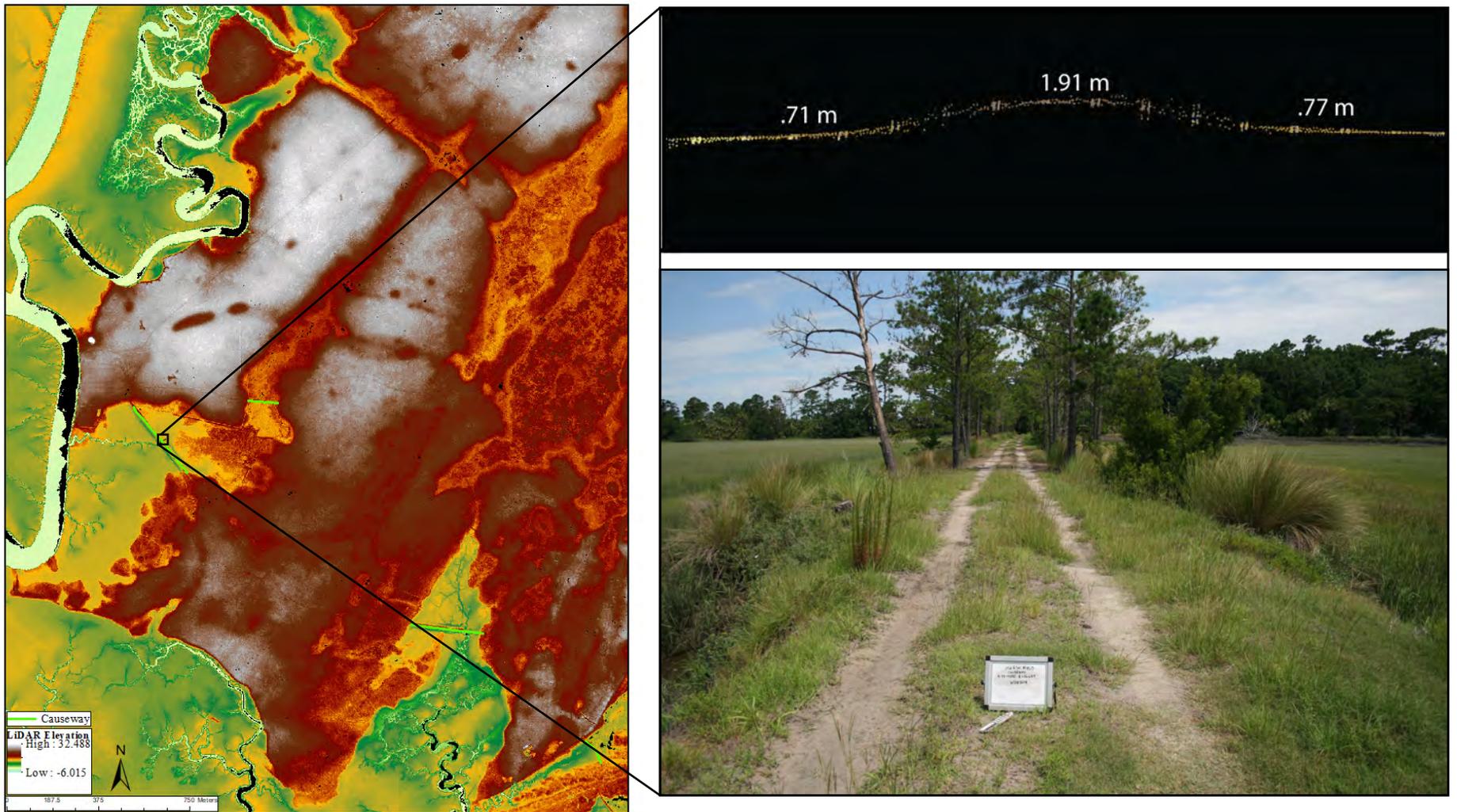


Figure 5.13. A: Example of elevation for causeway near Marsh Field; B: Causeway near Marsh Field, note higher elevation from surrounding marsh.

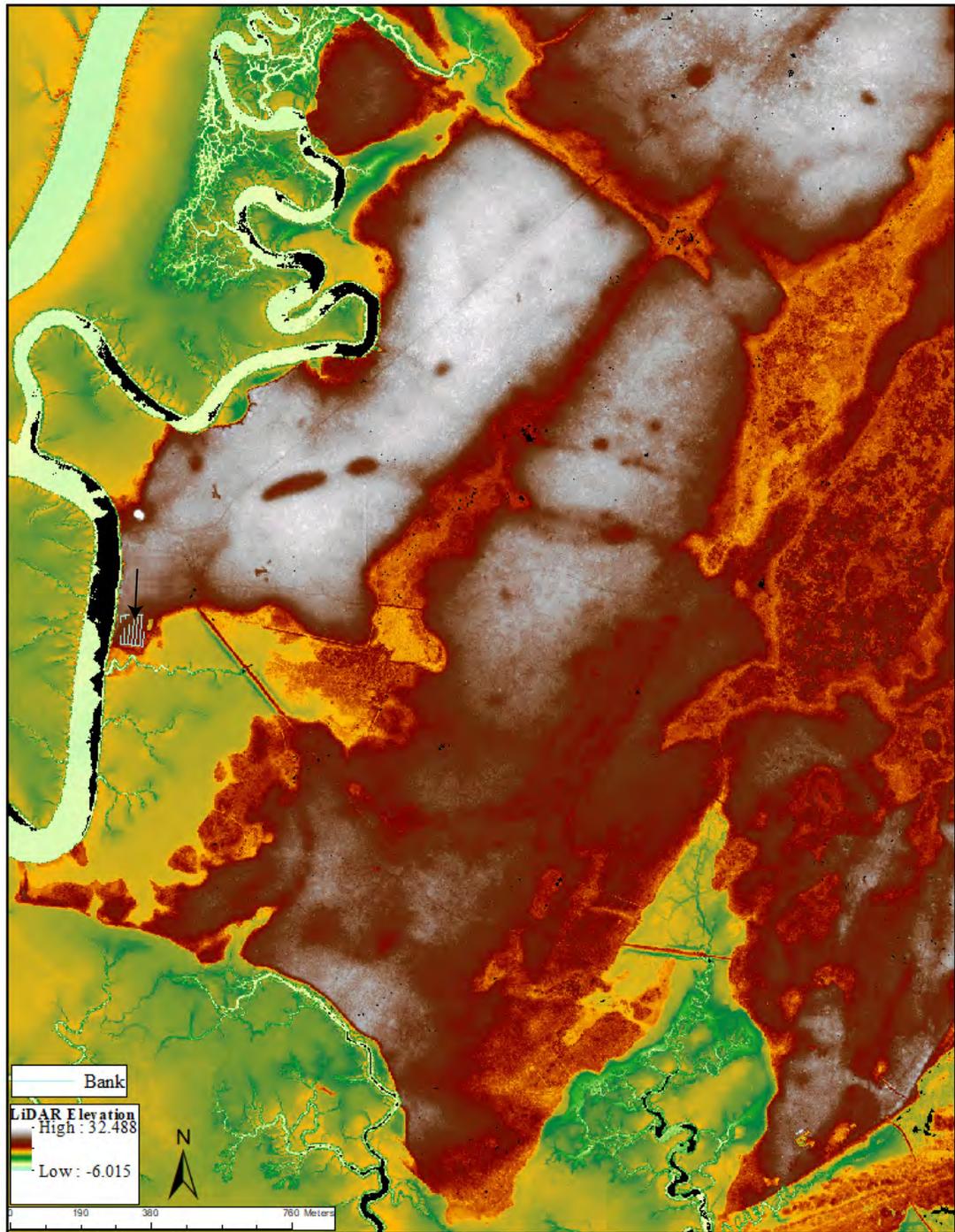


Figure 5.14. Banks identified in the LiDAR on the South End plantation.

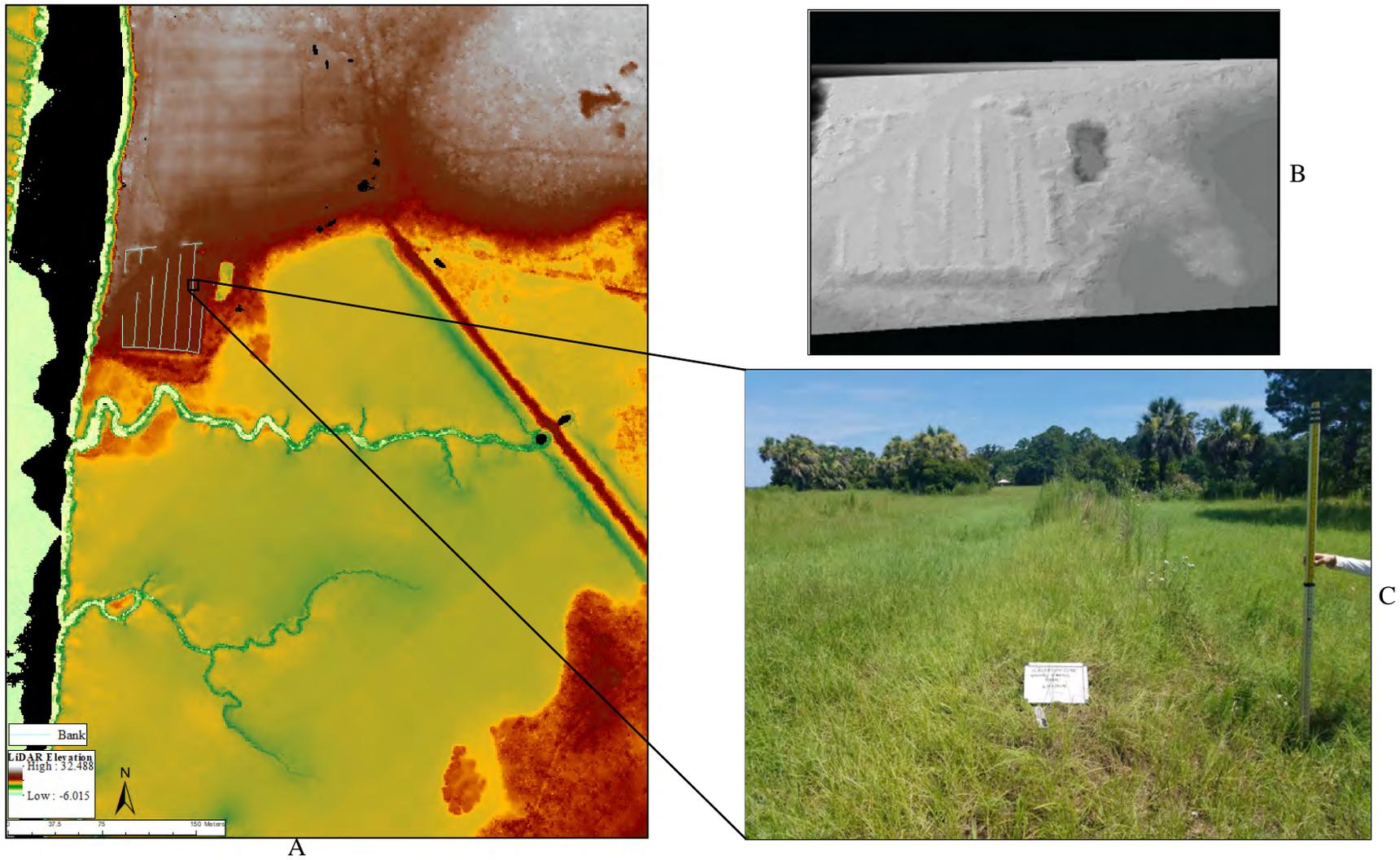


Figure 5.15. A: LiDAR closeup of bank features; B: 3D digital elevation model of the banks; C: photo showing bank feature.

Within this research, a dam was defined as a feature that forms a barrier of earth obstructing a water source. No dams were able to be identified in the LiDAR, and the historic maps do not provide enough information about dams. The historical documents only mention two dams, one in the marsh and the other in Sassafras. A letter was written from Hazel to Kollock in October of 1856 states, "I have finished the Marsh ditching I am not dredging off the dams and draining the dirt away from the ditches" (Hazel 1856b). In March of 1860, Kollock notes in his diary that enslaved individuals "finished planting corn in Sassafras No. 1 put down trunk Sassafras dam" (Diary 1860). Based on the above interpretation of the canal, the presence of dams would be in Marsh Field and Sassafras Field and may also be related to the construction of the canal that goes into Newell Creek. However, the resolution of the LiDAR data prevented a close enough view of these areas to differentiate potential dams. No dams were ground-truthed.

Structures

Structures were buildings of any function-domestic, agricultural, etc. and would be areal in shape. The LiDAR data did not demonstrate any evidence for structures. The resolution of the data prevented a close enough view of the area along the bluff to identify the footprint of structures. This is compounded by disturbance from later plowing (Figure 5.16). However, the historical maps show structures in the same locale, along the bluff of Newell Creek (Figure 5.17). The structures range from 10 structures in 1867 to 12 structures on the 1881 map (originally recorded in 1864), 11 structures in 1895 (originally recorded in 1876), and four structures (originally recorded in 1864). While there is not much detail included on the historic maps about the shape, size, or function of these structures, there are numerous references within the historical documents concerning the various types of structures that were present throughout the occupation of the South End (Table 3.7). Also included in this area would have been the agricultural support buildings as well as the structures and docks for water travel. A road leading to the core complex and ending on the southern row of structures is also visible in both maps. It can be inferred that the structures in the maps appear to represent the main housing structures at the plantation rather than any outbuildings or other dependencies. Likely, the agricultural outbuildings were located on the side of the enslaved row closest to the creek

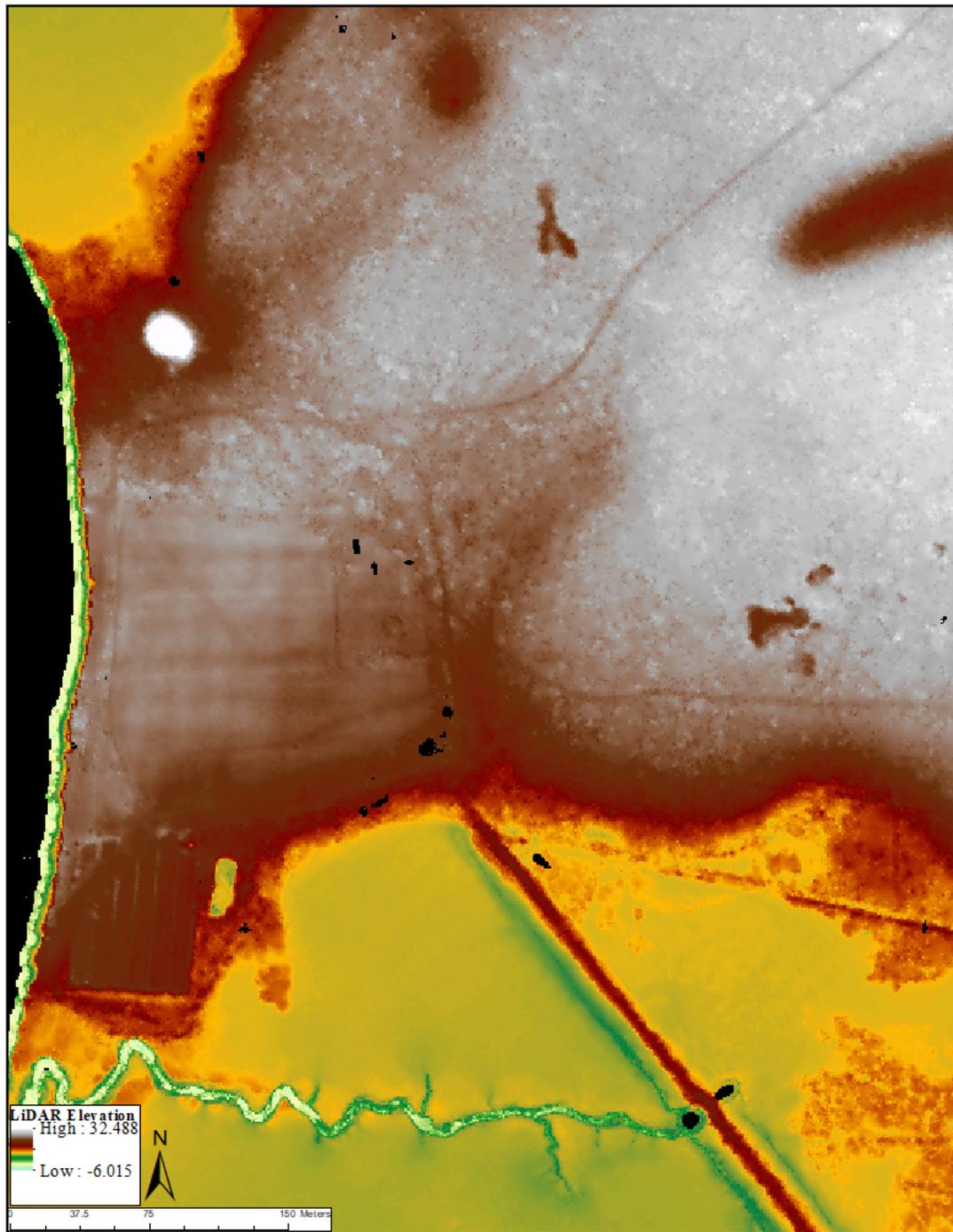


Figure 5.16. LiDAR of area where historic maps generally depict structures.

or with some structures on opposite sides of the enslaved row so that the area behind the enslaved houses could be utilized for animal pens and cultivation of crops.

RECONSTRUCTED LANDSCAPE

Joseph et al. (2004:69) provide a generalization in plantation layout for coastal plantations with the primary core complex constructed close to a bluff along a river's edge and the main house, if there was one, would not necessarily be stand-alone but rather be surrounded by support buildings for agricultural operations. Enslaved quarters would also be in this area with varying rectangular or square spatial arrangement. Further, the placement of this core of activity along the bluff took advantage of the coastal waterways, making it easy for travel to occur also for supplies to be easily received and transported. The layout of the South End plantation appears to generally follow this arrangement with the primary core located on high ground along Newell Creek, no apparent main house, parallel rows of enslaved housing, and agricultural fields emanating outward. Overall, this area can be considered the primary plantation core of the South End.

Assessment of the LiDAR data for the area that would have been the South End property demonstrated consistent features with specific characteristics throughout the landscape. The combination of the various data from historic maps, historical documents, and LiDAR datasets creates a way to present a reconstruction of the layout for the South End (Figure 5.17). Since the South End area was most intensely farmed during Kollock's period of occupation, many of the areas of modification that show up in the LiDAR data likely date to the 1850s. At this point, it appears that the portions of the South End that were farmed for a short time by freedmen and later tenant farmers focused on areas closer to the bluff. These individuals did not have the labor that would have been involved in maintaining or creating large areas for agricultural purposes. Additionally, the more modern use of the island did not modify the southern end of the island to any degree except for maintaining the use of existing roads. Therefore, all features identified in the LiDAR data beyond the plantation core are considered to date from the plantation period.

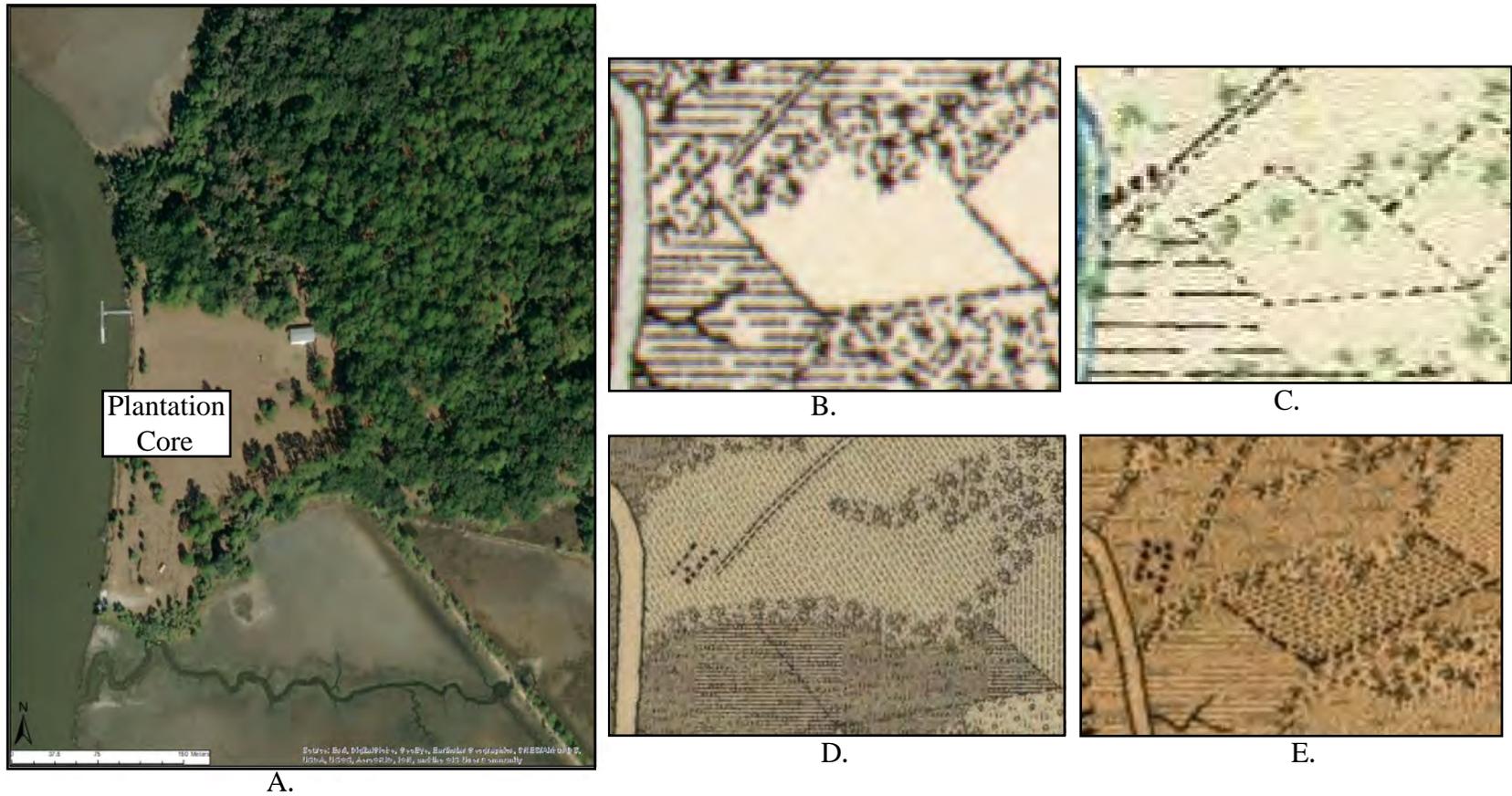


Figure 5.17. A: Aerial view of the South End plantation core; B: 1881, Poe, O.M Map recorded in 1864, showing twelve structures C:1895, Poe, O.M Map recorded in 1864, showing four structures; D:1867 NOAA Coastal Map showing ten structures; E: 1895, NOAA Coastal Map, drawn in 1876, showing eleven structures.

By unifying datasets together, a picture of the spatial arrangements of cultural features emerged for the South End. The reconstructed layout, even with some degree of error, still was an important piece for the understanding of how enslaved individuals moved throughout the plantation. The various agricultural fields and associated modifications, the connecting roads and paths, and the plantation core represent the mobilization of enslaved labor by those in power and the time spent in the creation of these areas. The landscape itself formed the definition of the power and authority that Kollock and the overseers practiced over the enslaved of the South End. The legacy of the time that was spent by the enslaved community both on the South End and other coastal plantations as their own is often invisible while the evidence of their tasked time is in many cases obvious and easily detectable.

At first glance, it would seem that agricultural fields and their associated modifications would have taken up most of the South End environment. Still, between the fields and along the margins, there would have existed pockets of forest and marsh, paths or areas would have remained. Spaces would have also existed within the plantation core, specifically the domestic areas of the enslaved. It was these locations that were identified and used by the enslaved people during tasked time and time after tasks were finished for autonomous actions. Now that a general layout of the South End agricultural landscape and extent of plantation period modifications have been reconstructed, enslaved people and tasks can be linked to a physical location. What the LiDAR data could not identify, however, was the specific range of components within the plantation core. The next step was to then collate the previously archaeological investigations and interpret the data specifically towards answering questions related to tasks, people, and movement.

CHAPTER 6. ARCHAEOLOGIES OF ENSLAVEMENT ON THE SOUTH END

This chapter focuses on interpreting the archaeological record explicitly in regards to identifying the location of the South End plantation core and to interpret, if possible, specific spaces within the plantation core. The reasoning behind focusing primarily upon the plantation core lies simply behind the presence of material culture encountered from investigations and the ability to make certain interpretations of enslaved life from that evidence. It is the plantation core out of all spaces and different locations frequented by the enslaved population of the South End during, between, and after tasked time that contains artifact assemblages that can be correlated with distinctive domestic and activity areas. The plantation core can be seen as the location that primarily contained the physical evidence that can be used to interpret various facets of enslaved life. These features broadly include the general layout of various structures within the plantation core and archaeological evidence for provisioning, individual and collective production from island resources, and identity through participation in market economies, religion, and personal possessions.

Rather than only focusing on the more recent archaeological work, the interpretation is based on all previous archaeological evidence, including data from shovel test surveys, surface collections, bluff edge features, GPR surveys, mechanical scrapes, and excavation units (Figure 6.1-Figure 6.2). This chapter contains two sections. The first section focuses on outlining the broad location and layout of the South End plantation core and archaeological evidence for it using results from the shovel testing of the site as well as surface collections and presence of features in the bluff edge. The second section focuses on interpretation of various spaces within the plantation core using archaeological evidence from the GPR surveys, mechanical scrapes, and excavation units. These were then further interpreted by incorporating evidence from within the documents for the South End and evidence from other coastal plantations.

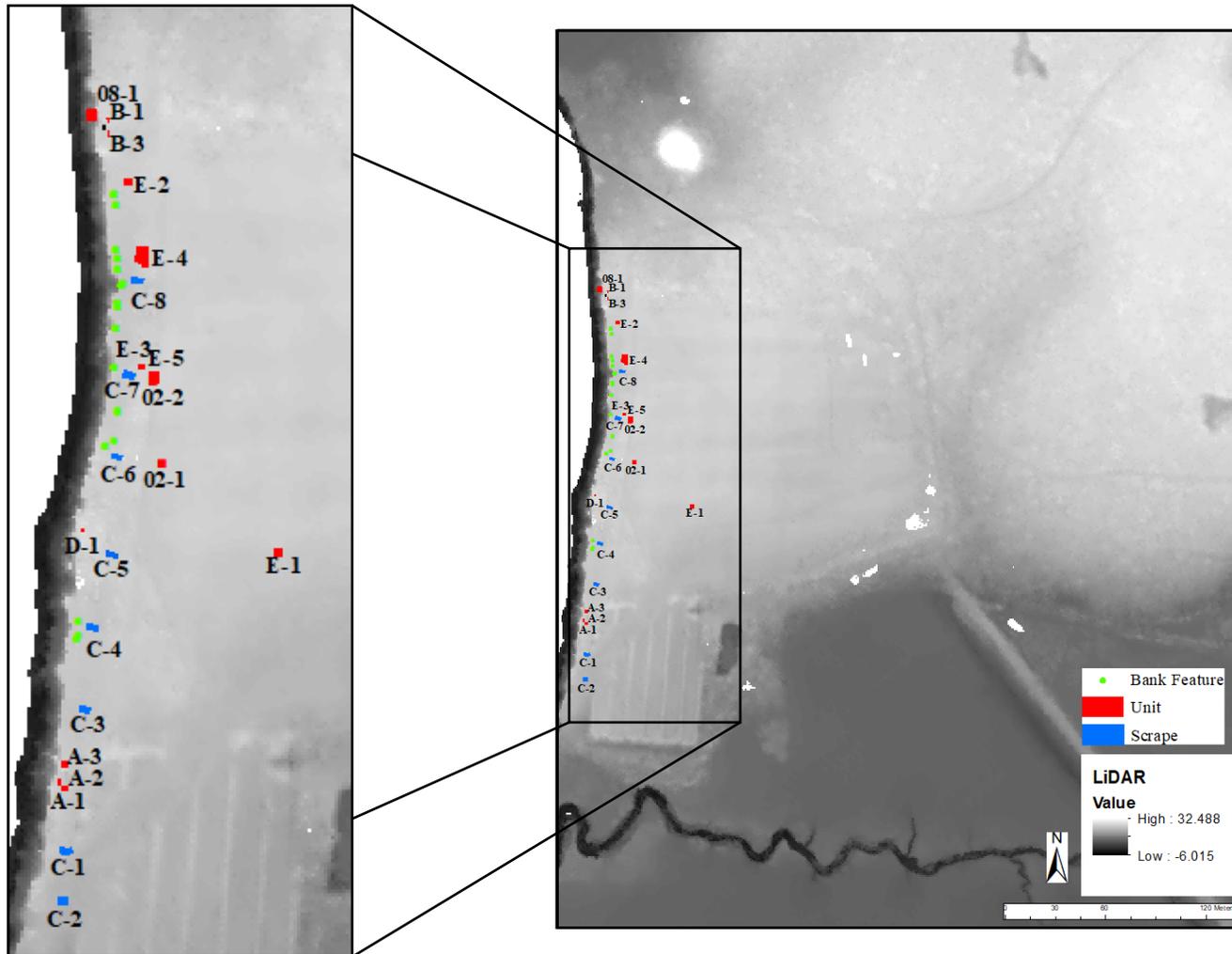


Figure 6.1. Location of bank features, units, and mechanical scrapes on the South End site (9CH155).

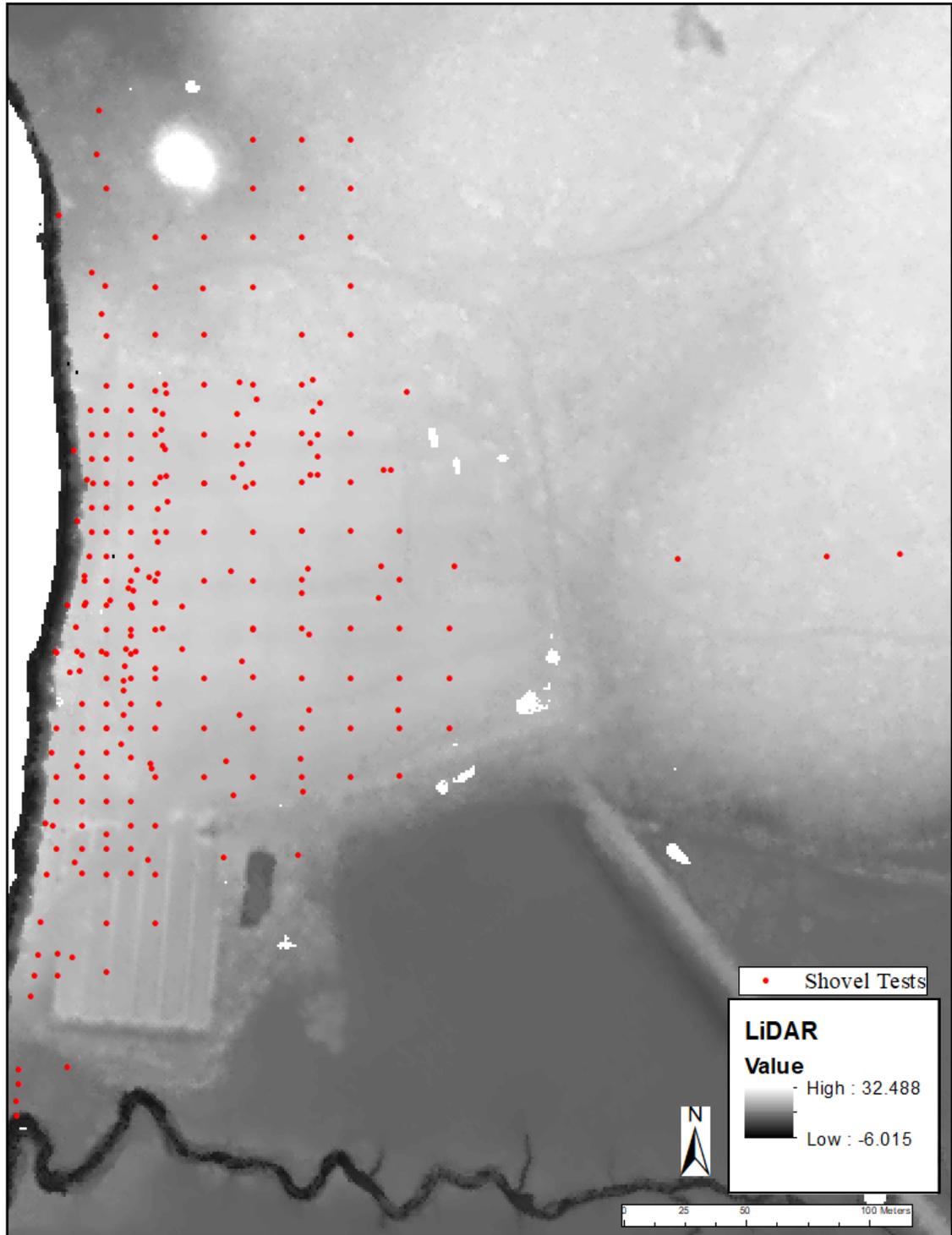


Figure 6.2. Location of shovel tests on the South End site (9CH155).

IDENTIFYING THE PLANTATION CORE

Archaeological Evidence

Shovel tests were placed along the bluff edge and extended east. This was intentional for a few reasons. First, the area directly close to the bluff edge was eroding rapidly with recent estimates of up to 70 cm per year lost (Robinson et al. 2010). Therefore, collecting data was a priority. Secondly, shovel testing was a quick way to capture a look into a large area and delineate the plantation core boundaries. Information from surface collections and bluff features were also utilized in the interpretation of the shovel test data.

Shovel Test Survey. In total, 232 (78 round and 168 square) shovel tests have been excavated on the South End during the years 2002-2003, and 2014-2018 (Figure 6.2). See Appendix 4.1 and Ritchison (2018) for specific information depth and size of shovel tests. In general, the most common artifact recovered from the shovel test survey includes the late eighteenth through nineteenth century ceramics, cut nails, as well as bottle glass fragments, brick, and tabby. The rich concentrations of the historic material dominate the assemblage. While prehistoric material was present, it was sparse in comparison and appeared to be concentrated away from the bluff edge. Appendix 6.1 provides the full accounting of artifacts recovered from the shovel test survey.

Initial density distributions of UGA's work at the site in 2014 demonstrate that there was a heavier density of plantation period artifacts near the bluff (Ritchison et al. 2018:115). Since 2014, a shovel test survey covered much of the South End site allowing for an elaboration on the interpretation from this investigation. Specifically, the 2014 data suggested that the primary plantation activities were along the bluff edge; it was a preliminary assumption based on the available data. With the additional shovel testing that occurred after 2014, it can now be confirmed that overall the distributions of the historic ceramics, glass, cut nails, brick, and tabby were most dense along the bluff of Newell Creek. The amounts decrease the further east from the bluff. This conclusion was reached through the creation of

density maps. These density maps were created by calculating the weight of the following categories: historic ceramics, glass, brick, tabby, and cut nails (Figure 6.3-6.7).

The shovel test survey data generally delineated what remains of the plantation period occupation but generally did not present enough data to show exact locations of structures. Additionally, the disturbed nature from plowing appears to have pulled and spread material from below the surface to some extent. This was mentioned here to explain that the density maps while they do demonstrate some overlapping areas of artifact concentrations in general they appear to delineate activity areas and the probable location of structures. Structures likely did once stand in these areas; however, for the reasons outlined previously were no longer detectible archaeologically. Despite this, there were several features discovered in seven of the shovel tests that hint at how some of the space on the South End was structured (Figure 6.8- Figure 6.9). It should be noted that several other features were recorded in the shovel tests. Still, these could not be definitively dated to the historic period, so only those features that could be confirmed as historic will be discussed.

Three shovel tests (ST 2, ST 24, and ST 25) were found to have historic post molds and could potentially be associated with post features found in nearby E-4 and Scrape C-8. ST 5, contained a steep-sided basin pit identified at 50 cmbs and continued to a depth of about 68 cm. A single artifact, a heavily corroded metal button, suggests that the pit feature was historic. ST 36, was placed on the edge of the bluff to investigate a brick and tabby layer visible in the bluff edge. The brick and tabby concentration contained cut nail, aqua, and olive-green glass, tin-glazed coarse earthenware, a milk-glass four-hole button, porcelain, unanalyzed faunal remains, and an indeterminate lead fragment. Upon excavating the first level of ST 70, a large piece of tabby was identified at 14 cmbs. It was decided to not dig further, but rather place a unit next to the shovel test to investigate further. Discussed further below, this unit (E-2) and its adjacent area, contained extensive amounts of tabby and evidence for four privies. The last shovel test to contain a feature was ST 102, which contained a historic post feature identified between 40 and 60 cmbs. This shovel test was located in the same vicinity as ST 70. Artifacts found within the shovel test included

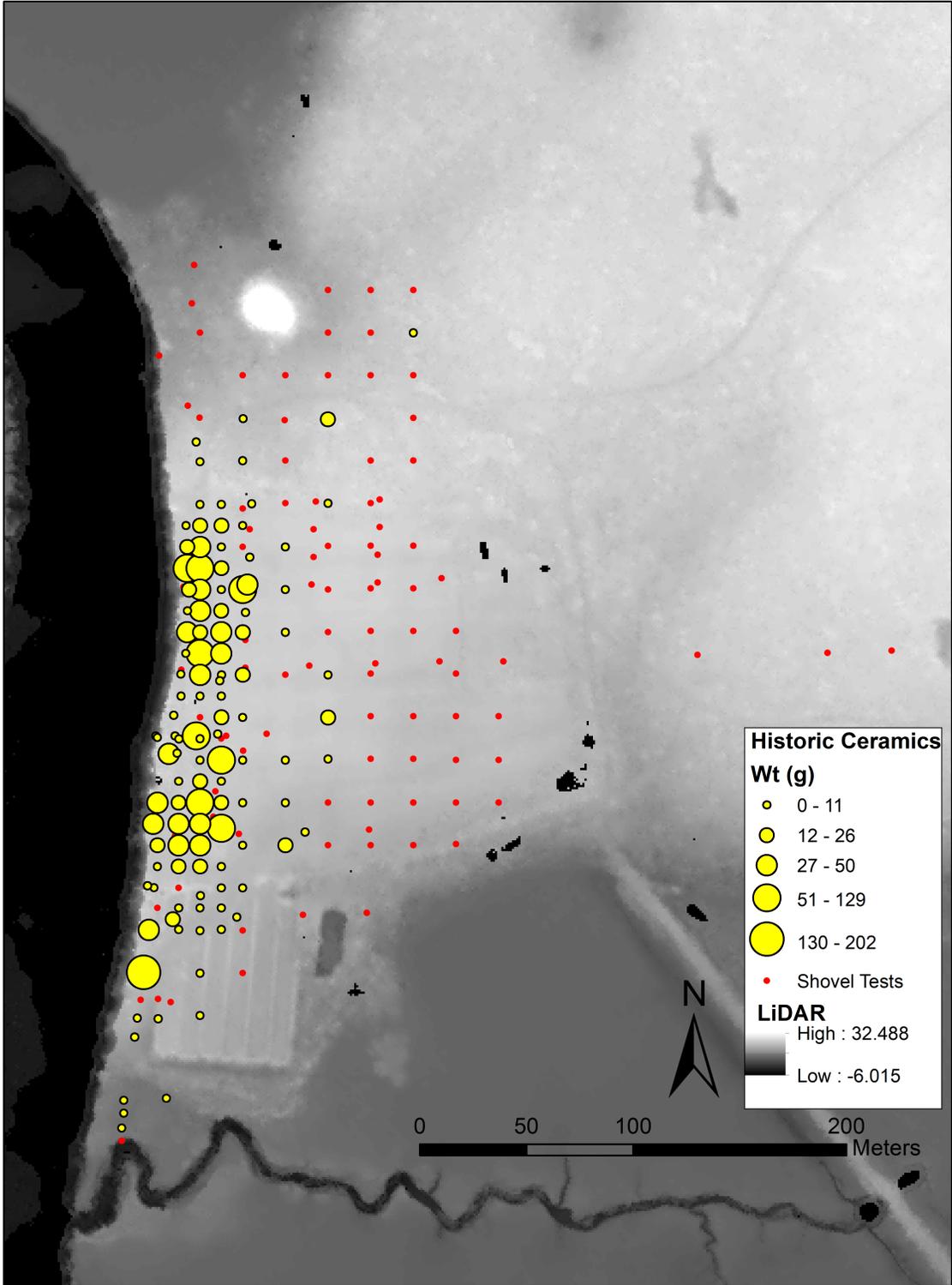


Figure 6.3. Shovel test density by historic ceramic weight.

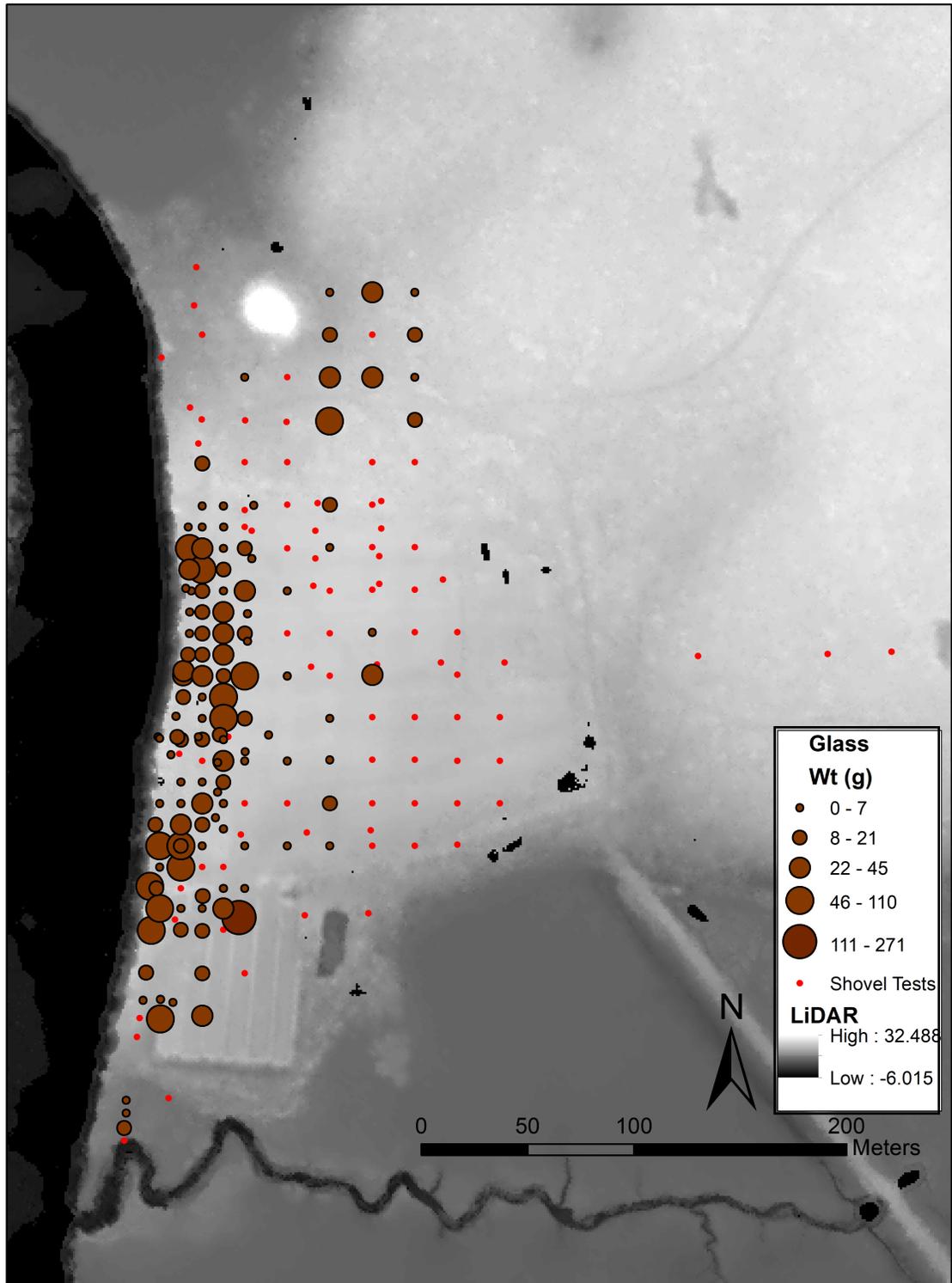


Figure 6.4. Shovel test density by glass weight.

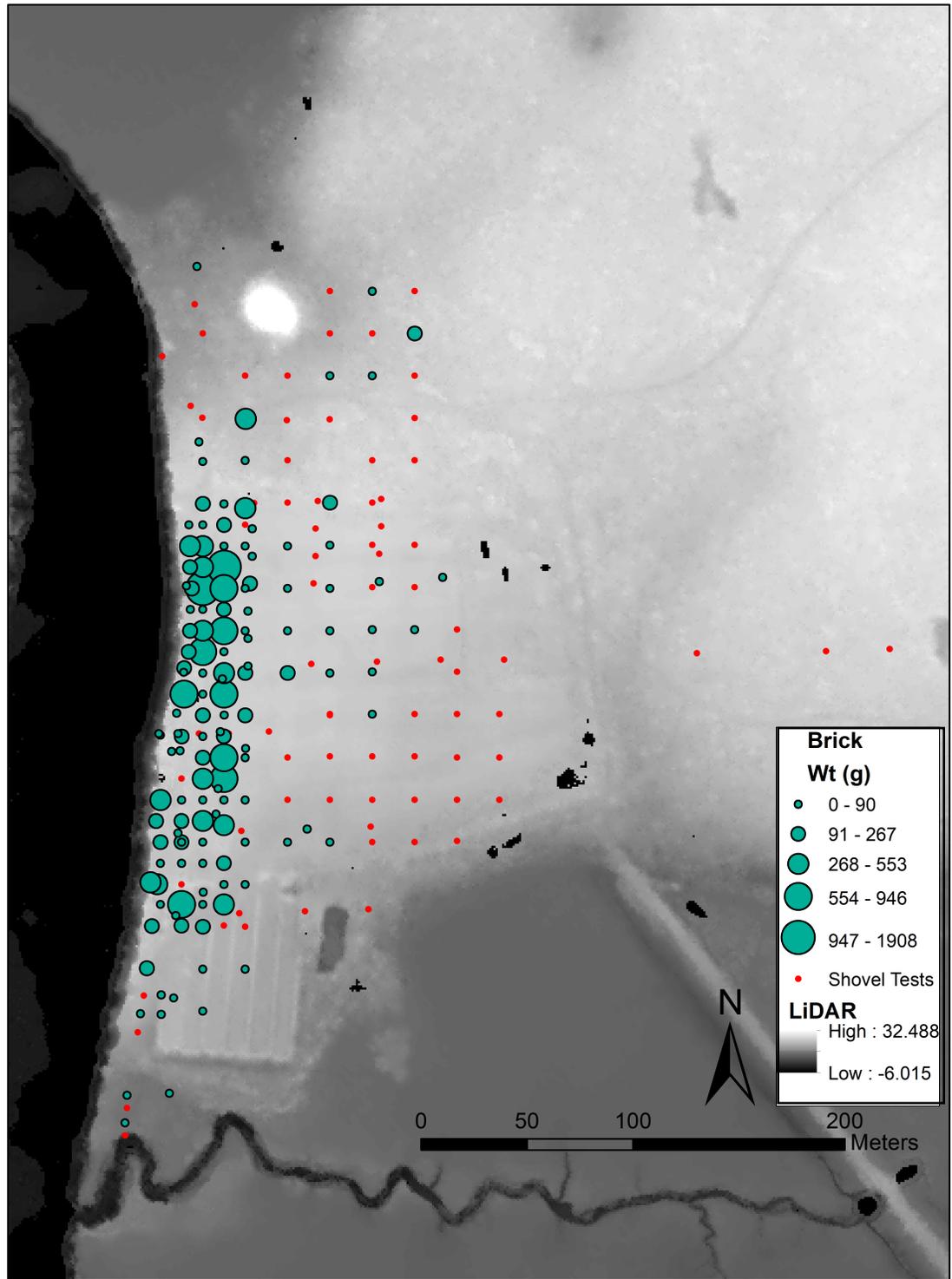


Figure 6.5. Shovel test density by brick weight.

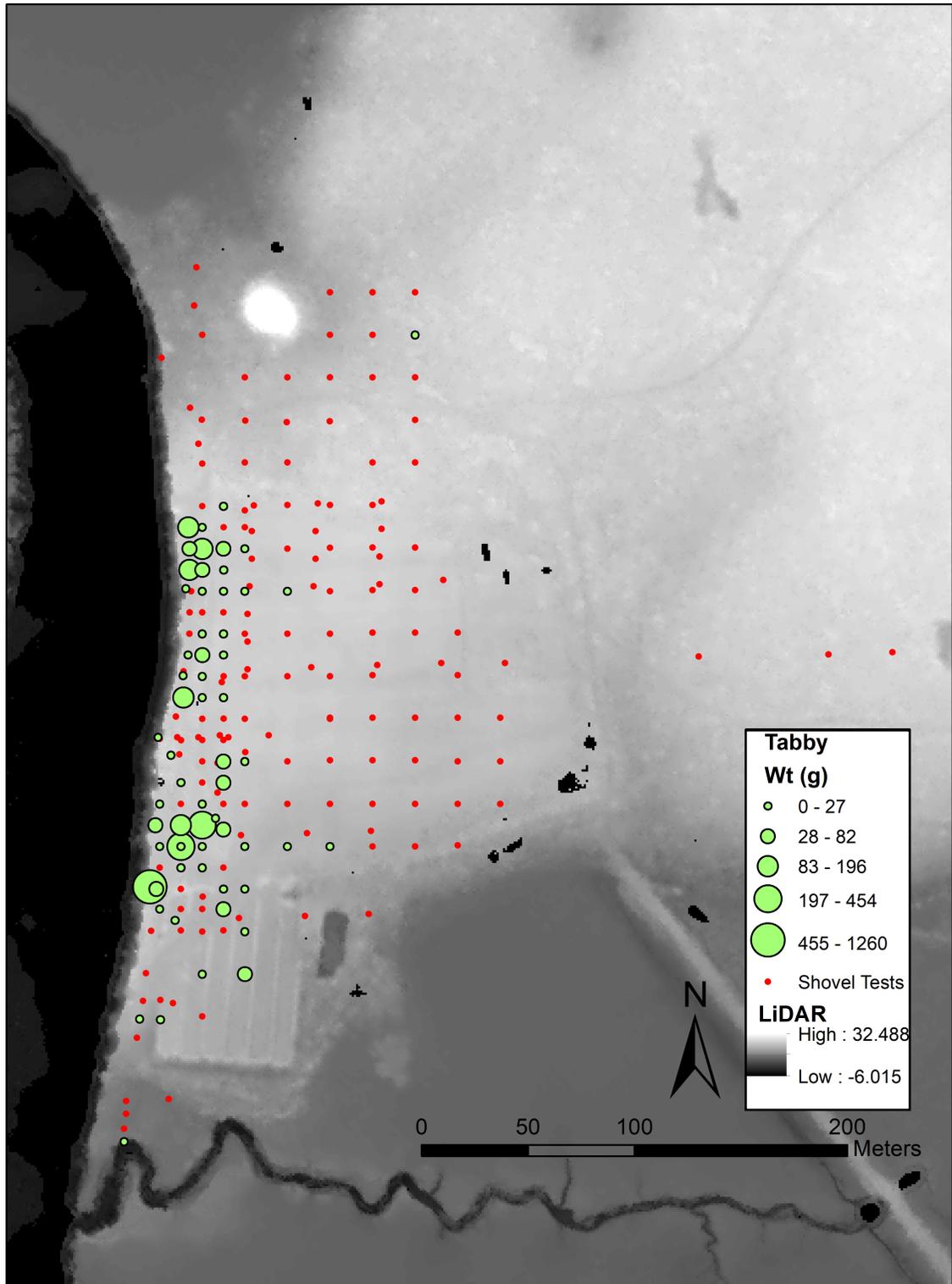


Figure 6.6. Shovel test density by tabby weight.

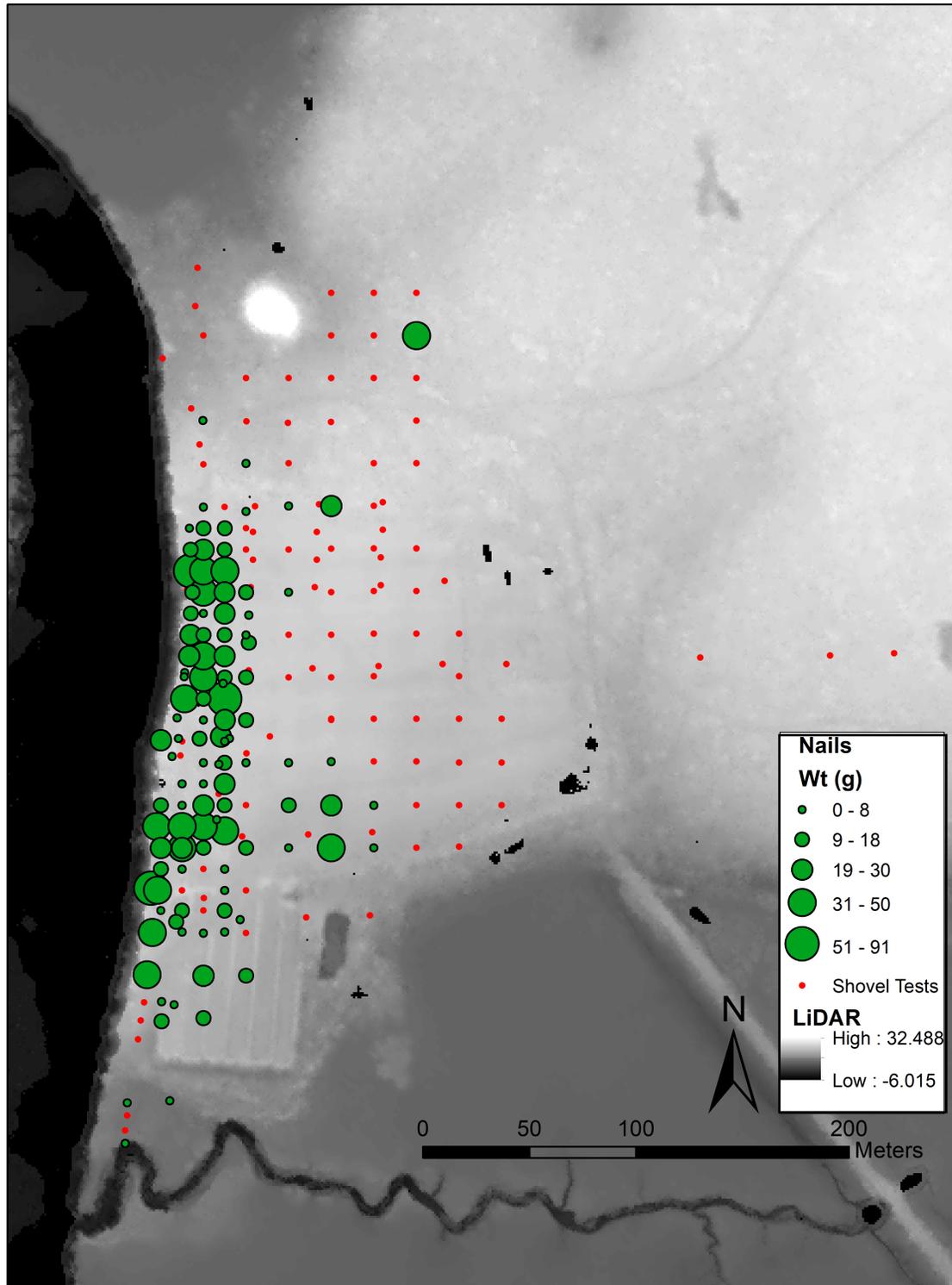


Figure 6.7. Shovel test density by cut nail weight.

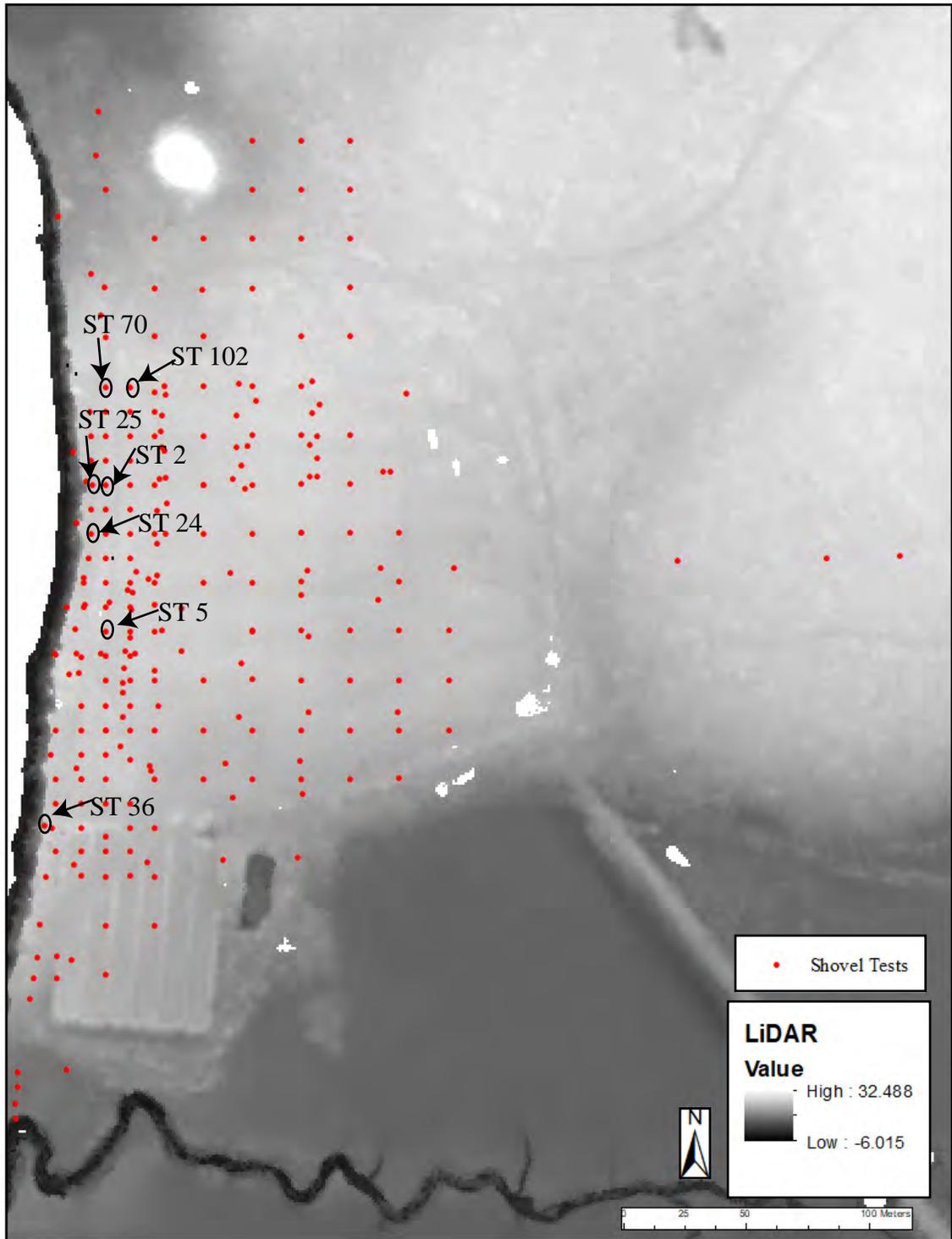


Figure 6.8. Location of shovel tests that contained features on the South End.



A



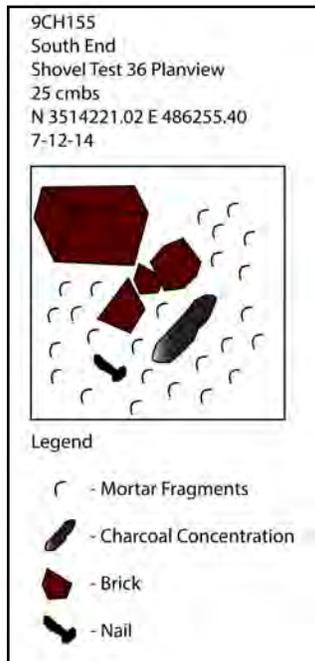
B



C



E



D

Figure 6.9. Examples of some of the features recorded in shovel tests on the South End. A: Shovel Test 2; B: Shovel Test 70; C: Shovel Test 5; D: Shovel Test 36; E: Shovel Test 24.

pearlwares- both hand-painted and transfer, olive-green bottle glass, and unanalyzed faunal material.

Surface Collection. There were numerous surface collections, both amateur and professional, from the South End. Most of the collections lack specific provenience information making it difficult to tie the collections to certain areas of the site; however, what information that was present about collections all demonstrate that the heavier concentrations of artifacts were in the area south of the dock. The general details of various professional surface collections over the years lend additional support to the location of plantation core as being located along the bluff. They provide some spatial hints at potential plantation spaces. Artifacts recovered from the surface include a variety of historic ceramics, glass, cut nails, bone-handle utensils, buttons, and kaolin pipe fragments. Several brick concentrations were also noted (Appendix 6.2).

In 2008, near to where the LAMAR Institute was excavating Unit 08-1, the presence of bricks, some low-fired and hand-made, was recorded in the mudflats south of the GDNR dock (Elliott 2009:42). A surface collection was made in this area and consisted of a large quantity of historic material. This brick and artifact scatter were likely the same concentration noted by GDNR archaeologists in 2003 and what was currently visible at low tide in 2018 (Rogers 2003:13). Another brick concentration was located at the southern end of the bluff near the A units (Figure 6.10). In 2017, GDNR HPD archaeologists visited the South End and recovered a nearly intact bottle eroding out of the bluff near Scrape C-7, E-3, and E-5. Upon analysis of the soil within the bottle, seven straight pins were recovered (Figure 6.11). Based on previous research this bottle likely represents a witch bottle or a conjure bottle (referred to as witch bottle hereafter) due to both its contents and location to an area that appears to have been a domestic space.

Witch bottles are not frequently recovered archaeologically from enslaved contexts but have been touched on in research over the years, pertaining primarily to colonial English sites (Becker 1978, 1980; Becker 2005; Manning 2012, 2014; Merrifield 1955; Painter 1980). See Manning (2012: 96-108) for an overview of witch bottles recovered in England. According to

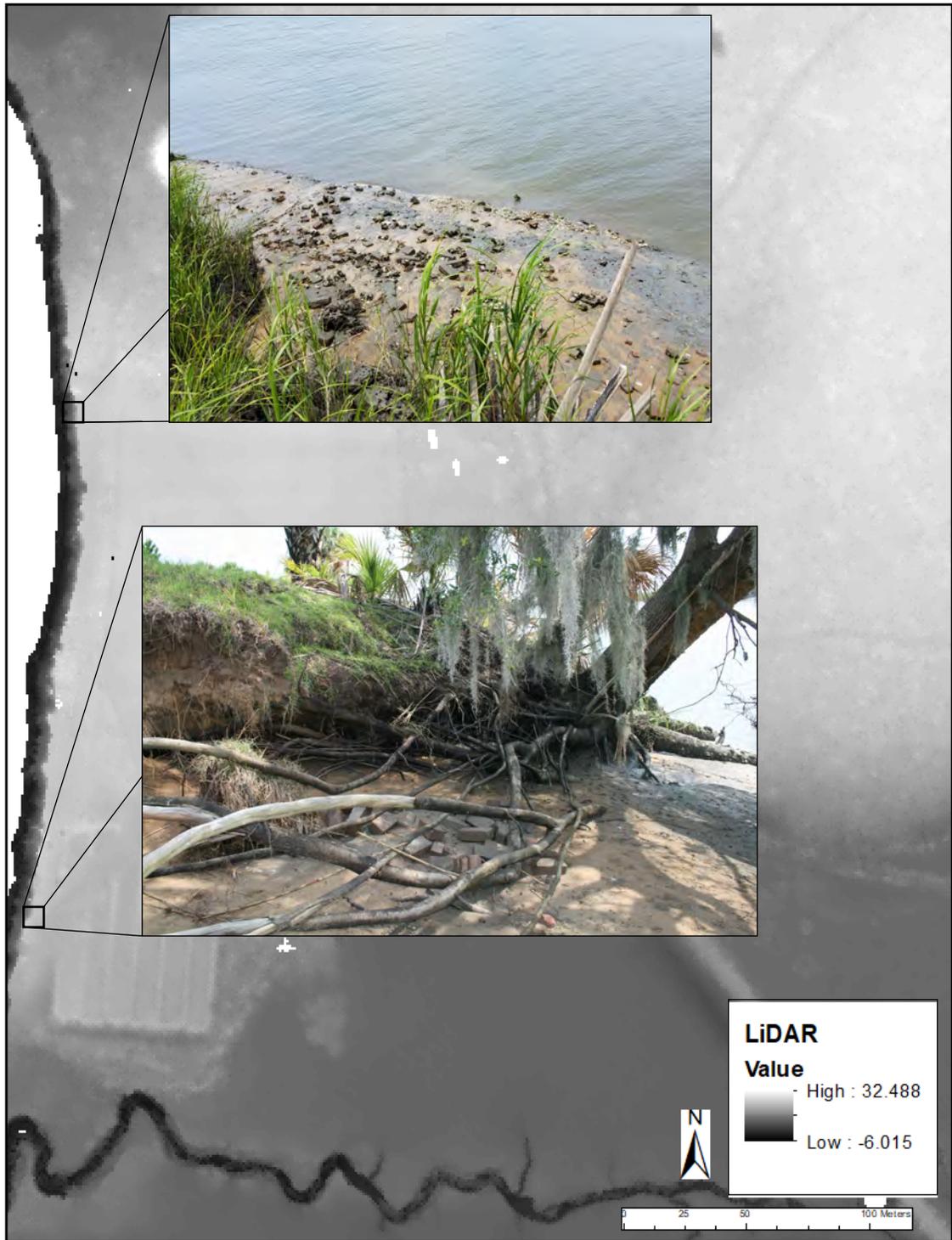


Figure 6.10. Location of two brick concentrations eroding out of bank.



A



B

Figure 6.11. Witch bottle recovered from the eroding bluff. A: nearly intact bottle; B: seven straight pins.

Manning (2014:54), only eight witch bottles have been recovered in the United States, primarily in the mid-Atlantic region. However, more recent research has outlined other cases such as at St. Helena Island and another witch bottle recently discovered near Williamsburg, Virginia (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/history/2020/01/24/witch-bottle-discovered-virginia/>) and the one from the South End bring the number to at least 11 recovered, although others likely exist and as stated by Becker (2005:21) remain unknown due to the “lack of understanding of the artifact type by investigators rather than a paucity of examples.”

Containers used for witch bottles typically include ceramic jugs and glass bottles (e.g., wine, case or medicine) and when they are recovered, they are primarily found as intact or nearly intact vessels. In general, the contents of witch bottles both from England and the United States contained some of following items: nails, pins, or some other sharp implement, urine, soil (sometimes from a graveyard), cloth, leather, string, hair, nail clippings, metal objects, clay, wood, bone, wire, and paper with spells (Manning 2014:54). Despite the few witch bottles known from the United States, they all contain similarities in their contents and intentional placement. Ethnohistoric records also demonstrate similarity in the contents, placement, creation, and intended use of witch bottles. One former enslaved woman interviewed in the late 1930s recalls one witch bottle as “a bottle neck down in duh groun. It wuz filled wid some kine of funny looking oil” (Georgia Writers Project 1940:90). Another individual interviewed at the same time, recalls a witch bottle that had been buried in a man’s mattress. She states “he was sick and somebody wuz tryin tuh fix im...I seen that bottle muhself...it hab yulluhlak oily stuff in it and deah wuz a piece uh clawt struck tru wid needles an pins in it” (Georgia Writers Project: 82-83). She continues that the individual got better after he removed the bottle. Another account from a woman who lived near Savannah details how she came home one day and stepped in a hole by the door. The hole contained a bottle fixed with things in it. She goes on to state that she was immediately struck with pain and swelling and stayed that way until she sprinkled black pepper and potash in the hole and the bottle boiled up. After being washed in whiskey she was better (Granger 1940:14).

Ritual use, placement, and concealment of not just witch bottles but other objects both for protection and harm have been recorded both archaeologically and ethnographically from

enslaved contexts. In addition to witch bottles, these include beads, conjure bags, pierced coins, worn pebbles, charms, crystals, shell, apparent sacrifices of animals, and worked, often perforated, bones or teeth, dirt, some liquids, and symbols on colonoware or other ceramics and utensils, and the use of the color blue on doors and walls among other objects and practices. Archaeologically, many of the above objects were found, intentionally placed in hearths, corners of buildings, or doorways, in cardinal direction patterns (Brown 2016; Davidson 2015; Davidson 2004; Fennell 2000; Fennell 2007; Manning 2014; Singleton 2010; Wilkie 1995, 1997). It was apparent, that while not every object was used in a way that reflected a magical power, they held the potential to become imparted with that power if they were used ritually and placed intentionally.

Bluff Features. Features from the rapidly eroding bluff edge were recorded many times over the years but not always with specific provenience recorded (Figure 6.12). In general, most of the features that were recorded or noted were in the area south of the dock. Over the years, numerous features were noted, including a brick footing, pits, and posts. Another feature recorded was a possible lime burning pit, 78 meters north of the dock. Honerkamp estimated that the feature was five meters wide with a lime layer on the top measuring 30-50 cm and a 50 cm thick charcoal layer underneath the lime (Honerkamp 2011b:3). This feature was relocated in 2016 but had eroded by 2018, and the shovel test dug in the locale of this feature in 2018, was void of historic artifacts. Another feature recorded during this time, a potential indigo processing pit was located another 10 meters south of the well pit (Figure 6.13). This feature was measured at approximately four meters wide, but no artifacts were encountered. Interpretation at the time was difficult, and Honerkamp (Honerkamp 2013:2) attributed the function to indigo processing based on the size of the feature. Currently, no other suggested functions are known, although it is known that indigo processing did occur on the island, specifically during the 1790-1802 Morel occupation on the North End (Elliot 2007:1). Overall, when artifacts were collected from these features they were primarily historical in nature. Figure 6.1 illustrates the features that were recorded with provenience that existed primarily along the middle of the bluff, south of the GDNR dock. Appendix 6.3 lists artifacts collected from the bluff features.



A



B

Figure 6.12. A: 2018 photo from GDNR block looking south along eroding bluff; B: photo showing historic materials eroding out of bluff edge.

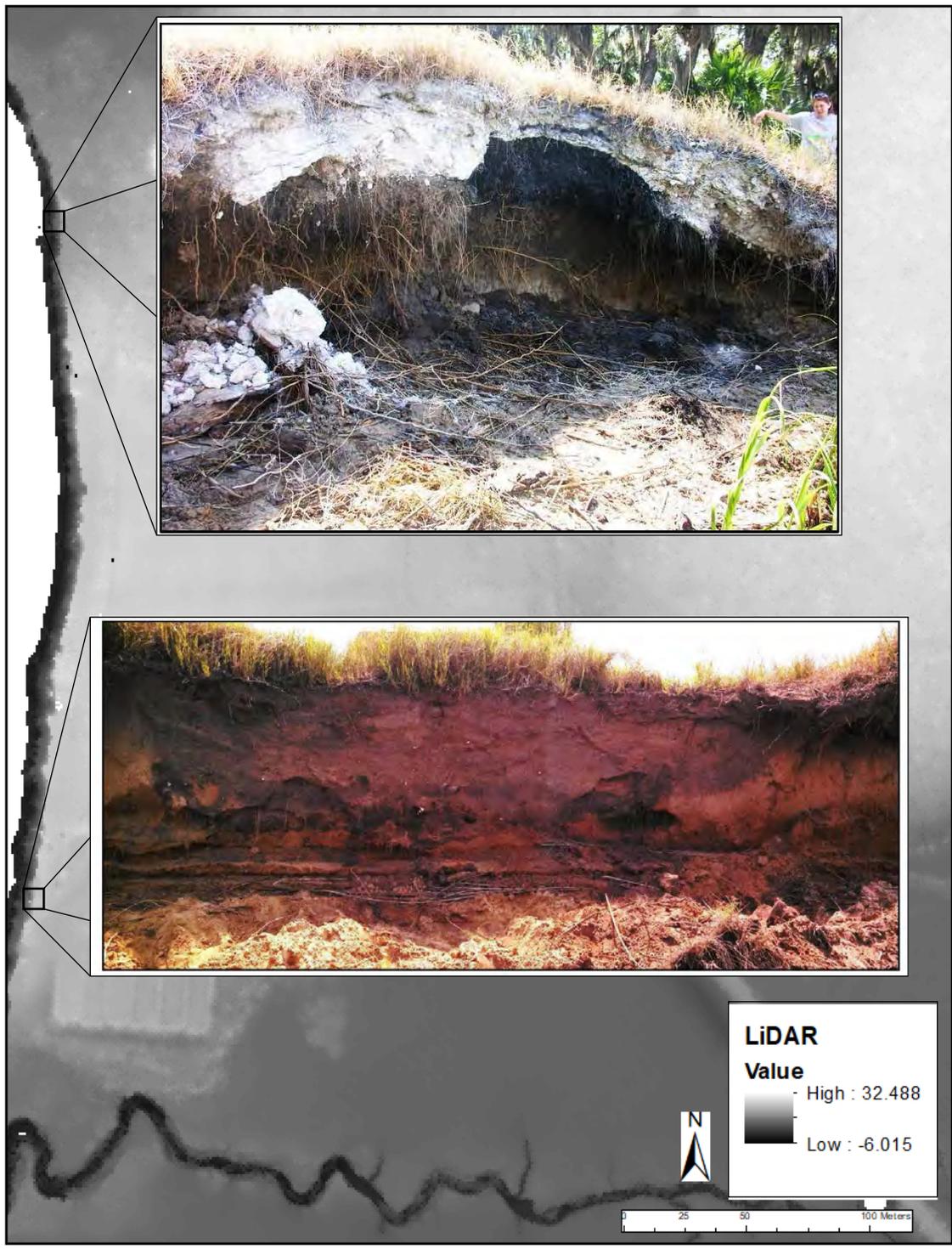


Figure 6.13. General location of lime feature (top) and possible indigo processing pit (bottom) (Honerkamp 2011; 2013).

Interpreting the Plantation Core

Information from the shovel test survey, the various surface collections, and brief recording of bluff features were important in confirming the primary location of plantation period activities. The density maps of artifacts from the shovel tests show a heavier concentration of historic material along the bluff edge and a general decrease in density the further away from the bluff. Although the shovel tests did not define particular structures or activity areas, the densities of the artifact categories likely indicate the general areas where houses and other activity areas were located. It appears that these concentrations were likely associated with the southeastern row of enslaved houses represented in historical maps (Figure 1.2-1.5). The previous supposition mentioned previously about the location of the other outbuildings and associated areas being located on the other side of the enslaved row and south of the row appears to be generally confirmed as already eroded.

The surface collections from the South End do not have specific provenience, most of the material appears to be located south of the dock, and even today, historic material and bricks can be seen at low-tide. The presence of numerous post and pit features eroding out of the bluff also indicates the presence of plantation period occupation. The numerous post features were indicative of houses, outbuildings, and fence lines, while pits demonstrate refuse disposal practices. In general, all available evidence indicates that what remains of the South End plantation lies near the actively eroding edge of Newell Creek and represents the last peripheral vestiges of the plantation core activities.

SPACES WITHIN THE PLANTATION CORE

Roberts Thompson et al. (2018b) compiled a list of structures and other architectural features mentioned in historical documents throughout the time Kollock conducted plantation operations on the South End. Likely, most, if not all, would have been located within the relative boundaries of the plantation core. These structures and other features include enslaved homes, the overseer house, numerous plantation support buildings, roads, paths, yards, and gardens, amongst others (see Table 3.7). Although the documents provide a reasonably

comprehensive list of structures and other architectural features present on the South End, there were probably other outbuildings and structural features not mentioned in the documents that were in use. In sum, the South End was comprised of the following components- owner and/or overseer domestic spaces, enslaved domestic spaces, associated domestic spaces, outbuildings and associated activity areas, and other areas. The shovel tests, surface collections, and bluff features indicate that all of these were located near the bluff edge of Newell Creek, with the majority of outbuildings in the spaces on the western side of enslaved row and opposite ends. The enslaved rows depicted in Figure 5.17 likely mark the boundary of the structural components of the plantation core. Identifying the limits and location of the South End plantation core was an important step in understanding the place of the plantation core concerning the wider plantation landscape. To further this understanding, attempts at the identification of specific spaces within the plantation core will only further contribute to understanding the part that spaces within the plantation core in navigating power and authority.

Enslaved Domestic Spaces

Documents from the South End indicate that upon arrival to the South End, there were some existing enslaved houses from the previous Morel use of the area. Repairs were made to these houses, and new houses were constructed (Journal 1849, 1852). This also included the making and repairing of chimneys. At this point, it was unclear if the enslaved housing were of a single or duplex construction, which would determine the size of the domestic footprint. Regardless, one letter from the overseer Cornelius Geiger to Kollock in August of 1853 notes that chimneys to the enslaved houses had been constructed. One letter from the overseer John Jarrell to Kollock in October of 1859 details how the “sleeping rooms to the negro houses got limed” (Jarrell 1859). The building materials that were typically noted included lumber, shingles, nails, brick, lime, and one instance of cement. The presence of a lime kiln and tasks assigned to collecting and burning shell provides evidence for some degree of utilization of tabby and lime into architectural features.

While there was no mention within the documents of the size of the enslaved housing on the South End, it probably fell within the range detailed by Singleton (2010:167) “eleven to eighteen feet wide and sixteen to twenty-one feet long for a single unit and thirteen to twenty feet wide and forty to forty-six feet long for a duplex.” No information was present detailing whether the enslaved houses were single or duplexes; however, they both were likely present on the plantation. As mentioned previously, the sheer amount of material mentioned in the documents leads to the conclusion that the majority of the homes and other structures were primarily wooden framed with chimneys, either on the ground directly or with raised wooden floors and low-lying brick and/or tabby supports and wooden shingled roofs. Openings for windows were present, but likely these were closed with wooden shutters rather than glass windows. Potentially, the enslaved houses on the South End were similar to those depicted in Figure 2.4 and Figure 2.5.

Owner and Overseer Domestic Spaces

Other domestic spaces associated with the owner and overseers were also present on plantation sites but also had a degree of variability in size and architectural complexity. As mentioned earlier, documents use two terms- “dwelling house” and “cabin” in reference to houses used by either the overseer or Kollock when he visited the plantation. Archaeologically, there were two areas associated with higher status individuals with assemblages more reflective of white owners and overseers. Additionally, since the house at White Bluff functioned as more of a main house, a house of the same quality and size would not be necessary on the South End. Likely the structures that Kollock and the overseers lived in were simple wooden framed houses, on brick and tabby piers, with a fireplace and potentially a covered porch. The main differences between these structures and those occupied by enslaved individuals lies in their size and quality.

Associated Domestic Spaces

The South End documents, despite not detailing yards of specific individuals or families, demonstrate that yards were indeed present. In general, many enslaved contexts

reflect their use as a multifunctional place of not just utility but as a place of expression and socializing. Overall, the yards of the enslaved at the South End likely followed similar patterns of use. The yard was next to the house, perhaps even extending to a small area behind the house. It would have been a clean area, free from debris, likely surrounded by a small fence. Debris would have been deposited on the outside or on the margins of the yard, likely behind the house. Uses of the yard could include numerous activities such as growing of gardens, pens for animals, domestic chores such as the washing of clothes, storage, and areas to retreat to during unscheduled time.

While yards were likely an integral part of enslaved domestic space and present on the South End, a communal yard shared by the owner, overseer, and enslaved also appears to be present. This area, was within the public use of the entire population. The documents also detail that there was fencing around all or portions of the yard with a gate. Assigned tasks over the occupation of the South End occurred within the yard and included trimming trees, minding the yard, fixing fences, chopping weeds, hoeing, and cleaning. The historical maps show a space between the rows of enslaved houses (see Figure 5.17). This central area was the location of the main plantation yard, which, based on the documents contained fences, trees, at least one gate, and appears to be associated with the main garden area.

Outbuildings and Other Areas

The documents for the South End detail in addition to the domestic spaces for the enslaved and owner/overseer a variety of other outbuildings and associated areas (Table 3.7). These include structures used for agricultural purposes and storage. The processing of cotton took place in the cotton house (also referred to as a cotton barn and cotton shed) and the gin house while the storage of crops, feed, and agricultural tools occurred in the fodder house, corn house, and barn. Structures used for animal care include poultry house, stable, and dog pen. These structures were located towards the southern portion of the enslaved and on its western edge. The pail house and privy potentially would be located behind, but near the owner and overseer residences. The flat shed and boat house was used to shelter the flats and canoes used for transport; these were located near the edge of Newell Creek while the lime

kiln was distance away from the main core of buildings. The kitchen was likely a detached structure, close to the owner and/or overseer residences.

Of the structures mentioned in the documents, only the cotton house was noted as being constructed of lumber, but it was probable that most structures would have been made the same way. It appears that brick/tabby piers with wooden structures were the common construction method for houses, but likely the outbuilding did not have raised floors but was rather dirt floor. Shingles were also frequently mentioned as incoming supplies to the island, indicating that some of the outbuildings also potentially had shingled roofs. However, at least one instance of using palmetto and grass thatch for roofing was detailed in the documents. This occurred in 1857 and 1861, when individuals were tasked with covering the flat shed. Using palmetto thatch for roofing likely also occurred for other smaller structures.

Most plantation kitchens in coastal Georgia were generally separate buildings from main houses to reduce the risk of fire, contained a large fireplace but often were composed of very basic architecture. Fanny Kemble described the detached kitchen on Butler Island in the following way: “a kitchen detached from the dwelling- a mere wooden outhouse, with no floor but bare earth” (Kemble 1863:26). A memoir from a grandson of a planter on the mainland near Cumberland Island wrote of his memories of an enslaved cook. He writes, “one of the prominent figures which looms in my memory is old Aunt Jestina, who was the chef and very fine before the war cook. She used Dutch ovens and trammel or crane hooks to suspend pots over the fire...the kitchen was situated about one hundred feet west of the back door of the dwelling, as most of them were built in the country in prewar days” (Adams 1987:37). Another slave narrative notes, “Back in dem times, folkses cooked on open fireplaces in winter time and in summer dey built cook stands out in de yard to set de spiders on, so us could cook and eat outdoors” (Granger 1940:124).

Singleton (2010:173) elaborates that the kitchens at Butler Island were used to prepare meals for the enslaved, particularly during harvest time. Although at the same time, to a certain degree, meals were prepared at the individual and family level. Kemble (1863:18) details that there was a “cook shop” present at Butler Island that provided the meals for the

enslaved population. Another plantation account from Waccamaw Island along coastal South Carolina, states that there was a kitchen in a separate building from the main house where enslaved ate their mid-day meal. In contrast, the morning and evening meals were eaten in their cabins (Joyner 1985:92) (Joyner 1984:92). Other slave accounts detail racks that were fit into fireplaces for large pots; their “daily allowance of rice and corn grits of the people is boiled and distributed to them by an old woman” (Yetman 2012:23). The kitchen at the South End likely followed this type of pattern and was a simple wooden structure with an outdoor cooking area.

ARCHAEOLOGY OF SPACES WITHIN THE PLANTATION CORE

Archaeologically, the remnants of structures such as ones detailed in the documents for South End would be difficult to discern for several reasons. First, wooden frame structures, without regular maintenance, would not be sturdy enough exist for many years; additionally, many structures were not built with substantial foundations, and either was constructed built directly on the ground or were raised on brick and tabby piers. Storms hitting the island would cause rapid destruction to such structures. Secondly, the structures, once abandoned, would likely have been dismantled to be recycled elsewhere on the island. While no documentation specific to reusing the materials on the South End in this way was known, recycling materials was a known practice, such as when the documents recorded enslaved individuals retrieving bricks from an old house in Sassafra Field (Journal 1854). All this being said, the structures once abandoned, likely did not last long. Combined with their close proximity to the actively eroding bluff, contributed to rapid loss of structures. Despite the above issues, the GPR survey, and two types of excavation-mechanical scrapes and traditional unit excavation were employed to determine, if possible, any evidence of the plantation period, particularly evidence for structures and activity areas.

GPR Survey

GPR survey was primarily conducted at the South End so that features, specifically related to potential structures or architectural features, might be identified (Figure 6.14). The

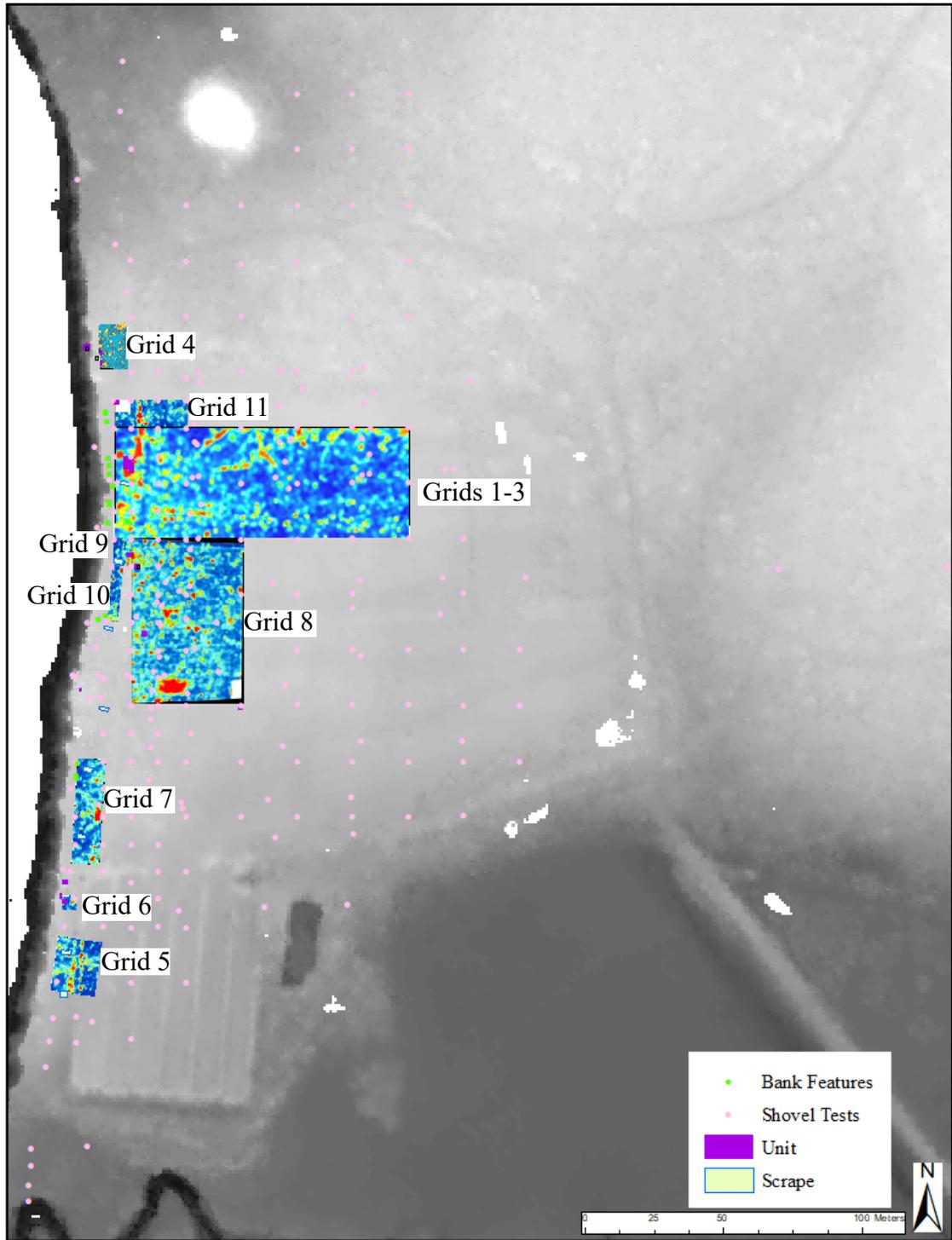


Figure 6.14. Location of GPR grids in relation to the other archaeological investigations.

data, however, due to plowzone disturbance, was not particularly evident (Figure 6.15-6.17). Despite the problems with the data, some interpretation of the high amplitude anomalies can be made particularly with the amplitude time slice maps from just below the plowzone (approximately 35-37 cmbd). Important to point out was that compaction along the bluff from its use as a modern road might also attribute to some of the high amplitude reflections in that area. Overall, however, some anomalies were less definitive, but many of these anomalies likely represent possible fence lines and refuse pits. The anomalies that potentially indicate fence line anomalies were small, more circular in nature, and generally line up linearly while the larger and more amorphous anomalies appear to be refuse pits.

The E-3 and E-5 unit were placed to capture information about linear anomalies identified in Grid 9 of the GPR data (Figure 6.18). Upon excavation, the anomalies were not clear. Excavators noted a significant amount of smearing from the plowzone. While brick clusters were scattered throughout the units, there was little structural evidence and could not be associated with brick piers. The excavation also identified one post hole and a more ephemeral basin feature. This area appears to be a refuse midden layer impacted by plowing. In E-5, the unit placed directly adjacent to E-3, did not contain as many artifacts in the southwestern portion of the unit. Potentially, the area around E-3 and E-5 may represent an area behind an enslaved home.

Figure 6.19 demonstrates several areas that might possibly represent fence lines. These were interpreted as such, not just for the linear nature but also because they were near areas devoid of anomalies. One of the possible fence lines corresponds to the direction of historic posts identified in E-1. If these were indeed fence lines, they would have surrounded a variety of activity areas from yards to animal pens and paths. One large GPR anomaly, approximately 10 meters in size, was also found in the field, seen in the bottom of Grid 8. A shovel test (ST 155) was placed on its edge to evaluate the anomaly and revealed a large refuse disposal area with dense historic material. Another refuse feature in the nearby ST 5 excavated prior to the GPR survey lines up with a higher amplitude anomaly. These anomalies appear to represent the high density refuse midden layers found through shovel testing (e.g., ST 73 and 74) (Figure 6.15). The GPR data of high amplitude anomalies in Grids 1-3, combined with the

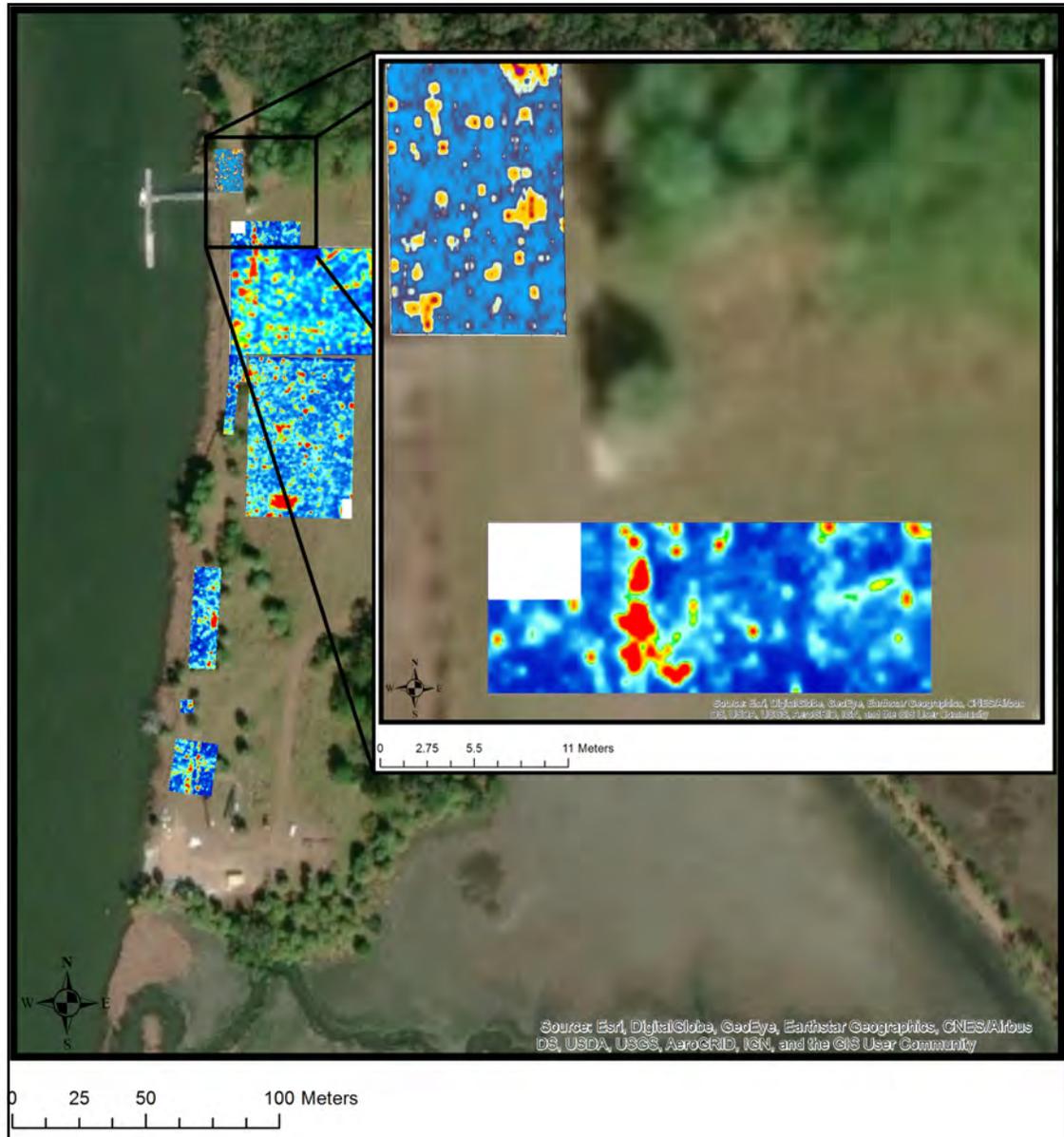


Figure 6.15. Location of GPR grids 4 and 11 on the South End site (9CH155).

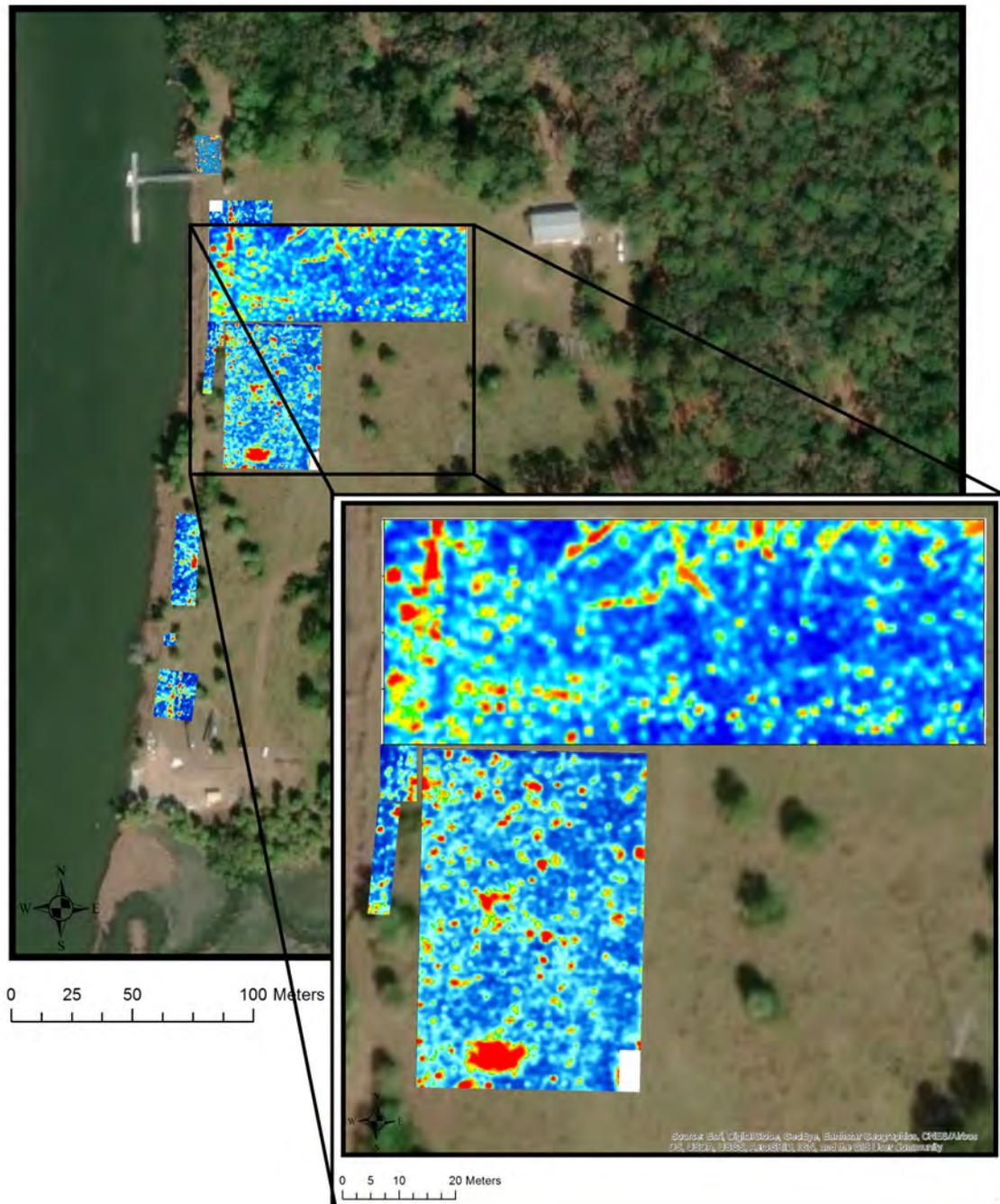


Figure 6.16. Location of GPR grids 1-3 9, and 10 on the South End site (9CH155).



Figure 6.17. Location of GPR grids 5-7 on the South End site (9CH155).

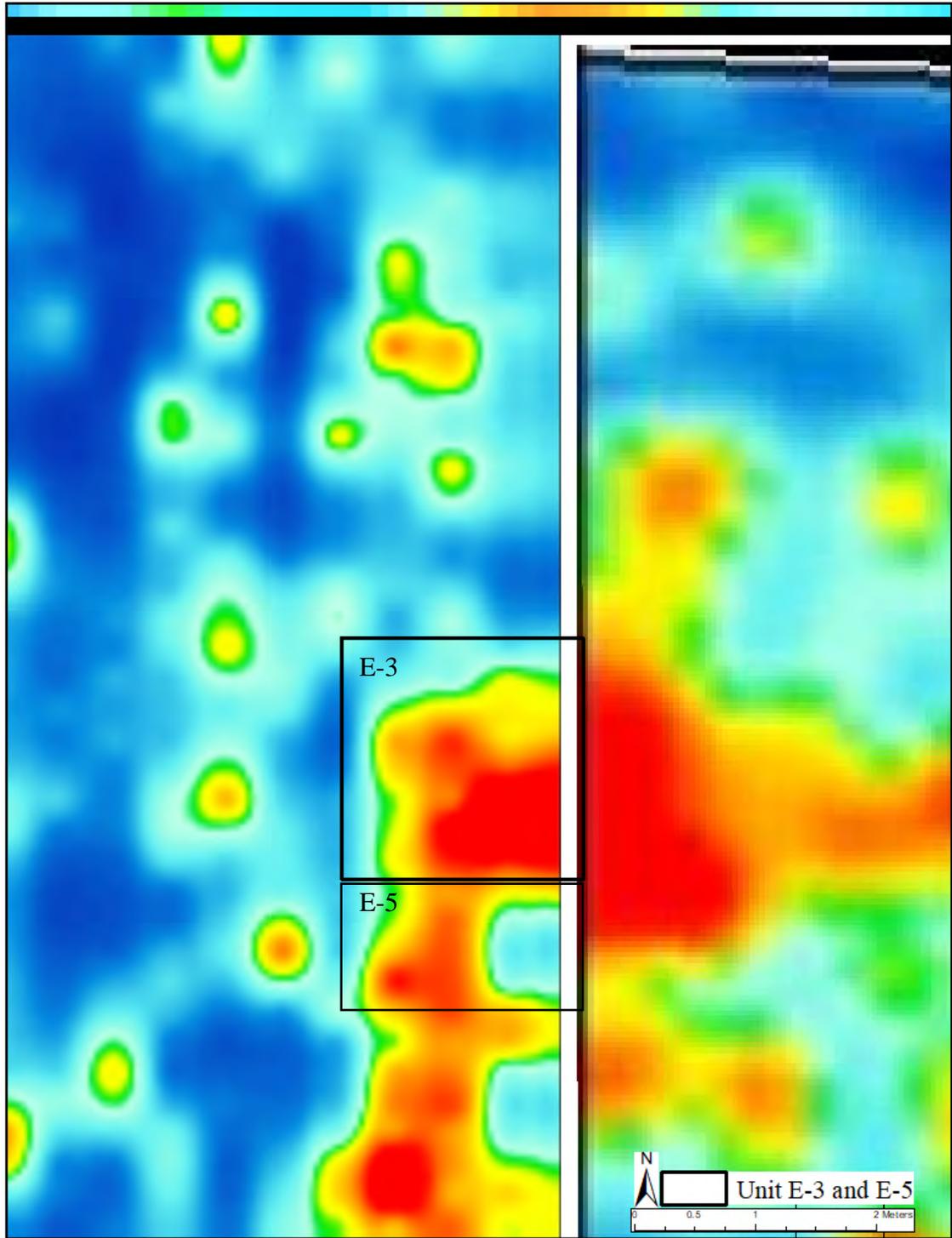


Figure 6.18. Location of Units E-3 and E-5 over GPR grid 9.

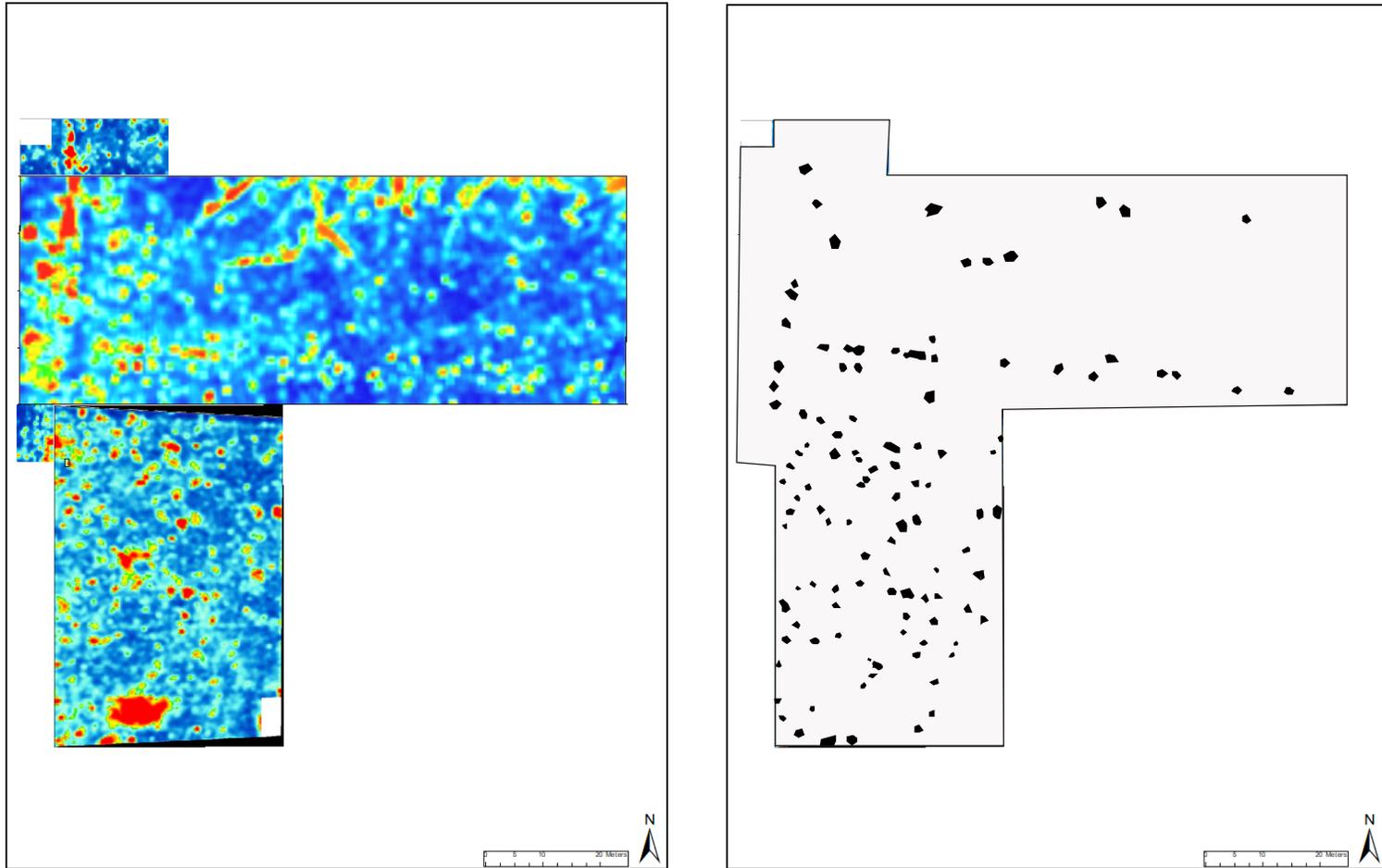


Figure 6.19. Location of possible fence lines in GPR grids 1-3, 8, 11.

evidence for historic midden in this area, led to the decision to place E-4 in this location. The E-4 block was placed centrally over one such anomaly, which upon excavation revealed evidence of a cooking hearth with large amounts of burnt faunal remains and charcoal primarily in the area around SQ 11 (Figure 6.20). In general, however, the anomalies in this area appear to reflect refuse midden and pit deposits. Due to the disturbance, it was difficult to definitively state with any certainty the identity of each of the anomalies visible in the GPR data. Still, at least some of them likely represent fence lines and refuse pits.

Mechanical Scrapes

Evidence within the mechanical scrapes did not contain much evidence for structural remains or activity spaces, but several of the scrapes showed some evidence of historic period pits and posts. All of the mechanical scrapes except for Scrape C-5 and Scrape C-6 contained historic material (Appendix 6.4). One large historic pit was found in Scrape C-3. The basin-shaped pit contained glass, historic ceramics, a pipe stem, mortar, cut nails, and other metal fragments (Figure 6.21). This pit may be associated with a domestic space. Scrape C-4 contained two features, a prehistoric pit (Feature 1) and a historic square post (Feature 2), which may be related to a nearby cluster of three refuse pits identified in the bluff (Figure 6.22). Scrape C-8 also contained posts and appears to be associated with the nearby post molds identified in ST 2 and ST 25 (Figure 6.23).

The largest feature was identified in Scrape C-7. This feature, included a fire pit feature, its associated spread of ash and charcoal, a refuse pit, and four post molds (Ritchison et al. 2018:107-112). The fire pit feature (Feature 1) contained a layer of ash that covered a layer of burnt sand, in the shape of a shallow basin. This feature intruded into Feature 2, a refuse pit containing tabby mortar, shells, animal, charred botanical remains, historic ceramics, cut nails, and glass. The other features (4, 7, 10, and 11) were interpreted as post molds and also contained historic material (Figure 6.24).

The absence of historic material in Scrape C-5 and Scrape C-6 may indicate that the area was an associated yard to an enslaved residence. For example, the close vicinity of Scrape

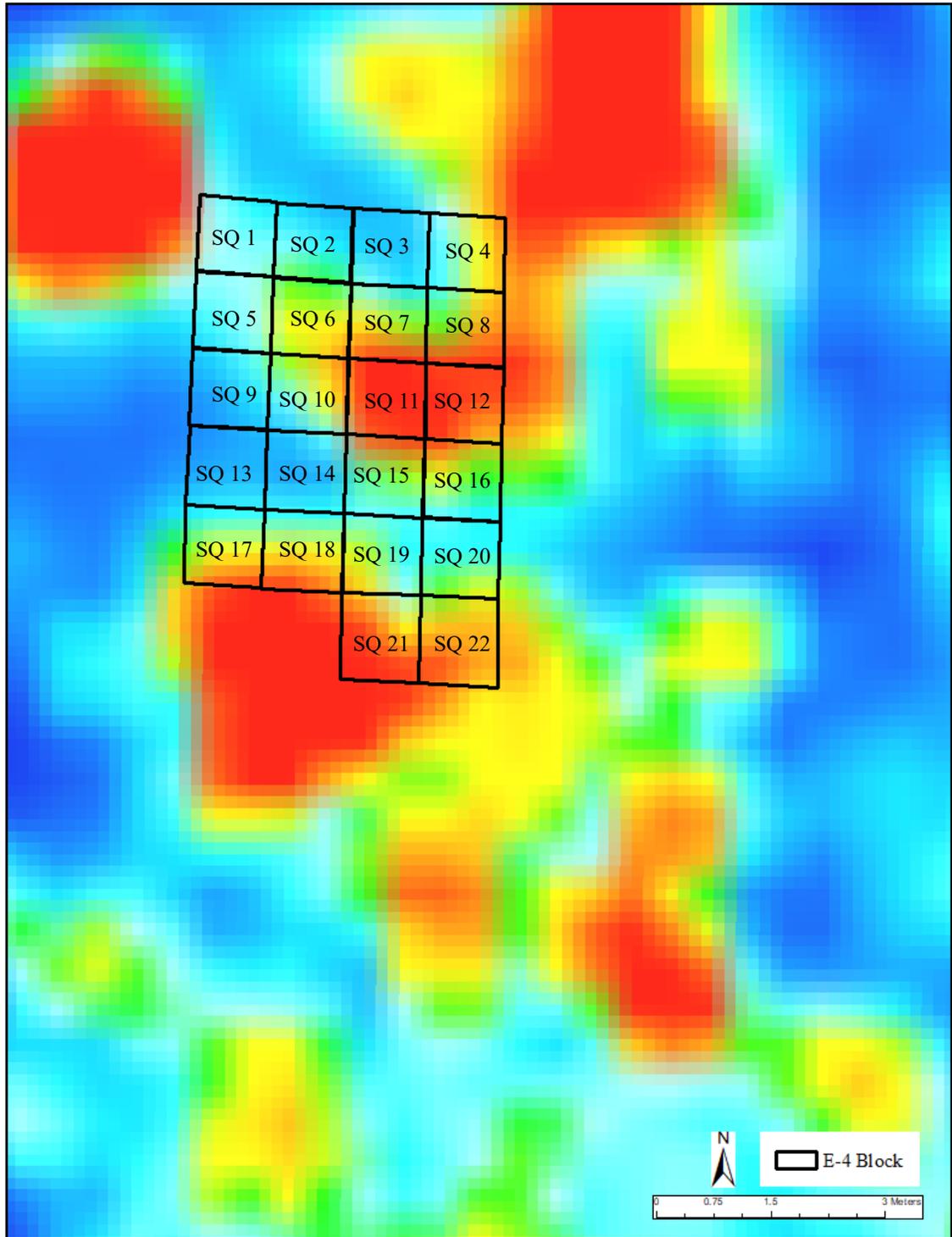


Figure 6.20. Location of squares in the E-4 block over GPR grids 1-3.

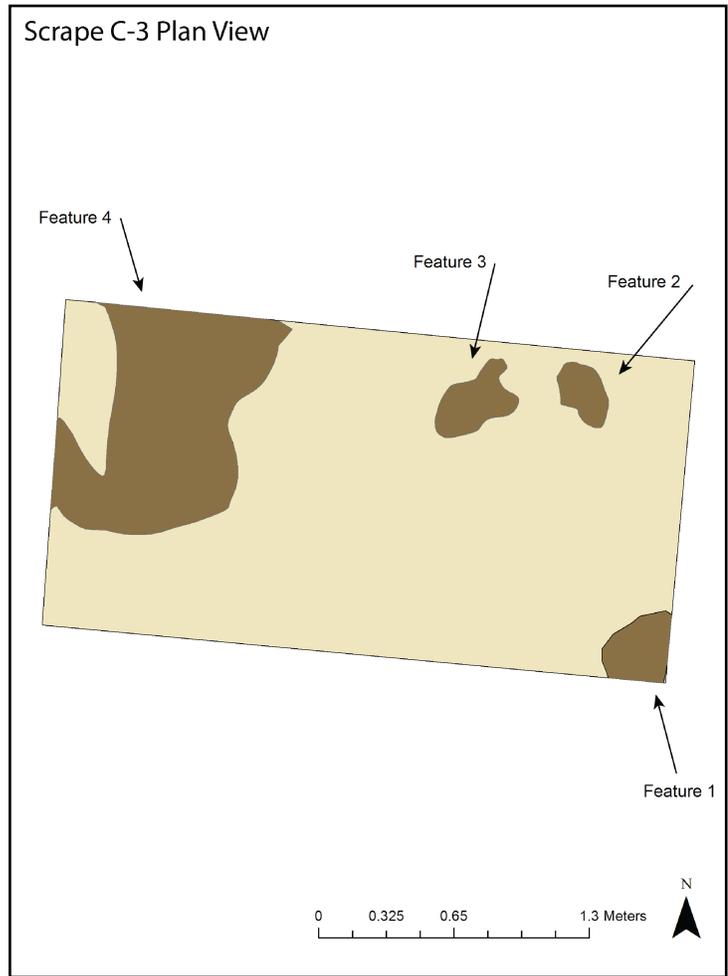
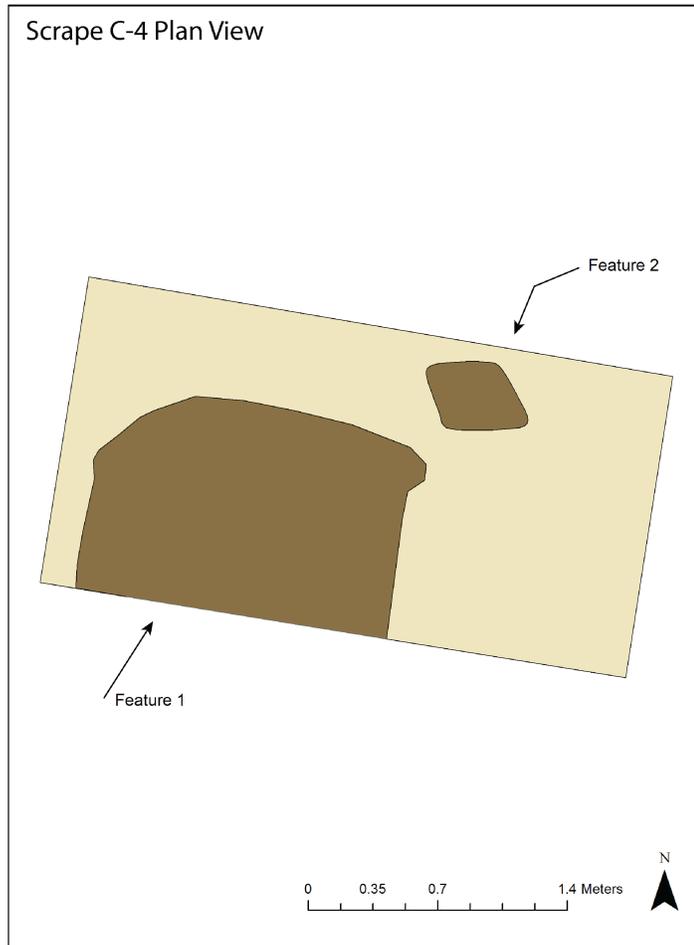


Figure 6.21. A; Plan view of Scrape C-3; B: photo showing Feature 4 after excavation.

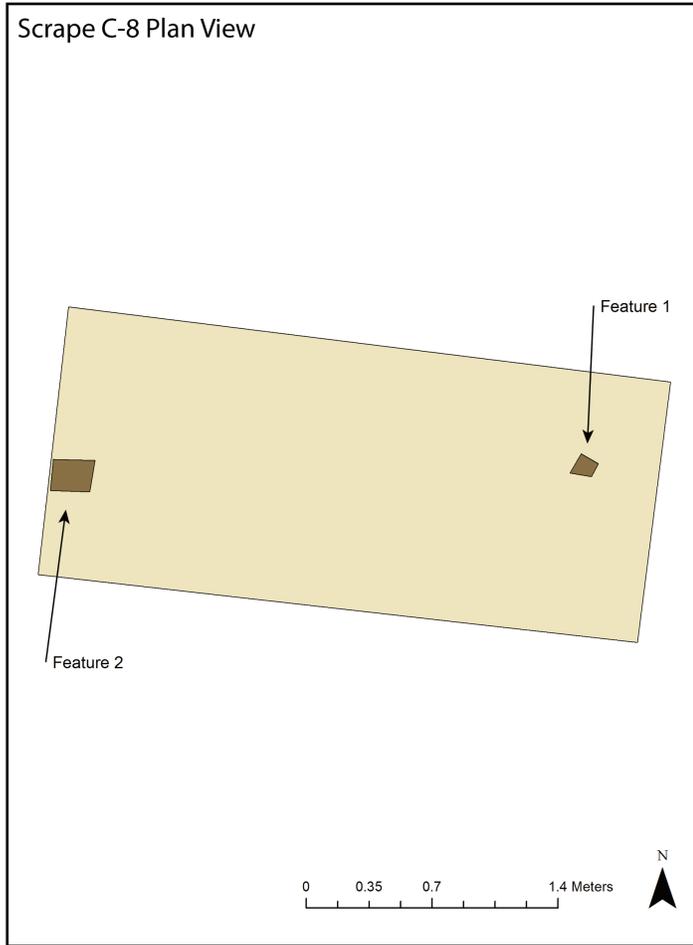


A



B

Figure 6.22. A: Plan view of Scrape C-4; B: photo showing Feature 2.

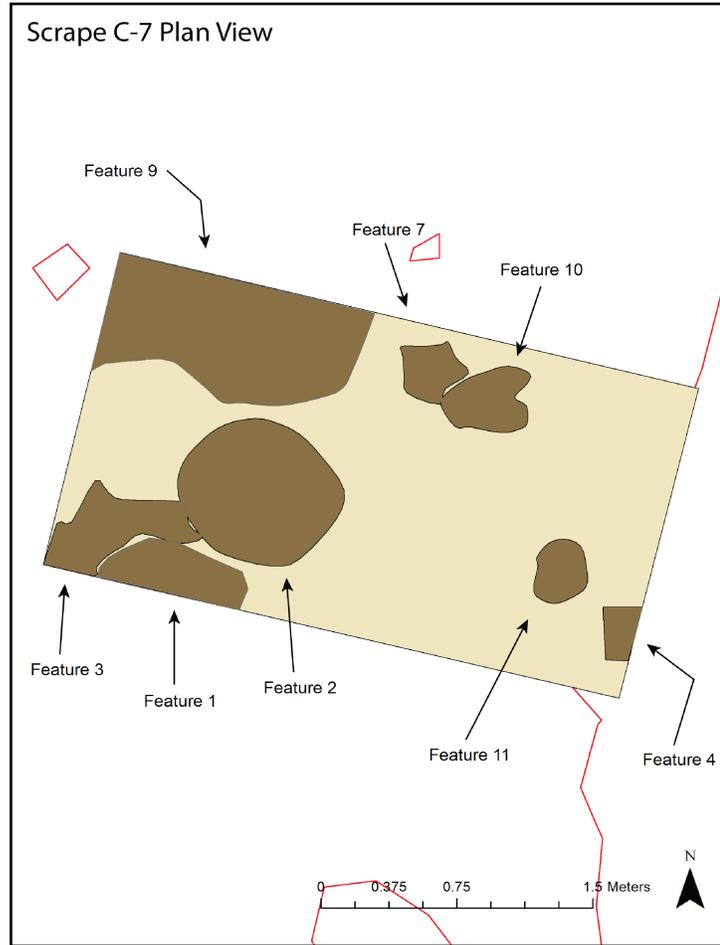


A



B

Figure 6.23. A: Plan view of Scrape C-8; B: photo showing Features 1 and 2.



A



B

Figure 6.24. A: Plan view of Scrape C-7; B: photo showing fire pit and associated spread of ash and charcoal in Features 1-3.

C-5 to the location of a brick foundation identified in the nearby D-1 excavation unit indicates that this area was a domestic space, so the possibility of a yard swept clean of debris was high. Scrape C-6 was also devoid of historic features but was near to two refuse pit features in the bluff as well as to Unit 02-1, which contained evidence for historic midden. The presence of historic period features in the mechanical scrapes along the bluff correlate with nearby features identified in the shovel test data in addition to coinciding with areas of high artifact density in the shovel tests. The pits and posts that were present in the scrapes demonstrate that they were associated with the location of houses or associated spaces, such as yards.

Excavation Units

In general, all the units from the 2002-2018 seasons were placed along the length of the bluff edge (Figure 6.1). All of the units exhibited high densities of plantation period artifacts except for E-1, which contained the least amount of historic material (Appendix 6.5). Numerous features were also recovered and primarily posts and pits. Disturbance from plowing was present in all of the units, but intact features were present beneath the plowzone.

2002-2008 Excavation Units. A concentration of historic artifacts was chosen to be the location for Test Pit 02-1, a 1m x 1m unit excavated in 2002. This unit was placed near a raised linear feature along the edge of the bluff, interpreted as a former fence line (Figure 6.1). Although not completely excavated, it contained a variety of nineteenth-century ceramics as well as pipe fragments, glass, shell, bone, and brick and according to Rogers (2002:23) was “consistent with what one might expect if a building fell in on itself, sealing whatever debris was on the floor at the time”. Unfortunately, the available field forms and a single photograph do not provide much additional information to assess that statement. Test Pit 02-1 was located in the vicinity of Scrape C-6, and the refuse pits recorded in the bluff. The unit was additionally surrounded by areas of high amplitude anomalies found in the GPR data, and it was within areas of higher artifact density. The surrounding anomalies potentially represent refuse pits and fence lines, and the absence of artifacts in Scrape C-6 may represent a yard. Taken together, it provides evidence that this was a domestic space.

In 2003, a 1m x 1m test unit (Test Pit 02) was excavated near where Scrape C-7, and the units E-3 and E-5 would be excavated in 2014 and 2018 (see Figure 6.1). Similar artifacts to those recovered in Test Pit 01 were recorded, including a variety of nineteenth-century ceramics and other historic material. In terms of providing evidence for a structure, no features were encountered, and artifacts were primarily in the plowzone. However, since Scrape C-7, which contained a fire pit feature, its associated spread of ash and charcoal, a refuse pit, and four post molds, was near to this unit and was also near areas of high amplitude anomalies found in the GPR data was suggestive of a domestic space. Additionally, the unit lies in a high-density artifact area identified in the shovel test data. If the high-density anomalies represent refuse pits, then the artifact content within this unit may reflect a pulling and spreading of the refuse pits from plowing.

A few years after these excavations, in 2008, a unit was placed north of the GDNR dock to capture information about an eroding Native American burial. Although the focus of the 2008 work was not on the plantation period component of the site, Test Unit 08-1 recovered plantation period material. A lack of window glass was noted (Elliott 2009:46-48). A post feature was identified in Level 5 (40-50cmbs) and contained small amounts of tabby. A GPR grid in 2014 was placed directly on the bluff where the unit was located. The data from the grid was not clear but does show some anomalies but not definitive enough to state what they may be or if they were historic. Unfortunately, the area where the unit was placed had long since eroded. However, this unit was located near previously identified features in the bluff, and the brick concentrations exposed in the mudflats near the dock at low tide. This combined evidence suggests that a domestic structure was located in this area.

2014-2018 Excavation Units. Units A-1, A-2, and A-3 were all excavated in the same general area, and all contained high quantities whoof historic period material (see Figure 6.1). Several features, including refuse pits and post molds, were also identified. These three units together appear to represent a domestic space. The GPR surveys in the area demonstrate some anomalies that likely represent refuse pits or a fence line.

Additionally, near these three units, a cluster of bricks can be seen exposed in the mudflats at the southern end of the bluff (see Figure 6.10). When looking at the historical maps, and the arrangement of the structures, it was possible that this area represents the domestic space at the end of the parallel rows of enslaved houses. Ceramics such as porcelain and transfer printed pearlwares in addition to the presence of window glass indicate a more high-status residence, and the presence of a large quantity of slag recovered in these units indicates the more specialized activity of blacksmithing.

Another domestic space appears to be represented in the area near the GDNR dock. Unit B-1 was excavated near the dock and contained dense concentrations of historic materials, including possible window glass (2.8g) (Figure 6.1). This unit was near where Test Unit 08-1 was placed. Also, this unit was located to the northern brick concentration in Figure 6.10. The presence of higher status ceramics such as porcelain and transfer printed pearlwares and other artifacts was not frequent within this unit. However, these higher status ceramics were collected from the nearby brick concentration demonstrating that overall this area could have been from a high-status individual, such as the owner.

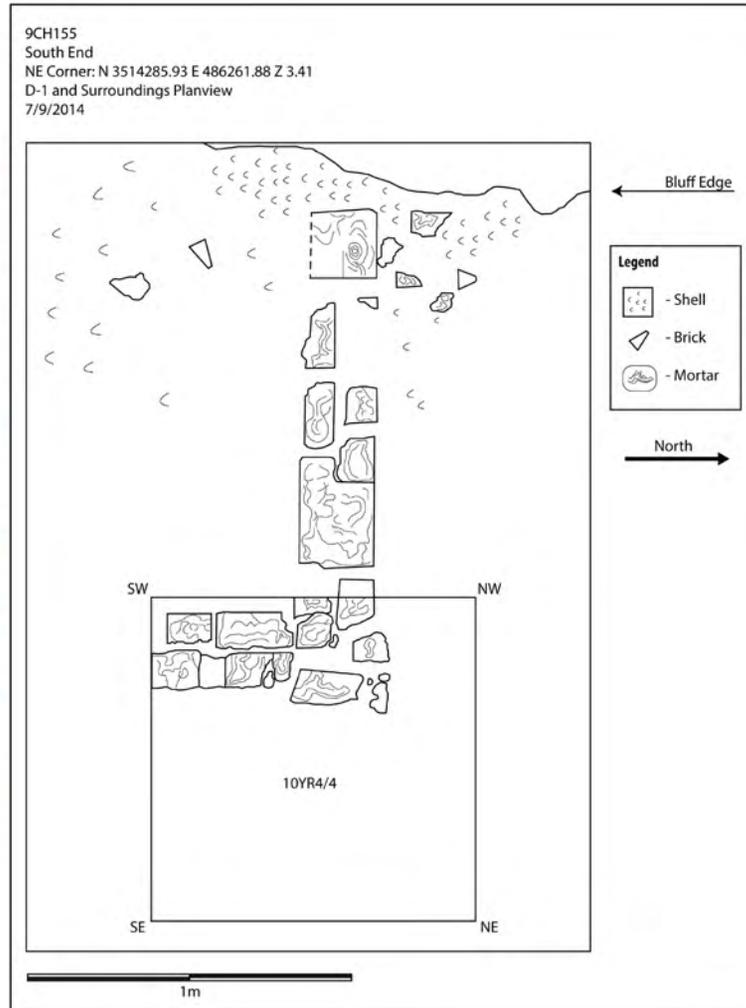
Unit D-1 was placed near a portion of the bluff edge in the latter part of the 2014 field season to glean information on what appeared to be intact brick along the bank (Figure 6.25). Upon excavating Level 1, the brick was more exposed and found to extend off the bluff. Within the plowzone were artifacts, including historic ceramics, buttons, pipe fragments, cut nails, cast iron pot fragment, and small amounts of glass, five fragments of which were identified as window glass (8.1g). The unit hit sterile soil at approximately 45 cmbd, and excavations ceased at 50 cmbd. No features were found in this area, and the brick was pedestaled and not excavated. However, this unit provides the most direct evidence for a structure. From the visible brick foundation, it appears to be more substantial than brick and tabby piers, the commonly used architectural supports for enslaved structures along the coast. The presence of window glass could indicate that the residents had access to material not typically accessible to enslaved people. Unfortunately, that small section has since fallen into the creek so additional analysis was not possible. Regardless, this unit provides direct evidence for a domestic space.



A



B



C

Figure 6.25. A-B: Photos showing brick foundation in Unit D-1; C: plan view of Unit D-1 and brick foundation.

Unit E-1 was placed in the field over a shovel test with a prehistoric shell pit feature identified in the previous field season. Overall, this unit demonstrated sparse historic artifact content with nearly all historic artifacts found within Level 1 (see Appendix 6.3). Despite the scarcity of historic artifacts within E-1, some historic features were identified (Figure 6.26). Features 5, 7, 16 were circular posts located in a general northeast to southwest linear pattern and appear to be part of a fence line. Square posts (Features 21-23, 27, and 32) were also discovered in E-1 in the same line as the round posts. A fence line was the most likely interpretation for these features since it contained a lower density and variety of artifacts than other units. The shovel test density maps from this area also demonstrate a general lack of artifacts in the surrounding area as well. Altogether this area does not appear to be a domestic space, but rather represents an area that fenced, perhaps a cow pen, field, or a garden.

Unit E-2 was placed directly adjacent to ST 70 to capture information about the large piece of tabby uncovered at 14 cmbs. By Level 3 (30-40cmbd), numerous features became apparent, including square posts, round posts, and two privies. Artifact content within E-2 reflected much of the same historic ceramic material, but the density was less than what was found in the other units. In general, nearly all of the artifacts were recovered within the plowzone (Appendix 6.3). The contents of the privies (Features 1 and 2) demonstrated high densities of primarily tabby, brick, and shell in what may be fill episodes, but little other historic material was present (Figure 6.27-6.28). Several areas around E-2 were probed, and cores (n=2) placed in areas of high compaction. These cores revealed similar strata and depth as Features 1 and 2 indicating at least two additional privies in the same area. In general, the privies were evenly spaced and the presence of posts within E-2 demonstrates that a small structure surrounded the privies; the large amount of cut nails (210 g) corroborates this. These privies were near the domestic area identified in Test Unit 08-1 and B-1 and potentially might be associated.

The location of Unit E-3 and Unit E-5 coincided with high amplitude anomalies detected in the GPR grid in this area (Figure 6.18). Likely, this represents a refuse pit that was pulled and smeared from plowing. The plowzone level was fairly dense in terms of historic artifacts. There were also brick clusters and 12 small and shallow posts (both square and



Figure 6.26. Photo showing location of historic posts in Unit E-1.

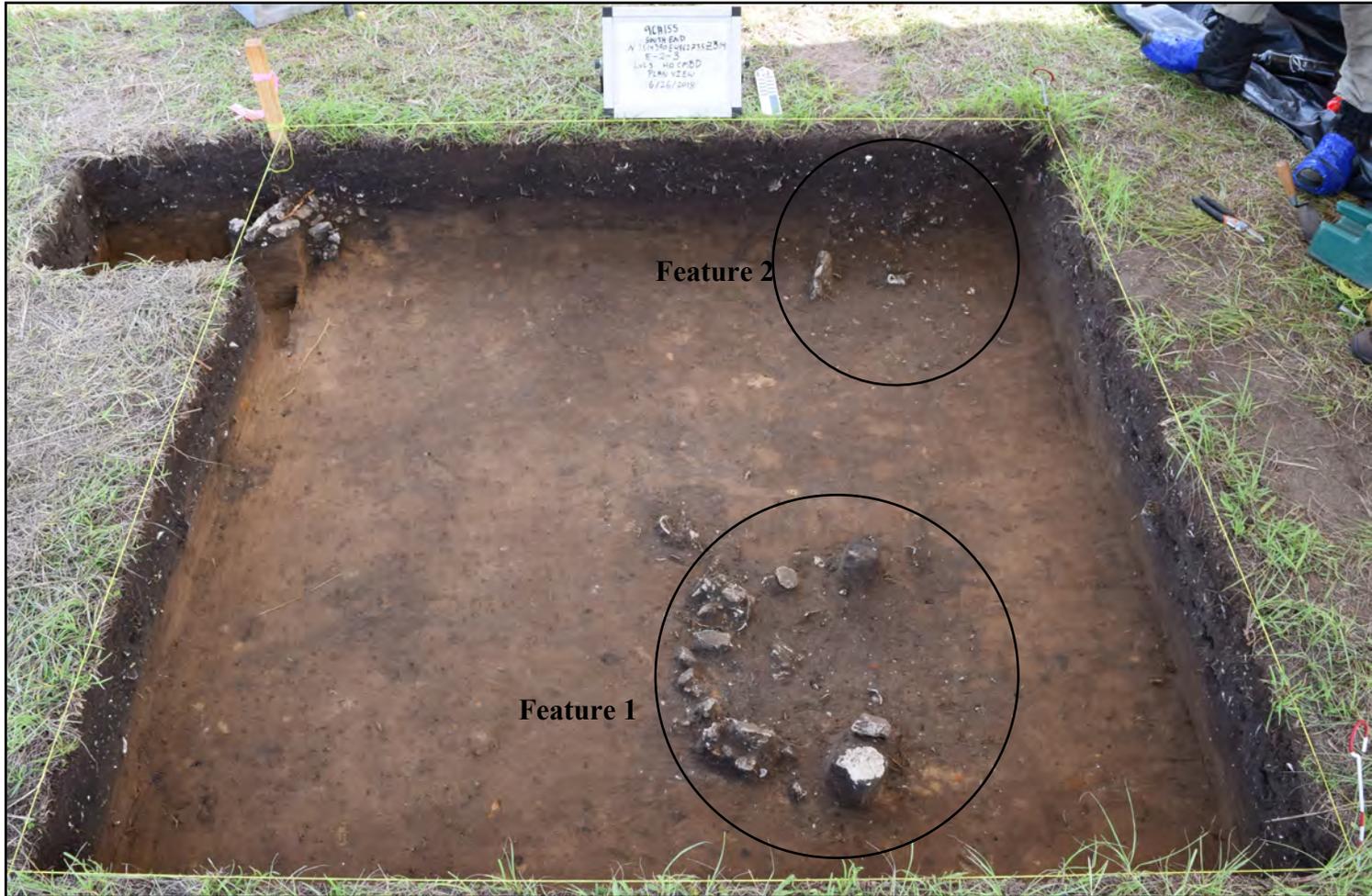


Figure 6.27. View of Unit E-2 and top of privies in Features 1 and 2.



Figure 6.28. Profile view of Feature 2 in Unit E-2.

round) potentially indicating structural brick piers and fence lines. The surrounding GPR anomalies in this area potentially represent these fence lines. In the bluff edge, not far from the units, a large refuse pit was identified and Scrape C-7 with its grouping of a fire pit feature, refuse pit, and four post molds were located quite near E-3 and E-5. Overall, this indicates a domestic space.

Block E-4 was a bit different than the other units in that the plowzone was mechanically scraped (approximately 25-30cmbs) away so that only features and their surrounding matrix would be exposed. The area was then divided into 22 squares, each measuring 1m x 1m and excavated separately (Figure 6.29). Nineteen features were identified within this block and ranged from pedestaled brick clusters, posts, and possible pit remnants. Artifact content was dense throughout. The function, in general, around Squares 10-11 and Squares 14-15 appears to be for cooking and disposal due to the high amounts of charcoal, faunal remains (burnt and unburnt), oyster shell, in addition, to cast iron pot fragments (Figure 6.30). This area lines up with the anomaly identified in the GPR survey (see Figure 6.20). The presence of greasy black anthrosol with deposits of charcoal flecked, greyish brown soil indicates the ash thrown out from cooking fires. There does not appear to be evidence of any chimney, but this cooking hearth may have been the primary location of enslaved women who were tasked every day with cooking. In addition to the cast iron pot and/or kettle fragments, metal tongs and other unidentifiable metal tools, metal ring potentially used for hanging pots, possible millstone fragment, possible drill or pestle, fish hooks, and knife fragments all reflect cooking or food preparation activities. The presence of a key fragment indicates storage of a certain kind. At the same time, the top of a stoneware ink bottle represents either reuse of the bottle after it was empty or an indication of writing that occurred in the kitchen area.

Ceramic diversity was also high within this area as there were utilitarian coarse earthenware and stoneware vessels represented, as well as plates and bowls. The full range of status from low to high was also represented from plain ceramics to engine-turned, hand-painted, edged, transfer-printed, and porcelain (Figure 6.31). The high density of historic ceramics also makes sense as there would be more breakage if people were bringing dishes to and from their homes every day. Kaolin pipe bowl and stem fragments are also represented in

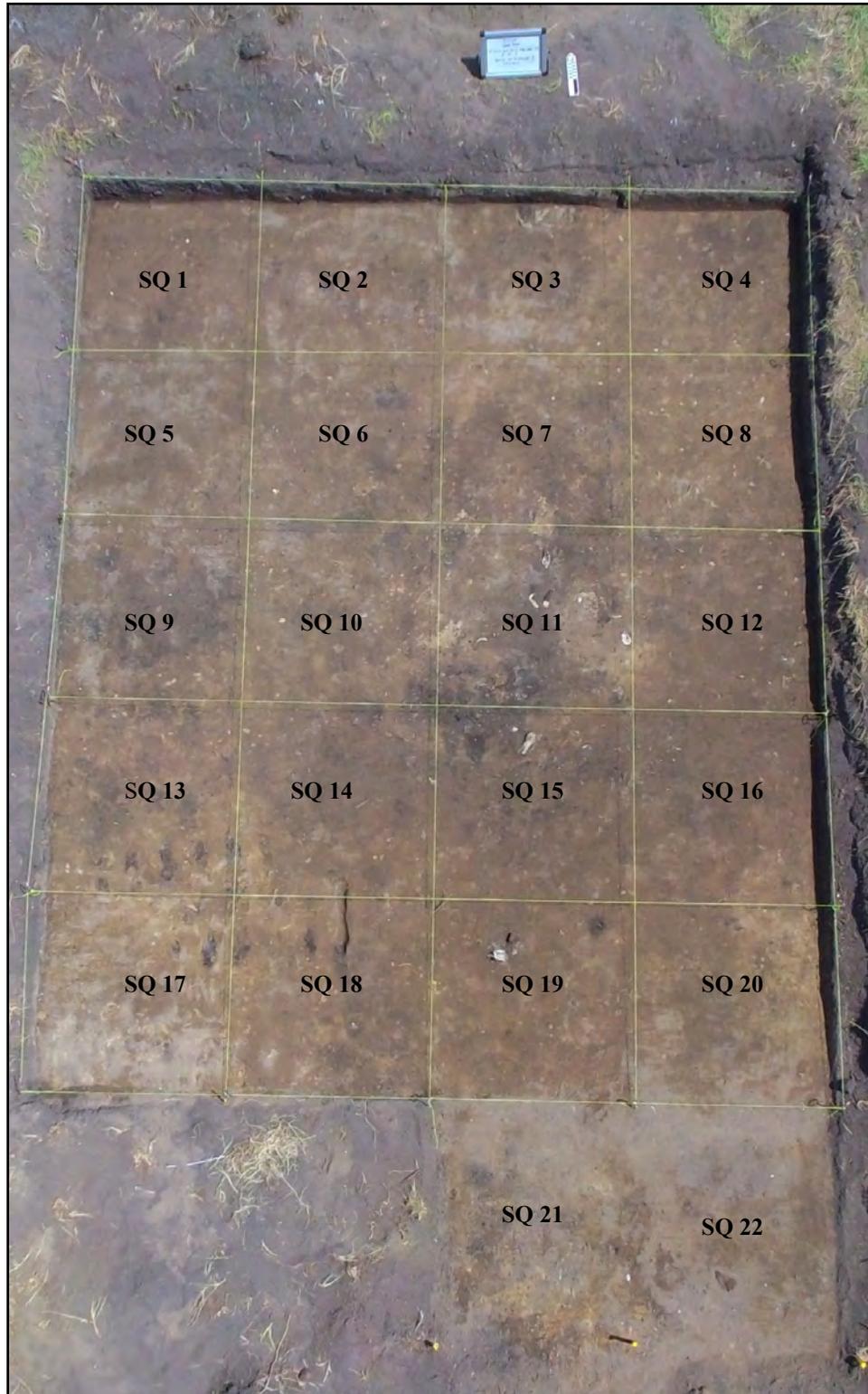


Figure 6.29. Location of squares within the E-4 block, base of Level 1.

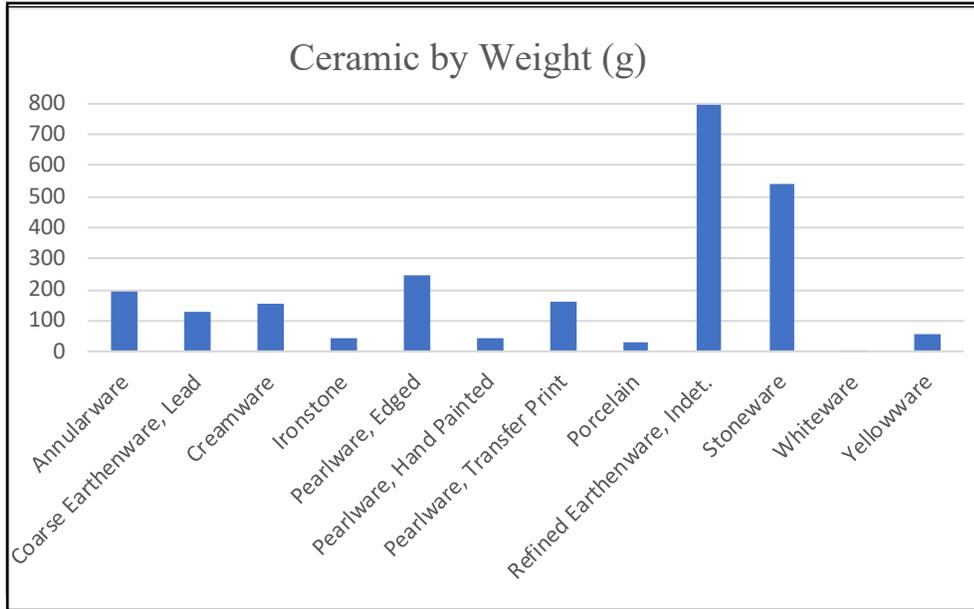


A



B

Figure 6.30. A: View of shell and brick concentration in cooking area in Square 11, note fragment of cast iron pot in front; B: View looking down on Square 15.



A

Ceramic Type	Weight (g)
Annularware	195
Coarse Earthenware, Lead	127
Creamware	157
Ironstone	44
Pearlware, Edged	246
Pearlware, Hand Painted	42
Pearlware, Transfer Print	163
Porcelain	29
Refined Earthenware, Indet.	794
Stoneware	539
Whiteware	5
Yellowware	58

B

Figure 6.31. A: Clustered column bar graph for ceramics by type and weight in E-4; B: Table showing ceramic type and weight in E-4.

fair amounts (192.61g). Potentially, other activities such as heating water for laundry occurred here using cast iron pots and the same fires used for cooking. A thimble recovered in this area reflects sewing, another potential activity that used the same space.

Several posts and possible post features were identified in Squares 9, 14, 18, and 21. Other posts might have been destroyed by the removal of plowzone. Despite this, the presence of posts indicates that some sort of structure, although likely not substantial, was present, perhaps posts for a covered cooking area. The exact dimensions of the structure were unknown. The GPR survey around this area shows numerous high amplitude amorphous anomalies and, due to their vicinity to the cooking area in E-4, were likely associated with refuse pits. The presence of smaller, more circular anomalies indicates fence lines and evidence for other smaller outbuildings, perhaps pens for animals. Numerous features in the bluff were located right by E-4, including posts and refuse pits. Additionally, at low tide, the mudflats were awash with artifacts. The assemblage within this area was a bit different than the other units excavated not only in density but also in diversity. Further, the presence of what appears to be a large cooking area and associated refuse makes this appear to be a kitchen and communal area rather than a domestic space.

SPATIAL INTERPRETATION OF THE PLANTATION CORE

Each of the archaeological datasets provides separate, sometimes overlapping pieces of evidence for different types of spaces within the plantation core of the South End. The bluff edge contained many eroding features-primarily historic period posts and refuse pits that were likely associated with domestic spaces. All excavation units (except E-1, E-2, and E-4), and all the scraped areas (except C-1 and C-2), combined with the other archaeological datasets, appear to provide evidence for several areas of domestic space and potential corresponding yard areas. E-2 and its directly adjacent area revealed the location of four privies. The location of the E-4 block indicates its use as a cooking area. The lack of substantial brick fireplace remnants combined with a central hearth-like area with what appears to be throw layers of ash and refuse and a line of posts demonstrates that the portion excavated was an outdoor kitchen space. Large concentrations of slag around A-1, A-2, and A-3 indicate that this area's use for

blacksmithing or burning of coal, perhaps from a stove. The last area appears to be related to the processing and burning of lime on the very northern portion of the bluff.

The GPR data indicates some disturbance throughout the area surveyed but also shows anomalies that likely represent refuse pits and fence lines. The anomalies that were ground-truthed and discovered to be historic period refuse pits indicate that other similar high amplitude anomalies might potentially be refuse pits as well. The data also demonstrates linear patterns in smaller circular anomalies that likely represent fence lines for animal pens, yards, gardens, paths, etc. The absence of anomalies in the GPR data may indicate their location within the fenced areas. Many historic features were encountered eroding out of the bluff as well as historic features found in both the shovel test survey and excavations both along the bluff and in the field. Whether there were other associated outbuildings with this activity was unclear.

Honerkamp and Bean (2008a:5) posits that cut nails were the main indicators of locating enslaved residences, and they would mark the shadow of a cabin's location with a refuse midden located adjacent to its footprint. Indeed, as noted in the previous chapter, cut nails were found in high quantities in the various domestic areas along the South End, as was refuse midden deposits. Singleton (201a:168) notes that in some areas along the coast, trash was deposited in rivers away from houses but also was disposed of near houses. Since yards were swept clean of debris, refuse accumulation at the edge of yards and along fence lines might have also occurred, such as what was found at Poplar Forest (Ferguson 1999:45). For the South End, it appears based on the data that trash was disposed in pits or potentially low-lying areas and located at the edges of yards or fences such as what was identified in Figure 6.18. The large refuse pit had smaller circular anomalies extending in a north-south direction while either side of the pit demonstrates space devoid of anomalies. Archaeologically, yards, if recovered, might be visible through posthole features left by fences and spaces with few artifacts. Although the GPR data was not entirely clear, it does seem to represent circular anomalies in linear arrangements intersecting larger amorphous anomalies. Since it appears that the southern row of the enslaved houses (based on arrangement of structures in the historic maps) is located along the bluff, then the central yard area was likely eroded away.

However, since yards were often to the side and behind enslaved houses than the areas devoid of anomalies in the GPR data particularly in Figure 6.19 are possibly the yards and fences associated with that southern row of enslaved houses.

The results of the archaeological excavations combined with the density distributions of the shovel test survey demonstrate that overwhelmingly, most of the areas along the bluff appear to be domestic in use with seven areas reflecting locations where likely houses either once stood or were located in the vicinity. Other spaces include an outdoor kitchen, privy, possible blacksmithing area, and possible area for a lime kiln (Figure 6.32).

Identification of Domestic Spaces

To differentiate the domestic areas identified (i.e., overseer versus enslaved), a closer look at the artifact diversity and density, specifically looking at glass, tobacco pipes, and ceramics, was required. As outlined above, based on the archaeological evidence, there were five domestic spaces in a row with two separate domestic spaces on either end. The shovel test density of bricks already demonstrated a spread of brick and to a smaller degree tabby in all of these areas indicating that brick was more of an architectural component than tabby. The evidence from the brick foundation recovered in D-1 indicates that at least one structure had a more substantial foundation than brick and tabby piers, but besides this, no intact brick and tabby footings nor direct evidence for brick hearths or fireplaces were recovered on the South End although bricks often eroded out of the bluff and could be found at low tide in the mud flats (Ritchison et al. 2018:84). Structural remains, therefore, cannot assist with interpretation social status, and other artifacts must be used to assist in determining whether the spaces were lived in by the enslaved population or the owner or overseer. The most obvious step in determining enslaved from overseer or owner spaces was to look at the presence and alternately absence of glass, kaolin pipes, ceramics, amongst more specific types of artifacts that were typically associated with enslaved domiciles.

Glass. Glass as an artifact type was frequently recovered with the shovel tests as well as the excavation units. Still, there do seem to be some differences in the density and diversity

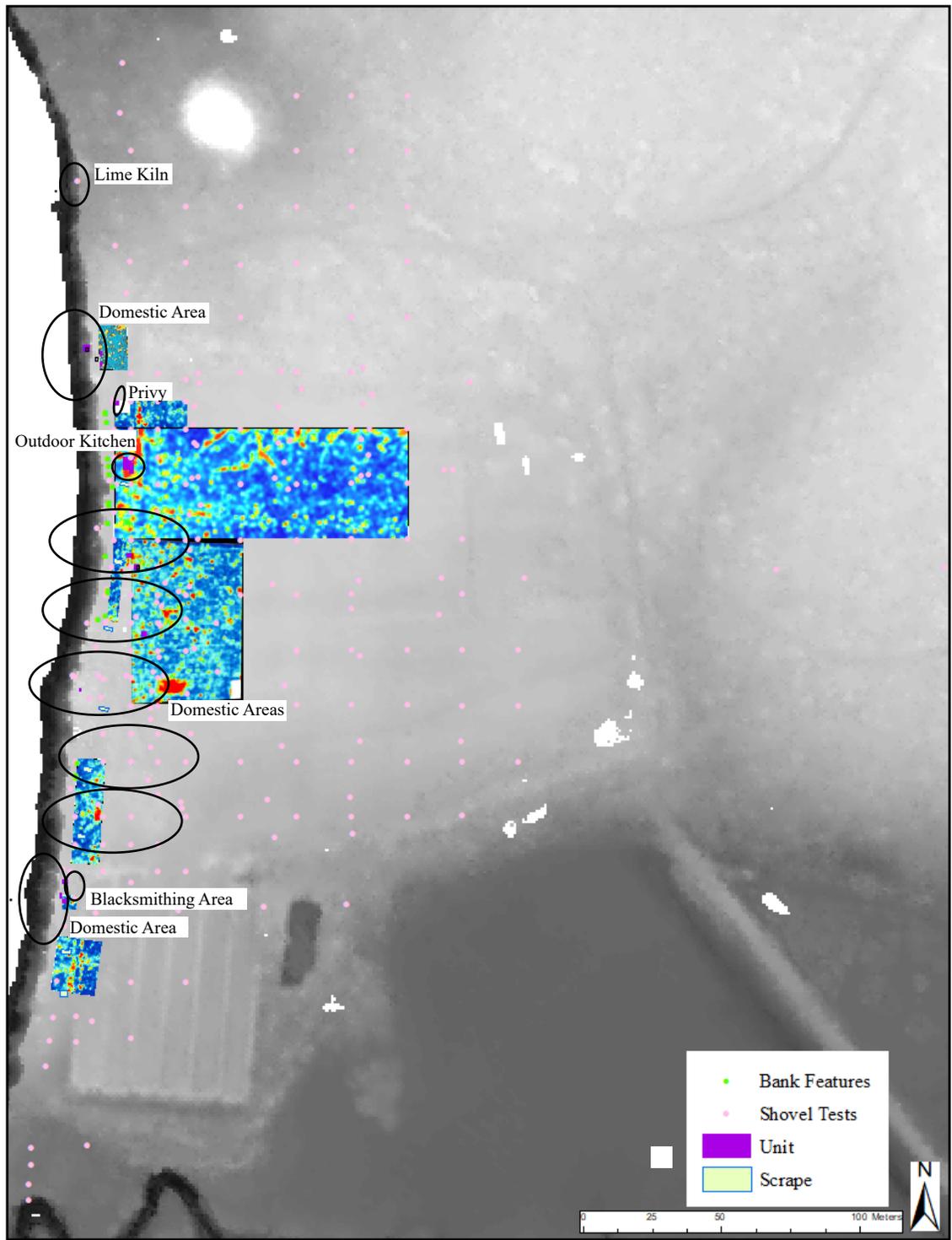
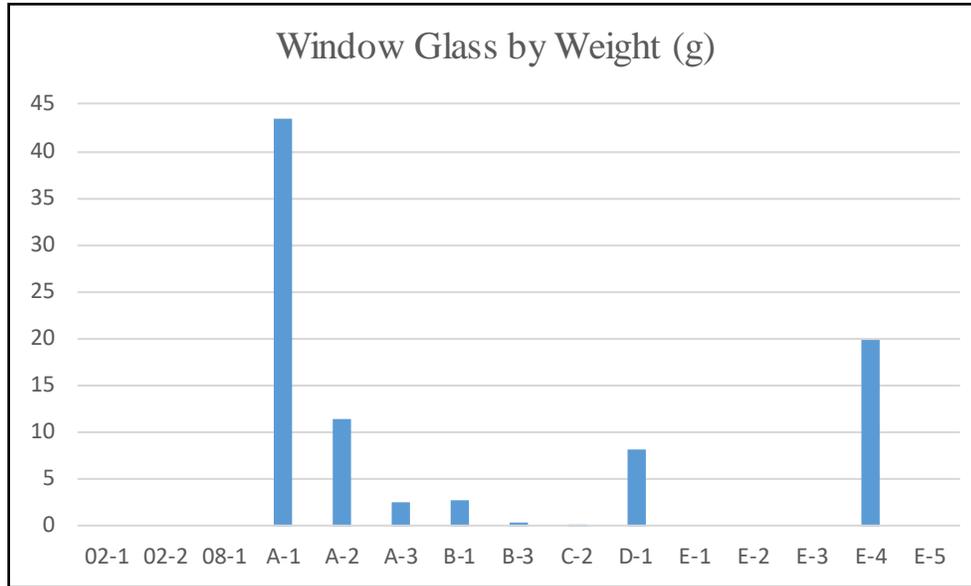


Figure 6.32. Spaces identified on the South End plantation.

in some of the domestic areas (Figure 6.33). For example, within the A units, colors of glass ranged from clear to frosted to olive greens to amethyst to cobalt to aquas while the assemblage from the B unit contained fragments of clear, frosted, olive greens, and aqua glass. The types of glass in these two areas likely represent not only wine bottles but other higher status glassware such as wine glasses, tumbler, decanters, or medicine vials. Kollock, in May of 1852, sent a letter to his wife in which he requests “three or four common wine glasses. Eggs do not eat so well out of tumblers as they do out of wine glasses” (Kollock 1852). This indicates that the first few years of the plantation did not have what he considered to be basic tableware amenities. No other notations about glassware are included in the documents, but presumably, some items would have been brought and kept inside the house that Kollock stayed in for his use. The historical documents indicate that boxes of medicine were frequently sent to the plantation and were likely held by the overseer for disbursement, which would have increased the diversity of glass types under his control. While there was a variety of different types of glass colors and shapes represented in the assemblage from the A and B units, in contrast, the five central domestic areas do not reflect the same type of glass. In these areas, olive green bottle glass fragments dominated the assemblage while fragments that might be typically associated with glass tableware such as wine glasses, tumblers, decanters were not as dense. Wine bottle glass was therefore the dominant glass ware utilized by the individuals in these domestic areas (Appendix 6.5).

No window glass was noted in shipments for the South End, but glass windows could have been present on the existing structures when the land was purchased by Kollock. However, in general, along the coast, wooden shutters were found enslaved houses, while glass windows were common on overseer and owner houses (Adams and Adams 1987:19-20). In the cases here, the assigning of fragments into window glass was a tentative identification meaning that the fragments recovered were difficult to definitively assign as being window glass. As stated by Weiland (Weiland 2009:39), “window glass can also be easily confused with a number of other sources of flat glass: mirrors, decorative glass, flat pane bottles, etc.” Possible window glass was recovered in both the shovel test survey and excavations (Table 6.1). Overall, density of possible window glass was heavier around the A units, the B units, D-1, the area in E-4, and Scrape C-2.



A

Unit	Weight (g)
02-1	0
02-2	0
08-1	0
A-1	43.5
A-2	11.34
A-3	2.5
B-1	2.8
B-3	0.3
C-2	0.1
D-1	8.1
E-1	0
E-2	0
E-3	0
E-4	19.76
E-5	0

B

Figure 6.33. A: Clustered column bar graph for possible window glass by weight; B: Table showing weight of glass by unit.

Table 6.1. Location of possible window glass in units and shovel tests.

Location	Level	Feature	Square	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	Type	No.	Wt. (g)	Note
A-1	2	0		9CH155-000220GLS4	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	4	1.7	possible window glass
A-1	1	0		9CH155-000222GLS3	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	20	27.9	possible window glass
A-1	3	0		9CH155-000022GLS1	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	1	0.6	possible window glass
A-1	2	0		9CH155-000217GLS1	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	16	13.3	possible window glass
A-2	2	0		9CH155-000009GLS17	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	7	3.04	possible window glass
A-2	1	0		9CH155-000021GLS8	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	10	7.3	possible window glass
A-2	2	0		9CH155-000009GLS1	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	2	1	possible window glass
A-3	2	0		9CH155-000221GLS14	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	3	1.5	w/ light patina, possible window glass
A-3	4	0		9CH155-000208GLS2	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	4	1	possible window glass
B-1	1	0		9CH155-000211GLS3	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	11	2.8	possible window glass
B-3	1	0		9CH155-000212GLS1	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	3	0.3	possible window glass
C-2	1	4		9CH155-000161GLS2	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	1	0.1	possible window glass
D-1	2	0		9CH155-000105GLS1	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	5	8.1	possible window glass
E-4	5	0	001	9CH155-000554GLS4	GLS	Clear	Curved Glass Frag.	5	7	1 fragment- possible window glass
E-4	5	0	016	9CH155-000535GLS2	GLS	Clear	Curved Glass Frag.	8	4	2 of the pieces ,may be window glass

Table 6.1. Location of possible window glass in units and shovel tests.

Location	Level	Feature	Square	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	Type	No.	Wt. (g)	Note
E-4	5	0	015	9CH155-000775GLS3	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	2	3	possible window glass
E-4	5	0	006	9CH155-000568GLS6	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	2	2	possible window glass
E-4	5	0	011	9CH155-000553GLS4	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	3	2.76	possible window glass
E-4	5	06	015	9CH155-000592GLS3	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	2	1	possible window glass
ST-074 (near E4)	1	0		9CH155-000334GLS3	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	2	0.1	flat, 1 piece possible window glass
ST-084 (near C-6)	1	0		9CH155-000365GLS2	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	1	0.1	possible window glass
ST-087 (near D-1)	1	0		9CH155-000349GLS	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	1	0.1	possible window glass
ST-091 (near E-4)	1	0		9CH155-000505GLS2	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	1	0.1	possible window glass
ST-092 (near E-4)	1	0		9CH155-000342GLS2	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	1	1	possible window glass
ST-095 (near C-4)	2	0		9CH155-000402GLS	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	1	1	possible window glass
ST-099 (near C-4)	1	0		9CH155-000410GLS1	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	1	0.4	possible window glass
ST-100 (near C-4)	1	0		9CH155-000383GLS1	GLS	Clear	Flat Glass Frag.	1	0.1	possible window glass

Tobacco Pipes. Tobacco pipes were used as an artefactual indicator for determining whether the outline domestic spaces were more utilized by enslaved or the owner and overseer. No direct records exist that specifically state that enslaved on the South End but an enslaved woman, owned by Kollock, who stayed at another of his properties, appeared to favor smoking. In a letter written to George J. Kollock by his mother in April of 1854, she questions, “At the Patent office they have some very fancy pipes, they are boat about a foot long with several images, and the stem of the pipe goes in one end. Ask Maum Die how she would like to have one” (M. C. Kollock 1854). However, based on previous research, tobacco pipe smoking was a common pastime for individuals who were enslaved (Agbe-Davies 2016:15; Cook 1989:220; King 2007; Loktu 2012). Joseph (Joseph 1987:13) notes that fragments of tobacco pipes “are ubiquitous among lowcountry slave sites, yielding from three to nearly ten percent of slave site assemblages”. One particular study on Cannons Point indicates a higher frequency of pipes associated with enslaved houses (Otto 1983; Otto and Burns 1983). Other studies of discard patterns of pipe indicate they were often discarded where they were used, near homes (Bradley 2000:104; Davies 2011; Fox 1998; King and Miller 1987; Pullins et al. 2003:141-143).

While smoking out of tobacco pipes was likely practiced by the overseers and Kollock, at least one document notes that Kollock preferred cigars. In May of 1852, in a letter to his wife, Kollock wrote “I have wished a dozen times for a bunch of segars to puff away the blues” (Kollock 1852). Tobacco as a shipment was not frequently recorded in the plantation journals with only two instances of tobacco mentioned in supplies being received on the plantation. One box of tobacco was recorded along with other supplies of bacon, molasses, and summer clothing on March 17 in 1849 (Journal 1849). Another recorded instance noted that one box of tobacco arrived on February 28 in 1850 (Journal 1850). It was unknown if this tobacco was allotted to the enslaved population or used as medicine.

Roberts Thompson et al. (2018a:Figure 5) previously analyzed the distribution of pipe fragments from the 2014 excavations and found three clusters along the bank that corresponded to clusters of other artifacts and concluded that these overlapping artifact distributions reflected enslaved areas. Looking at the shovel test distribution of tobacco pipe

fragments, clusters more often occur in the five central domestic spaces and the location around the kitchen and privy. At the same time, the two areas (near A and B units) generally contained fewer tobacco pipe fragments (Figure 6.34). The units reflect similar characteristics but with a few other details (Figure 6.35). For example, there were tobacco pipe fragments recovered in the A units, which may demonstrate that pipes were also smoked by the overseer. By far, the area around the kitchen (E-4 block) demonstrates the highest amount of tobacco pipes recovered, which indicates that the kitchen was a place for members of the plantation to go and smoke while waiting or sharing their meal.

Ceramics. Another category of artifacts useful in determining if domestic space was associated with enslaved peoples or owner and overseer was ceramics. The shovel test density of historic ceramics already demonstrates clusters of ceramics all along the bluff in the areas outlined as domestic spaces; but, a closer look at the particular ceramics was necessary. Previous research was found that certain ceramic categories can be associated generally with the status of individuals. Miller's (1980) ceramic classification indices demonstrate that in general, the cheapest ceramics were annularware, followed by edged pearlware, hand-painted pearlware, transfer print pearlware, and finally, porcelain. Shapes such as bowls were the least expensive, followed by cups and plates which were costlier. Vessel forms for annularwares include jugs, mugs, and bowls, while vessel forms for pearlwares and porcelains were more varied and include bowls, cups, plates, platters, tea pots, saucers, and tureens.

Previous research by Adams and Boling (1989) found that bowls were the most common vessel form associated with enslaved contexts while plates were more associated with planters. Even though bowls could be found with overseer and owner areas, the quantity for those found within enslaved contexts was much higher. This can be attributed to the types of food typically eaten by the enslaved population, most often one-pot meals such as stews scooped into bowls, jugs, or plates, while owners and overseers would have more commonly been served food and eaten off of plates. Moore (1985:150), in research on coastal plantations, found that annularwares jugs, mugs, and bowls were disproportionately associated with individuals of lower class due to their being inexpensive and are typically associated with enslaved households. In contrast, transfer printed ceramics were more associated with planter

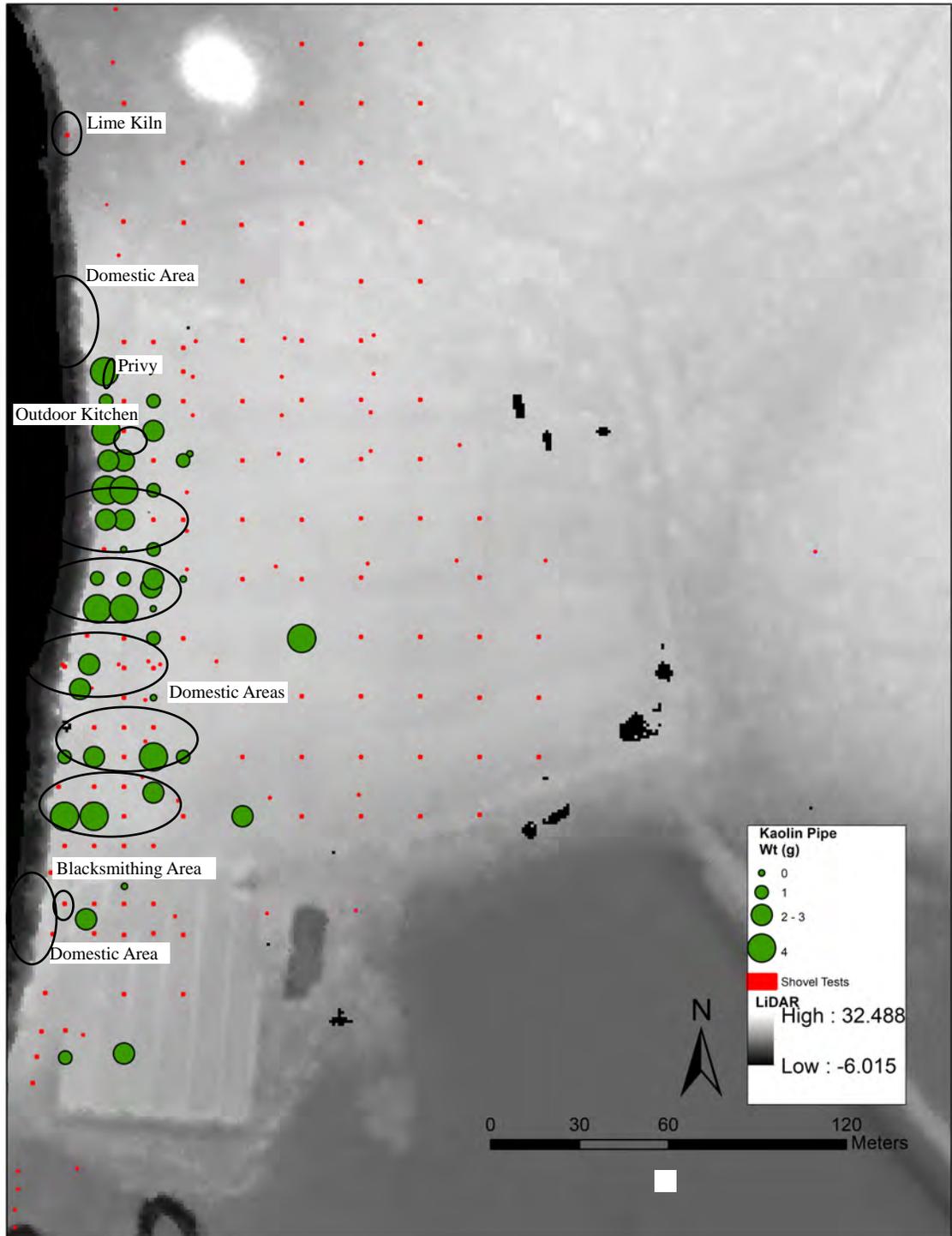
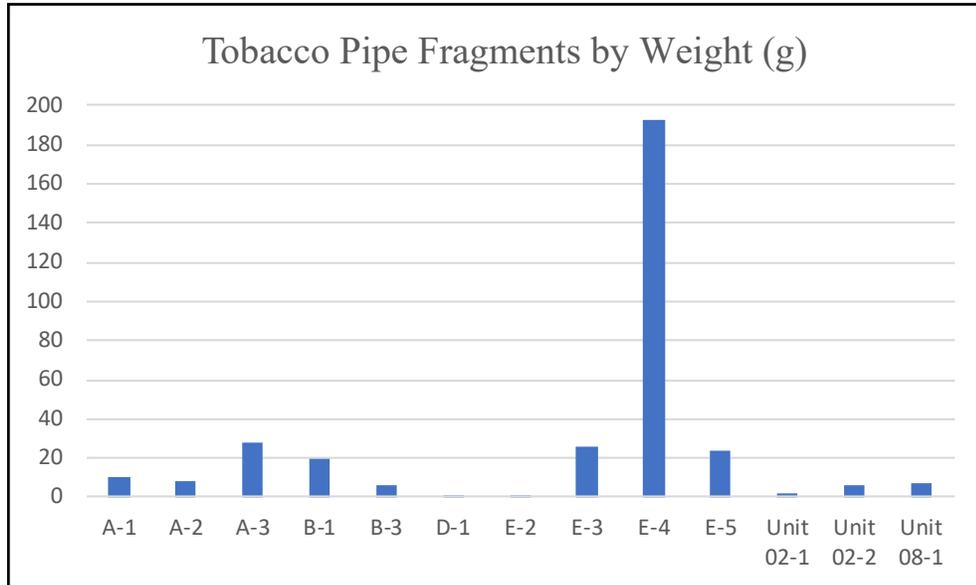


Figure 6.34. Spaces on South End plantation overlaid over the kaolin pipe density in shovel tests by weight distribution.



A

Unit	Wt. (g)
A-1	9.9
A-2	7.9
A-3	27.6
B-1	19.8
B-3	6.3
D-1	0.4
E-2	1
E-3	26.1
E-4	192.61
E-5	24
Unit 02-1	2
Unit 02-2	6.2
Unit 08-1	7.3

B

Figure 6.35. A: Clustered column bar graph for tobacco pipe fragments by weight in the units on the South End; B: Table showing tobacco pipe fragments by weight.

contexts. The general pattern for much of the Georgia Coast includes first annularwares followed by edged pearlwares as being the ceramics utilized primarily by enslaved populations. Assemblages associated with owner and overseer appears to reflect higher diversity ceramic types and vessel forms with hand-painted and transfer printed wares and porcelains dominating the assemblage (Adams and Boling 1989; Miller 1980; Moore 1985; Otto 1983; Singleton 2010).

These general status classifications were applied here and used to identify the location, density, and diversity of ceramic types in the units and mechanical scrapes (Figure 6.36). Porcelain, a ceramic typically associated with individuals of higher status, was located in few areas along the bluff, primarily in the A units, near E-3 and E-5, but not found near the B units (although surface collections from this area contain porcelain). Hand-painted and transfer printed pearlwares were recovered more frequently in the A-units, near the B units, and E-3 and E-4. Edged pearlwares appear spread over the entire bluff indicating use by all members of the plantation community. While annularwares, a ceramic typically associated with those of lower status was found in very small amounts in the A and B units but occurred much more frequently in the five domestic areas.

The difference in artifact diversity and concentrations in the above areas suggest that the two areas, near the A and the B units, represent use by Kollock and the overseer. In comparison, the other five areas were associated with enslaved individuals. The area near the B unit appears the most likely location for the dwelling house referred to within the documents. Based on what was visible at low tide, the majority of the house and the associated area have eroded out. The lower artifact content in the excavation units in the area confirm this. However, two historical photographs, taken in the 1900s shows what may be the dwelling house (Figure 6.37). The architectural characteristics of the house in the photographs were different than houses that enslaved individuals are generally known to live in during this time period. An attempt was made to correlate the house to the modern edge of the bluff (Figure 6.38). This house was in the same vicinity as the B unit and the concentration of bricks and artifacts eroding near the GDNR dock. This area was also on a slight topographical rise, and the house in the photograph faces the south portion of Newell Creek, which was the main tidal

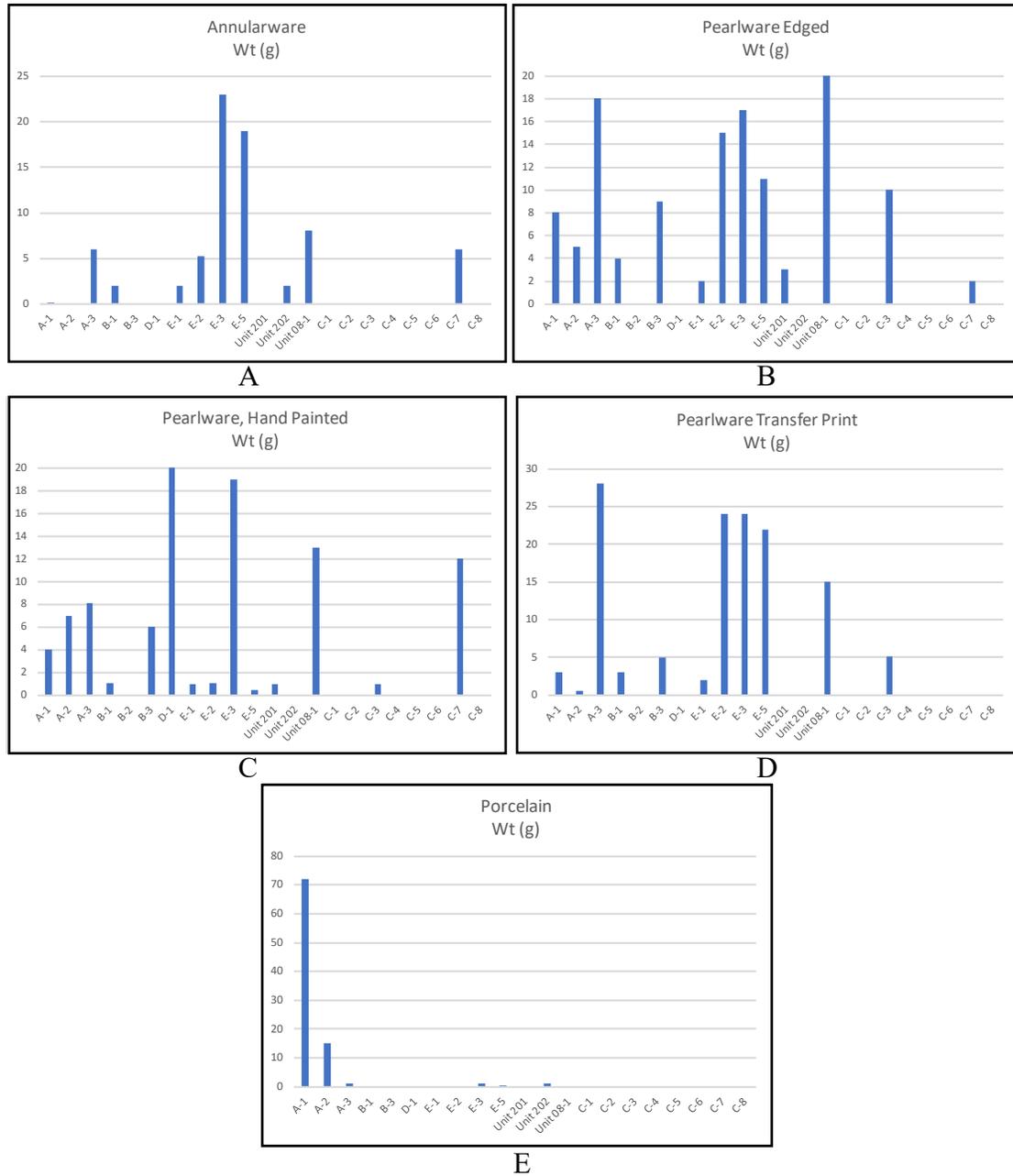


Figure 6.36. Clustered bar graph for ceramic in units and mechanical scrapes; A: Annularware; B: Pearlware, edged; C: Pearlware, hand painted; D: Pearlware, transfer print; E: Porcelain.



Figure 6.37. Early twentieth-century photos of possible Kollock dwelling house adapted from Foskey 2001: 15, 18.



Figure 6.38. Top: Photo of possible Kollock dwelling house adapted from Foskey 2001:15; Bottom: Modern view looking towards location of house.

entry point. From this vantage point, an individual would have had a view of not just the creek but also the enslaved houses and the rest of the plantation core.

All of this indicates that this was where Kollock primarily stayed during his visits to the South End. The second area appears to be more associated with the overseer. The A units show evidence of higher status individuals and their location at the opposite end of the house where Kollock stayed was likely intentional. The concentration of slag recovered in this area potentially might reflect the blacksmithing activities by Jarrell in 1858. Although there was little archaeological evidence for a definitive location for agricultural outbuildings, it is likely that these were located near this area as well as on the western side of the enslaved row. This location also had easier access to Newell Creek and a clear view of incoming and outgoing boat traffic in addition to a clear view of the enslaved row. Since the overseer had managerial authority over the plantation operations, this location fits right in with that authority.

The evidence suggests that the central five domestic areas appear to be associated with the enslaved population of the South End. It was unknown how many enslaved houses were located in these areas or who lived in the houses. All but one of the enslaved areas contained similar diversity of artifacts. The outlier was where Units E-3 and E-5 were excavated. The artifacts found within this unit may provide evidence for an individual of higher status among the enslaved population. The assemblage in this area included a lead bale seal, slate fragment, lead shot, groundstone lithic fragment, and a diversity of ceramic fragments including annularware, creamware, edged pearlware, hand painted pearlware, transfer printed pearlware, stoneware, and some porcelain. The presence of these objects, in addition to its proximity to the kitchen area, which potentially was also used for storage indicates that the resident was of higher status among the enslaved population. The most likely person who resided in this area was Harry, who was the driver for nearly the entire occupation of the South End. The presence of a slate fragment demonstrates that potentially, the occupant had some degree of literacy. In general, literacy was likely not common on the South End. Documents indicate several instances in which enslaved people asked for the overseer to include requests or questions in letters written to Kollock. It was possible that if this was the Harry's residence then, he might have had some knowledge of writing, although this is currently unknown. Other higher status

artifacts (outlined earlier) also point to this being the location of Harry's house. The intentional burial of the witch bottle just south of this area (E-3, E-5, and Scrape C-7) may indicate that Harry was the target of ill will.

Identification of Outbuildings and Associated Activity Areas

The documents list a variety of outbuildings and associated areas, but archaeologically the only evidence for the kitchen, privy, lime kiln, and possible blacksmith area still exists. It was important to note that evidence for fences identified via the post hole features as well as reflected anomalies in the GPR data indicated that fences were in place all around the plantation core and was used around houses, gardens, animal pens, and fields.

Kitchen. For the South End, based on the evidence from E-4, it appears that the kitchen was detached from any building and was likely a simple wooden structure constructed on the bare earth. Outside of this structure was the outdoor cooking area. The archaeology indicates that outside of this structure was where the cooking occurred in the area of charcoal, burned faunal, and ash lenses. At least one window and door were present in the area where a small structure would have stood, based on the presence of a pintle and hinges; a key fragment also recovered indicates that potentially the presence of a chest or cabinet locked when not in use. The presence of numerous types of objects including cast iron pot fragments, a fragment of a large tong, two knife fragments, an axe head, a chisel, lead shot, fish hook, possible millstone fragment, possible pestle, and metal band fragments were also recovered in this area indicates that potentially the structure was used for not only storage of food but also other types of tools, and other goods. Based on items mentioned in the inventory for the South End and other slave narrative accounts, some basic items associated with kitchens could include- mill or grindstones, cast iron pots and kettles, buckets, baskets, wooden bowls, knives and other utensils, gourds, butter churn, iron tools, and ceramics. Archaeologically, except for textile and wooden objects, fragments of many of the above items were present (see Appendix 6.5). Also, a large iron fragment appears to be from a stove or roaster, which we know were present in 1855 when a stove and roaster were sent the island for use (Journal 1855).

Large amounts of glass were also recovered in the kitchen area. The majority of glass was of varying shades of olive-green bottle glass with one base reflecting “bordeaux” or a “burgundy” shape with kick up bases. The majority of glass ranged in color from clear to shades of aqua, some fragments of blue green, as well as reddish brown and a few reddish-purple fragments. Overall, the glass fragments demonstrate the consumption and likely reuse of bottles associated with wine, medicine, and potentially tonics, bitters, or mineral water. Potentially, the amount of olive-green bottle glass was associated with drinking during unscheduled times. One instance in which the overseer James Kersh wrote to Kollock that he decided not to send Christmas off-island to deliver letters because he “would get drunk when he could get to spirits” (Kersh 1850). Besides this specific instance, the documents do not mention drinking or alcohol but its presence was no doubt a part of enslaved life, particularly partaking in drink while eating meals or spending leisure time around the kitchen.

In addition to glass, large quantities of faunal remains were recovered from E-4, particularly around Squares 11 and 15. Overall, 1187.9 grams of burnt and unburnt faunal remains were recovered. A brief examination of these faunal remains indicates that individuals at the South End consumed both wild and domestic resources, including deer, cow, pig, shark, bird, raccoon, snake, turtle, fish, among many unidentifiable fragments (Table 6.2). The study by Reitz et al. (1987) of zooarchaeological materials from ten plantations along the Georgia and South Carolina coast provides a good baseline for the types of water and land animals utilized by enslaved populations. Based on the zooarchaeological evidence, it appears reptiles, wild birds, wild mammals, shellfish, and fish contributed as much as 40% of meat consumption with the remainder comprised from plantation provisions and plant foods from gardens and provision fields. Typical faunal assemblages for the ten coastal plantations include varying percentages pig, cow, chicken, deer, raccoon, opossum, rabbit, turtle (musk, diamondback terrapin), fish (sheepshead, sea catfish, drum, gar, mullet), crab, and shellfish and to a smaller degree sea turtles, rays, shark, and alligator (Reitz et al. 1987:170-175). From this small analysis, the patterns of consumption from the South End appear to reflect what was eaten on other coastal plantations.

Table 6.2. General faunal identification in E-4.

	Wt (g)
Avian	2.98
Avian, possible	4.22
Bovine	5.17
Deer	284.96
Deer teeth	0.85
Deer, possible	0.33
Fish	31.55
Frog, possible	0.91
Porcine	3.89
Porcine, teeth	13.54
Porcine, possible	33.81
Raccoon	36.6
Raccoon teeth, possible	2.73
Raccoon, possible	2.11
Reptile, UID	0.2
Rodent tooth, possible	0.56
Snake/lizard vert	0.14
Turtle	45.96
UID Faunal	522.36
UID Mammal	84.55
UID Mammal, large	80.73
UID Mammal, small	4.58
UID Rodent	0.62
UID Teeth	4.76

Reitz et al. (1987:169) explain that researchers must consider bias when investigating food consumption. This concerns the presence of preserved meat, most frequently salt pork and bacon, into the diet of enslaved populations meaning that the presence of bones might not reflect what was consumed. The example used by Reitz et al. (1987:169) was that while cattle might have a higher density, it does not necessarily indicate that cows were eaten more frequently or in higher amounts than the preserved meat consumed as part of allotted rations. Further, as elaborated by Singleton (1995:124), faunal remains recovered not only reflect the types of animals but also how they were processed and consumed. In his analyses of faunal material found at Cannon's Point, Otto (1980:9) found that split bones were common in faunal remains from enslaved contexts, and that in residential areas associated with planters, split bones were uncommon, but cut marks were often present. These finds demonstrate that within the slave diet of stews, pottages, etc. the animals were cut into small pieces, the bones split open so that marrow could be retrieved or boiled down. Within areas associated with overseers and planters, the faunal reflects larger fragments of bone with less breakage, the presence of saw marks, and choice cuts of meats having been roasted rather than boiled (Singleton 1995:124 and Otto 1980:9). The kitchen area at the South End reflects both bones that were cut and others that were split, demonstrating that meals were prepared for all members of the population in this area. Additionally, a large number of unidentifiable fragments due to small size might also reflect the meat processing patterns of enslaved individuals.

All evidence points to this particular locale having been utilized as a place for the preparation, distribution, and consumption of food. The diversity of ceramics demonstrates a great complexity to meal preparation, food storage, and serving of food as meals were prepared for the owner, overseer, and the general enslaved population (see Figure 6.31). Yet, evidence for other activities such as washing and sewing indicates that, in addition, this area was used for other functions. For example, numerous buttons likely lost in the washing process and two thimbles, demonstrate that perhaps this area was used for other functions. Also, Figure 6.35 demonstrates large quantities of kaolin pipe fragments recovered in E-4, indicating that smoking frequently occurred in this location. Smoking was likely practiced by numerous members of the population, perhaps individuals hung around the kitchen area, talking and socializing in this way. If not only the preparation and consumption of food

occurred here but also washing and sewing and to some degree potentially used for the disbursement of tools and even food rations, then the kitchen area can be considered a central gathering place within the plantation core.

Privy. The archaeological evidence suggests the presence of at least four privies, two of which were discovered in excavation unit E-2, and two others identified via coring. Overall, not many plantation period privies have been excavated along the Georgia Coast. Still, the few researchers have examined do provide some valuable comparison to what was recovered on the South End. A privy found during excavations of Kings Bay plantation, near Cumberland Island Georgia appears to have been lined with basketry that was plastered over with tabby and had lathed walls and was located near the kitchen. Another privy excavated on another area of the same site was not basket lined but did contain tabby “plaster slabs” (Adams and Adams 1987:160).

Further interpretation concludes that the “above-ground portion of the privy extending up to the seat was plastered, perhaps to control odor” (Adams 1987:160). While both privies in this particular excavation contained numerous artifacts, interpretation concluded that the privy of poorer construction and further distance away from the kitchen area represented the slave privy. In contrast, the larger, closer, and better-built privy was retained for the planter and his family. On St. Simons Island, excavations in the 1970s discovered several privies at various plantations across the island, but in general, detailed descriptions were minimal. However, some information states that one privy had white sand deposits, again potentially for tamping down smell (Moore 1981:76-77). Another privy “was constructed of native limonite concretions placed in a spread tabby footing” (Moore 1981:104). Additionally, several found at Cannon’s Point Plantation on St. Simons Island, were located near a group of enslaved cabins and were described as “circular with straight sides and up to 1.63 meters deep” also in addition to refuse deposits, lime concentrations were present (Moore 1981:209).

The privy excavations on the South End do demonstrate similarities to plantation privies excavated on St. Simons Island and Kings Bay, specifically with the presence of lime concretions near the top of the privy. Documents indicate that lime was made on the plantation

so that it would have been readily available. The second similarity was that both sites had the kitchen and privies in the same area. However, unlike the ones excavated on Kings Bay Plantation, the privies excavated on the South End showed a general paucity of artifacts within the features. It was generally accepted that privies were utilized as waste disposal areas after they were no longer in use. In this particular case, the scarcity of artifacts may be related to periodic cleaning or simply depositing trash in refuse pits. Another reason could be that the plantation was abandoned in relative haste, meaning that the privy was in use at the time of abandonment. However, chamber pots likely were also used on the South End, but at this point, no fragments have been discovered. Use of chamber pots might not have been restricted solely to owner and overseer as evidence of enslaved individuals owning chamber pots had been noted in documents from other plantations, such as a shop recording purchases by enslaved individuals from Cannon's Point (Otto 1975:152).

The documents do not provide much information that would help with interpreting what was found archaeologically in the privy area. However, a letter written by John Jarrell to Kollock indicates that in September of 1858, a storm destroyed the privy, causing at least one rebuilding episode (Jarrell 1858c). The privy was near to where the interpreted house for the owner was located as well as near the kitchen area. Since there were at least four privies located in a line, then perhaps the wooden structure constructed around the privies was separated for males and females, although using the woods and creek likely occurred. Additionally, the mention of a pail house in the documents indicates that perhaps the privies excavated in 2018 were used by the enslaved population while the owner and overseer used a pail house. According to Stiles (Stiles 1910:549), pail houses were wooden structures that contained seats over pails or tubs which would need to be emptied. In July of 1855, a pail house was constructed over a few days, and a few times in the documents, an enslaved individual was tasked with hauling pailing (Journal 1854, 1855). No archaeological evidence for the pail house was recovered but was located near the owner and overseer houses.

Associated Activity Areas. Near the potential overseer's space, an area that was likely used for blacksmithing was recovered. Around the units of A-1, A-2, and A-3, a large quantity of coal-like slag (882.1 g) was found. The material does not appear to be the same type of slag

as what would be recovered from industrial production for smelting but rather seems to be more similar to refuse from blacksmithing. Records indicate that blacksmith tools were received on the plantation in January of 1858, and a letter written a few months later in June suggests that the overseer Jarrell was blacksmithing (Jarrell 1858g; Journal 1858). At least two instances occurred where an individual was tasked with burning coal, the first in December of 1858, and the second time in April of 1859 (Journal 1858, 1859). No other instances of blacksmithing were recorded, and no enslaved individual was directly tasked with this either. It was possible that it was a short-term venture and only lasted while John Jarrell was overseer. The location of the coal-like slag is the likely location of where this activity occurred and was in the same area as was interpreted to be where the owner or overseer resided.

The second area appears to be related to the processing and burning of lime. First discovered in the bluff during Honerkamp's visit to the South End in 2013, the feature was noted to be a large lime burning area and appears to be related to the lime kiln and related activities mentioned in the documents. Individuals tasked with retrieving lime from off-island or wagoning wood to burn lime occurred in 1849. In February of 1852, overseer James Kersh writes in a letter to Kollock that he was waiting on the delivery of 13 barrels of lime. In March of 1858, enslaved were tasked with wagoning in shell and wood for lime, and that same month a lime kiln was constructed. However, in January, before this occurred, Kollock notes in his diary that a boat of oyster was burnt in the lime kiln. It could be that this event instigated the building of the lime kiln. Large amounts of lime were needed because at least in 1859, the "sleeping rooms" of the enslaved houses were limed (Jarrell 1859). Lime was also used in the privies for odor control, as evidence by what was recovered in E-2. Shovel tests excavated in the direct area of the lime burning feature were absent of artifacts, and by 2018, all remnants of this feature had eroded. If this area had other structures they likely eroded away preventing further investigation.

CONCLUSION

As indicated within the documents, many different tasks occurred within the plantation core. Archaeologically, however, direct evidence for these tasks is more difficult to discern.

This is compounded by the massive erosion of the majority of the plantation core. The archaeological evidence particularly the basic shovel test density distributions of brick, tabby, cut nails, and historic ceramics clearly illustrate that the majority of the plantation core had already eroded into Newell Creek. The remaining evidence for the plantation exists primarily along the bluff edge in some clustered artifact densities. The mechanical scrapes and excavation units in various locations along the bluff revealed within these clusters, several areas related to life at the South End. The evidence suggests that even though much of the plantation was no longer there, enough material culture does remain to correlate the data to several domestic spaces, including five enslaved spaces, and two areas that were likely utilized by Kollock and the overseer. Additionally, the presence of an outdoor kitchen, privies, possible blacksmith, and evidence for the lime kiln provides additional information about how the plantation core was structured. Based on the available evidence, the areas to the east and south of the enslaved houses contained the primary agricultural outbuildings, with the area east of the enslaved houses used for yards and then agricultural fields (Figure 6.39).

The plantation core was a multivocal social space that spatially communicated the power and authority of the owner and overseer with the arrangement of structures within the plantation core. Architectural layouts of plantations, not just physically, but also conceptually reflected the highly differentiated social structure of slavery and reinforced the organization of power. Assigned tasks routinely took place within the plantation core making this space one of forced labor and was a place of punishment for acts considered defiant or disobedient, but at the same time, a place of community for the enslaved laborers who lived there. The plantation core was then a place of exposure but also of insular actions (Leone 1984; Upton 1988; Orser 1988; Otto 1975). It is with these thoughts in mind, that the archaeological evidence for tasks, unscheduled time, and the activity areas must be conceptualized.

In terms of the archaeological evidence, a few areas that would have been associated with assigned tasks were identified. The first area, the cooking area, was associated directly with an enslaved woman, who would have spent likely all day in and around this space. The cooking area was located near the space identified as being utilized by the owner and its visibility would have been clear and obvious. Another area, the lime kiln was identified. This

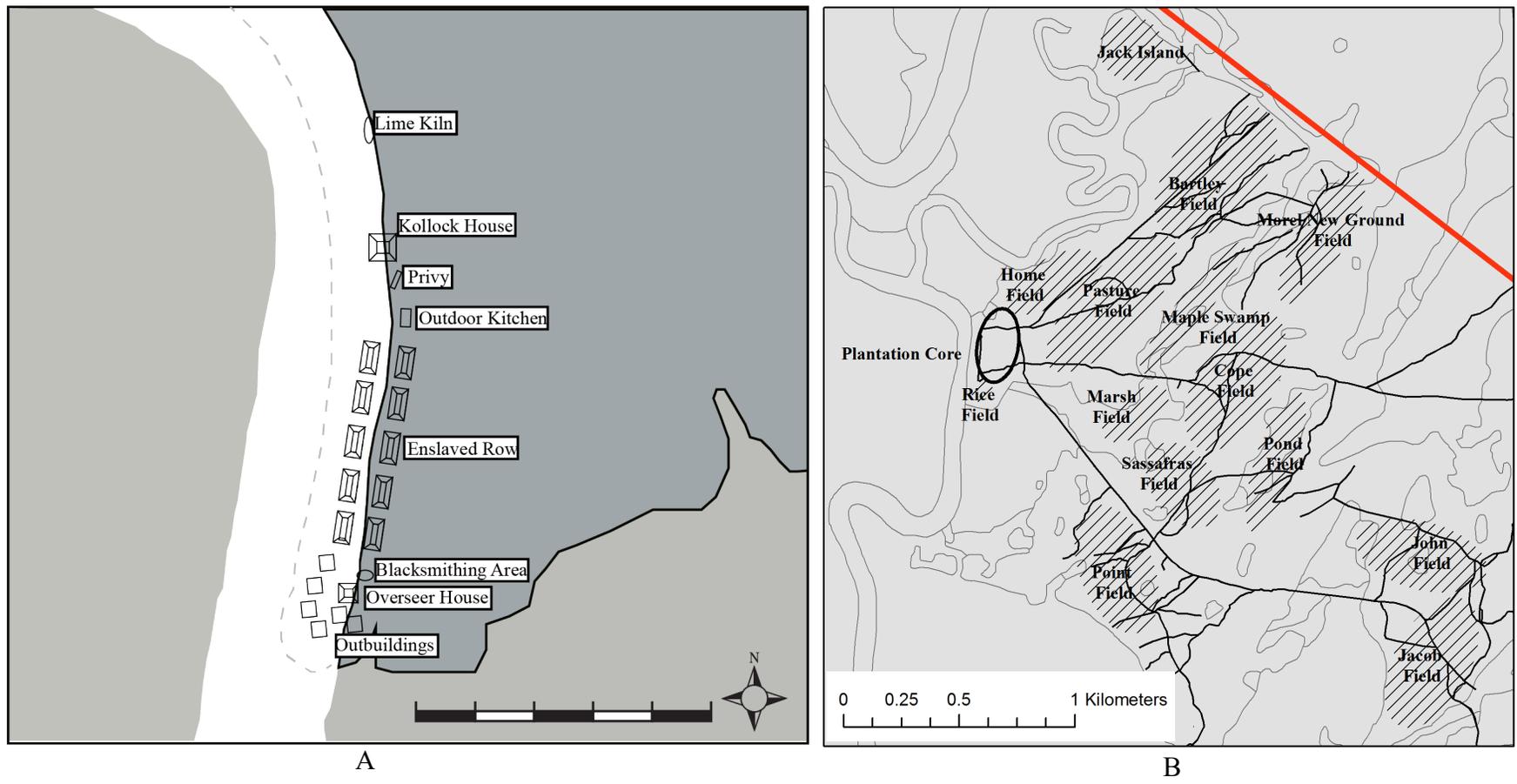


Figure 6.39. Reconstruction of the South End plantation. A: Projected layout of the plantation core; B: Projected layout of agricultural fields

space was on the outskirts of the plantation core and in comparison, to the cooking area, was likely minimally used and when it was utilized, it would have been an enslaved man who worked in this space. Another space- the possible blacksmith area, was located adjacent to the probable location of the overseer and under its direct line of sight. Like the lime kiln area, this space may have been used more minimally. When utilized, it would have been the enslaved men who would be more associated with work in and around the lime kiln. No archaeological evidence exists for the outbuildings nor the associated tasks that would have occurred in the space. Their likely location near the overseer's residence reaffirms the overseer's purview of the activities that occurred in and around the outbuildings. Enslaved men primarily accomplished tasks in these areas although, at certain times, enslaved women also were assigned tasks in this area, particularly as it related to moting cotton in preparation of the cotton being packed up for sale. Broad evidence, archaeologically, exists for the yards and domestic spaces for the enslaved. It was these locations that held some of the activity that occurred during unscheduled time as it was their homes and gardens that were returned to at the end of that day's task.

The following chapters will discuss in much more detail the taskscape of the South End as it pertained to tasks, locations, individuals associated with those tasks, and resulting movement of those tasks under the overarching veil of power from the owner and overseer. Primarily, the data from the archaeology indicates that the all of space on the plantation core was under the authority of the owner and overseer, and even though there were houses that enslaved people lived in, that space could be inspected and permeated at any time. In essence, for the taskscape of the South End, nearly all the ways in which enslaved people interacted and moved each day was regulated by not just the decisions of Kollock and the overseer and their physical presence but also the representations of power and authority that existed within the plantation layout. Autonomous actions within that space were rarely then completely independent of those elements, even if individuals were operating within their own time. A dichotomy of actions for the enslaved community existed within the plantation core. Enslaved physicality and movement as well as social interactions, even conversations, would have fluctuated based on where Kollock or the overseer were during various parts of the day, types

of tasks being worked on, and whether the individuals were spending time on their own and where those actions occurred within the plantation core.

CHAPTER 7. IDENTIFYING MOVEMENT ON THE SOUTH END PLANTATION LANDSCAPE

The previous chapters determined, in a general sense, the placement of agricultural fields and the plantation core on the South End landscape. Knowing the location of these on the South End allows for a more explicit analysis of the relationships between the type, scale, and location of enslaved movements. This chapter incorporates that information into social network analysis to discuss connections between tasks, location of tasks, and enslaved individuals.

It was useful to think about what was recorded in the documents as an accounting of enslaved individuals' movement through the tracking of their tasks and location during their "scheduled" time; yet, enslaved lives were comprised of more than what was recorded within the historical documents. Portions of enslaved lives, also existed within the sphere of unscheduled time, only some of which was accounted for within the documents. Other periods of unscheduled time occurred daily after tasks were finished. During these times, the documents did not account for where the enslaved population was located or their activities. To set the stage for thinking about the networks in terms of enslaved movement, it is necessary to understand what a typical day was like for those who were enslaved on the South End. The next section will present snapshots of life in March of 1849, July of 1856, and October of 1861 based on the available historical documents for that day. After these short vignettes, the network analysis will be presented to determine the locations and types of task categories that were most influential within the South End plantation and those individuals who were noted within the documents as being associated with locations.

SNAPSHOT OF 1849

On March 10, 1849, 31 enslaved men and women were tasked with different work in the plantation core, Morel New Ground Field, and in Savannah (Figure 7.1). James Gillam was the overseer during this time, but no driver was noted in the documents. However, Harry,

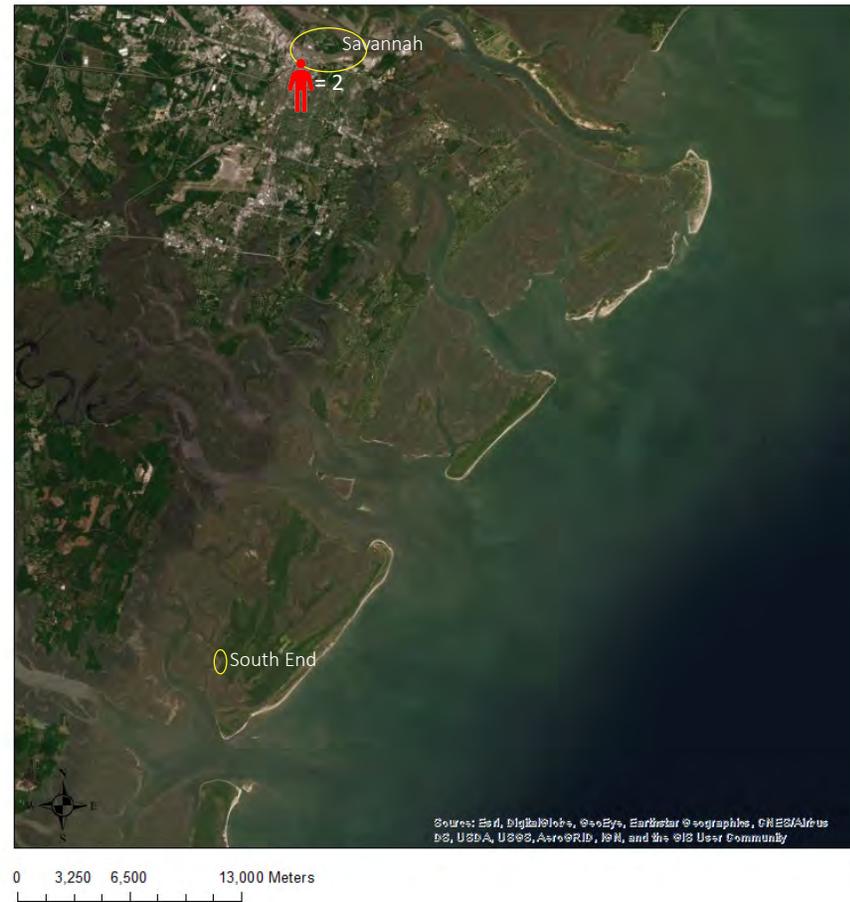
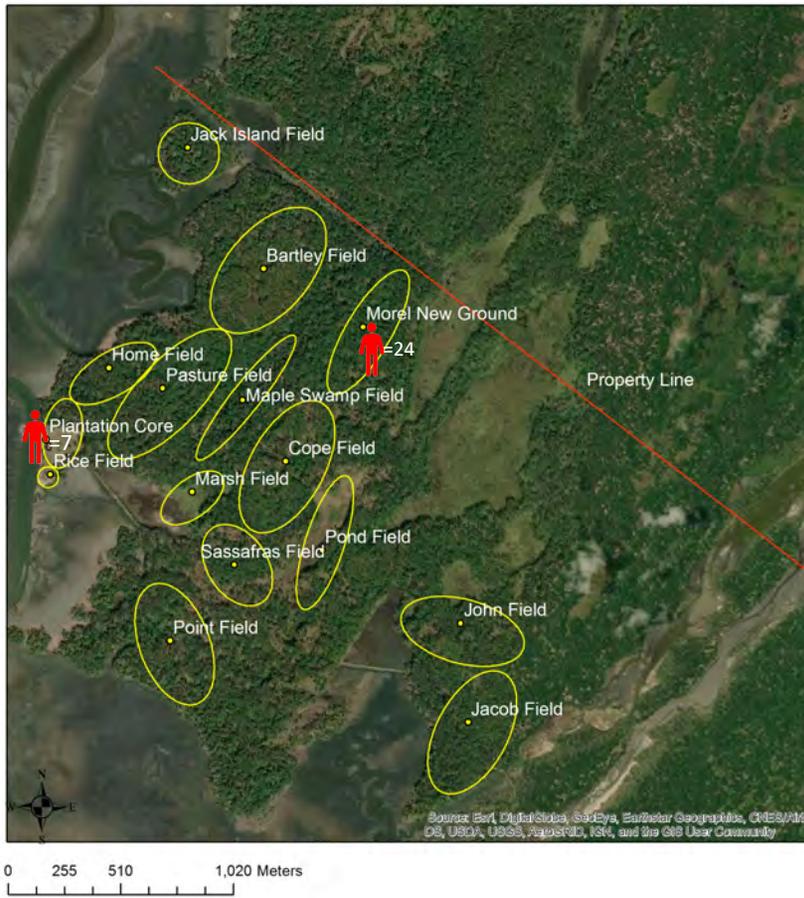


Figure 7.1. A: Locations on the South End plantation on March 10, 1849; B: Enslaved locations off of the South End plantation on March 10, 1849. Note: these numbers only include adult men and women.

who was assigned as driver later on in the occupation, was likely acting in this authoritative capacity. From the documents, it appears that these tasks took place in and around the plantation core, Morel New Ground Field, and Savannah. On this day, the overseer Gillam and two enslaved men were still in Savannah, having taken a boat there the previous day. It appears that Gillam's family remained on the South End at this time. The reason for the visit was not stated, but being that the enslaved individuals had been moved to the plantation only a few weeks before this, the visit was likely related to obtaining supplies for provisioning or materials for construction. Gillam, during his absence, tasked an enslaved man, probably Prince, with fishing for him. Two enslaved men were tasked with fencing the yard of the plantation core. Twenty enslaved men and women were tasked with cutting and heaping brush in Morel New Ground Field, presumably onto the same wagon that two enslaved men were tasked with driving that day. Likely, these men were wagoning the brush away after it was cleared off. Four other enslaved men and women were tasked with plowing in that same field.

At this point in the South End, there were 18 men classified as adult men, 18 women classified as adult women, and 18 children. Out of the 33 people tasked that day, five individuals were not. Likely these were women but information within the documents was unclear. Not specified was whether women were tasked with cooking or caring for 18 children on the plantation, but based on information in later years, this was likely what happened. The documents do not detail when Gillam and the two enslaved men returned from Savannah. No other information was detailed in the documents about the length of time the enslaved people spent on each task or what activities took place when the task was finished, but the next day was a Sunday, a day that enslaved individuals had to themselves.

SNAPSHOT OF 1856

On July 10, 1856, there were 21 adult men, 19 women, three boys, and 20 children on the South End (Figure 7.2). For this particular day, 39 enslaved men and women were assigned tasks for the day. Tasks appear to have taken place in at least four different locations, including the plantation core, Jacob Field, Cope Field, and Bartley Field. The overseer during this time was William Hazel, and Harry was the driver. Twenty-three enslaved men and

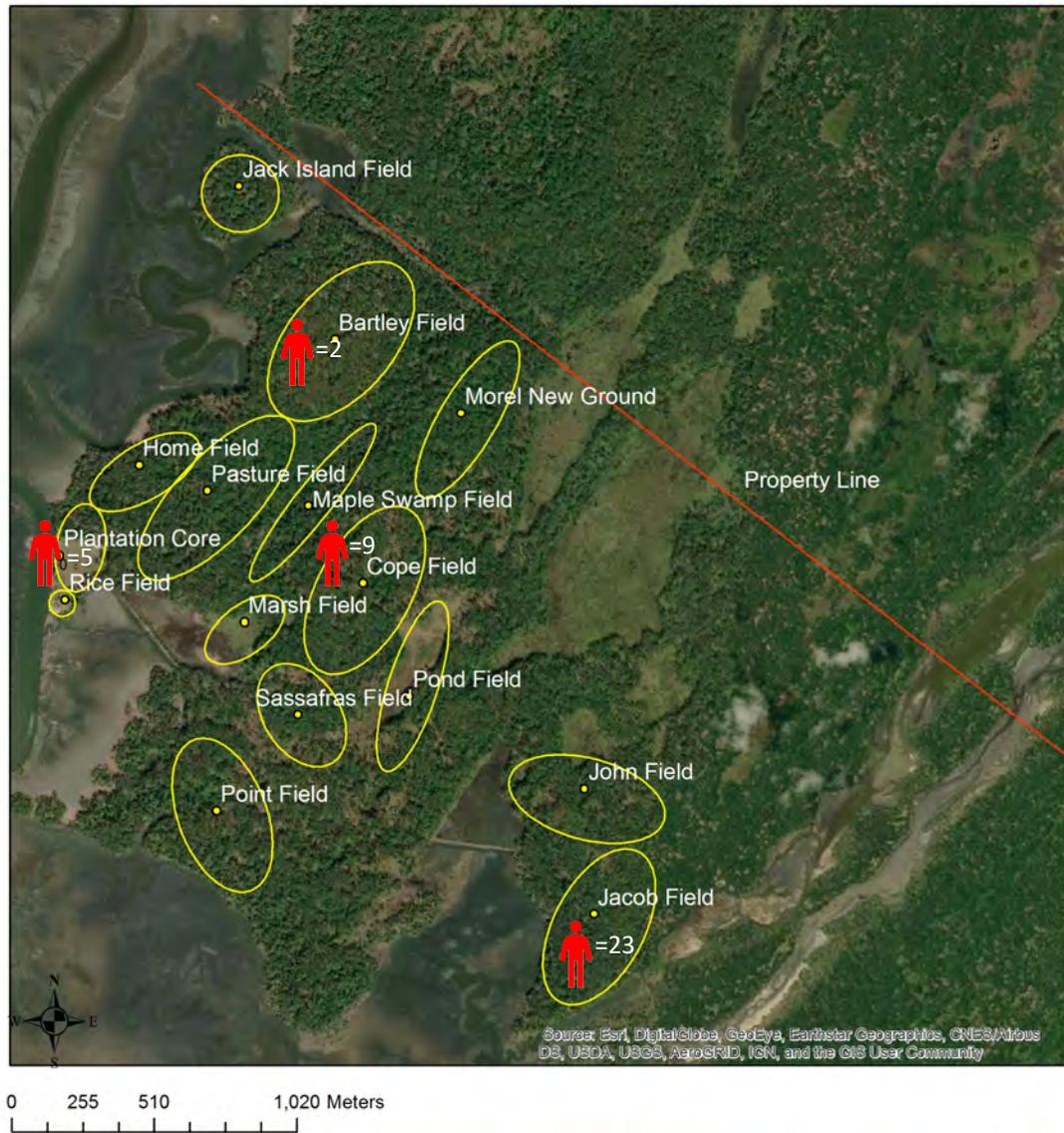


Figure 7.2. A: Enslaved locations on the South End plantation on July 10, 1856. No off plantation locations occurred on this day. Note: these numbers only include adult men and women.

women were tasked with hauling cotton in Jacob Field, while nine other enslaved men or women, it was unclear, were assigned tasks in another location, Cope Field. Out of these nine individuals assigned to work in Cope Field, four enslaved were tasked with thinning and hauling cotton, and five enslaved were tasked with plowing. Two other enslaved men or women, again it was unclear, were tasked with listing slips in Bartley Field. The remainder of the tasks for the enslaved individuals took place in the plantation core. There was one enslaved tasked with working in the root patch, and Lee was tasked with working in the garden. Potentially, the root patch was in or near the garden. Another enslaved individual, unknown if it was a man or a woman, was tasked with grinding corn. Juno was assigned as a nurse to the twenty children on the plantation core. The last task assigned was the cook. The documents were not specific as to who performed these tasks on this date. Grace, who had been the cook for years on the plantation, had died a few months prior, and it may be that this task was shared by other women during this time. No other information was detailed in the documents about the length of time the enslaved people spent on each task or what activities took place when the task was finished.

SNAPSHOT OF 1861

On October 10, 1861, there were 21 adult men, 18 adult women, seven boys, two girls, and 24 children on the South End (Figure 7.3). Tasks for this particular day took place in several locations, including White Bluff, plantation core, Pond Field, and Maple Swamp. The overseer during 1861 was M.T. Duke, and the driver was Harry. Kollock was on the South End at this time and had been making repeated trips between the plantation and White Bluff. Most of the trips were to transport corn and grits, for either sale or as provisions on Kollock's other properties. On this day, there were three enslaved men at White Bluff, but the documents do not specify the names of these individuals. Twenty enslaved men and women were tasked with gathering corn in Pond Field before they were moved to Maple Swamp to pull two loads of corn. Two individuals were tasked with hauling the corn. In total, there were ten wagon loads of corn gathered this day. Carpenter Billy was tasked as a carpenter this day, but there were no specifics about his activity or his location. On the plantation core, Phillis was tasked as the cook, and Juno were tasked as the nurse to the children. One individual was tasked with

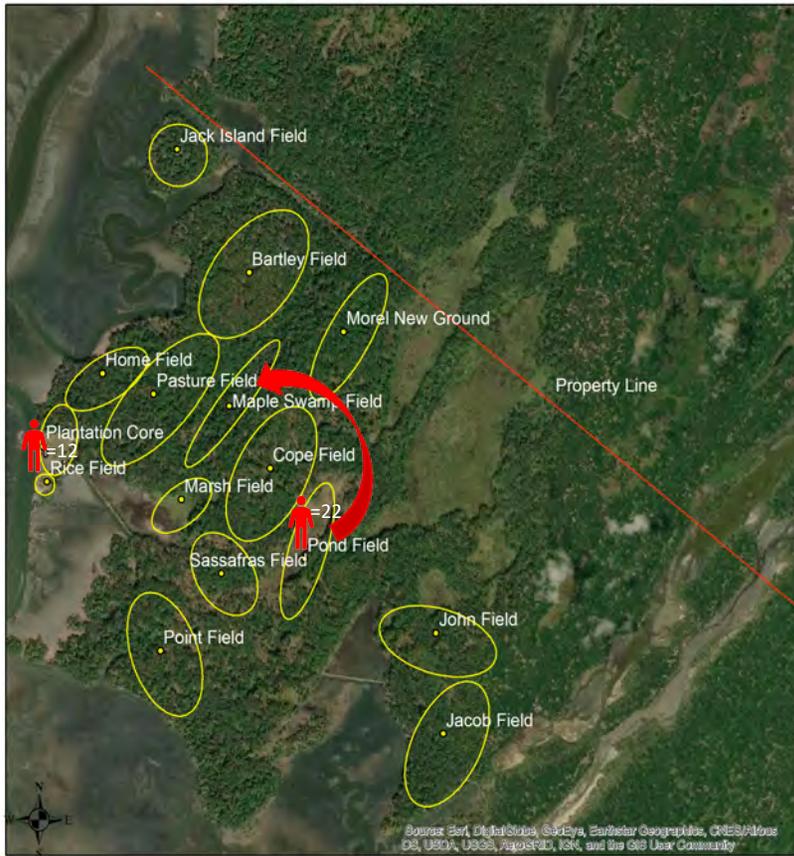


Figure 7.3. A: Enslaved locations on the South End plantation on October 10, 1861. B: Enslaved locations off of the South End plantation. Note: these numbers only include adult men and women.

caring for the poultry, and another was tasked with caring for the mules. Two individuals were assigned unspecified tasks in the corn house while another was tasked with grinding corn. Several individuals were classified as sick and remained in the plantation core, presumably in or around the enslaved row. The individuals included Ned, Alice, Kate, Sam, Dick, and Little Billy. Charlotte was also allowed to remain in the plantation core to care for one of her sick children. John was the last enslaved individual who remained in the plantation core on this particular day. However, he was not tasked with any work; rather, he was in the stocks as punishment for running away a few days earlier. Dick, who was classified as sick, was tasked by Kollock to the boat to Green Island with a note for one of Kollock's associates. No other information was detailed in the documents about the length of time the enslaved people spent on each task, what activities took place when the task was finished, or if the enslaved men who were in White Bluff for the day returned to the plantation.

NETWORK DATA

The snapshots of life provided above demonstrate that enslaved individuals were assigned daily tasks with sometimes diverging range of locations. As a result, there were fluctuating degrees of movement within the enslaved population, often varying by day. To conceptualize the information, data for the network analysis included information for the years 1849-1861. Data collection included standardizing and compiling within a spreadsheet the information from the plantation journals and letters chronologically into categories of persons, number of persons, task category, date, and location. Some underrepresentation of data was present due to the many instances within the documents in which no specific information about an individual(s) was included with the assignment for that particular task. Often the information included only the number of people involved rather than the specific names.

To apply social network analysis, it was necessary to convert the above categories of information within the historical documents into a binary two-mode dataset. This involved a fair degree of condensing information and totaling information from the categories. If there was no representation for any particular category, it was assigned a "0". For the network analysis included in this research, three separate entities within the documents were used as

nodes, these include, location, task category, and named individual. Ideally, the data would have been substantive enough to be able to have named enslaved individuals with task category and location, but as outlined previously, that was often not possible. The choice in creating the three networks utilized here was due to the usable data that was available. UCINET 6 was used to create the networks with two-mode data according to the eigenvector centrality model.

Eigenvector centrality scores consider the weighted centrality measure that assigns scores based on the centrality of the nodes and the environmental or social interactions (edges or ties) between nodes (Borgatti 2005:168; Borgatti et al. 2013:61-62). That is, two nodes might connect the same number of other nodes, but one node's connections might be more well connected to others. As a result, that node will measure at a greater eigenvector centrality score. This was represented in the network data in the size of the nodes. In this research, the nodes represent tasks and locations of those tasks. In contrast, the connections (i.e., edges, ties) between the nodes represents the number of times named individuals or groups of individuals were connected to that node. If a connection is absent, it means that there is no linkage between the nodes (Borgatti 2005:61-62; Borgatti et al. 2013:168). The term "influence" was used to discuss the particular power or strength of a node concerning the other nodes. So those nodes with higher eigenvector scores will have more influence within the network. Overall, the eigenvector centrality model determines which well-connected nodes were connected to other well-connected nodes, and this helped to identify, in this particular case, which location, task category, and named individuals, were more influential throughout the South End occupation.

Networks of Tasks and Locations

The first network aggregates documented information into two nodes-task categories and the location of those tasks. The connections between the nodes represent the number of people assigned to that particular task in that particular location, with this number totaled for all years of the plantation. Figure 7.4 represents the network results, while Table 7.1 shows the

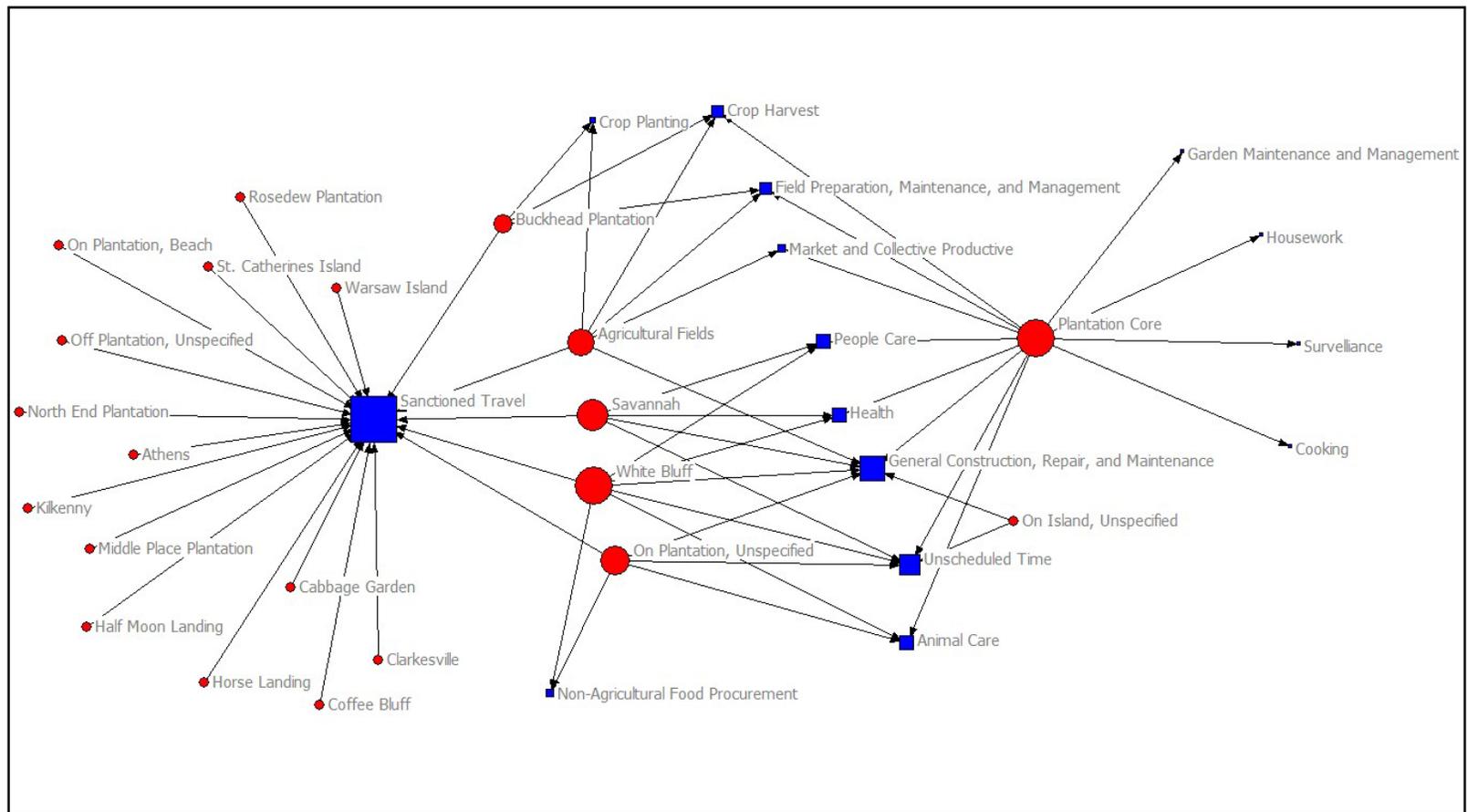


Figure 7.4. Eigenvector centrality network results for taskscapes and locations for 1849-1861. Nodes in blue are task categories and nodes in red are locations.

Table 7.1. Data indices for eigenvector centrality network analysis showing locations and task categories.

	Animal Care	Crop Harvest	Crop Planting	Cooking	Field Preparation, Maintenance, and Management	Garden Maintenance and Management	General Construction, Repair, and Maintenance	Health	Housework	Market and Collective Productive	Non-Agricultural Food Procurement	People Care	Sanctioned Travel	Surveillance	Unscheduled Time	TOTAL
Athens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Agricultural Fields	0	39497	5541	0	42886	0	232	0	0	121	0	0	8	0	0	88285
Buckhead Plantation	0	3366	255	0	2140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	5774
Cabbage Garden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	32
Clarksville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	0	0	221
Coffee Bluff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	17
Half Moon Landing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Horse Landing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Kilkenny	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Middle Place Plantation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	15
North End Plantation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	37
Off Plantation, Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	581	0	0	581
On Island, Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40906	41397
On Plantation, Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	0	0	146
On Plantation, Unspecified	2596	0	0	0	0	0	2957	0	0	0	130	0	671	0	71	6425
Plantation Core	714	110	0	2169	162	1230	547	8835	353	19883	0	3894	0	71	116	38084
Rosedew Plantation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	36
Savannah	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	580	0	0	0	37	990	0	109	1719
St. Catherines Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	41
Warsaw Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	0	0	82
White Bluff	3	0	0	0	0	0	20	337	0	0	5	15	1804	0	7	2191
TOTAL	3313	42973	5796	2169	45188	1230	4250	9752	353	20004	135	3946	4708	71	41209	

indices for the network. Figure 7.5 depicts the locations on the South End and locations off of the plantation.

Locations. The network results demonstrate that the node for the Plantation Core held the most influence out of all of the location nodes. Following the plantation core, were the nodes of White Bluff, Savannah, Agricultural Fields, On Plantation, Unspecified, and Buckhead Plantation. The remaining location nodes were not all that influential within the network. However, the connections between the location nodes demonstrate a difference in task categories that occurred in those locations.

The plantation core and agricultural fields were recurrent locations for several different types of task categories. The high influence of the Agricultural Field node within the network indicate that agricultural fields were highly frequented during the tasked time, but primarily they were connected by three task category nodes. These include the task categories of Crop Harvesting, Crop Planting, and Field Preparation, Maintenance, and Management. These tasks were also connected to Buckhead Plantation and the Plantation Core. The location node for Buckhead Plantation was a bit unique within the data. In 1859, Kollock rented land from the owner of Buckhead to plant crops in his fields. During this year, agricultural tasks focused heavily on fields at Buckhead rather than fields within the South End. In total, there were 88,285 times in which enslaved individuals were assigned tasks within the fields.

The Plantation Core was an influential node within the network in that there were many different task category nodes connected to it. This included connections to every task category node except for Sanctioned Travel and Non-Agricultural Food Procurement. The location for the On Plantation, Unspecified node also was influential within the network in that many task category nodes were placed in this category. This location was created to capture information within documents about tasks even though specific locations could not be identified. However, the tasks that were connected to this location likely tie primarily to the plantation core and areas in and around the agricultural fields. The other location nodes depicted in Figure 7.4 did not hold much influence and appear to be primarily connected to

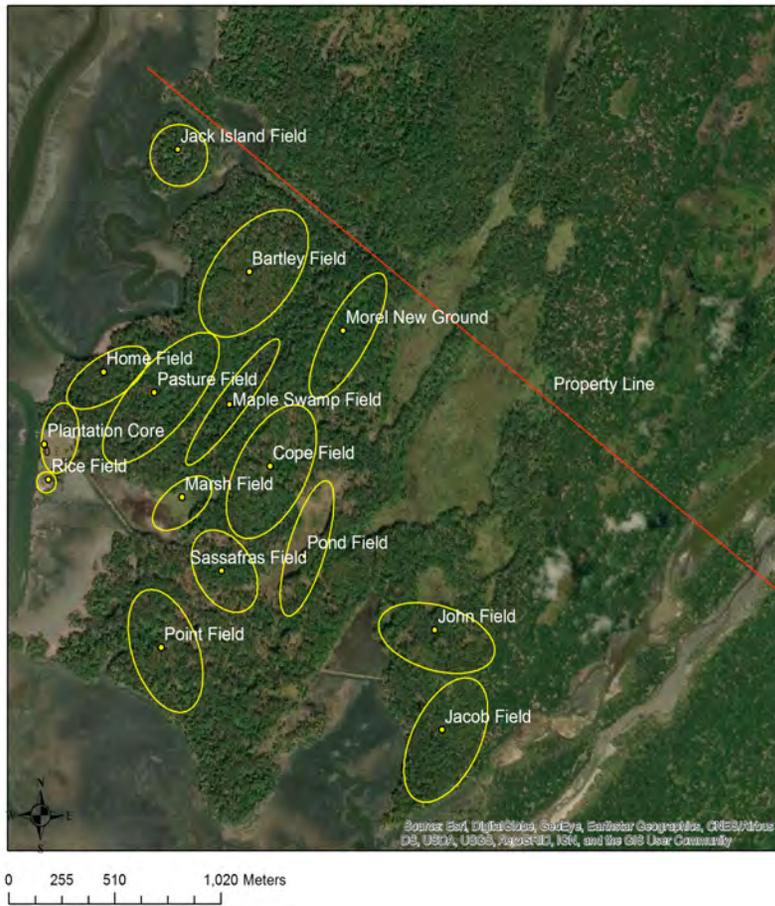


Figure 7.5. A: Locations on the South End plantation; B: Locations off of the South End plantation.

only one task category, Sanctioned Travel. Overall, individuals were recorded 38,084 times within the plantation core during the scheduled time.

Task Category. The network demonstrates that Sanctioned Travel was the most influential task node within the network and had connections to 19 location nodes. Following this in influence was the task category of General Construction, Repair, and Maintenance, followed by Unscheduled Time, Animal Care, and Health, which connected primarily to the locations of the Plantation Core, White Bluff, Savannah, unspecified areas on the plantation, and Agricultural Fields.

The task category of Sanctioned Travel was most influential within the network due to those 19 locational connections. Over the years, there were 4,708 instances in which sanctioned travel occurred. Another node with some relative influence was the task category of General Construction, Repair, and Maintenance. This task category was primarily connected to different locations-primarily the plantation core, White Bluff, and Savannah. Over the time of the South End occupation, there were 4,018 times in which this task was assigned.

The agricultural-related task categories of Crop Harvesting, Crop Planting, and Field Preparation, Maintenance, and Management were not as influential within the network due to their connection to only three locations- Agricultural Fields, Buckhead Plantation, and the plantation core. However, this should not underscore the amount of time in which these particular tasks occurred. During the 12 years that the South End was in operation, 45,188 times, enslaved individuals were recorded as performing tasks related to Field Preparation, Maintenance, and Management and 42,973 times that individuals were recorded as being tasked with activities related to Crop Harvest. Finally, there were 5,796 instances where enslaved individuals were tasked with planting crops.

Animal Care, as a task, had some influence within the network due to its connections to three different locations. These locations included unspecified locations on the plantation, within the plantation core, and on White Bluff. The task category nodes of Cooking, Garden

Maintenance and Management, Housework, and Surveillance only appear to take place in one location, the plantation core, and as a result, do not hold much influence within the network. Out of this set of tasks, cooking as a task was recorded the most within the documents. In total, an enslaved woman was tasked with cooking 2,169 times.

Health was fairly influential as a task category in that it was connected to three locations- the plantation core, Savannah, and White Bluff. However, out of these locations, the majority of the time spent within these categories occurred in the plantation core. Savannah and White Bluff were locations traveled too within these categories. Often these included trips to the doctor or for enslaved women to travel with their children to see the doctor. Overall, 9,752 instances were recorded under the health category in these locations. People Care as a task was also connected to the plantation core, Savannah, and White Bluff, with the majority of the time, spent assigned to this task occurring within the plantation core (3,894 times). Market and Collective Production as a task was connected to the Plantation Core, and Agricultural Field location nodes, and so was not considered to have much influence within the network. However, there were 19,883 instances of individuals assigned to this task in the plantation core and 121 times in which this occurred in the fields.

Unscheduled Time as a category held some influence within the network in that it was connected to unspecified locations on the island, plantation, plantation core, Savannah, and White Bluff. However, this category was difficult to accurately discuss within the network due to the lack of recording within the documents. Enslaved individuals were allowed time off after the day's task was over, on Sunday, Christmas, and occasionally other time was given off (Table 7.2). Over the years, there were 41,209 instances in which the time of enslaved individuals could be placed in this category.

Results. The network data of locations and task categories demonstrate that most of the influential location nodes include the Plantation Core, White Bluff, Savannah, Agricultural Fields, and On Plantation, Unspecified. In contrast, the most influential task nodes included Sanctioned Travel, General Construction, Repair, and Maintenance, and Unscheduled Time. The plantation core was an important location on the South End as a result of the diversity and

Table 7.2. List of enslaved individuals traveling for Christmas holidays.

Year	Men	Women
1855	Juno's Billy	Mira
	Moosa	Jinny
	Smart	Kate
	Harry, Driver	Betsey
	Carpenter Billy	Juno
		Fanny
		Rose
1856	William	Sue
	Smart	Cornelia
	Cyrus	Phillis
	Moosa	Harriet
	July	Jinny
	Big Ned	Kate
	Bob	
	Carpenter Billy	
1857	Cyrus	Jinny
	Christmas	Kate
	Little Ned	Alice
	Big Ned	Binah
	Siah	Juno
	York	Eleanor
	Smart	
	Carpenter Billy	
1858	Harry, Driver	Betsy
	Sam	Sue
	William	Phillis
	York	Harriet
	Big Ned	Beck
	Bob	
	Siah	
	Moosa	
	Little Jim	

scale of tasks that occurred there. Some of these tasks, such as cooking, occurred only within the confines of the plantation core while other tasks such as those related to construction and maintenance could also take place in other locations. This indicates that the individuals who were tasked with cooking were more limited in their mobility than individuals who were tasked with construction and maintenance. This can be applied across other tasks as well. For example, the individuals who were assigned tasks within agricultural fields had more mobility than individuals whose tasks occurred in the plantation core; however, these individuals were not as mobile as the individuals who were assigned tasks that took them to locations off of the plantation, such as White Bluff and Savannah. The task of Unscheduled Time, while difficult to completely know which specific locations were traveled too when enslaved individuals had time to themselves, does indicate that while mobility could occur during this time, it was likely restricted to the plantation and the island itself. Overall, the network data largely confirm that the mobility or opportunity for the mobility of enslaved individuals was governed chiefly by the task category.

Networks of Locations and People

The second and third networks presented explore the documentary data, specifically concerning which men and women were recorded as being associated with particular locations. One network was created for adult men and one for adult women. The nodes in these networks are locations and named individuals. The connections between the nodes represent the number of people identified with a particular location over the years. Figure 7.6-7.7 represents the results of the networks for the men and women assigned to locations. Table 7.3-7.4 demonstrates the indices for these networks.

Locations and Men. The network demonstrates that for the nodes of named men and location, the plantation core as a location held the most influence within the network (Figure 7.6). Following this were the nodes for Savannah, White Bluff, and Agricultural Fields. The other locations did not hold as much influence indicating that movement to these locations was not as frequent. The plantation core was connected to every enslaved man on the South End to some degree or another. As a result, when they were assigned to those tasks, they were

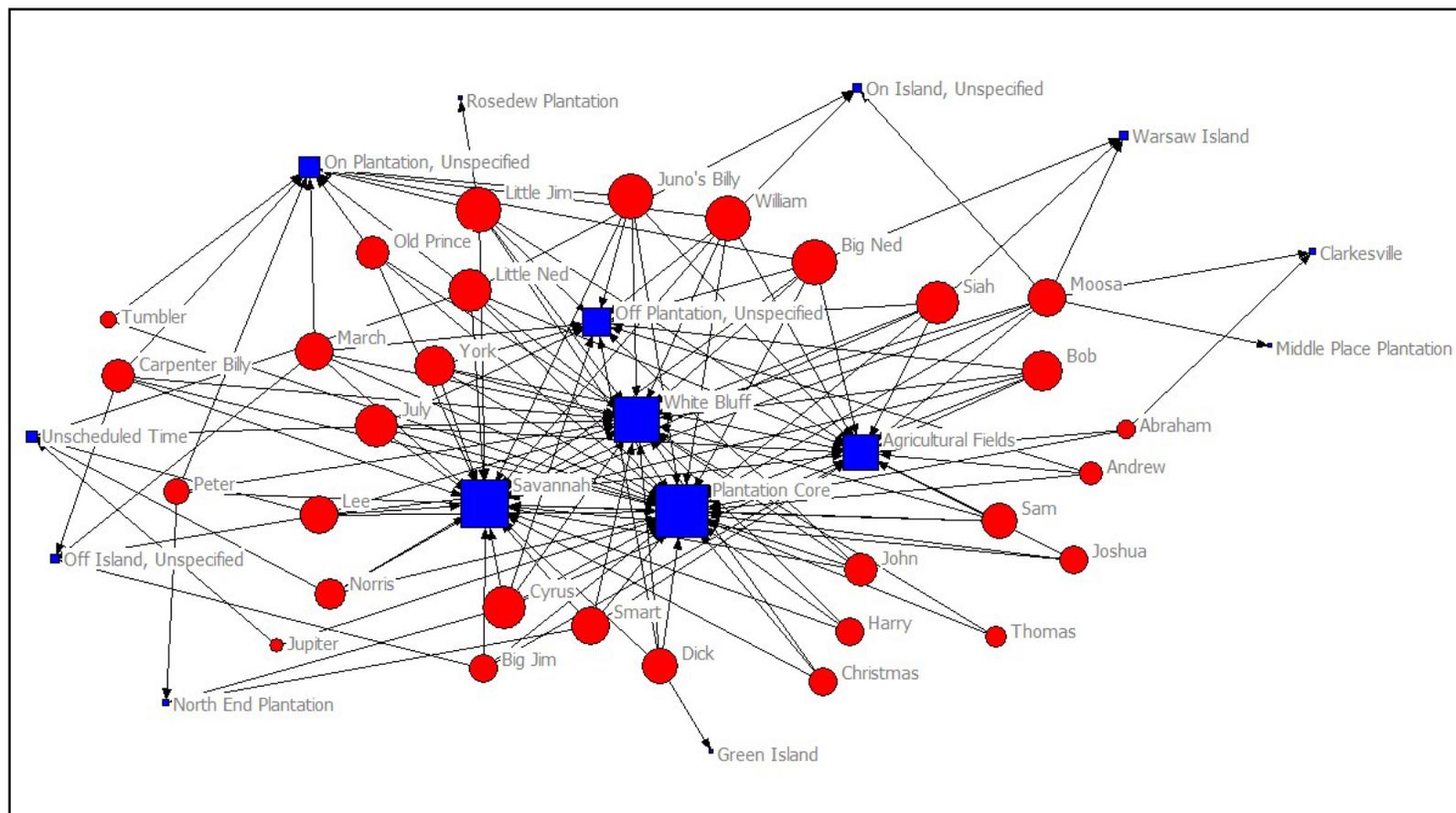


Figure 7.6. Eigenvector centrality network results for adult men and locations for 1849-1861. Nodes in blue are locations and nodes in red are different adult men.

Table 7.3. Data indices for eigenvector centrality network analysis showing adult men and locations.

	Agricultural Fields	Clarkesville	Green Island	Middle Place Plantation	North End Plantation	Off Island, Unspecified	Off Plantation, Unspecified	On Island, Unspecified	On Plantation, Unspecified	Plantation Core	Rosedew Plantation	Savannah	Warsaw Island	White Bluff
Abraham	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	207	0	0	0	0
Andrew	70	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	391	0	0	0	0
Big Jim	69	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	289	0	32	0	0
Big Ned	58	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	3	177	0	9	1	9
Bob	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	56	0	25	0	1
Billy	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	1913	397	0	12	0	75
Christmas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	0	4	0	1
Cyrus	62	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	188	0	6	0	11
Dick	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	23	0	13	0	11
Harry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	8	0	3
John	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	11	0	1	0	1
Joshua	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	0	5	0	0
July	51	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	80	0	3	0	12
Billy	72	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	1	319	0	3	0	7
Jupiter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Lee	49	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	552	0	10	0	10
Little Jim	65	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	156	1	12	0	21
Little Ned	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	64	0	4	0	2
March	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	0	1	84	0	4	0	15
Moosa	71	106	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	114	0	13	1	4
Norris	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	0	1	0	5
Prince	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	13	0	20	0	1
Peter	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	2
Sam	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	0	10	0	15
Siah	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	29	0	6	1	2
Smart	72	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	102	0	18	0	25
Thomas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	3
Tumbler	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	1	0	0	0	0
William	57	0	0	0	0	0	97	2	5	339	0	7	0	6
York	71	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	207	0	43	0	1

Table 7.4. Data indices for eigenvector centrality network analysis showing adult women and location.

	Agricultural Fields	Clarkesville	Off Plantation, Unspecified	On Island, Unspecified	On Plantation, Unspecified	Plantation Core	Rosedew Plantation	Savannah	White Bluff
Alice	67	0	1	0	0	496	0	11	3
Amelia		0	0	0	0	46	0	0	0
Beck	55	0	0	0	0	1180	0	9	50
Betsy	69	0	3	0	1	444	0	82	11
Binah	62	0	0	0	0	202	0	4	3
Caty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Charlotte	0	0	0	1	0	347	0	1	35
Cornelia	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	3	44
Die	0	0	0	0	0	27	1	5	2
Dolly	0	0	0	0	8	688	0	0	0
Eleanor	69	100	7	0	0	307	0	5	16
Fanny	68	0	7	0	0	297	0	50	10
Grace	0	0	0	0	0	473	0	0	0
Harriett	68	0	0	0	0	172	0	71	2
Jinney	68	0	1	0	1	416	0	28	3
Juno	37	0	0	0	0	2987	0	7	0
Kate	54	0	0	0	14	166	0	9	2
Margaret	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	1
Mary	58	0	0	0	0	250	0	2	1
Mira	0	0	0	0	0	528	0	23	37
Phillis	68	0	2	1	0	662	0	51	14
Rose	0	115	8	0	0	142	0	18	0
Sue	72	0	0	1	0	425	0	37	8
Susan	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0

restricted to the confines of the plantation core but had greater mobility when they were assigned other tasks, such as those in the fields or when they traveled off plantation to Savannah or White Bluff. Carpenter Billy had the highest connection to the plantation core and unspecified locations on the plantation due to his tasks of carpentry.

Savannah and White Bluff were the next influential nodes within the network in that nearly all of the men traveled to these locations. There were several other locations that men were occasionally linked to, including Clarkesville, Middle Place Plantation, North End Plantation, Warsaw Island, Green Island, and Rosedew Plantation, but in general, these did not hold much influence in the network. As noted in the previous network, tasks associated with Sanctioned Travel connected to those locations. This demonstrates that enslaved men were the primary participants of that task in those locations. It may be that the reason behind the range of travel for men was due to the South End plantation being located on an island. This relative inaccessibility necessitated a greater frequency of movement, particularly for some men of the enslaved population as they were the ones who operated the boats. In general, however, some men were connected to more locations than others. Data suggests these men were Carpenter Billy, Christmas, Cyrus, Sam, Smart, March, Moosa, Joshua, July, Juno's Billy, Little Jim, and Little Ned.

The next most influential location was the Agricultural Fields node; however, there were some issues with this data. The majority of instances of tasked time in the agricultural fields did not record the name of every individual. Instead, the journals only noted the number of individuals who were assigned to work in that particular location. What this meant was that the association of named men to agricultural fields was vastly underrepresented in the data since fieldwork was the main task for the majority of adult men. The node for Agricultural Fields was more influential within the network if this information was recorded. However, the data in the 1851 plantation journal does note individuals who picked cotton, and from this, it was possible to identify the core group of men who were classified as field hands at this time (Table 7.5). These included Andrew, Big Jim, Big Ned, Cyrus, Carpenter Billy, Joshua, July, Juno's Billy, Lee, Little Jim, Little Ned, Moosa, Sam, Smart, William, and York. There was

some fluctuation in this group over the years, such as Little Jim and Juno's Billy being moved from fieldwork and tasked with packing the cotton before it was shipped off for sale.

Table 7.5. List of men and women who picked cotton in 1851.

Men	Women
Andrew	Alice
Big Jim	Beck
Big Ned	Betsy
Cyrus	Binah
Joshua	Eleanor
July	Fanny
Juno's Billy	Harriet
Lee	Jinny
Little Jim	Juno
Little Ned	Kate
Moosa	Mary
Sam	
Smart	
William	
York	

Locations and Women. The network demonstrates that for the nodes of named women and location, the plantation core as a location held the most influence within the network (Figure 7.7). Following this were the nodes for Savannah, White Bluff, and Agricultural Fields. The remaining locations that enslaved women were explicitly noted within the documents as being associated with do not hold much influence within the network. These include Clarksville, Rosedew Plantation, and unspecific locations on the plantation and the island.

The plantation core was influential within this network as outlined previously in Figure 7.4 due to the diversity and scale of task categories that occurred within the confines of the plantation core. In terms of task category, the plantation core was connected to every enslaved woman to some degree; however, for most of the women, this time was spent classified as

being ill or recovering from childbirth (typically 3-4 weeks). Other tasked times that restricted women to the plantation core primarily included activities associated with cooking, nurse, and to a small degree when women were assigned to prepare cotton for market sale. Most of the enslaved women within the network held similar degrees of influence. Juno's connection to the plantation core node was much more influential than the other women. In total, Juno was recorded as being in the plantation core 2,987 times, most of which was being tasked as a nurse. Mira, Phillis, and Beck also were moved to the task of cooking at various times over the years. Out of these three, Beck was recorded as having spent more time in the plantation core- 1,180 instances. Alice, Betsy, and Jinney spent a fair amount of time in the plantation core, but these instances were related primarily to recovery from childbirth and other associated illness. Overall, there appears to be some fluctuation depending on the illness, pregnancy, as well as girls entering fieldwork typically between 10 and 13 years of age.

Nearly all of the enslaved women in the network had connections to Savannah and White Bluff. However, this likely only pertains to their time being classified according to the Health category and to a small degree, Unscheduled Time, as the documents do note that some women occasionally traveled off plantation for Christmas. It does not appear that enslaved women were tasked with anything else in these locations. The other locations in the network did not hold much influence, except for the Clarkesville location. Movement to these locations occurred for two women- Eleanor and Rose. These instances, which occurred at different times, were related to Kollock sending them from the South End to work at his other home.

As mentioned above, there appear to be issues with the data accurately showing which individuals were tasked with fieldwork. The data currently only recorded 815 instances where named women were associated with agricultural fieldwork. This was inaccurate, and as a result, the influence of the Agricultural Field node was much less than if the documents consistently recorded named women and their tasks in the field. Based on data that was recorded in the documents on individuals who picked cotton in 1851, a sense of the group of women who were classified as field hands can be seen (Table 7.5). These included Alice, Beck, Betsy, Binah, Eleanor, Fanny, Harriet, Jinney, Juno, Kate, and Mary. This group

changed over the years, such as when Juno was moved from fieldwork in 1852 and assigned to work as the nurse.

In general, the data quality for women in the documents was poor and generally underrepresented. Most of the references in the documents were in regards to pregnancy or childbirth. Despite this, some information can be gleaned from the network. First was that the movement of enslaved women was primarily restricted to the plantation core and agricultural fields with occasional travel to Savannah and White Bluff and at least one instance to Rosedew Plantation. Women who primarily were more connected to the plantation core include Alice, Beck, Juno, Dolly, Grace, Jinney, Mira, and Phillis. There were only two women who were moved to locations beyond Savannah and White Bluff when Eleanor and Rose both spent some tasked time in Clarkesville.

Results. The differences between movements in the networks suggest some degree of a gendered division of activities within the tasks, resulting in fluctuating scales of movement between men and women. Upon comparing the differences in locations in which men and women accomplished various tasks, it was apparent that men overall had a greater range of movement to locations off the plantation. Women did travel off-island on a less frequent basis but spent more time in Savannah and White Bluff than the enslaved men. This was related to the men traveling to these locations to pick up or drop off supplies while the women who traveled to these locations were sick, taking care of sick children, or about to give birth and stayed for varying lengths of time. In general, the most important locations include the plantation core, agricultural fields, Savannah, and White Bluff. Even though the data was not explicit in the names of individuals assigned to agriculturally related tasks every day, it can be assumed that most men and women tasked as field hands, had a high degree of mobility across the South End plantation to complete tasks in agricultural fields. Alternately, while both men and women traveled throughout the plantation core to reach the various agricultural fields, several women rarely were recorded as leaving the plantation core, but not frequently. Also, several men spent much of their time in the plantation core assigned to tasks related to preparing crops for market sale and only occasionally were tasked with work in the

agricultural fields. The networks suggest that men were moving over greater ranges than enslaved women and that most women seldom left either the plantation or the island.

Degrees of Movement and Influence

The above three networks allow for a characterization, at least in broad terms, of the more intense areas of movement within various tasks of the plantation. The network data indicates that the plantation core, agricultural fields, Savannah, and White Bluff were the most important locations for the South End enslaved community. The scheduled time for enslaved individuals that most typically existed within the confines of the South End plantation boundary included all of the task categories to one extent or another. The boundaries of the South End extended from the plantation core to approximately a 2,000-acre area. Out of the areas on the South End, the locations of the greatest influence in terms of how many times individuals were tasked in those locations include the agricultural fields and the plantation core. For the first few years of the plantation, it appears agricultural fieldwork was restricted to a few fields that were less than a mile from the plantation core, but as field expansion occurred, so did the distance from the plantation core.

In general, the furthest distance traveled from the plantation core to the fields did not exceed 1.75 miles; however, the year of 1859 spent working in the neighboring fields of Buckhead plantation, meant that enslaved individuals involved in these tasks were traveling approximately 2.5 miles from the plantation core each day. Travel to the various agricultural fields most likely involved walking and perhaps occasional travel in wagons. Tasks that occurred within the plantation core did not extend much farther than the structures, yards, and garden. This meant that individuals who primarily worked in the plantation core, such as the women who were assigned as the cook or nurse or men who worked preparing crops for market sale, rarely left the confines of the plantation core during their tasked work.

The different categories of tasked and scheduled time that took individuals off the plantation but still on the island included primarily Sanctioned Travel. The areas off the plantation, but on Ossabaw Island, include Buckhead Plantation, Middle Place Plantation,

North End Plantation, Half Moon Landing, and Horse Landing. These on island locations range in distance up to 7 miles away from the South End and were reached via travel by foot or wagon on the plantation roads. Another location in which movement occurred during tasks associated with Sanctioned Travel was St. Catherines Island. This island was quite close to the South End plantation, and in some places on the South End property, you can see the northern portion of the island, but to reach St. Catherines Island and the other locations described above, you must travel by boat.

Enslaved individuals also had a degree of time that could be spent on their own-unscheduled time. As outlined previously, unscheduled time likely occurred primarily on the plantation or the island with a small amount of time spent in Savannah, approximately 20 miles away or White Bluff, approximately six miles away. Savannah and White Bluff were also frequent destinations for the task categories of Sanctioned Travel and Healthcare. The documents indicate that while the enslaved sometimes traveled to Savannah only by boat, in general, it appears that enslaved individuals boated over to White Bluff and then traveled to Savannah by wagon or walking. Traveling to Clarkesville or Athens did not occur frequently, but overall, travel to these locations was more complex involving a combination of boat trips, wagon trips, and train rides.

As mentioned previously, it appears that men had the widest range of movement during the tasks off the plantation and ranged most frequently in an approximately 40 mile range between the South End, Savannah, and other nearby locations. Women, left the plantation much more infrequently than men and only if they were sick, accompanying someone who was sick, or for the unscheduled time during Christmas. However, nearly every enslaved woman did travel at some point off of the South End to Savannah or White Bluff. A few women primarily were restricted to the plantation core, while the majority were sent each day to work in the fields. The majority of men also were sent to the fields each day, but several men worked primarily in the plantation core. Several men traveled more frequently off the plantation- Carpenter Billy, Moosa, Smart, Sam, Joshua, July, Cyrus, and Christmas. Out of these, Carpenter Billy had more connections to locations on the plantation than the other men due to his being the primary individual tasked with construction and maintenance. These tasks

took place throughout the plantation, and according to the network analysis, he had more mobility than any other enslaved individual.

Largely, the network data suggests that individuals or groups of enslaved people could be in numerous locations both on and off the plantation, but the opportunity for mobility depended on the assigned task and limited by gender. In general, tasks become then the linking correlate for enslaved mobility, but this cannot be explored without a contextual look at the overarching veil of power and authority from slavery that existed over tasks. As a result, the ability to facilitate interaction, communication, and coordination of resources both within and outside of the South End plantation largely depended on one's assigned task and its location.

CONSTRUCTING AUTHORITY

Three levels of power and authority were noted for the South End-Kollock, the overseers, and Harry, the driver. Kollock was considered the primary authority figure over the enslaved individuals of the South End, and power was filtered through him through first the overseers, followed by the driver, Harry. Although the documents do not detail exactly where Kollock and overseers were on a day to day basis, nor do they outline all activities undertaken by both of them, they do provide some basic numbers that establish a presence on and off the plantation (Table 7.6). The data also indicate that Kollock spent an increasing degree of time on the plantation over the years. Additionally, the data indicate that, in general, the overseer did not often leave the plantation.

A driver was recorded every day of the plantation. While no specific notations were included in the documents as to where the driver was each day, he likely was where the larger groups of enslaved people were working each day. On the South End, there was only one individual that held the position of the driver, Harry. It appears that Harry and the authority that he represented, were more visible and present than either Kollock or the overseer. His authority and power were only expressed through the accomplishment of the various tasks each day. However, his status as a result of being the driver within the enslaved community was perhaps carried over even when the day's tasks were finished. Days in which the groups

Table 7.6. Recorded days on the plantation for George J. Kollock and recorded days off for the overseer and sub-overseer.

Year	George J. Kollock days on the plantation	Overseer days off of the plantation	Sub-Overseer days off of the plantation
1849	no recorded days	James W. Gillam- 19 days	
1850	13 days	James Kersh no recorded days	
1851	17 days	James Kersh- at least 1 day	
1852	17 days	James Kersh- 6 days	
1853	61 days	Cornelius Geiger- 9 days	William Kersh- 1 day
1854	41 days	Cornelius Geiger- no recorded days	William Kersh- no recorded days
1855	75 days	Abraham Geiger- at least 1 day	
1856	156 days	William Hazel- 40 days	
1857	98 days	John E. Jarrell- 7 days	
1858	86 days	John E. Jarrell- at least 18 days	
1859	96 days	John E. Jarrell- 9 days	
1860	148 days	John Corley- 4 days	
1861	92 days	M. T. Duke- at least 6 days	

were divided among different locations, he might have traveled between those locations. Harry would hold the same hours of work as those individuals, perhaps even staying until the last individual finished their assigned task, before returning to the plantation core.

Harry's responsibility, then, encompassed a variety of tasks. Harry was likely involved in setting out the task stakes for the day. One instance the overseer recorded that his "count on sticks very bungled," which may indicate that got into trouble for this (Journal 1856). He was also tasked with picking out cotton seeds to be mailed to Kollock in 1856. There was only one instance within the documents that hint at the level of authority that Harry had over the rest of the enslaved individuals, this instance was recounted in a letter written in 1853, from the overseer, Cornelius Geiger to Kollock. He writes, "York behaving himself badley and his Harrey went to correct him for it. And Kersh heard the [ineligible] and he came to Harreys assistance but York succeeded in getting away from them both...he hurt Harreys thumb badly" (Geiger 1853c). There are also other details within the journal that denote perhaps Harry received a bit more extra than the remaining population. In 1849, one individual was tasked with his washing, and in 1855, another individual was tasked to plow his corn (Journal 1849 and 1855). There are not many details within the historical documents about him, but it was apparent that he rarely left the plantation. Between doctor visits, Christmas Holidays, and other trips where he was allowed to go to town, he left the plantation a total of 11 days. One of his trips to town was allowed by Jarrell, the overseer in 1858, because Harry was "always troubling him about it" (Jarrell 1858).

Harry appears to have been continually present with the field hands who were tasked within agricultural fieldwork while the overseer and Kollock would be present at only specific points. The amount of uncertainty about the schedules of Kollock and the overseers were enforced to a certain degree, their authority and power over the individuals who worked in the field so that their behavior could remain in check. As a primary location for many different tasks, the plantation core likely did not consistently possess the same level of supervision as work in the fields. Many of the tasks that occurred within the plantation core were assigned to older men and women. It may be that control over tasks assigned to older individuals was much more flexible. Further, the overseer and Kollock, while often present on the plantation

core, were frequently leaving to visit the fields and other areas. It may be that some residual power and authority remained in the form of the overseer's wife or potentially from Kollock's wife and family.

While the overseer and Kollock probably were not continually present on the plantation core, there were times during the year when they probably had a higher level of supervision over tasks within the core. For instance, with the Market and Collective Production category, when all field hands, men and women, were brought to the cotton barn to sort cotton. Other supervision likely occurred at specific points, such as when cotton was being packed into bags to be shipped for market sale off-island.

The presence of stocks located within the plantation core and the whip carried by the overseer were constant visual reminders of the repercussions if they disobeyed. From what little was mentioned within the documents about punishment, in general, it was the enslaved men who were punished rather than the women. Lee was recorded as sick due to a "beating" in 1849. Another instance occurred in October of 1858 when July was given 50 lashes for hurting Fanny in a fight. Placing individuals in stocks or jail appears to be the favored punishment for running away and occurred in 1849, 1853, and 1861. It was, however, not clear why jail might be chosen over stocks. It appears that the jail was located in Savannah or White Bluffs, but the stocks were located in the plantation core, likely within the main plantation yard or in a highly visible location.

Also located within the plantation core were the domestic structures used by Kollock and the overseers. Their location, on either end of the enslaved housing row would have reinforced authority by corralling the enslaved population between two forms of control (see Figure 6.39). First, these spaces were in areas with open views of the enslaved homes and yards. Secondly, these spaces were in locations that allowed line of sight to boats traveling along Newell Creek. These panoptic viewscales meant that many enslaved activities that occurred outside within enslaved yards, or the wider plantation core would likely have been visible to Kollock and the overseer, whether they were doing assigned tasks or activities on their own during their unscheduled time.

CHAPTER 8. TASKS, MOVEMENT, AND OPPORTUNITY FOR NEGOTIATION

The previous chapter, through the network analysis, demonstrated that daily mobility for the enslaved population was a product of that day's particular task. However, the network does not show what the specific circumstances were that typically surrounded the enslaved individuals, tasks, and movement and whether there was any evidence for enslaved individuals using tasks and movement as forms of negotiating with power and authority. Navigating the power and authority of the plantation could include "theft, foot dragging, short-term flight, and feigning illness" but also could be "hidden or indirect expressions of dissent, quiet ways of reclaiming a measure of control over goods, time, or parts of one's life" (Camp 2004:2). Camp (2004:7) goes on that it was through enslaved movement that allowed them to create "space for private and public creative expressions, rest and recreation, alternative communication, and importantly resistance to planter's domination of slaves every move." This chapter elaborates on these thoughts. The historical documents allow for this exploration on a more detailed level, but even so, this was only a limited picture of enslaved life. Despite these limitations, it was possible to create a basic chronicle of community life based on the categories first outlined in Table 4.1 to discuss tasks, their location, the individuals involved, and potential levels of authority by Kollock, the overseer, or the driver. Following this exploration, some postulations can be made about how enslaved individuals navigated power and authority during the scheduled time, unscheduled time, and through escape attempts.

TASK CATEGORIES

Field Preparation, Maintenance, and Management, Crop Planting, and Crop Harvest

The tasks for Field Preparation, Maintenance, and Management, Crop Planting, and Crop Harvest were discussed together primarily because of the related nature of their agricultural activities. The network data for men and women seen in Figures 7.2 and 7.3 indicate that at some point, nearly all of the adult men and women spent time in agricultural fields. There was some degree of change as to who labored in the field from day to day and

year to year depending on what other tasks needed to be accomplished that day or season. Other impact factors to who were tasked with fieldwork in the agricultural fields included illness, age, health, or skill. For example, some men including Carpenter Billy, Christmas, Cyrus, Sam, Smart, March, Moosa, Joshua, July, Juno's Billy, Little Jim, and Little Ned only worked minimally in the fields, perhaps only when there was a need for extra labor such as when cotton was being picked. In general, these individuals spent their time as boat hands traveling to Savannah and White Bluff or working on preparing the cotton for market sale with the exception of Carpenter Billy, who spent nearly all of his time tasked with repairs throughout the plantation.

Lee, Juno, and Beck were other example of individuals being redistributed to other tasks. Lee worked in the fields from 1849 until around 1855 when records indicate he was removed from fieldwork and given less strenuous tasks associated with gardening. He was later moved to White Bluff in 1857, where he lived until his death two years later. Juno worked in the fields from 1849 until the end of 1851 when she was moved from fieldwork and given the new task of nurse for the children. Beck was another woman who worked in the fields from 1849 until 1858 when she was removed from fieldwork and tasked with being the cook for the plantation. Several individuals also grew up (York, Bob, Little Ned, Moosa, Primus, Peter, Norris, Fanny, Cornelia, Charlotte, Rose, and Mary) and were placed in fieldwork during the years the plantation was in operation. This occurred when children reached between 10 and 13 years of age.

However, it does appear that the majority of individuals in Table 7.5 worked in the field fairly continuously. For example, the documents suggest that Alice, Betsy, Binah, Fanny, Harriet, Jinney, Kate, or Mary were tasked with only fieldwork. After 1851, Cornelia, Charlotte, and Rose also were tasked with only fieldwork. The exceptions to this were when Rose and Eleanor were sent to Clarkesville for a short period. In terms of men, the documents note that all of the men at different points over the years were assigned different tasks depending on need within the plantation. These individuals woke up each morning, gathered their tools, and left the plantation core to whichever field the work was to take place on that day. This group traveled together along the same paths and roads to reach their destination. The LiDAR analysis presented in Chapter 5 indicates a fairly extensive network of roads that

were likely utilized during the South End, and while ditch paths were unable to be identified in the LiDAR, there were likely many such paths veering off of the main roads into the various fields. These roads spread into nearly every part of the 800-acre South End property meaning that the field hands gained extensive knowledge of the landscape not just from the tasks that occurred in the fields but the travel that occurred on the way to the fields.

According to the documents, the driver accompanied the groups to the fields each day, but as mentioned previously appears unlikely that the overseer was with the field hands the whole time. This means that in terms of power and authority, Harry, the driver had the responsibility for ensuring the obedience of the enslaved individuals and the completion of the day's assigned task (s). Yet, each field differed in size from 16 acres to up to 56 acres, meaning that there was variation in how the driver and overseer moved through the different fields and management of the people working in that field. Although not directly specified, enslaved individuals might not always be in one area of the field but were often spread out. Additionally, the different agricultural stages and extent of crops or vegetation within the fields likely influenced not only how the enslaved individuals moved through the fields but also how the driver and overseer kept watch over the tasks.

Animal Care

Cattle, poultry, and mules were the primary animals that were present on the South End and required various care over the years. Under the Animal Care task category included the following specific activities: cowminder, birdminder, tending to turkeys, scaring off birds from crops, tending/minding the mules, tending cattle, and moving the cowpens. Based on annotations in the plantation journals about moving cow pens, it appears that overall care for the cattle was restricted to only several places, the Plantation Core, Home Field, and Sassafras Field. Animal Care related to poultry took place primarily at the Plantation Core. Still, if an individual was tasked with scaring birds off of crops, then that would be located in agricultural fields. Tending mules were also noted and appears to have taken place in the plantation core and been related to watching over the mules while they ginned the cotton, although mules no doubt would be used in other ways around the plantation.

In terms of supervision, monitoring of Animal Care was probably minimal. This was likely related to the individuals, elderly men or older boys, assigned to taking care of the animals. The plantation journals do not always record the specific individual who was assigned to tasks associated with Animal Care but was likely an elderly male or older boy. Tumbler, an elderly man was tasked with being a bird minder in 1850 and was potentially also tasked with tending the mules later that year. The documents do not always specify the older boys as “cow boys”; although, in 1860, both Little Billy and Jupiter were labeled as this in the plantation journal for that year (Journal 1860). It could be that this was assumed on the part of the overseer that the older boys would be tasked with certain minor tasks and, therefore, never recorded. Over the years that the South End was in operation, there were sixteen individuals (Moosa, July, John, Little Andrew, Little Ned, Bob, Siah, Norris, Little Billy, Peter, York, Abraham, Cyrus, Primus, Little Dick, and Prince) who were classified as older boys and tasked with small amounts of work. They could have potentially been tasked with activities related to animal care in addition to possibly also being tasked as being a plough boy or a waiter to Kollock and the overseers. There was an indication that women or older girls were assigned to carry out these tasks, although it was very likely that there was some involvement by women and older girls in the care of the poultry within the plantation core.

Cooking

Cooking, as a task, took place in the plantation core but did not begin until 1850, when Grace, an older enslaved woman, was assigned to cook as a daily task. No specifics are noted in the documents about cooking, but likely there was a variety of different activities associated with preparing food each day. These could include starting and maintaining the fire for the cast iron pots, butchering and preparing cuts of meat, obtaining staple provisions from the overseer, shucking oysters, grinding corn, among other activities. It is unclear how cooking was handled in 1849, the first year that the South End was in operation. The documents do not provide any information on how this was managed. Grace was the cook for the South End until her death in 1856. After her death, Mira, Beck, and Phillis were assigned as cooks over the various years. It is not clear what was behind assigning different women over the years, as

the documents do not include other details about cooking at the plantation. The cooking area identified in E-4 was located at the head of the enslaved rows of houses and near the probable location for a structure for Kollock or the overseer. Since it was close to this particular location indicates that it was highly visible to Kollock and the overseer when they were on the plantation core. In general, the direct authority was with Kollock, the overseer, and potentially the overseer's wife. While this authority was present, it was unlikely that the cook was subject to continual oversight or monitoring by these individuals.

Over the years, Grace, Mira, Beck, and Phillis prepared a portion of the day's meals for the enslaved population but may have focused a part of the day's activity towards meal preparation for Kollock, the overseer and his family. This difference in food preparation activities is supported by the archaeological evidence from the excavations in E-4. The data demonstrates that cooking was only assigned to one individual at a time and occurred only within the plantation core. Yet, cooking was a task that impacted everyone on the plantation, enslaved, and white alike. The cooking area at the South End was likely a gathering place for the enslaved population as at least one central meal was taken at this location. While food for the overseer and Kollock was taken to them, the food for the enslaved was perhaps consumed right there in the kitchen area or taken back to their homes. With any gathering of people within a community, conversation and leisure activities likely occurred, and the archaeological evidence for large quantities of smoking pipes in the cooking area indicates that people spent a fair amount of time there, likely during unscheduled time.

General Construction, Repair, and Maintenance

General Construction, Repair, and Maintenance consisted of general carpentry and specific construction and repair tasks, road construction and repair, whitewashing structures, and various tasks in the yard. These tasks were primarily accomplished by one individual, Carpenter Billy. However, there were occasionally other men assigned to help him with some of the larger tasks over the years, such as when houses were repaired. There was little indication that any of the enslaved women were assigned to construction-related tasks. These tasks were throughout the plantation core and into various areas of the fields to repair fences.

On several occasions, Carpenter Billy was assigned to Savannah and White Bluff for construction-related tasks. He spent at least three days on one occasion and at least 20 days for another trip in White Bluff. Supervision over these occasions appear to be minimal.

In terms of exactly where Carpenter Billy was on a day to day basis is difficult to identify from the information within the documents, either it cannot be discerned from the documents that carpentry work took place in the plantation core or the location was unspecified. This may indicate that it was common for Carpenter Billy to travel to multiple areas within the plantation boundaries each day. It does appear that the majority of construction maintenance and repair tasks took place in the plantation core, where all the structures were located. Still, there also was a fair degree of movement to build or repair the fences around the fields.

Generally, though, it does not appear that Carpenter Billy was subject to a consistent supervisory presence by Kollock or the overseer. It may be that the initial instructions that were given out to him each day, but whether he had Kollock, the overseer, or the driver continually monitoring him was unlikely. Although, their scrutiny on whether he accomplished the task correctly or efficiently surely was something that was a daily reminder. Carpenter Billy held some degree of authority when other individuals were assigned with him to complete a task. It may have been that since he had a certain skillset, he may have given instructions during those times. Carpenter Billy was also involved in travel to various areas off the plantation for tasks related to road construction and repair. A few times, this took place on roads that fell within the South End boundary, but there were other instances that groups from each plantation on the island were sent to various parts on the main roads to repair. In these cases, it appears that the overseer was more involved with the task and required a more direct supervisory presence over Carpenter Billy at these times. Visibility of Carpenter Billy accomplishing tasks within the plantation core was likely high, but other tasks away from the plantation core, particularly if Carpenter Billy was alone or with only a few other men, would be less visible. Not all of the fences were repaired in areas that could be seen easily, and travel to areas of repair often required moving along roads, paths, and through fields. As a result, like

the field hands, Carpenter Billy was likely aware of ways to move throughout the plantation and, likely as a result of his assigned tasks, had more latitude during those tasks.

Garden Maintenance and Management

Garden Maintenance and Management was a task that was recorded in the plantation journals for all but three years of the South End occupation. Tasks within this category consisted of activities within the plantation core garden, such as planting, harvesting, and weeding. The documents do not frequently note a particular individual when these tasks were assigned but were assigned to the elderly, older children, and people not physically able to work in the field. In 1855, Lee was moved from fieldwork to working in the garden, and he continued to be tasked with work in the garden in 1856. In 1857, he was transferred to White Bluff, and the documents do not specify who was tasked with garden work until 1861 when two boys, Peter and Prince, were noted as working in the garden. Kate also was noted to be in the garden this same year. Garden tasks were not the only tasks assigned to Kate this year. The documents indicate that she was also tasked with numerous smaller tasks in miscellaneous locations both in the fields and in the plantation core. It was likely that Kate was given lighter tasks due to her being unable to accomplish the harder fieldwork at this time. Although the exact location of the garden was unknown, it did appear to fall within the plantation core limits and was probably not too far away from the enslaved row of houses and cooking area. Working in the garden was visible to individuals on the plantation core and potentially limited from view from certain areas or structures. Supervision was likely fairly minimal over these tasks besides the initial instructions for the day by the overseer. It does not appear likely that there was a constant authoritative presence while this task occurred.

Healthcare

The majority of the scheduled time of enslaved individuals to healthcare tasks category took place within the plantation core. Over the years, the documents recorded 8,835 times in which individuals were ill (Table 7.1). These individuals were categorized as sick based on an assessment by Kollock or the overseer. Although illness and injuries affected both men and

women, it was women who were classified more as sick within the plantation journals. Women spent more time within the plantation core, typically three to four weeks after giving birth. Occasionally, they were also classified as sick and stayed back at the plantation core, either tasked with lighter tasks or resting due to impending childbirth. External visibility of individuals who were ill was likely uncommon and potentially was limited to areas within an enslaved house and yard. It was the overseer or Kollock who determined whether an individual was sick enough not to work and potentially those who were ill were not supervised all day, but surely there were visits at some point by the overseer. It was also the overseer who was in charge of administering medicine and determining whether individuals were sick enough to be sent to the doctor in Savannah. If individuals were sent to Savannah or White Bluff to recover from an illness they likely were under a doctor's supervision.

Housework

Housework tasks were not frequently recorded in the plantation journals but include the following activities: washing house; boiling soap; tailoring-making clothes, washing and mending cotton bags, and cotton sheets. By all indication, it was only enslaved women doing these particular tasks. Tasks such as these perhaps occurred with more frequency but were minimal enough to not delegate it every day. For example, the women cooking and taking care of the children certainly could have also been sewing, washing, and other housework related tasks for plantation operations in addition to the same tasks for their own individual families. In 1849, an unnamed individual was assigned to do washing for Harry, the driver. It appears that this occurred only this once. It was unknown to what degree housework related tasks were done for the overseer. Only once in 1861, was a woman, Phillis, assigned to be both a cook and a washer woman for the overseer per his agreement of employment with Kollock (Agreement 1861).

In the same agreement, it was agreed that Little Andrew was to be Duke's waiter. That same year, the plantation journal notes Peter was noted to be waiting in the house and might indicate that he also served in the capacity as a waiter to the overseer or Kollock for a short time. Young boys tasked as waiters were commonly recorded in the journals over the years.

For example, Little Andrew also was assigned as a waiter in 1859. John served as a waiter from the years 1855-1857, while Siah was a waiter from the years 1850 to 1852. This data was not, however, included in the network, as no other information was included in the documents. Authority over these tasks was relegated to the overseer and potentially the overseer's wife. It was unlikely that these tasks were supervised besides the initial assignment of the task or if there were issues if the task was not completed correctly.

Market and Collective Production

Market and collective production tasks include general activities related to the preparation and production of goods for internal use or external sale. The primary location for the activities of this task category took place in the plantation core. Market and collective production-related tasks occasionally included other areas of the plantation, and often these areas were visited to pick palmetto for baskets or collect cordwood. Then the remaining part of the task occurred in the plantation core. With cordwood, it was brought back to the plantation for use within the core or to be sent off-island to be sold. Collecting palmetto for making baskets also occurred off the plantation core, with the results being brought back to the plantation core to be made into baskets. There appear to be some gendered divisions of these tasks. Older men were assigned to collecting the cordwood and palmetto rather than women. However, basket making was a skill known to both men and women and everyone would have participated in weaving baskets. Grinding corn was another activity that men and women engaged in. Further, grinding of corn for consumption on the plantation was a nearly daily occurrence to provide that portion of that allowance. March was recorded in 1861 as grinding corn, but it was not clear if he also ground the corn the other times it was tasked. In general, the plantation journals do not often record the individuals who spent time in the above activities. The amount of supervision over these activities does not seem like it was a priority for the overseer, and likely the supervision occurred to only ensure that the products were created adequately and promptly.

The primary activities, however, for market and collective production include preparing cotton for market sale such as moting (picking seeds, stains, etc., from cotton)

packing, and ginning in and around the cotton barn. Bringing in the field hands to mote the cotton occurred at select times of the year, and generally only lasted a few days before they returned to work in the fields. Frequently, packing and ginning were tasked with adult men. Although the number varied, it typically was between two to six adult men. Women were only involved in moting of the cotton, and the documents do not indicate that women participated in the ginning or packing tasks. There was also variation in who did these tasks. At least for the year of 1856, Juno's Billy and Big Jim were the individuals who packed the cotton. The following year after Big Jim's death, his son Little Jim took over to pack cotton alongside Juno's Billy. Running the cotton gin likely were assigned to various men over the years, including Sam, Smart, Carpenter Billy, Little Ned, Cyrus, and Christmas. It may be that these men were chosen for these tasks due to the care required to operate the gin. These men were sent back to work in the field after ginning was finished for the season.

Additionally, it may be that the overseer or Kollock chose these men for these tasks because they were trusted not to steal the cotton. Supervision over the moting, ginning, and packing of cotton likely encompassed a portion of the overseer's daily monitoring rounds, but there likely were opportunities during his absence to participate in other activities. Enslaved individuals could potentially "steal" cotton during these times, in addition to stashing portions of the cotton harvest in areas unseen to be retrieved later. It was unknown how frequently this happened, but at least one instance was recorded within the documents. In March of 1856, the overseer searched the enslaved houses and found cotton. No other details were provided, but during the days before and after this, bales of cotton were being picked up at the plantation core to be sold. The documents do not indicate if anyone was punished after this. It may be that Kollock or the overseer suspected before finding the cotton in the enslaved house that there was illicit activity going on. Starting in October of the previous year, an unknown enslaved man was assigned as a watchman, and this daily task continued until May of 1856. There were no other details within the documents, but it may be that a trusted enslaved individual was assigned to curb potential subversive actions such as stealing cotton.

Non-Agricultural Food Procurement

As a task category, non-agricultural food procurement did not occur frequently (Figure 7.1). This category included one enslaved man assigned to fish, collect oysters, and to accompany Kollock or the overseer on hunting trips. Most years, non-agricultural food procurement infrequently occurred (Table 7.1). In 1849, Prince, an older man, was assigned this task, but the specific individual for the other years was not specified. Still, according to the plantation journals, these tasks were classified as less than half a hand, meaning that it was typically older men who were given these tasks. After Prince died in May of 1850, this task was perhaps given to Tumbler or Lee, both older men. It was possible that March, who although was classified as blind, might have worked in this capacity as he appeared to be engaged in various but small tasks over the years.

There was no indication that women participated in subsistence procurement tasks although, the results of fishing, oystering, and hunting were tied to the enslaved women assigned as cooks. Direct supervision over non-agricultural food procurement was minimal, except for perhaps the instances where enslaved men accompanied the overseer or Kollock on hunting trips. While some of the fishing or oystering occurred within sight of the plantation core, it may be that the men assigned to work this task traveled to other spots around the plantation property to reach better fishing spots or oyster beds. As a result, obtaining additional food for communal or individual consumption outside of what was officially presented to Kollock or overseer likely occurred with caching of foodstuffs to retrieve later or even to consume on-site.

People Care

The task category of People Care involved a nurse tasked with taking care of children while their parents were assigned to other tasks on the plantation. Occasionally, enslaved mothers were assigned to take care of their sick children. This task took place primarily in the plantation core, but Savannah and White Bluff were also locations in which caring for people took place. These occurred more minimally and only happened when enslaved women

accompanied other women or their children off the island to the doctor. Over the years, there were 34 instances in which enslaved women accompanied children to Savannah and 15 instances in which they traveled to White Bluff for care. This occurred infrequently when compared to the task of a nurse, and took place nearly every day of the South End occupation and was recorded within the documents 3,894 times. This task was only assigned to older, enslaved women. Dolly was assigned this task from 1849 until she passed away in November of 1851. After this time, a nurse was tasked but was unnamed within the documents. In January of 1852, a few months after Dolly had passed away, Juno was removed from fieldwork and assigned as a nurse and remained as a nurse for the remainder of the South End occupation. Direct authority over this task was relegated to the overseer and potentially the overseer's wife, but in terms of everyday supervision, it was likely fairly minimal. Likely, much of the care of the children took place within the enslaved house and yard areas, potentially the home of Dolly or Juno, but also possibly occurred near the cooking area.

Sanctioned Travel

Sanctioned travel includes activities involved with wagoning, boating, flatting as well as instances of enslaved traveling to unspecified locations within the plantation boundaries and locations off the plantation. Often these instances related to other types of scheduled time, such as in the Health category, in which sick enslaved individuals were transported to Savannah or White Bluff by the enslaved boatmen and dropped off. The boatmen then returned to the plantation, and the sick people traveled to Savannah or stayed in White Bluff. Several men who were more involved in traveling off the island than others and no women ever were documented as operating watercraft. These men—Smart, Sam, Joshua, July, Cyrus, and Christmas—did tasks in the fields, but also appeared to be frequently associated with various trips off-island (Table 7.3). In general, operating a boat in the coastal marsh is relatively difficult and requires a fair degree of knowledge about how to avoid sandbars and which routes to take depending on the tides. These men likely were more familiar with the oftentimes tricky navigation that was needed to travel the tidal creeks. However, who was tasked with operating the boat possibility varied over the years. For example, in May of 1850,

the overseer wrote to Kollock, stating that he decided not to send Christmas to town with the letters because he did not want Christmas to get drunk (Kersh to Kollock, May 19, 1850).

Sanctioned Travel that occurred on the plantation, but in unspecified locations pertained primarily one to three individuals wagoning various items or harvested crops back and forth from the plantation core to various fields (Figure 7.1 and Table 7.1). The documents do not indicate which individual or individuals did this particular task on the plantation, but what little information that was available appears to relegate these tasks to men. In the documents, there was no indication enslaved women were allowed to operate the wagons. In general, wagoning was not assigned to fully able adult men but rather was deemed a task for older men or boys. March was noted as blind starting in 1850 and categorized as a ¼ hand. He possibly was involved in wagoning, as some of the enslaved boys, but it was difficult to determine who exactly did these tasks from the documents. There appears to be a direct correlation of wagoning with the harvest and preparation of cotton in addition to corn being harvested and readied to go to Kollock's other holdings. During harvesting, wagons likely traveled back and forth to the plantation core with the harvested crops from fields multiple times each day. These trips were likely largely unsupervised during the travel time between fields and the plantation core. Direct supervision likely occurred by the driver in the field when the wagon was loaded and perhaps occasionally on the road with the overseer or in the plantation core when the wagon was unloaded.

Off plantation locations traveled to during sanctioned travel tasks included areas on Ossabaw Island such as Buckhead Plantation, Middle Place Plantation, North End Plantation, Half Moon Landing, and Horse Landing. Other off plantation areas traveled to that were not located on Ossabaw Island include Savannah, White Bluff, Clarkesville, Coffee Bluff, Green Island, Kilkenny, Rosedew Plantation, St. Catherines Island, and Warsaw Island. In one case, individuals in 1849 were tasked with driving cattle from Middle Place Plantation. Several locations in which enslaved traveled to off plantation but on the island included several boat landing areas such as Cabbage Garden and Horse Landing. These boat landings were used over the years, but it was not entirely clear why boats or flats would land at the northern end of the island and then travel by wagon to the South End. It could be related to decisions made

about mainland departures according to weather, tides, or perhaps social visits if it was Kollock who was being taken to these landings from White Bluff. In addition to these boat landings, the other three plantations on the island-North End Plantation, Middle Place Plantation, and Buckhead Plantation were also visited during instances of Sanctioned Travel. Most times, the movements to these areas were minimal and consisted of one to three individuals traveling via wagon to pick up Kollock or goods. In one instance, Moosa traveled to Middle Place in January of 1853 and stayed there for a few days to work; it appears he was hired out by Kollock to the owner of Middle Place during that time.

In terms of locations off the island, Savannah and White Bluff by far represent the two most important nodes of activity and interaction due to the frequent occurrences of travel to Savannah or White Bluff to pick up or drop off plantation goods or to be cared for by a doctor. Health issues were a significant cause for travel off the plantation. Over the years, there were 580 instances where individuals were in Savannah, and 337 times individuals were in White Bluff. Both men and women traveled to Savannah and White Bluff for health reasons, but it was women who were sent to accompany either other women or their sick children rather than men.

Other areas were also traveled, too, but on a less frequent basis. In 1849, there were instances in which the enslaved populations were assigned tasks that took them to the location of the plantations previously owned by Kollock, which included Coffee Bluff and Rosedew Plantation. These plantations were located near White Bluff, but visits were only detailed minimally, and the reason for traveling to these areas unknown. The relationship that Kollock had to these properties may indicate that perhaps the enslaved also had familial ties to these areas as well. In which case, this entire area was likely viewed as a community and place of connection for the enslaved individuals of the South End.

Other miscellaneous locations recorded within the documents include Clarkesville, Green Island, Kilkenny, St. Catherines Island, and Warsaw Island. Out of these locations, St. Catherines had the highest instances of sanctioned travel, particularly in the early years on the South End. For the most part, the documents do not specify why individuals were sent to St.

Catherines Island. It may be that early on, it was related to supply trips as there were established plantations on St. Catherines island including a plantation owned Kollock's brother, Dr. Phineas Kollock. The documents also indicate that there were other social and business ties to the Waldburg family who also operated a plantation on St. Catherines Island. Several times over the years, Kollock traveled across St. Catherines Island, such as in 1859, when he met with Jacob Waldburg to measure timber (Diary 1859a). One instance also included when in 1852, Mira, an enslaved woman, was brought over to South End to live (Journal 1852). It was unclear the details of her transaction and unknown who she belonged to previously. It may be that there were family ties to enslaved individuals living on St. Catherines, particularly since a plantation run by Kollock's brother was also located there. Perhaps this was why in October of 1853, the overseer Cornelius Geiger searched St. Catherines looking for William, who had run away a few months previously (Journal 1853).

The locations of Athens, Clarkesville, Green Island, Kilkenny, and Warsaw Island also were locations traveled to by enslaved, but appear within the records more minimally. In 1852, Primus and John traveled, presumably unaccompanied, from Athens to Savannah with wagons and horses (Diary 1852, 1854, 1859b). Also, in 1852, Abram was sent to Clarkesville to work for around two weeks. Two years later, Moosa was sent there to work. He spent around 106 days in Clarkesville. Kollock was the main point of supervision while Moosa was in Clarkesville, but appears that the individuals traveling between Clarkesville and the South End were unaccompanied. Clarkesville was a significant distance from the South End, providing an opportunity for the enslaved men to participate in exchange networks. Green Island was near the northern point of Ossabaw Island but was used minimally. Kilkenny was a location reasonably easy to get too from the South End, but perhaps only used towards the end of the occupation in 1861 as a place to offload people, cattle, and other goods before being taken to Clarkesville, Savannah, or the plantation in Jefferson County. Warsaw Island was also only used in 1861. Still, in this particular case, Kollock sent enslaved men (Ned, Moosa, Siah) to work on constructing a fort to be used for defense against the Northern armies, which were making their way towards Savannah.

Women, in general, were not recorded as traveling to locations other than Savannah, White Bluff, and areas within the South End. One instance, however, in which one enslaved woman did leave the island for a significant amount of time was in October of 1854 when Rose was sent to be a cook for one of Kollock's relatives in Clarkesville. Rose spent around 115 days with this work before the documents record her as being brought back to the South End. Another instance, not as well recorded in the documents, revolved around another woman, Eleanor. In August of 1860, she was recorded as going to Clarkesville, potentially with a sick child. The week before this, Eleanor, with her sick child, was sent to Savannah to the doctor. Eleanor left with Kollock and his family to Clarkesville and potentially returned in November that same year when Kollock returned to the South End. Records, in general, were unclear, but she was away from the plantation for at least 100 days.

Supervision over activities related to sanctioned travel was under the authority of the overseer or Kollock only occasionally, such as points of arrival and departure or when they were in the boat traveling to or from the plantation. These trips, except when Kollock or the overseer were present, were unsupervised along the routes between the South End and White Bluff or Savannah. The degree of authority upon the tasks was drastically reduced once the individuals who were manning the boats and those on the boats left the plantation via the waterways of Newell Creek. And, unless the overseer or Kollock happened to be on the trip, then those individuals would have been free of the visual authority and, to some degree, the level of expectation upon them. Visibility during these trips varied and was dependent on the tidal creeks traveled in addition to whether these routes were traveled at high or low tide. For example, traveling at low tide would be more difficult but would offer more coverage from the marsh grasses.

Individuals who left the plantation and stayed in Savannah or White Bluff, whether for Christmas or to see the doctor, would also have been supervised in more minimal ways. If the individual was being cared for by the doctor in Savannah, then they were subject to that particular authority. However, if they were recovering at White Bluff, then the degree of supervision was minimal unless Kollock was also at White Bluff during that time. It was unclear if Kollock employed caretakers of White Bluff during his absence; however, it appears

that he hired a Mr. Black at White Bluff in 1851, who appears to have fulfilled that role (Kollock 1851). It may be that this individual remained at White Bluff, and if this was the case, there was that level of authority at White Bluff, perhaps operating at the same level as the overseer on the South End. Documents, however, do not provide any additional information about this. People who made escape attempts, in terms of being subjected to authority, would have, when they left the plantation be relieved to some degree of the power of Kollock and the overseer. However, other layers of authority and power were present if enslaved individuals were off plantation, such as suspicion towards enslaved individuals traveling unaccompanied. The carrying of passes allowing enslaved individuals to travel off plantation for various tasks was commonplace. Anyone not traveling with a pass was aware of this and traversed the roads and towns in ways to avoid the general authority upon roads and in towns.

Surveillance

Surveillance was not a task that frequently showed up in the documents but appears to have occurred only in the plantation core. This task was assigned to an individual, likely a trusted man, to be watchman/guardman. If this person was trusted, then supervision over them was less than other enslaved individuals during these periods. The documents do not provide many details about who this was or what location they were guarding, although it might have been a way to prevent illicit activity. It could indicate that there were increased threats from thieves coming to the South End. This instance was previously discussed and was the only time that it was recorded within the documents. In general, this particular activity was difficult to elaborate on.

Unscheduled Time

Unscheduled Time was included as a task category because it references instances in the documents where enslaved time spent was their own. The documents show that every Sunday there was unscheduled time for the enslaved population, as was Christmas. Also, to some degree, enslaved individuals had a portion of their day after their tasks were finished,

which could be classified as unscheduled time. Most of the unscheduled time that occurred after the day's task was finished was not recorded within the documents; therefore, this category only provides a small glimpse into the locations in which unscheduled time occurred. Unscheduled Time was not connected to many known locations on or off the plantation. Activities during this time and where enslaved individuals traveled were also not recorded by the overseer. The exception to this was if enslaved individuals traveled off-island. For example, several occasions over the years had groups of enslaved individuals traveling to Savannah for the Christmas holiday. However, this did not occur every year, and in the years in which it did, the majority of the community remained on the island (Table 7.1). It was unclear if this was due to reasons not specified within the documents, such as a preference for people to remain on the plantation or if they were not allowed to travel off-island.

Occasionally, there were other days in which unscheduled time was given, such as in August of 1850, when it rained all day, so no tasks were assigned. A few times, enslaved women who were about to give birth were also given time off during the day. Another instance in June of 1852 was given to the enslaved as a portion of unscheduled time during a particular day. This also occurred on two separate occasions in 1855, as well as once in 1860. However, the documents do not provide much information about these occurrences. Two instances of unscheduled time were given to enslaved men who "earned" or "gained" time. In July of 1858, Sam and Little Jim were allowed time off to go to Savannah after they took a boat of provisions to White Bluff (Jarrell 1858a). A few days after this, Little Ned and Moosa were allowed time off as well, but they did not leave the island (Jarrell 1858h). Harry, the driver, was also given a day of unscheduled time in 1857 and 1858 in which he traveled to Savannah (Journal 1857, 1858). Another instance of travel off plantation during unscheduled time occurred on a Saturday evening when nine individuals traveled to White Bluff to be baptized in July of 1861 (Kollock Diary 1861). Occasionally, groups of enslaved people also traveled to White Bluff or St. Catherines Island on Saturday evenings and returned Sunday evenings, but names of individuals who did so were not recorded in the plantation journals. Several occasions, Kollock preached on the plantation on Sundays, but the documents demonstrate that preachers also visited the island. These occasions were known to the enslaved people and

if a preacher was visiting another plantation on the island, it was likely that individuals traveled for the service.

The documents do not indicate, except for the above cases, that the enslaved populations were generally allowed to leave the island during unscheduled time. In general, the majority of it likely occurred somewhere on Ossabaw Island or within the boundary of the South End plantation, as it appears that the overseer recorded occasions when enslaved individuals left the island. Unscheduled Time was a time in which the enslaved population was not explicitly tasked with work on the plantation, and there likely was a more relaxed attitude during this time. However, the overseer's power and authority and Kollock as well if he was on the island was felt by the enslaved population even if their day could be spent in their own ways. Despite their time being unscheduled, they still were subject to levels of authority.

NEGOTIATION DURING SCHEDULED TIME

Based on the network data, several task categories provided more opportunity than others for negotiation of power and authority during scheduled time. These include Sanctioned Travel, Healthcare, Crop Planting, Crop Harvest, Field Preparation, Maintenance, and Management, Cooking, People Care, and General Construction, Repair, and Maintenance. Sanctioned Travel was perhaps the most obvious example of a task that engendered a fair degree of negotiation of power and authority during tasked movement. This was due to points of authority, which were generally only present supplies were being loaded or unloaded at the plantation core. Healthcare likely also provided an opportunity to navigate the power and authority of plantation life during times in which individuals were classified as sick. Individuals potentially practiced a passive approach to escape supervision by feigning illness or participate in opportunities of market economies during trips off-island to the doctor. This practice was known to the overseer who, according to at least one letter, was skeptical of sickness being used to get out of the tasks for the day (Geiger 1853).

The frequency in which enslaved individuals traveled off-island expanded from the start of the plantation until its end. In 1849, there were 148 recorded instances where

individuals traveled off the island while in 1861, this expanded to 1093 instances (Table 7.7). On average, it was primarily enslaved men who operated the boats and regularly traveled within a 40-mile range from the plantation to Savannah. These men typically included Big Jim, Christmas, Cyrus, July, Joshua, Little Jim, March, Moosa, Norris, Sam, and Smart. Although not all one of these men were sent off-island each time, when they did go off-island, they probably had some degree of opportunity to participate in numerous types of personal or communal economic increasing activities. The men who operated the boats likely were important for individuals who were restricted to the island to participate in some alternative form of exchange. Some of these same men also appear to be the individuals who operated the gin or were tasked with packing the cotton. As previously mentioned, there was one instance recorded in the documents where cotton was found in an enslaved house. It is possible that this activity was more widespread.

In general, the enslaved women tasked with Cooking, and People Care within the plantation core was presented with a different way of navigating power and authority. Negotiation of authority likely included being a source of information to the other members of the community. Another individual who spent a lot of tasked time within the plantation core was Carpenter Billy. The individuals who remained at the plantation core, even if assigned to a particular task, were privy to events not experienced by those individuals who went to the fields each day. For example, the women who remained at the plantation core were witnesses to loading and unloading of supply ships, or other people traveling along the creek. Conversations inevitably ensued, providing the South End with news of the mainland or their relatives, and towards the end of the occupation of the plantation, news concerning the abolitionist movement and the Civil War. Further, the enslaved women who were tasked as the cook and nurse were often older women who had extended families within the South End community and were central figures of that community.

Individuals who primarily worked in agricultural fields on tasks related to Crop Planting, Crop Harvest, Field Preparation, Maintenance, and Management, likely also practiced a degree of navigation from the supervision of the driver through their movement. For the first few years of the plantation, it appears that movement was restricted to a few fields

Table 7.7. Locations of Sanctioned Travel by year

	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Athens											2		
Buckhead Plantation					5			5		1	2		
Clarkesville				1		10	12	1		1		1	
Coffee Bluff	17												
Cabbage Garden			3						15	11	3		
Half Moon Landing									2				
Horse Landing									1	4			
Middle Place Plantation	9				5							1	
North End Plantation									6	1	9	19	2
Sassafras Field						5					1		
Point Field											1		
Morel New Ground Field									1				
Off Plantation, Unspecified	73	4				1	125	86	55	50	22	137	28
On Plantation, Beach						32		106	3		4		1
On Plantation, Unspecified	50	8	49	48		124		64	25	21	282		
Rosedew Plantation	36												
Savannah	85	177	83	72	74	130	155	108	50	33	18	2	3
St. Catherines Island	10			3	6			20		2			
White Bluff				11	13	10	10	101	152	271	161	98	977
Kilkenny										3			2
Warsaw Island													82
TOTAL	280	189	135	135	103	312	302	491	310	398	505	258	1095

less than a mile from the plantation core, but as field expansion occurred, so did the distance from the plantation core. In general, the furthest distance traveled from the plantation core to the fields did not exceed 1.75 miles; however, the year spent on taskscapes within the Buckhead fields in 1859 meant that enslaved individuals were traveling approximately 2.5 miles from the plantation core each day. Visually, the landscape of agricultural fields could create a variety of barriers from natural to human-made that allowed for enslaved individuals to take advantage of any opportunity that allowed some degree of autonomy. As crops began to grow, the fields filled out and created visual barriers to the landscape. Upon harvesting of crops, it started the process of removing those visual barriers. This removal could happen in stages over a period of time as crop harvest was a continual process due to the typical inclusion of more than one crop in a field. For example, cotton picking and hauling could happen over several months (10-12 pickings), resulting in a continual change with how fields looked (Stewart 2002:120). An area vacant of standing vegetation that was once forested or full of growing crops would influence greatly how individuals interacted with that area.

NEGOTIATION DURING UNSCHEDULED TIME

The category of Unscheduled Time perhaps had the least amount of power and authority enforced upon the enslaved population of the South End. Still, even so, there was a constant pressure felt from the overseer and from Kollock, when he was on the plantation. Yet the documents were absent with details about overseer activities during the time in which enslaved individuals had time that could be spent on their own. It may be that the overseer remained on the plantation core or other leisurely activities such as hunting or traveling to the beach or to visit with the other owners and overseers on Ossabaw's the other plantations. If Kollock was on the island, his time was likely spent in similar ways.

In general, there was probably a fair amount of economic autonomy that was practiced during time unscheduled time for enslaved individuals. Trade between other individuals on the plantation likely occurred, and there was also a lot of activity in the plantation core from tending to crops in their yard or provision field to traveling along the roads and paths into various locations of the plantation to perhaps check traps, or fish, or otherwise obtain

resources from the area. However, there was a spectrum of visibility to these economic increasing activities. Some activities occurred out of sight of the overseer while other activities occurred in plain sight within the plantation core. Within the plantation core, were likely numerous visual barriers in the form of the structures and associated yards, agricultural outbuildings, fences, etc. that hide certain activities from the eyes of overseer and Kollock. Certainly, the space within the enslaved homes likely were areas in which they interacted in autonomous ways that pertained to economic increasing activities.

NEGOTIATION AND ESCAPE ATTEMPTS

Categorizing enslaved time into scheduled and unscheduled time was an effective way of discerning activity, and opportunities for negotiation of the power and authority felt on the South End. However, a third type of time was identified in the documents. This grouping consists of recorded instances of escape attempts by enslaved individuals. Escape attempts occurred during four different years, 1849, 1853, 1855, and 1861, during the South End plantation occupation.

In 1849, an individual was recorded as running away, but the documents do not provide any contextual information about the conditions surrounding this escape attempt, nor was there information about who it was. The year, 1853, witnessed a high frequency of escape attempts. A fair amount of information was included in the documents about these particular instances. By 1853, the plantation had been operating on the South End for several years, but Kollock had only spent time on the plantation at the beginning of the year. By November of that year, four individuals (William, Juno, Juno's Billy, and Old Ned) had runaway from the plantation. William was the first of the men to runaway, and the documents indicate that he left the plantation at the beginning of August with the other individuals running away the next month, in September. A letter written to Kollock from Geiger provides the following account:

“William is runaway. And as you carre wich to the know the cause I will tell you all in relation to it... he done his work Wednesday when I came the driver told me he was sick on Thursday. I got to the plantation early found him and 2 others sick and nothing

the matter. I turned Old Jim and Old Ned out but Kersh said he thought William had some fever the night before and I gave him medicine and let him remain and told him if he was better to be to his work the next day that I was not going to have him lying up with pains when I could see nothing the matter and he might depend on that and that he should work as well as the rest of the people so the next day Friday he done his task and also on Saturday and also on Monday. Tuesday he went to commenced working and then quit and left a little before I came he told his partner Sam he was sick so he left his axe and took his provisions with him and has took a boat and is gone now 7 days” (Geiger 1853b).

The overseer, Cornelius Geiger, searched St. Catherines Island for William at the beginning of September. Geiger did not find him on the island, but in another letter to Kollock at the end of September, he notes that William was spotted along a road in Savannah, around 20 miles away from the plantation. A short time after William ran away, so did York. York was gone for a week or so until he was sent home by Mr. Habersham, a business associate of Kollock (Geiger 1853a).

A few weeks after this occurred, Juno, Juno’s Billy, and Old Ned also ran away, but no specifics on any circumstances surrounding their escape were noted in the documents. Information within the documents indicate that this particular stretch of individuals running away was directly related to the enslaved population’s relationship with the overseer. Still, no one specific issue can be determined. Direct evidence for this was reflected in a letter from Phineas Kollock, the brother of Kollock, and it relates the state of the South End in 1853 “...I suspect, from Geiger's account, requires your presence. Geiger is sick in town, & informs me that your Negroes are behaving very badly-that three of the men have run away, and Others seem very much inclined to go-That they appear to have made up their minds to get rid of him" (P. M. Kollock 1853).

It appears that Geiger was unsuccessful in catching the individuals who ran away. Geiger wrote to Kollock, stating, “my friends that is in the weeds, I heard of them the other day at Montgomery & they are sometimes down hear, but I am not able to look after them &

ketch them...they say they will come to you here as you come home” (Geiger 1853d). Kollock did indeed make a trip to the plantation towards the end of that November. This resulted in Juno, Juno’s Billy, and Big Ned returning to the plantation and William being brought back to the plantation from town a few weeks later. In this particular year, it seems that the enslaved individuals had problems with the overseer and used running away to get the attention of Kollock.

In 1861, there were two separate instances of escape attempts. On September 10, 1861, John ran away and based on evidence within the documents, was brought back to the plantation by Kollock almost a week later, on September 16. John was placed in the stocks on September 23 and spent two days in the stocks before July took him out. Three days after this, John ran away again. He was classified in the documents as a runaway until October 10th when the journals record that he was again placed in stocks. No other information about his return to the plantation was recorded in the documents. John remained in the stocks until October 16th. The information does not provide information about his release from the stocks, but the documents do note that he ran away the following day. John remained a runaway until November 21st when it appears that he was brought back to the plantation with other runaways.

The second instance in 1861, occurred in November of that year. The reason for this instance was not due to issues with the overseer, but rather might be linked to the encroaching Civil War and Kollock’s decision to move the community off the South End. The documents detail that on the morning of November 14, 1861, Kollock arrived at the South End and, according to his diary "ordered negroes to get children ready to go to White Bluff" (Diary 1861). The next morning, Kollock notes that when he awoke, he "found a large number of the negroes had run off to avoid being carried away” (Diary 1861). Entire families, including children and infants, had left sometime during the night (Table 7.7). Two days later, some of these children were found in one of the fields on the plantation. In contrast, others (Betsy, Eleanor, Prince, Dickey, Sirius, Siah, and Juno’s Billy) were found on a tidal creek by Kollock when he was on his way back to the plantation from delivering corn to a vessel off-island. A week later, Kollock traveled to town with a man name Ritter and his dogs and brought back the remaining men, and at this time, the remaining women and children also came back to the

plantation. Some of these men were put into jail for two days and then presumably brought back to the South End to finish preparations for abandoning the plantation. On November 26, not even two weeks after this group of individuals ran away, twenty-one individuals were taken off the South End with the remaining population staying until end of December.

When Kollock showed up to the South End and made an announcement to move the children off the island; it was apparent that it caused a degree of panic among the families. However, this also demonstrates the power that Kollock held over these individuals. It was entirely plausible that the parents thought their children would be taken away from them. It was unknown the amount of knowledge that the enslaved individuals knew about the Civil War. Certainly, they knew basic information, but perhaps not the same degree of knowledge as Kollock, and it appears unlikely that Kollock informed the enslaved individuals that although he was abandoning the plantation, nearly all of the enslaved population of the South End was going to be moved to the same place.

The pieces of information found within the document do not state specific destinations for individuals who ran away. It was indicated rather that individuals did not remain in one location but rather traveled to multiple locations. This was evident during the time that William ran away in 1853. He presumably was on St. Catherines Island and later was seen near Savannah. This same time period, Geiger noted that he had heard that Juno, Juno's Billy, and Old Ned were seen near Montgomery. This location may be Montgomery Street in Savannah. It appears that when Kollock found the adults and infants runaways in 1861 on a tidal creek, they were on their way potentially to Savannah as well. Several days later, a few of the men who were still classified as runaways, were also found near Savannah. It was unknown what locations were traveled to during the runaway attempts in 1849, nor do the documents provide information about where John was during his runaway attempts, but the routes were likely similar.

William, when he ran away, took a canoe, which allowed him the mobility to move around, as did York in 1853. It also appears that the individuals who made escape attempts in 1861 also took a canoe. Canoes or other types of water transportation such as flats were likely

key for individuals to successfully get off the island, as it would be hard to stay for long periods on the island without being discovered. It took two days for the children who ran away with their families in 1861 to be found in the fields around the South End. Although we do not know what conversations occurred, it may be that the children who ran away with their families in 1861 were possibly told to wait in the fields until their parents returned for them. Likely, there was no room for all in the canoe and needed to be multiple trips to get everyone off the island. From these particular escape attempts, the majority of individuals who ran away were men, although, in 1861, several women, infants, and children also ran away.

TOWARDS AN UNDERSTANDING OF NEGOTIATION

Evidence suggests that there were opportunities for mobility to escape the everyday restrictions imposed and enforced by the owner and overseers. Some tasks provided more opportunity to negotiate power and authority than others. For example, some activities were visible to the owner and overseer's authority, such as preparing cotton for production in the plantation core. In contrast, other tasks such as boating to and from White Bluff or Savannah appear to be primarily unsupervised and likely provided opportunities for activities unrelated to their assigned task. Sanctioned Travel allowed for movement to locations routinely in a 40-mile sphere which meant that the men who accomplished these tasks were considered important mediators or facilitators, in the sense that social capital gained through their assigned task allowed them to work on behalf of themselves, their families, and community to assist in market economy participation and acquiring goods. In general, resources obtained through this negotiation can be thought of according to the following classifications: provisions, individual, and collective production, participation in market economies, and personal possessions. These will be discussed in more detail in the next chapter. Evidence for the materiality of those can be identified to an extent in the archaeological record, but escape attempts cannot. The rich accounts of the cases of runaway enslaved at the South End demonstrate that running away was perhaps not about escaping their plantation life entirely, but was used as a way to modify situations in which their only sense of control was their physicality and its removal from the plantation boundaries.

CHAPTER 9. THE MATERIALITY OF TASK AND MOVEMENT

The previous chapter discusses how the everyday movements from tasks allowed enslaved individuals to practice various degrees of agency to navigate the power and authority meant to control them. Individuals, because of their assigned tasks and the locations in which they moved through every day, could potentially facilitate interaction, communication, and coordination of resources both within and outside of the South End plantation. The time that enslaved individuals spent during the tasked time in various locations structured to a degree how they viewed themselves, their family, and the community. This expression was likely intersected by how they navigated the overarching control of Kollock and overseers and would manifest itself in the material objects in which they acquired. To what degree did this impact an enslaved individual to participate in a market economy, religion, and acquiring portable and personal objects? Was the archaeological evidence within the excavations at the South End demonstrative of these activities? This section will take a closer look at this by interpreting the LiDAR, GPR, and archaeological evidence according to provisioning, individual and collective production from island resources, and identity through participation in market economies, religion, and personal possessions.

PROVISIONING, INDIVIDUAL, AND COLLECTIVE PRODUCTION

Foodways of enslaved people along the coast were complex and were often comprised of a variety of sources. This could include provisions provided by the owner and overseer brought onto the plantation from Savannah. Also included was food grown in the fields by the enslaved and used for provisions, food obtained from home gardens and food obtained by the enslaved through hunting, fishing, purchases, trade, and possibly stealing. In 1852, the overseer, James Kersh, wrote to Kollock about the status of the cotton and how it reached the “negro grow yard” (Kersh 1852). It was likely that this refers to not a yard but rather an area used for the enslaved for growing crops for their rations, likely a provision field. While Kersh referred to this area as the “negro grow yard”, it does not appear that provisional crop production was restricted to one spot. Instead, provisional crops were rotated through various

fields throughout the years. One field (Home Field), in particular, has been tentatively identified through the LiDAR analysis (see Figure 5.3). This field was relatively close to the plantation core and appeared to be the one area consistently used for crops specific to enslaved consumption. This area was frequently visited by the enslaved community.

Home gardens were found within the yards of enslaved houses but were distinct from the fields that held provisional crops. For the South End, the gardening tasks were assigned to older men and women as well as women who were close to giving birth. This indicates that there possibly was a central garden that provided foodstuffs for the overseer as well as the enslaved population and was considered lighter work in comparison with other tasks. What was not clear was if individual families also maintained gardens of their own. However, based on previous research from other coastal plantations, gardens within yards were common occurrences, and it was probable that the enslaved maintained to some degree, a garden of their own. Archaeologically, evidence for this is minimal; however, if enslaved families also maintained gardens of their own, then those were within the yards. The GPR data demonstrates numerous areas were surrounded by small circular anomalies. As mentioned previously, one possibility was that these areas were yards associated with enslaved houses, and the small circular anomalies represent fence lines (Figure 6.19).

In addition to growing supplemental crops, it was common for enslaved people to keep their own chickens and pigs for consumption and use within a market or bartering economy. The South End documents a few instances in which chickens were sold to Kollock, demonstrating that at least chickens were kept by the South End enslaved population. However, no pigs were documented as being kept. There were, however, wild pigs that were present on the island and could become a resource to be utilized. Turkeys, ducks, and cattle were also noted in the documents as being present on the plantation but was used for the plantation economy being sold or delivered off-island by Kollock over the years, rather than incorporated as a documented food source for the enslaved on the plantation. Archaeologically, no direct evidence of this was present. However, the numerous smaller anomalies identified within the GPR analysis (Figure 6.18) in addition to the post features

recorded in the shovel tests, units, and eroding out of the bluff may demonstrate fence lines and yards associated with enslaved houses. It was within these areas that poultry was kept.

Fishing, oystering, crabbing, and hunting as scheduled tasks occurred with regular frequency on the South End. Still, hunting appears to have been the only supervised task for non-agricultural food production with the enslaved individual accompanied by Kollock or the overseer. The journals record the number of firearms and the amount of shot within the plantation's holdings, which demonstrates that firearms were kept restricted by the overseer and distributed only when hunting was required. The journals also record several times in which deer were shot and meat sent off-island for Kollock. Archaeologically there was evidence for both hunting and fishing. A few identifiable lead fishing weights and lead fragments potentially for net sinkers were recovered as well as a few fishing hooks. Combined with a possible fishing spool from a fishing rod, all indicate the practice of fishing as well as utilizing the practice of casting nets. Lead shot was found primarily in the areas around E-2, the A units, and E-4 demonstrating this practice (see Figure 6.1). The current interpretation for the areas around the A units and E-2 was that they were potentially the areas utilized by Kollock and his overseers (see Figure 6.39). The evidence recovered from E-4 reflects perhaps evidence for the tasked instances of fishing and hunting and the food being prepared within the cooking area for either Kollock or the overseer, but also likely reflect evidence of additional meat resources procured by enslaved individuals.

The tasked instances of fishing and oystering do not indicate the amount procured or if the deer from hunting was redistributed as part of allowances. What the evidence reveals was that enslaved were knowledgeable about how to hunt, fish, etc. Therefore, obtaining food from these particular methods was common, although hunting with a firearm might not have occurred during an enslaved's unscheduled time but rather occurred through trapping. Based on the faunal remains recovered in E-4, there was the presence of deer, cow, pig, rodent, fish, raccoon, possible avian, turtle, and reptile (Table 6.2). Minimal bird bones were identified, which likely indicates that chickens were not typically food sources but instead used the eggs for consumption and market participation. While some of the faunal remains (e.g., cow, deer, and fish) likely represent remnants of food prepared for the overseer, in general, the majority

of the faunal remains indicate food obtained and consumed by the enslaved population. This evidence, combined with the presence of oyster midden in the cooking area and other trash pits, supports obtaining oysters as a regular food source as well.

The time spent by the enslaved individuals on obtaining supplemental food sources likely primarily occurred during their unscheduled time on Sunday. Tasks associated with maintaining the provision field occurred frequently, and it was possible that it was not often that enslaved had to spend much of their unscheduled time tending to those crops. As previously mentioned, it appears there was a central garden on the plantation for not just overseer specific food, but likely also additional food for enslaved provisions. This garden was frequently cared for through assigned tasks throughout each year. Tending to the provision fields and gardens that produced food for the whole community occurred to a small degree during unscheduled time. However, it was more likely that much of the unscheduled time was spent according to specific needs within the individual or family.

Undoubtedly there were fluctuations in daily unscheduled time related to the seasons, which impacted food procurement strategies, particularly those who were in the fields. These individuals may have worked from sunup to sundown on various days, which provided fewer opportunities to do much during daily unscheduled time. However, the time during those days likely was optimized during periods of little supervision or times in which they were visibly hidden. Traps could be made, set, or checked, wild edible plants could be gathered, and palmetto fronds could be collected for later basket making. Caching of crops including cotton, corn, potatoes, and other food resources could also occur for later retrieval.

Seasonal factors would also influence the times that enslaved were assigned to Sanctioned Travel on island. Wagoning occurred more frequently during times of harvest due to the hauling of crops from the fields to the plantation core. The individuals who operated the wagon were not entirely specified but likely were older men, such as March, or boys. The trips between the field and plantation core were not routinely supervised, offering opportunities for those wagoning the crops to do similar activities such as what was previously stated. Indeed, there were opportunities to stash small amounts of goods each trip to be retrieved later. For

those men that operated the boats, procurement strategies were potentially been geared towards the utilization of the marine resources. There were areas along the route in which traps could be set and checked, oyster beds could be harvested, and fishing could have occurred. Growing food as well as fishing, hunting, trapping, or otherwise obtaining other island, marsh, and water species, then formed an important part of the enslaved diet that supplemented the food provided to enslaved people through rations. By all information recovered archaeologically and what was present within the documents, South End enslaved people were active participants in both individual and collection production of resources.

PARTICIPATION IN MARKET ECONOMIES

Active participation in economic activities, whether through selling or bartering or trips to town markets were documented among coastal populations of the enslaved. Such activities were noted within the documents. In July of 1858, in a letter from the overseer John Jarrell to Kollock. The letter states "In July of 1858, in a letter to Kollock, the overseer writes, "Old Andrew sends 10 chicken to you and the two Elizzie sends is in the same coop which makes 12 in all Old Andrew asks you to git him some checks to make some shirts he wants 12 yards Old Mary sends 10 chickens also" (Jarrell 1858d). Chickens were used as a form of money for goods between the enslaved individuals and Kollock. Another potential economic transaction was recorded in January of 1855. This instance notes that boat hands (unspecified which enslaved individual) gave Kollock three bags of potatoes, of which one bag was returned to them by Kollock (Journal 1855). No other details were provided, but providing food to Kollock was likely a typical way for enslaved people to procure extra goods. It was unclear what was intended with this transaction, but what it does demonstrate many practices of procuring goods, money, or favor.

The making of baskets was another way for enslaved individuals to participate in market economies. The documents include several instances in which enslaved individuals were tasked with retrieving material and then making baskets, presumably for plantation use. One documented instance hints at the role of market potential that baskets had for enslaved people. Kollock writes in a letter that he acquired a palmetto hat and asked his daughter that if

it were desired, he would order more hats made for his family (G. J. Kollock 1853). While this excerpt suggests that Kollock did not pay or provide additional goods in exchange for the hat, there is little doubt that baskets would have been made and used in a variety of ways, including within a market economy, by the enslaved population on the South End. The ability to participate in forms of economic mobility through selling or bartering or market trips occurred during specific tasks, such as Sanctioned Travel or Unscheduled Time. Still, the ability to tend, make or procure goods for market economies occurred during other tasked times. For example, during the times in which the enslaved were tasked with collecting palmetto for making baskets for use on the plantation, it was easy to procure extra palmetto to make baskets for personal use, trade, or other sales.

The supplies that enslaved men took off-island were accounted for by the overseer and Kollock, making it challenging to take portions of those supplies and incorporate them into their market exchange. For example, before cotton was sent off-island, it was bagged, weighed, and marked. If an individual was to acquire cotton or other crops for personal use or other market exchanges means that they needed to procure that material before it was accounted. There were additional opportunities to participate in trade and other market activities with other enslaved people while traveling from other islands to Savannah. Indeed, men could have brought their own goods to trade or sell on these trips. Some of the more main tidal creeks, particularly those closer to the mainland, were used regularly boat traffic, not just by enslaved individuals, but also from steam boats and other activities. Seasonal factors would also influence the times that enslaved were tasked with trips to White Bluff and Savannah, and presumably, the enslaved knew this and planned accordingly.

Savannah has a rich history of enslaved women participating in the Sunday marketplace. Sundays were typically the day in which when no plantation work was to be done. Travel from the South End to White Bluff was not usually recorded as occurring on Sundays, so participation in the Sunday marketplace in Savannah was not likely a frequent occurrence. Even if individuals were allowed to travel to Savannah on Sundays, there was not likely time for individuals from the South End to travel to participate in the markets in Savannah and return in time to go back to the island. However, research indicated there was an

extensive network of exchange and business relationships that were forged in Savannah and extended outward. For example, research by (Cromwell 2014:55) indicates that vendors met with suppliers along routes on the way to Savannah. It was much more likely that the individuals from the South End created their own network of exchange that occurred on the plantation with each other and with the other plantations on the island. Finally, it was likely that the enslaved individuals used the frequent trips back and forth to White Bluff as a way to join their smaller network to the larger exchange network of Savannah.

PERSONAL POSSESSIONS

At the end of the journal for 1849, the overseer notes in a list of goods that still needed to be sent to Ossabaw, “the negroes, all their goods, and chattels” (Journal 1849). At this point, before being taken to the South End, the enslaved people owned by Kollock had lived in the same area at least since 1837 and presumably accumulated a variety of small possessions. Coffee Bluff and Rosedew, the places where the enslaved population lived before being taken to South End, were within proximity to Savannah and its markets. Based on what was known about economic increasing endeavors, the enslaved population before coming to the South End would know about, have participated in, and acquired goods from these connections. The notation mentioned above by Kollock demonstrates that the enslaved community had personal possessions.

No specific details were noted within the documents about what these individuals owned, but several accounts provide a little insight into what was inside of an enslaved house. For example, Olmstead (1861:422) noted that within the cabins were “closets, with locks and keys, and a varying quantity of rude furniture.” The Georgia Writers Project (1940:66-67) recorded a recollection from an area near Savannah that enslaved made “spoons, trays, buckets...mawtuh an pestle from a lawg uh wood. Dey would make wooden cuttuhs fuh meat an vegetubble an would dress some uh dem wid pretty figyuh”. While accounts such as these mention small pieces of furniture perhaps a tubs, stools, table, chair, benches, or crude beds were made by the enslaved they also often detail the presence of locked chests, barrels, or cupboards which held items of personal or monetary value, potentially even food (Singleton

2010:165). Key and padlock fragments were recovered in various locations along the bluff but they appear to be in locations that do not appear to be enslaved residences such as in the kitchen and near the A units. These artifacts may represent locked storage of food or agricultural implements controlled by the owner and overseer. Despite this, it was likely that the enslaved, within their houses, had storage containers with portable and personal objects provided by the owner or acquired through trade, exchange or purchase.

Other items such as blankets, clothing and shoes, and associated items like beads, buttons, and buckles in addition to the items used to make clothing like needles and thimbles would also be considered personal objects. Enslaved on the South End were given blankets, cloth, and shoes seasonally as an allotment from Kollock (Kollock 1846-1861). The only direct evidence for this archaeologically was the presence of a lead bale seal in the E-3 excavation unit, the area which may have been inhabited by the driver. The enslaved were responsible for making their clothes out of provisioned fabric. Still, sewing as an assigned task only occurred a few times and was related to making picking bags for cotton rather than clothes. From this, it was apparent that sewing clothes was the responsibility of the enslaved individuals to be carried out during unscheduled time. Therefore, associated sewing items such as needles and thimbles would also be included in personal objects. As mentioned previously, several sewing items, recovered in the kitchen area demonstrate this activity.

Clothing made from the provisioned cloth was likely plain, and buttons might have been one way to exhibit forms of personal expression. Archaeologically, buttons were recovered frequently in various areas on the South End (see Appendix 6.5). Beads were another way in which enslaved could express themselves but also were considered to be an important spot in their belief system, in particular blue beads (Singleton 2010:177). However, on the South End, only two beads were recovered, but not from enslaved contexts. One black, bicone faceted bead was found in A-1, and the second, a small fragment of a black faceted bead was found in A-2. This was the area that appears to be more associated with the overseer and may indicate the presence of a wife or family of one of the overseers. Despite this being the only occurrence archaeologically, the presence and use of beads by the enslaved population likely was prevalent. Other clothing fasteners such as hook and eyes were also

present, with nearly all recovered in the vicinity of the cooking area, perhaps as a result of this location being used for sewing. Buttons and buckles were also recovered and may indicate additional decoration used for personal clothing.

Musical instruments were another type of personal object for some enslaved. Instruments such as drums, or “similar instruments, with membranes stretched over the gourd resonators”, and mouth harp were relatively common (Otto 1975:375). Toys for children would also have existed but were likely made out of material that would not survive archaeologically. Evidence for these types of objects were not found on the South End. However, the leisure activity that does show up in the archaeological assemblages is smoking (see Figure 6.33-6.34). The smoking of tobacco in clay pipes is perhaps one of the most distinctive remnants of personal possessions of the South End enslaved population and was an activity concentrated around homes and communal areas. Pipes made during the nineteenth century encompassed diverse styles and decorations, and the acquisition of items not included in their allowance was one way that enslaved people expressed their identity (Fox 2015; Galle 2010).

Historical accounts indicate that enslaved individuals had in their possession various containers and other implements, whether it was baskets or ceramics in addition to buckets, cast iron pots, other various utensils, both handmade, provided by the owner, or personally acquired. Archaeologically, there was evidence of cast iron pots with the majority of fragments recovered near E-4, the kitchen area. Ceramic fragments were, however, recovered more frequently and in more areas in the plantation. Ceramics either provided by the owner or acquired through trade, exchanged or purchase by the enslaved, comprised a bulk of the type of containers used by the enslaved populations. But, at the South End, ceramics were not mentioned with the other descriptions of incoming goods. Previous research on ceramic assemblages from other coastal sites indicates that ceramics provided to the enslaved were often mismatched or throwaway pieces from the owner or overseer, resulting in a more diverse assemblage within enslaved contexts and more matching sets in overseer and owner contexts. Ceramics were often passed down from owner or overseer to the enslaved, resulting in a ceramic assemblage that could include a diverse array of utilitarian, mismatched, and

sometimes finer ceramics. Ceramics within enslaved contexts also reflect the use of hollowware rather than plates.

Use of ceramics between the enslaved population and owner or overseer differed. For example, a porcelain teacup may be present within an enslaved assemblage, but the likelihood of the teacup being used for tea ceremonies was fairly low. Wilkie and Farnsworth (Wilkie and Farnsworth 2005-277, 282) in their work on Clifton Plantation in the Bahamas surmise that another reason for mismatched sets with carrying color palettes were likely the result of the intentional choice of the enslaved and potentially reflected “a particular sense of ethnic heritage or tradition” and might have also been “individualized by household”. Based on the evidence from the areas in the domestic spaces that appear to have been occupied by the enslaved population indicates the above. A mismatched assemblage of annularwares, stonewares, coarse earthenwares, edged pearlwares, and small amounts of creamware were used by the enslaved of the South End. The presence of hand painted and transfer print pearlwares, and one small porcelain fragment in E-3 suggests that this particular area might have been occupied by Harry, the driver.

Religion, as a part of unscheduled time, was likely a large part of enslaved life on the South End. Previous research demonstrates that there was a merged nature of belief practices of enslaved individuals with Christianity and African religious practices but archaeological evidence for these practices is often difficult to interpret (Fennell 2007:42). After abduction from Africa, belief practices could not occur in the same way. “Persons could not easily continue the group rituals and public expressions of their beliefs and associated core symbols” (Fennell 2007:27). Instead, practices manifested in different ways, with different materials, and in more concealed locations, away from the eyes of the owner and overseer. Evidence for these types of traditions was hidden, making archaeological interpretation of the occurrences of these practices difficult (Singleton 2010:176). On the South End, the documents detail the presence of Christianity through the recording of sermons preached by Kollock, the visits by preachers, as well as individuals traveling to get baptized during their unscheduled time. There was also a sense of the belief that continued in more African based traditions, such as when Lee convinced the overseer to let him see a root doctor. While certain practices of religion

would not preserve archaeologically, there are certain objects and materials that all point to facets of symbolism and ritual practiced by African Americans (Davidson 2015; Davidson 2004; Fennell 2000; Fennell 2007; Manning 2014; Wilkie 1995, 1997). For the South End, no caches of objects or pierced bone were recovered, and the only definitive case of ritual practice and concealment occurred in the witch bottle found eroding out of the bluff.

If there was a more encompassing practice of African based religion at the South End, than participation likely occurred during unscheduled time. Many coastal plantations contained “Prays” or Praise houses, simple structures used for worship and gatherings (Creel 1988:233). Creel (1988:233) referred to Praise houses as being a community hall of sorts, a place for the enslaved community to relay issues and resolve conflicts. No evidence, archaeologically or historically, indicates the direct presence of a Praise house on the South End; however, it is known that any structure could function as a Praise house and could have occurred in another structure that existed in the plantation core. Other areas for worship or gatherings would have likely occurred. These areas were referred to as bush or hush arbors, and while no direct evidence was present for the South End, these are known to be common amongst coastal enslaved populations and were often constructed of branches and located in secluded areas (Morgan 2010:11). Additional gathering places may have also been present, not in visible locations but rather hidden away in portions of woods, potentially along margins of the plantation that were not deemed good enough for agriculture (Clarke 2010:132-147).

THOUGHTS ON MATERIALITY

The network data presented previously indicates that the plantation core, agricultural fields, White Bluff and Savannah were frequented locations during scheduled tasks for the South End enslaved community and were presented opportunities of mobility to escape the everyday restrictions imposed and enforced by the owner and overseers. Also, there seem to be some tasks that provided more opportunity to negotiate power and authority than others. For example, some activities were more visible to owner and overseer authority, such as preparing cotton for production in the plantation core. In contrast, other tasks such as boating to and from White Bluff or Savannah appear to be primarily unsupervised and provided

opportunities for activities unrelated to their assigned task. Sanctioned Travel allowed for movement to locations routinely in a 40-mile sphere, which meant that the men who accomplished these tasks might hold a certain degree of social capital that allowed them to work on behalf of themselves, their families, and their community to assist in market economy participation and acquiring goods.

However, while there were many practices of procuring goods, money, or goodwill, direct archaeological evidence was difficult to interpret. For example, the presence of primarily wine bottle fragments from throughout the site might indicate that enslaved people were obtaining alcohol from outside sources. The documents indicate the basic allotments coming onto the island for enslaved consumption, but no alcohol was ever noted as being part of these shipments. Further, no liquids other than medicines were detailed as being part of enslaved rationed goods. While wine bottles could be reused and contain other liquids, the large amounts recovered may indicate participation in off plantation market activities. Another example was demonstrated in the diverse assortment of ceramics, which may indicate purchasing abilities. Other artifacts, such as those that were considered personal possessions, likely were obtained in similar ways. Clothing and shoes were routinely provided to the enslaved people. Still, beads, buttons, and other personal items were not, and the archaeological presence of buttons might indicate seeking out ways to acquire additional adornment for clothing not typically provided from the allotment. This was in addition to the documented instance for exchanging chickens for additional cloth needed outside of the usual allotment. Additional support for chickens being used for trade or market activities is the general lack of bird bone within the faunal assemblage of the cooking area in E-4. This corroborates the use of chicken as ways for enslaved individuals to achieve some economic mobility rather than for food.

Despite the presence of power and control by Kollock, the overseer, and the driver, it appears that the enslaved population was able to not only find ways of maneuvering authority through their assigned task areas but been able to manifest the results of that navigation through procuring food and other material goods. Archaeologically, there was some evidence for acquiring food through individual and collective production from island resources, as well

as evidence for participation in religion, and partaking in market economies, which allowed for the ability to acquire personal possessions.

CHAPTER 10. REFLECTIONS ON THE LIVED EXPERIENCES OF THE SOUTH END PLANTATION

The South End plantation offers a dynamic setting in which to observe the power structures and social relationships of plantation life by framing it within a taskscape framework. Slaves were used to make the South End a productive plantation through systemizing their labor and reshaping the land. And, while the overseers and owner of the South End mainly planned and defined the processes of landscape creation, it was ultimately the enslaved individuals that created and worked that landscape through their tasks and movement. The interconnected nature of tasks and paths of movement in the face of power formed the emergence of the South End taskscape. Yet, identifying specifics about the social construct of enslaved movement and evidence about how and to what degree did enslaved individuals practice navigation of that power authority was difficult. Despite the challenges, the incorporation of a taskscape framework around a multi-method approach incorporating historical documents, archaeological investigations, LiDAR and ArcGIS mapping, and network analysis, enabled the South End to be examined according to the nature, scale, and extent of power relations between the owner, overseer, and the enslaved through their tasked movement.

REFLECTIONS OF LAND, LABOR, AND TIME

Tasks allowed individuals on the South End to provide some degree of autonomy and control over their subsistence and ability to acquire additional goods (fish, oysters, small mammals, resources grown and collected, and acquired through trade). The degree to which enslaved people finished their tasks depended ultimately on the particular season, such as during harvest, when tasks would take considerably more extended amounts of time to complete. With such an emphasis on specific tasks being accomplished in a specific area each day, enslaved individuals singularized plantation space into areas that were under the control and authority of the owner and those areas that could be viewed as their own. These spaces, whether it was between fields, in uncultivated portions of the plantation boundary, along tidal

creeks or the areas around their domicile, could become the location for many activities by enslaved individuals, some of which had been allowed while others were not.

The repetitive nature of the way enslaved community of the South End moved and interacted with the landscape as a result of their tasks formed the taskscape in which they lived. This taskscape structured the way they approached the exploitation of power and authority in terms of their levels of latitude and autonomy. A way to think about how the negotiation of the power and authority that was present on the South End was through the relationship that the enslaved population had with the surrounding land. Enslaved people of the South End were aware of which areas on the South End were under more control by the overseers and Kollock, as well as which tasks were not under the direct and watchful gaze of their authority. This applies not only to the plantation core and the South End's agricultural fields but would extend from these areas to the other locations that were frequently traveled too whether it was on the island, waterways, or to locations on the mainland. For the enslaved individuals that lived on the South End, movements from physical to economical to spiritual were entrenched in the day to day tasks demonstrating the importance of space and place in structuring power and authority. Movement of enslaved individuals was regulated based on the type, location, and scale of tasks on the plantation landscape, and as a result, decisions were gauged accordingly. This means that potential gains would be weighed against the presence of supervision and circumstances within their task.

It was enslaved labor that changed the South End landscape into one filled with agricultural fields and intricate ditch networks. The spread-out nature of the fields from the plantation core, in areas that were out of sight, also offered enslaved individuals breaks from white control, whether mental or physical. The tasks that created and maintained the landscape were also ones that hindered or facilitated their movement and ability to navigate the layers of power and authority. The mobility found in the South End landscape, a place dominated by plantation operations were a product of the tasks themselves and expanded with the construction of the agricultural fields and their associated modifications. The landscape and its ebbs and flow of vegetation and rhythm of the tide were likely intimately familiar to the enslaved people, as would be the knowledge of how to traverse it. The presence of paths

connecting the plantation core to agricultural fields, the particular tidal routes that allowed for easier access to resource opportunities, while not recorded in the documents, were frequent, as would other clandestine ways of navigating forested areas, which were known to only the enslaved. It was the tasks themselves that predicated the level of familiarity of the plantation landscape for the enslaved population. The relationship with the plantation fields, paths, roads, and off-island waterways was the knowledge that was gained through the tasks that occurred in and around them.

To begin to address this fairly nebulous idea of how enslaved populations on the South negotiated power and authority through movement, it was necessary to break it into simpler concepts. First, a general outline of the layout of the South End plantation was needed. For this research, the view of the layout was wide and was more focused on the physical location of grouped cultural features rather than a detailed view of an enslaved residence. For example, the area of enslaved houses and yards, the house for the overseer, barns, and other associated outbuildings were thought of more generally as one location-the plantation core. Agricultural fields were grouped into named fields and their likely location. The reason, primarily, for this particular view is two-fold. First, there were no known maps from the Kollock ownership of the plantation, so before research could delve into questions, a general reconstructed layout was required. Secondly, focusing on the location and extent of cultural features (e.g., agricultural fields) away from the plantation core was important for understanding how enslaved people experienced the landscape and used it.

This was accomplished through a variety of methods. First, it required a detailed analysis of the historical documents to mine out details about cultural features and combining that data to the publicly available LiDAR data for Ossabaw Island to outline the general locations for various cultural features and areas. The second was including evidence from archaeological investigations. Archaeological data was utilized to determine the extent of the plantation core through a large-scale shovel test survey and various excavations, which provided more information on specific areas within the plantation core. Altogether, the data allowed for accurate placement and limits of the plantation core in relation to the other agricultural modifications. Fields and the associated landscape modifications extended from

the plantation core and included canals, banks, ditches, floodgates, and trunks that linked to the river.

Combined, these datasets allowed for a recreation, to an extent, of the South End landscape. The organization of the South End, like many plantations at the time, revolved around profit and control by attempting to minimize movement so that travel to fields and processing areas were both efficient and under adequate surveillance. Further, the presence of an authority figure, whether in the form of the driver, Harry, or the presence of the various overseers over the years were present more within tasks in the agricultural fields than supervising the enslaved women who were cooks or nurses. Additionally, visually, enslaved homes and actions outside within gardens, yards, or within the wider plantation core, were subject to supervision whether they were doing assigned tasks or activities on their own during their unscheduled time.

The next step involved a detailed examination of the day to day activities recorded within the various plantation documents to identify the movement of enslaved individuals. It was easy enough to write about the aspects of this research, but much more challenging to convey the lived experiences of the enslaved who lived at the South End. The historical documents and subsequent network analysis do allow for the creation of a microhistorical view of some of the enslaved individuals living at the South End, but will likely never be complete due to lack of documentation written by the enslaved themselves. What was possible was to take the various daily accounts of activities and categorize them into broader tasks to see the larger bands of activity, connections, and flow of individuals and groups to various locations on and off the plantation. It was this information that was incorporated into a social network analysis using the eigenvector method to create visualizations of which tasks were associated with particular locations, as well as which individuals, both female and male, were recorded as associated with various locations. Kollock and the overseer's power and authority were affirmed through decisions made daily about tasks and who accomplished those tasks. Yet these tasks, whether large or small scale, created opportunities of mobility to escape the everyday power and authority imposed and enforced by Kollock and the overseers. What is meant by this is that while there would have been varying degrees of power and authority

inflicted upon enslaved individuals, there was also ways in that everyday movement within tasks could obscure a variety of other activities.

Reflections on Experiences in Off Plantation Locales

While most of the scheduled activity occurred across the fields or plantation core at the South End, the data indicates that there were frequent instances of Sanctioned Travel, which typically included visits to the doctor, boating, or flatting supplies. Escape attempts also took enslaved individuals off the plantation, yet, in general, it was not clear where enslaved traveled too during these times. Other instances in which enslaved individuals left the plantation include Sanctioned Travel but for unscheduled time. This was primarily for Christmas Holidays. It was likely that during unscheduled time at the end of the day when a task was finished or on Sundays that enslaved populations left the plantation, but these occasions were rarely recorded in the documents. Overall, any trips off the plantation would lead to a variety of connections to other people and other locations. These arenas of connections, whether to people or locations, arose directly as a result of enslaved individuals navigating power and authority.

It was documented that not all trips of enslaved people off of the South End were supervised. The enslaved men who manned the boats of supplies rode the tides, and since there were roughly nine-hour tides, this possibly left time to perform the assigned task and do other activities. Additionally, Kollock and the overseer knew the complexities of navigating the tidal creeks and likely accepted excuses related to this if men did not arrive promptly. Knowing this would likely lead to planning on behalf of enslaved individuals to use the lack of supervision to obtain goods outside of the allotted provisions or participate in forms of market sale or trade. Not every trip was to navigate authority and obtain goods outside the allotted provisions but could have instead been an exchange of information through a simple conversation between groups of enslaved people passing by each other on a tidal creek. Utilizing the rich estuary during the trips back and forth to the mainland for fishing, crabbing, and cast netting was also likely relatively unproblematic way to navigate task time for personal use. Further,

merely having access to the mainland enabled ways for enslaved individuals to be creative in the ways that they found and maintained relationships to foster the exchange of goods.

To participate in economic exchange required some degree of connections outside of the plantation core. Some degree of maintenance of those relationships also occurred, leaving the burden of that to the individuals that routinely left the island, those that had the accessibility to meeting places during tasked activity, and the enslaved individuals who lived at White Bluff or stayed in Savannah temporarily due to sickness. Based on the documents, it was apparent that there were opportunities for autonomous action in the broader markets available outside of the South End. The result was perhaps obtaining a variety of goods from food to tobacco pipes and tobacco to ceramics to items of personal adornment or other items for leisure such as alcohol. It was important to note that on-island exchange economies to acquire these same items could also have occurred. These types of interactions likely occurred primarily after tasked work was finished or on Sunday because it merely was easier to travel, meet, and socialize on this day.

Not all exchange practices, particularly if they occurred in Savannah, necessarily needed closely established relationships to acquire general goods and supplies as many of these were accessible from a variety of vendors. If, however, there were illegal goods to be brought to trade that would require a different type of exchange and relationship, one that would have been grounded in trust (Fogle 2019:113). In cases such as these, exchanges would not be simple bartering of goods but rather trade of illicitly obtained goods. The network of selling, bartering, and exchange of goods was not one that can easily be laid out. External forces influenced the degree of occurrence as well as whether or not they occurred in secret. The notation within the documents about searching the enslaved houses and finding cotton indicates just this. An intentional pilfering of plantation goods, likely to be sold on one of the trips off-island. Thefts such as this likely occurred and may have included other plantation goods such as corn or other crops.

Traveling off the plantation, whether it was to locations on the island or the mainland, meant different things to different people. Still, ultimately whether consciously or not, trips

reinforced connections to the wider plantation landscape of the Georgia Coast. The point here was to highlight that movement of the enslaved on the South End allowed them access to a world outside the plantation full of information, additional relationships to other individuals, and an established market system and likely their involvement fluctuated based on external forces, in addition to their everyday tasked movement.

Reflections on Experiences in Agricultural Fields

The agricultural landscape was intimately familiar to the enslaved people, as would be the knowledge of how to traverse it. This was a result of the near constant travel along the same paths and roads to reach agricultural fields. Work within the fields could encompass a wide variety of tasks but the demarcation of labor for the tasks was clear resulting in an expected way of interaction with the landscape. This structuring over the land and dispersal of tasks within the fields reflects the structural system of control of slavery. The control of the land was synchronous with control over the enslaved laborers. The tasks within the fields was dictated and no enslaved could have time to themselves unless the task they were assigned was finished.

A significant amount of enslaved life for many that lived on the South End was spent in and around agricultural fields. Enslaved lives were intertwined with the land they were tasked to work. Even for the individuals not directly assigned tasks in the fields. For example, the women that were nurses to children and cooks for the plantation likely had to wait to some degree for the group to return from the fields before their day was finished. Life revolved around what occurred in the agricultural fields. Connections to each other, those in power, and to the fields and modifications were in continual flux according to which tasks occurred in the fields each day. Some days resulted in working near each other while other days would have the enslaved more spread out. This combined with the visual barriers that came and went with the season and what crops were being grown, influenced the day to day interactions. The plantation landscape could be changed at the whim of Kollock and seemingly would always be under white control, but there were opportunities for enslaved people to use the same landscape in other ways.

Power and authority appear to be more present in the agricultural fields, yet still opportunities for autonomous practices would have occurred. Independent actions during tasked time in the agricultural fields could include numerous activities that took advantage of the surrounding environment. It was unlikely that life for those in the field revolved solely around bringing home resources outside of everyday rations. Some days it may not have been possible, but it could have been a primary activity. This may have included setting or checking traps, collecting and foraging for resources, pilfering crops to use for personal use, or for selling or trading, among many other actions. The presence of the driver or the overseer throughout the day likely influenced the timing of such movements. Still, they might have overlooked some of the activities that supplemented the plantation allotments.

The spread-out nature of the fields and surrounding woods from the plantation core, in areas that were out of sight, also offered enslaved individuals breaks from white control. The presence of paths connecting the plantation core to agricultural fields, while not recorded in the documents, was common knowledge among the enslaved, as would have been other hidden ways of navigating the surrounding woods. It was these rival geographies in which autonomy outside of their scheduled tasked time was practiced, whether it was for funerals, religious activity, or secret gatherings, independent or collective production, or for meeting other enslaved individuals for market exchanges.

Reflections on Experiences in the Plantation Core

Locations off the plantation and agricultural fields on the plantation, as can be expected, were important places on the landscape. Still, in terms of location, the plantation core was the essential hub of life, a communal environment, with much of the scheduled and unscheduled time occurring in it. The primary task categories that occupied the majority of scheduled time in the plantation core was cooking, healthcare, gardening, and market and collective production. Some of these tasks took place every day, while others might occur only a select time of year. Despite this, the plantation core was the place that everyone returned to when tasks were finished for the day. It held their homes. It was where food was shared and

consumed, it was the place where their children played, and where they had social and leisure activities. These activities were overshadowed by the continual presence of the owner and overseer. The plantation core was a place of dichotomy. It was both home to the enslaved and to those who held power and authority over them. It was easy to imagine Kollock or the overseers relaxing outside in the evening watching while the enslaved people went about eating their meals, smoking tobacco, minding their children, tending their gardens, making clothes or baskets, or simply gathering together during their unscheduled time.

The enslaved of the South End came over as an already established community network, with many of the individuals related in some way or another. These relationships would be reinforced daily as a result of not only due to the scheduled time of tasked activities that took place in the plantation core but also the activities that took place in the plantation core during unscheduled time. So, while the plantation core held many tasked activities and had a constant overview of authority from the owner and overseer; it was also a place that represented movement and how enslaved navigated power and authority. This manifestation of navigating power and authority was directly reflected in life at the plantation core through food that was eaten, goods that were being made or hidden for future trade or selling, conversations that took place, among many others. This could be physical items such as traded goods while on a trip to White Bluff or Savannah to deliver plantation supplies or obtaining additional food these trips by casting nets, harvesting oysters, and checking traps. For those remained on the plantation, this could include goods from meeting with other individuals from the other plantations on the island, in addition to bringing to the plantation core animals trapped while doing fieldwork, palmettos gathered for basket making, amongst other resources.

Often there would not be a physical result of navigating power and authority but manifesting the negotiation of power and authority could have been temporary acts. Some areas and their activities that can be interpreted as navigation of power and authority were relegated to marginal areas on the plantation landscape or in areas that were invisible. Meeting or gathering spots, religious spaces activities that took place in areas such as hush arbors and cemeteries leave more minimal archaeological footprints, particularly in a coastal environment

in which vegetation quickly takes over unmanaged spaces. Other spaces such as informal pathways to fishing spots or favored places to set traps would be out of the way of the visibility of the overseer and owner. Overall, these spaces were easily lost to time once the South End enslaved community was moved from the plantation.

Yet, many actions that took place during tasked activities would be immaterial such as simply conversating during tasked activity among the individuals and groups throughout the plantation, but there were instances in which conversations arose during boat trips, in White Bluff, Savannah, and the other locations to which enslaved traveled too. The information could simply be news of other family members held in other of Kollock's holdings. Still, it could also relate to information on runaways, information about the war, or information to secure future meetings and exchanges. This type of information exchanged likely occurred at the plantation core itself. The plantation core was located directly adjacent to a deep-water tidal creek, which made it accessible to larger vessels, such as the steamships that used the South End as a place to pick up and unload goods. While not directly mentioned in the documents, it was likely that some of the other plantations used the South End in this manner as well, which would have increased the traffic through the plantation core.

The movement of enslaved individuals and their ideas about power and authority ultimately became entangled with everyday life and identity. The materiality of the South End reflects this, to a certain extent, in the archaeological data recovered from the plantation core. The plantation core was a communal environment with many layers of activity, which in turn created many layers of entangled power and authority. Overall, the similarity and differences within the assemblage recovered at the plantation core likely directly related to not just differential resource access but the tasks and movement related to that access. As stated by Wilkie and Farnsworth (2005:301), "the materiality of household life was visible...on a daily basis and afforded members of the community expressions of solidarity, creativity, individual personhood, difference, and prestige".

REFLECTIONS ON MOVEMENT

The plantation was a formal space with designated areas for enslaved to live and have gardens, structures and spaces utilized for specific tasks such as the cooking area or tasks within the cotton barn, communal yard that held the stocks for discipline and punishment, and finally the domestic spaces for the owner and overseer. The comprehension of the built environment created by the owner and overseer, emphasized for the enslaved the parallel marginal and liminal spaces within the plantation. All of this resulted in a knowledge of movement for the enslaved of the South End. The mobility found in the South End landscape, a place dominated by plantation operations, were a product of the tasks themselves with movement occurring not only daily throughout the plantation but also regularly within a 40-mile radius from the plantation.

The data reveals that many tasks, whether large or small scale, created opportunities of mobility to escape the everyday restrictions imposed and enforced by the owner and overseers. Enslaved individuals used the tasks and associated geographic knowledge for decision making. First, it would become the basis for distinguishing what had to be done to fulfill their task but also to what degree they could incorporate autonomous activities during that time. Secondly, it allowed for a way for enslaved individuals to interpret the space within the task and model their movement according to it. There was no documentary evidence directly written by the enslaved of the South End, so it is difficult to know plans or intentions for actions that took place within movement of tasked activity. Some movement pertained to actions related to supplementing their allotted provisions, but others could have been more illicit in nature. Although what was presented here does not necessarily solely center around resistance, the everyday movement by enslaved individuals during or outside of their tasked activity could be considered just that, forms of intentional or unintentional resistance.

Some tasks provided more opportunity to negotiate power and authority than others allowing the South End enslaved populations to create a world unbeknownst to owners and overseers which could have occurred anywhere whether it was in the home, in the field, the woods, waterways, etc. (Camp 2004; Ferguson 1992; Ginsburg 2010; Singleton 1999; Upton

1985). This knowledge provided opportunities of resistance to create and use paths, water routes, and locations to acquire goods or resources, creating the South End plantation as an enslaved landscape imbued with power from their knowledge of how to move through it.

ABANDONMENT OF THE SOUTH END AND BEYOND

Life on the plantation continued uninterrupted until the rising pressures from the Civil War were finally felt along the Georgia Coast and the South End. By November of 1861, Kollock decided to abandon the plantation. His plans were not relayed to the enslaved people of the South End, causing panic. The same night as Kollock's arrival, thirteen individuals and their children ran away, afraid that they would be separated. Within a few weeks, everyone was found and brought back to the plantation only to pack up their belongings and be shipped off to another plantation over 130 miles away. A few enslaved men and women were kept on the South End to finish bringing in the cotton and packing it up for sale and assist in boating the cattle to the mainland. Kollock set the cotton fields on fire, and by Christmas Eve, the last of the enslaved and cattle were taken off of the plantation and sent to either Jefferson County or Clarkesville while Harry was sent to White Bluff. The South End was abandoned.

The plantation core, once the center of life, was empty and void of activity. The life known to the enslaved population for 12 years was over. The strategies that had been established to negotiate their taskscapes and movements likely changed. Little was known about what happened after their move to Jefferson County, but some details were present within Kollock's diaries. It was unknown how frequently individuals traveled between Jefferson, Clarkesville, and Savannah or White Bluff. Still, it was hinted from records within Kollock's diaries that there was a fair amount of movement that occurred. It seems that Kollock stationed certain enslaved men, in particular, in these locations. July was primarily in Clarkesville doing various tasks for Kollock, such as delivering corn but also likely tasked with work in the agricultural fields around Kollock's property, perhaps even assisting with the construction of Kollock's large family home. With the tasks that July did of picking up or delivering goods, he did not permanently stay in Clarkesville, but instead traveled to other locations such as Athens. Nero was also in Clarkesville, but died in July of 1862, just six

months after leaving the South End. Big Ned was also in Clarkesville and died at the end of 1862 after being ill a few days. Smart was in Clarkesville in June of 1862, for Kollock noted that he was sick with pneumonia. Primus was in Clarkesville at least by July of 1862, for he is recorded as arriving with a cart, but it was unclear where he was initially. It seems that he was still in Clarkesville the next month as he was noted by Kollock to have run away. Primus returned to Clarkesville after twelve days, but it was unclear if he remained in Clarkesville after this. Beck was noted as being sick with pleurisy in Clarkesville in November of 1862. Besides this entry in Kollock's diary, no other enslaved women are noted to have been in Clarkesville.

It may be that since the majority of the enslaved individuals were in Jefferson County, that plantation was more able to accommodate their large group. Kollock does not seem to have traveled frequently to Jefferson, and left control of those individuals mostly under George Jones, Jr. The one time that he recorded that he traveled to Jefferson was early in 1863. He did not include any other information besides writing that everyone seemed well. Few details can be gleaned from his diaries about what life was like in Jefferson during this time. For example, the diary notes that Little Ned arrived in Clarkesville from Jefferson in November of 1862. He stayed a few days and then returned to Jefferson, bringing mules with him. In July of 1862, John ran away from the plantation in Jefferson and was hit by a train. Both of his legs were crushed, and he died shortly after (Diary 1862). Kollock also recorded that Cornelia and Phillis were in Jefferson and had babies in March of 1862. Another notation by Kollock states that Betsy gave birth in May of 1863, presumably also in Jefferson County (Diary 1863). No other details about enslaved individuals at Jefferson were noted.

It appears that a few individuals remained at White Bluff after being moved from the South End and never were moved to Jefferson County. One of those individuals was Harry, the former driver at the South End. When Kollock was at White Bluff, Harry was noted as running errands like the mail, selling hides, going to Savannah for supplies, assisting with live oak shipments from the plantation, and Kollock's later attempt at salt works. However, it was unclear what tasks Harry was assigned during the times in which Kollock was absent from White Bluff. Carpenter Billy was also in White Bluff, likely doing similar tasks as Harry, but

he was noted to have been brought with Kollock, along with the majority of furniture and goods from Savannah to Clarkesville in May of 1862. After this time, it appears he stayed in Clarkesville until the following year when Kollock brought him back to White Bluff. Unspecified enslaved individuals were noted to have arrived at White Bluff in April of 1863, presumably to assist in the starting up of Kollock's salt works. Dick appears to have been one of these individuals, for he was recorded as bringing bricks and fetching wood a few months after this notation. Later that year, Dick was sent back to Jefferson with bags of salt. Moosa might have been one of these individuals as well, for he was tasked along with Carpenter Billy and Moosa to work on fortifications near Savannah in 1863. In September of 1863, Siah was caught and put in jail in Savannah. Kollock's diary does not record the day that he first ran away, but it does record that a month later Kollock sold Siah to an unknown buyer for \$2475 (Diary 1863).

After the end of the Civil War, the enslaved individuals living across the plantation in Jefferson, Clarkesville, and White Bluff were free. Some chose to return to Ossabaw Island to take advantage of Special Orders No. 15, allowing them land to farm. A few families returned to the South End to live where they once were enslaved. This included March, Mira, Bob, Cyrus, and Primus. Others lived at the South End at this time, but it was difficult to state if they were once owned by Kollock. A year later, the order was revoked, but little information was available about what happened after this occurred. Some of the families may have joined those living at Middle Place plantation, forming a new community of freedman tenant farmers. Others likely returned to White Bluff. Census records for 1870 do, however, indicate that a few families still lived near Savannah. York, Sue, and their family are recorded as living in the 5th district of Chatham County. The 6th district of Chatham County record the families of March and Mira as well as July and Fanny. Other individuals likely lived in Savannah area as well, but to an extent, the historical record falls silent on what happened to all of the enslaved individuals who once lived on the South End.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ENSLAVED LIVES AT THE SOUTH END

The story for the enslaved on the South End contains themes common to other enslaved along the Georgia coast. Theirs was a story of endurance, of perseverance within the constraints of slavery. The South End enslaved community used their taskscape to push the boundaries of what was allowed and expected. Their knowledge of the plantation landscape, of agriculture, and the types and locations of power and authority allowed them to use their everyday tasked time and movement to create moments of independence. It was in these fragments of time that the enslaved not just on the South End but all along the coast became active participants in their daily life. It was here that the roots of the Gullah-Geechee or Saltwater Geechee (for groups on coastal islands of Georgia) cultural traditions began. Through their actions, the making of cast nets for fishing and the important role of oysters, the way food was acquired, prepared, and eaten, the spiritual practices demonstrating a continuation of West African traditions, staunch Baptist beliefs, the art of basket making and quilting, the cementing of close-knit family ties and community, the creation of a language, and their connection to the marsh landscape have become a rich cultural heritage. As Charles Joyner (1984:242) eloquently states:

“As we gaze beyond the broken trunks of the rice fields now reclaimed by river and swamp, we can almost see the workers keeping pace with one another as they move across the fields. We can almost hear their singing as their hoes rise and fall on the beat. Here, at the edge of the river, there is an eerie feeling that we can almost reach out and touch these people...they created a language, a new religion- indeed, a new culture- that not only allowed them to endure the collective tragedy of slavery, but to bequeath a notable and enduring heritage to generations to come”.

REFLECTIONS ON RESEARCH, ENGAGEMENT, AND THE FUTURE

Archaeologically, the evidence presented here confirms what is already known about coastal plantations in their layout and material culture. The research here contributes to the wider social history of plantation life and reflects the relationship of enslaved people on the

South End and in coastal Georgia, to the white plantation owners and overseers, to the food and goods in which they were allotted, produced, or acquired, to a religion both African and Christian, to how they viewed their families and community all created a society with cultural traits and traditions, unique to the lowcountry. The rich documentary evidence relating to the South End is perhaps a bit unique in its depth and ultimately allowed the research to be layered in so many ways. Overall, the datasets and methodology proved to be an effective way of connecting time, space, and labor through its compendium of tasks that converged and diverged on the South End landscape which in turn demonstrates enslaved negotiation of power and authority through movement. Utilizing the concept of taskscape brings to historical archaeology a new perspective on interpreting the experience of enslaved lives by creating a venue for dialogues of labor and movement as they were carried out within specific landscapes. What this research demonstrates is that enslaved people were not always relegated to within the boundaries of the plantation but moved around and actively interacted within the wider environment. Understanding the tasks and movements of enslaved people on a small scale can lead to larger analogies about negotiation of power and authority. Most importantly, the incorporation of taskscape within this research moves conversations about enslaved life out of the plantation core and into the surrounding landscape.

The contributions to the wider knowledge of plantation archaeology for this research are not intended to be understated; however, in writing this and reflecting on community engagement with this project, it comes up lacking even though the genealogy of the South End community was shared, and public archaeology days were held on Ossabaw Island during field schools, and the Kollock historical documents were digitized and now publicly available. Future research on coastal enslaved populations should seek out Gullah-Geechee communities and include them in conversations about their ancestors (Barnes and Steen 2012; Brown 2004; Cochran 2019; Crook et al. 2003; Morgan 2010; Steen and Barnes 2010). Their need for us as archaeologists to help provide them information about their ancestors is real along with the desire to know where their ancestors were buried so that these individual's final resting place can be identified and respected. The desire to know where we came from is common but often with descendants of slaves there is a wall that is hit where information stops. As archaeologists and therefore educators, we have the ability and social responsibility to help with this.

However, in doing so, good archaeology needs to be aware of the inherent and implicit racial bias in research projects. Today's society is one still filled with racial inequalities and archaeology has a lot of work to do to not only to proactively create a diverse discipline, but also engage, collaborate, and communicate with descendant communities.

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Appendix 3.1. South End population, 1849-1861.

Appendix 3.1. South End population, 1849-1861.

Year	Men	Women	Children
1849	Davy	Caty	Moosa
	Billy	Juno	July
	Cudgoe	Die	Amelia
	Andrew	Grace	John
	Sam	Kate	Little Andrew
	Mingo	Binah	Little Ned
	Lee	Big Betsey	Bob
	Big Jim	Beck	Cornelia
	Little Jim	Sue	Siah
	Ned	Ranger	Norris
	Christmas	Phillis	Little Mary
	Cyrus	Jenny	Littly Billy
	Harry	Dolly	Dick
	March	Mary	Sarah
	Smart	Harriett	Peter
	Joshua	Little Betsy	Fanny
	William	Allice	York
	Prince	Eleanor	Eliza
1850	Andrew	Alice	Bob
	Billy	Beck	Moosa
	Billy, Carpenter	Betsey	Little Ned
	Christmas	Binah	York
	Cyrus	Dolly	Fanny
	Harry	Eleanor	Cornelia
	Big Jim	Grace	Little July
	Little Jim	Harriett	Siah
	Joshua	Jenney	Amelia
	Lee	Juno	Norris
	March	Kate	John
	Ned	Mary	Sarah
	Prince	Phillis	Little Andrew
	Sam	Sue	Little Billy
	Smart		Little Dick
	Tumbler		Eliza
	William		Mary
			Peter
			Jupiter
			Peggy
			Primus

Appendix 3.1. South End population, 1849-1861.

Year	Men	Women	Children
1851	Andrew	Alice	Bob
	Billy	Beck	Moosa
	Billy, Carpenter	Betsey	Little Ned
	Christmas	Binah	York
	Cyrus	Dolly	Fanny
	Harry	Eleanor	Cornelia
	Big Jim	Grace	Little July
	Little Jim	Harriett	Siah
	Joshua	Jenny	Amelia
	Lee	Juno	Norris
	March	Kate	John
	Ned	Mary	Sarah
	Sam	Phillis	Little Andrew
	Smart	Sue	Little Billy
	Tumbler		Little Dick
	William		Eliza
			Little Mary
			Peter
			Jupiter
			Peggy
			Primus
			Prince
			Kate
1852	Andrew	Alice	Abraham
	Billy	Beck	Bob
	Billy, Carpenter	Betsey	Moosa
	Christmas	Binah	Little Ned
	Cyrus	Eleanor	York
	Harry	Grace	Cornelia
	Big Jim	Harriett	Fanny
	Little Jim	Jenny	Sharlotte
	Joshua	Juno	July
	Lee	Kate	Siah
	March	Mary	Amelia
	Sam	Phillis	Norris
	Smart	Sue	John
	William		Sarah
			Little Andrew

Appendix 3.1. South End population, 1849-1861.

Year	Men	Women	Children
			Little Billy
			Dick
			Eliza
			Mary
			Peter
			Jupiter
			Peggy
			Primus
			Minty
			Diannah
			Price
			Kate
			Sarah Ann
1853	Abram	Alice	July
	Andrew	Beck	Siah
	Billy	Betsey	Charlotte
	Billy, Carpenter	Binah	Cornelia
	Bob	Eleanor	Fanny
	Christmas	Grace	Amelia
	Cyrus	Harriett	John
	Harry	Jenny	Norris
	Big Jim	Juno	Sarah
	Little Jim	Kate	Little Andrew
	Joshua	Mary	Little Billy
	Lee	Mary	Caty
	March	Mira	Little Dick
	Moosa	Patty	Eliza
	Big Ned	Phillis	Jupiter
	Little Ned	Sue	Mary
	Sam		Minty
	Smart		Margaret
	William		Peter
	York		Primus
			Prince
			Sarah
			Polly
1854	Andrew	Alice	July
	Billy	Beck	Cyer

Appendix 3.1. South End population, 1849-1861.

Year	Men	Women	Children
	Bob	Betsey	Norris
	Billy, Carpenter	Binah	Little Billy
	Christmas	Eleanor	Cornelia
	Cyrus	Grace	Fanny
	Harry	Harriett	Charlotte
	Big Jim	Jinna	Amelia
	Little Jim	Juno	John
	Joshua	Kate	Sarah
	March	Mary	Little Andrew
	Big Ned	Phillis	Dick
	Little Ned	Sue	Eliza
	Moosa	Myrah	Mary
	Sam		Peter
	Smart		Jupiter
	William		Peggy
	York		Primus
			Minty
			Diannah
			Prince
			Little Kate
			Sarah Ann
			Little Grace
			Ranger
			Polly
1855	Abram	Alice	John
	Andrew	Beck	Norris
	Billy	Betsey	Siah
	Billy, Carpenter	Binah	Amelia
	Bob	Charlotte	Sarah
	Christmas	Cornelia	Little Andrew
	Cyrus	Eleanor	Little Billy
	Harry	Fanny	Catherine
	Big Jim	Grace	Caty
	Little Jim	Harriett	Little Dick
	Joshua	Jinney	Eliza
	July	Juno	Grace
	Lee	Kate	Jupiter
	March	Mary	Margaret
	Moosa	Mira	Mary

Appendix 3.1. South End population, 1849-1861.

Year	Men	Women	Children
	Big Ned	Patty	Minty
	Little Ned	Phillis	Peter
	Sam	Sue	Primus
	Smart		Prince
	William		Polly
	York		Ranger
			Sarah Anne
			Tony
1856	Abram	Alice	John
	Andrew	Beck	Norris
	Billy	Betsey	Siah
	Billy, Carpenter	Binah	Adam
	Bob	Charlotte	Little Andrew
	Christmas	Cornelia	Little Billy
	Cyrus	Eleanor	Catherine
	Harry	Fanny	Clara
	Big Jim	Grace	Little Dick
	Little Jim	Harriett	Eliza
	Joshua	Jinney	Grace
	July	Juno	Jupiter
	Lee	Kate	Margaret
	March	Mary	Mary
	Moosa	Mira	Minty
	Big Ned	Patty	Peter
	Little Ned	Phillis	Primus
	Sam	Rose	Prince
	Smart	Sue	Polly
	William		Ranger
	York		Sarah Ann
			Toney
			Sarah
1857	Abram	Alice	John
	Andrew	Beck	Norris
	Billy	Binah	Adam
	Billy, Carpenter	Charlotte	Little Andrew
	Bob	Cornelia	Little Billy
	Christmas	Eleanor	Catherine
	Cyrus	Fanny	Clara

Appendix 3.1. South End population, 1849-1861.

Year	Men	Women	Children
	Harry	Harriett	Dick
	Jim	Jinney	Eliza
	July	Juno	Grace
	March	Kate	Jupiter
	Moosa	Mary	Margaret
	Big Ned	Mira	Little Mary
	Little Ned	Patty	Minty
	Sam	Phillis	Peter
	Siah	Rose	Primus
	Smart	Sue	Prince
	Thomas		Polly
	William		Ranger
	York		Sarah
			Sarah Ann
			Toney
			Little Cyrus
1858	Abram	Alice	Norris
	Andrew	Beck	Adam
	Billy	Betsey	Little Andrew
	Billy, Carpenter	Binah	Little Beck
	Bob	Charlotte	Little Billy
	Christmas	Cornelia	Catherine
	Cyrus	Eleanor	Clara
	Harry	Fanny	Little Cyrus
	Jim	Harriett	Dick
	July	Jinney	Grace
	March	Juno	Joshua
	Moosa	Kate	Jupiter
	Big Ned	Mary	Margaret
	Sam	Mira	Little Mary
	Siah	Patty	Moses
	Smart	Phillis	Nero
	William	Rose	Peter
	York	Sue	Primus
			Prince
			Polly
			Ranger
			Sarah Ann
			Thomas

Appendix 3.1. South End population, 1849-1861.

Year	Men	Women	Children
			Toney
1859	Abram	Alice	Little Billy
	Andrew	Beck	Little Andrew
	Billy	Betsey	Adam
	Billy, Carpenter	Binah	Little Beck
	Bob	Charlotte	Catherine
	Christmas	Cornelia	Clara
	Cyrus	Eleanor	Little Cyrus
	Dick	Fanny	Little Dick
	Harry	Harriett	Grace
	Jim	Jinney	Hetty
	July	Juno	Joshua
	March	Kate	Jupiter
	Moosa	Mary	Lizzy
	Big Ned	Mira	Lucretia
	Little Ned	Patty	Margaret
	Sam	Phillis	Martha
	Siah	Rose	Little Mary
	Smart	Sue	Minty
	William		Moses
	York		Nero
			Peter
			Primus
			Prince
			Polly
			Ranger
			Sarah Ann
			Thomas
			Toney
1860	Abram	Alice	Norris
	Andrew	Beck	Peter
	Billy	Betsey	Primus
	Billy, Carpenter	Binah	Mary
	Bob	Charlotte	Little Billy
	Christmas	Cornelia	Jupiter
	Cyrus	Eleanor	Little Andrew
	Dick	Fanny	Adam
	Harry	Jinney	Little Beck

Appendix 3.1. South End population, 1849-1861.

Year	Men	Women	Children
	Jim	Juno	Catherine
	July	Kate	Clara
	March	Mary	Little Cyrus
	Moosa	Mira	Little Dick
	Big Ned	Patty	Grace
	Little Ned	Rose	Henrietta
	Sam	Sue	Hetty
	Siah	Susan	Joshua
	Smart		Lizzy
	William		Lucretia
	York		Margaret
			Martha
			Minty
			Moses
			Nero
			Prince
			Polly
			Ranger
			Sarah Ann
			Thomas
			Toney
1861	Abram	Alice	Little Andrew
	Andrew	Betsey	Little Dick
	Billy	Binah	Peter
	Billy, Carpenter	Charlotte	Prince
	Bob	Cornelia	Primus
	Christmas	Eleanor	Margaret
	Cyrus	Fanny	Mary
	Dick	Harriett	Little Billy
	Harry	Jinney	Jupiter
	Jim	Juno	Little Beck
	July	Kate	Little Bob
	March	Mary	Catherine
	Moosa	Mira	Clara
	Norris	Patty	Little Cyrus
	Big Ned	Phillis	Flora
	Sam	Rose	Grace
	Siah	Sue	Hannah
	Smart	Susan	Henrietta

Appendix 3.1. South End population, 1849-1861.

Year	Men	Women	Children
	William		Hetty
	York		Joshua
			Lizzy
			Lucretia
			Martha
			Minty
			Moses
			Nero
			Polly
			Ranger
			Sarah Ann
			Stephen
			Thomas
			Toney

Appendix 3.2. Brief biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Appendix 3.2. Brief Biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Name	Male/Female	Information
Abram/Abraham	Male	Abraham, also referred to as Abram, first appears in the documents in 1852. It appears that he was in Clarkesville working for George Kollock's brother before being brought to the South End. He was sick nearly all of September, October, and November in 1852. He was frequently sick over the years and had measles in 1856. He also contracted dysentery in 1858. He ran away in February of 1861 and ran away again in June and July through August.
Alice	Female	Alice (also Allis) first appears in the 1849 plantation journal for Rosedew as a full hand and worked in the field after arriving to the South End. Alice had a baby girl (Kate) in September of 1850. Alice was classified as sick for most of January to February of 1851 and was sick on and off over the years. Alice had another child in July of 1852 and the child died a few months later, in October. Alice had another child in September of 1853. The child died in October and Alice was classified as sick for the rest of September, October, and November. She was finally sent to town to see the doctor in November. A year later, Alice had another child (Toney). Alice was allowed to go to Savannah in 1855 and 1857. Alice was sent to White Bluff to have her next child (Martha) in June of 1858. Alice had another child (Hannah) in October of 1860. From September to October of 1861, Alice did not work but instead cared for one of her sick children. Alice's child taken to town to the doctor from White Bluff by Kollock in December of 1861. This may indicate that Alice stayed at White Bluff instead of going to the Jefferson county plantation after the South End was abandoned. Over the years Alice had 9 children of which 3 are recorded to have died.
Andrew	Male	Andrew was the driver at Coffee Bluff but was only classified as the driver in 1837 but this was the only year in which he is recorded as such. When Andrew was brought to the South End in 1849, he worked in the fields and is not recorded as leaving the plantation until 1861 when the plantation was abandoned. Andrew was sick many times over the years. The journals record him being sick 389 days while living at the South End. In 1858, Andrew sent Kollock 10 chickens asking for 12 yards of cloth to make shirts. By 1861, Andrew was classified as a $\frac{3}{4}$ field hand.

Appendix 3.2. Brief Biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Name	Male/Female	Information
Beck	Female	<p>Beck was classified as a full field hand in 1837 while at Coffee Bluff. At this time, she is noted to have had three children (Sue, Little Ned, and Cornelia). She later had seven more children, of which four died shortly after birth. Another of her children, Dianah, a three year old little girl died in 1854. Beck is recorded to have picked 2,124 pounds of cotton in 1851 and worked as a field hand until she was tasked as the cook from 1858 to 1860. Overall, Beck was not recorded to have frequently left the plantation. She did leave in 1857 to see the doctor after being struck. Documents are generally unclear about the circumstances involving exactly what happened. Beck was classified as being sick twenty-two days during this time. Beck was also allowed to leave the plantation for Christmas in 1858. Two years later in 1860, Beck spent some time at White Bluff. She along with Charlotte and Little Dick were sent there at the beginning of June with Beck returning to the plantation at the end of July. Charlotte gave birth during this time, so likely Beck accompanied her to assist in the birth. At the end of 1860, Beck was sent away from the South End to stay and work at White Bluff.</p>
Betsy	Female	<p>Betsy was classified as a full field hand in 1847 while at Rosedew plantation. She continued to be a field hand at the South End. In 1851, she was recorded as picking 2,313 pounds of cotton between September and December. She left the plantation with an unrecorded illness in May of 1852 along with Phillis to Savannah. It is unclear how long they were in Savannah but during this particular stretch of time she was classified as being sick for 84 days in a row. She was allowed to leave the plantation in 1855 and 1858 for Christmas. She accompanied Amelia the Retreat with some provisions in December of 1856, presumably to assist Amelia get settled in as a house servant there. Betsy had six children with Cyrus. Two of the six died shortly after birth. Two of the children were born at White Bluff. She was allowed to recover from the childbirth at White Bluff for a month before being sent back to the South End. Betsy was sent back to White Bluff in June of 1861 to meet with Dr. Kollock as the infant boy became sick. They were there a week before returning to the South End. Betsy ran away with her baby boy on November 15th but was only gone a few days before being brought back to the South End by Kollock. She remained on the plantation a few more weeks before being sent with her children to the plantation in Jefferson.</p>

Appendix 3.2. Brief Biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Name	Male/Female	Information
Big Jim	Male	<p>Big Jim was classified as a full hand when Kollock began his plantation operations at Coffee Bluff. Big Jim was a field hand for many years but appears, perhaps to his age, that he was classified as a $\frac{3}{4}$ quarter hand in 1855. He was occasionally required to complete other tasks than fieldwork. For example, he along with March, Lee and Carpenter Billy spent several days and boat trips moving the overseer off of the plantation in 1849. Another instance in 1850, records Big Jim helping Carpenter Billy shingle the cotton shed. A few months later, the journals record him as leaving the plantation to go to Savannah but no other details are present. Over the years, Big Jim was classified as sick 270 days between 1849 and 1856 but does not appear to have often left the plantation to go to the doctor. He was only recorded twice as visiting the doctor in Savannah. The first time in 1851 with the second occurring in 1853. Big Jim died at 1am on June 24, 1856. The plantation journals do not record cause of death.</p>
Big Ned	Male	<p>Big Ned began working in the field in 1847 at Rosedew plantation and came over to the South End in 1849. While at the South End, Big Ned worked as a field hand but also left the plantation for various tasks over the years and was allowed to go Savannah for Christmas in 1856, 1857, and 1858. One instance had Big Ned and unspecified individuals going to White Bluff in 1852 and apparently arrived late to the plantation two days later due to winds. Big Ned also ran away from the plantation in 1853. He was gone for X days and after he returned he spent 10 days in confinement. No specifics are recorded as to his location during the time he was classified as a runaway. In 1854, Big Ned worked for Kollock in Clarkesville but records are not specific as to how long he was there. For reasons unrecorded, Big Ned was sent to White Bluff for several days in May and again later in June of 1861. He also spent time working at Warsaw Island in 1861. He was also put into jail on November 16 in 1861, the day that Kollock found that numerous enslaved individuals had runaway. No details are recorded within the documents as to whether these instances are related.</p>

Appendix 3.2. Brief Biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Name	Male/Female	Information
Binah	Female	<p>In 1840, Binah was classified as a half hand on Coffee Bluff. She had two children prior to being brought over to the South End. Both babies died shortly after birth. Binah was a field hand and based on the documents does not appear to have been tasked in any other way. In general, Binah does not seem to have left the plantation very frequently. She is noted to have left the plantation to go to town in January of 1856 but no other information is recorded about this. She also left to see the doctor, returning on May 13, 1857 but is unclear how long she was in Savannah but the documents do note that her finger was cut off a few months prior to this so likely this trip was related to that injury. She also left the plantation once for the Christmas holiday in 1857. After this, the only other time she left the plantation was in December of 1861, when the plantation was being abandoned.</p>
Bob	Male	<p>Bob was classified as a half hand in 1849 Rosedew journal but began working as a full hand upon moving to the South End. Bib worked primarily as a field hand. He did leave the plantation a few times. In December of 1855, Bob cut his foot and spent over a month in town. Other than this instance, the times in which he was sick was rather minimal and did not require that he be sent off island. In 1855, Bob was given tools related to ploughing- 1 new plough back band, 1 pair 6 harnes, 1 bullting, 1 turn plough, 1 collar, 1 bridle, 1 hamer. Bob was allowed to go to Savannah for Christmas in 1856 and 1858. Bob was in the group of individuals who ranaway in November of 1861. Bob, taking the last name of Kollock, returned to the South End in 1865</p>

Appendix 3.2. Brief Biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Name	Male/Female	Information
Carpenter Billy	Male	<p>. Carpenter Billy first shows up in the documents in 1846 at Rosedew. It is unclear if he was purchased at this time or was brought to the plantation from another of Kollock's holdings. He was brought to the South End in October of 1849, a few months later than the other enslaved individuals. Upon his arrival, he was assigned to work in the field but a few months later was assigned various tasks including ginning, shingling a shed, and other construction tasks. After this, the majority of Carpenter Billy's tasks revolved around construction but he occasionally was tasked with other things such as fieldwork, packing cotton, and making boat trips to White Bluff. As a result of his carpentry skills, Carpenter Billy received many various tools in addition to the normal disbursement of axes and hoes. Carpenter Billy spent a fair amount of time sick on the plantation, or in Savannah or White Bluff. In 1853, he spent 72 days sick on the plantation before being sent to Savannah for two weeks to see the doctor. He left the South End to go to Savannah for Christmas in 1855 and 1856. He also went to Savannah for Christmas in 1857 for he had been in White Bluff working since December 22. He stayed at White Bluff until the end of January when he returned to the South End. He was not on the plantation long for he soon returned to the White Bluff due to an issue with his eye. He was classified as sick from August until the end of November that year. Carpenter Billy spent more time on unspecified tasks in 1860 and 1861 at White Bluff.</p>
Charlotte	Female	<p>Charlotte first arrived and commenced fieldwork in 1852 on the South End. She gave birth to a daughter either right before or right after she arrived to the South End. She had four other children over the years and had Little Bob at White Bluff in 1860. During this time, Beck traveled with her to White Bluff. Charlotte was sick on and off during the South End occupation but most of the time that she is classified as sick is related to her pregnancy. A few times she was given time off because of impending childbirth.</p>

Appendix 3.2. Brief Biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Name	Male/Female	Information
Christmas	Male	<p>Christmas first appears in the documents in 1840 at Coffee Bluff but was classified as a half hand at this time. By 1849 at the South End, Christmas was a full hand. It appears that Christmas did work in the field at various times for he was recorded as receiving a hoe as well as a cotton-picking sheet. However, based on a few entries in the documents, it appears that Christmas spent much of his tasked time at the cotton scaffold and gin. He is recorded to have fell from the cotton loft, cutting his head. He was classified as sick for 21 days after this accident. He also was recorded at various times doing other tasks such as minding the birds, shelling corn, and others. One mention of Christmas in one of the overseer letters to Kollock notes that the overseer was not going to send Christmas to town because he didn't want Christmas to get drunk. Several times, Christmas was noted as leaving partial bushels of corn in the barn. He was allowed to leave for Christmas in 1857 but the documents do not record any other instances in which he did leave the South End</p>
Cornelia	Female	<p>Cornelia was a child when Kollock began his operations at Coffee Bluff. She did not become classified as a full hand until 1855 when she began fieldwork at the South End. Cornelia appears to have only left the plantation twice. Once was when she was allowed to go to Savannah in 1856. The second time was related to illness and childbirth. Cornelia had two children. One in 1858 and the other in 1860. The first (Hetty) was born in 1858 at the South End. The second child was born on White Bluff, it appears that the overseer sent Cornelia to White Bluff in April for being sick and she remained there until the baby (Stephen) was born in May. She remained there until June when she returned to the plantation. The records do not indicate that she left the plantation until 1861 when the plantation was abandoned.</p>

Appendix 3.2. Brief Biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Name	Male/Female	Information
Cyrus	Male	Cyrus began working as a full hand by at least 1846 at Rosedew plantation. He was brought to the South End at the same time as the others. He was primarily a field hand although he is recorded as ginning and in 1858, he spent a few days with March, Sam, Smart, Norris, and Jim flatting horses from the South End to White Bluff. Also in 1858, he was sent to White Bluff to brake a mule. This occurred again in 1859 when he was sent to brake a mule at White Bluff with Primus. He returned a few weeks later with mules to the South End. Also in 1859, he was sent with wagon to North End with Smart. He also traveled to Savannah for Christmas in 1856 and 1857. Cyrus was one of the group of enslaved who ranaway in November of 1861.
Dolly	Female	It is unclear how Kollock came to own Dolly. The enslaved name “Doll” appears in 1837 as a group of individuals who were owned by Patrick Houston but were working for Kollock at Coffee Bluff. This is likely the same person as Dolly. A few years later, Dolly is assigned to working in “the Retreat” the house near Coffee Bluff and Rosedew plantation. Dolly was brought to the South End in 1849. Dolly’s tasks early on included a few instances of hoeing rice, hauling potatoes, replanting corn, and boiling soap but her primary assigned task was a nurse to the enslaved children. Dolly never was recorded as leaving the plantation core after arriving in 1849. Dolly died in November of 1851 and was buried on the plantation.

Appendix 3.2. Brief Biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Name	Male/Female	Information
Eleanor	Female	<p>Eleanor was classified as a full hand in 1846 at Rosedew Plantation before being brought over to South End. Prior to this initial notation in the documents there are not any mention of an Eleanor. It is unclear if Eleanor was purchased or brought from one of Kollock's other properties. Over the years, Eleanor had 11 children, four of which died shortly after being born. She was primarily a field hand but did leave the plantation a few times over the years. She was allowed to leave the plantation to go to Savannah for Christmas in 1857. One time in 1860, she left to bring her sick child to the doctor in Savannah. She was there nearly a month before being sent to Clarkesville. It is unclear if this was related to her child being sick, regardless, Eleanor spent at least 100 days in Clarkesville before being brought back to the South End. It is unclear if her child went with her to Clarkesville, it is also unclear what she was tasked with during this time. The last time she left the plantation was when she along with five of her children ran away in November of 1861. Three of those children were found in a field the following day while presumably the other two returned with her when she was brought back to the plantation by Kollock a few days later.</p>
Fanny	Female	<p>Fanny was classified as a full field hand in 1855. She was recorded to have picked 1763 pounds of cotton between September and December of 1851. She spent time in Savannah for most of October, November, and December in 1858 due to a hurt shoulder from a fight with July where he pulled her arms behind her. Fanny had four children with July, one of which died shortly after childbirth. Fanny was sent to White Bluff in April of 1861 until she gave birth in May. She returned to the South End in June but was sent back to White Bluff for 9 days a month later but the documents do not provide any more information about the reasons behind this. Fanny ran away with her baby in November. She was gone for 6 days before returning to the plantation. She remained on the plantation a few more weeks before being sent with her children to the plantation in Jefferson.</p>

Appendix 3.2. Brief Biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Name	Male/Female	Information
Grace	Female	<p>Grace appears to have been purchased by Kollock by 1837, when he began plantation operations at Coffee Bluff. Grace came to the South End as an older woman and was tasked with being the cook. Her tasked duty of cooking would have restricted her movements to the plantation core and as a result would not have regularly been outside the plantation core except during unscheduled time. Grace was classified as sick on and off these initial years but was never sent to the doctor. Little other references exist within the documents about Grace but she does appear to have been the midwife for the other enslaved women. Many babies died at the South End and in 1852, Grace is accused by Kersh, the overseer at the time, of carelessness 4 babies had died of lockjaw so far during his tenure. Grace was still tasked with cooking duties in 1855 and by this time was classified as a half hand. By 1855, Grace has not been recorded as leaving the South End and appears that the majority of her movement was confined within the plantation core. Her midwife responsibilities likely continued during this time but no other references to her midwifery ability are detailed within the documents. Her task as the cook for the plantation, her role as midwife, and constant presence within the plantation core likely accorded her a respected as a primary figure within the enslaved community. After arriving in 1849, Grace is not recorded as ever leaving the plantation core. Grace died in March of 1856 and was buried on the plantation.</p>

Appendix 3.2. Brief Biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Name	Male/Female	Information
Harriet	Female	<p>Harriet first shows up within the documents as a full field hand in 1846 while at Rosedew Plantation. It is unclear if she was purchased or brought over from another of Kollock's properties. It appears that Harriet was tasked with only fieldwork while at the South End and the documents record that she picked 1,369 pounds of cotton between September and December in 1851. She had at least two children previous to being moved the South End. She was not often recorded as leaving the plantation. She was allowed to leave the plantation in 1856 and 1858 to go to Savannah for Christmas. She also left to see the doctor from May until the end of July in 1850 due to a boil in her back. Overall, she was recorded as being sick at least 234 days while at the South End. The journals also note that she went to town in November of 1856 but no other information is present as to the circumstances or length of the trip.</p>
Harry	Male	<p>Harry first shows up in the documents in the 1849 journal for Rosedew. He arrived to the South End in February of 1849 but does not appear to have had the position of driver until 1850. This was when the records first denote this. In 1849, however, an unnamed person was tasked with his washing so it is possible he was the driver in 1849 but just not recorded within the journal. Another unnamed individual was tasked with hoeing Harry's corn in 1855. In 1856, Harry gave an account of the crops to the overseer who had been absent. A few days later, the overseer notes that Harry's count on the task sticks was bungled. Harry in retrieved cotton seeds to be mailed to Kollock in 1856. Harry was not recorded as sick very frequently and the longest recorded stretch of sickness was in April of 1856 when he was sick for 11 days. In 1857, 1858, and 1859, Harry was allowed to go to Savannah for the day. Also in 1858, Harry went to Savannah for Christmas. Harry left the island for other errands as well such as in 1860 when he left to go to White Bluff and Savannah with two other unnamed enslaved men.</p>

Appendix 3.2. Brief Biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Name	Male/Female	Information
Jinney	Female	Jinney (also Giney, Jenny, Jinna) was classified as a full hand in the 1849 Rosedew plantation journal. Shortly after arriving to the South End, she was classified as sick due to an issue with her eyes. She was sick on and off over the years but worked in the field when she was not ill. In 1852, she was classified as sick for October, November, and December. She was also classified as sick for several months in 1854. At the end of May of 1858, Jinney got sun stroke while working in the field. She was classified as sick and spent most of June in town to see the doctor. After coming back to the plantation, she was sick on and off for several months. Jinney was also sick for several months in 1861 from September, October, and November. Jinney was allowed to leave the plantation to go to Savannah for Christmas in 1856 and 1857.
John	Male	John was classified as a quarter hand in 1855 and given the task of waiter. It appears that John was sent to work in Clarkesville in 1858 after he flatted horses over to White Bluff. Kollock wrote that John and Primus with wagon and horses left for Savannah from Athens in a diary entry in November of 1859. John was brought back to the South End sometime around September of 1861 in which he immediately ran away. He was put into the stocks after being brought back to the plantation by Kollock. July took him out of the stocks a few days later and July ran away again. He was classified as being a runaway until the South End was abandoned. At some point he either was brought back or returned to Kollock and sent to the plantation in Jefferson County. In July of 1862, John ran away from Jefferson and was hit by a train. Both of his legs were crushed and he died shortly after.
Joshua	Male	Joshua is first noted in the documents in the 1849 plantation journal for Rosedew plantation. He was brought to the South End and worked primarily as a field hand although he was given other tasks. Such as in January of 1851 when he carried up to Kollock 13.8 pounds of oranges. Joshua also selected most of the shoes in Kollock's presence in 1854. These were later dispersed to the enslaved people at the South End. He was sick for most of August in 1852 and sick on and off throughout the years. Another long stretch of illness was much of 1856. He was sent to White Bluff or Savannah in May and presumably stayed there until his death November 25. His body was sent back to the South End for burial.

Appendix 3.2. Brief Biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Name	Male/Female	Information
July	Male	<p>July was classified as a child in 1849 after the arrival to the South End and by 1850 was classified as a quarter hand in the field. In 1855, July was classified as a full hand working mainly in the fields but appeared to have been tasked with other tasks that took him off of the plantation. In 1857, July along with March made several trips back and forth to White Bluff for various supplies including poultry and cloth. He was allowed to go to Savannah for Christmas in 1856. One instance in 1858, notes that he and Fanny got into a fight and he pulled her arms behind her injuring her shoulder. The letter documenting this instance from the overseer to Kollock notes that he was to be whipped but the documents do not record that this actually occurred. July was one of the individuals who ran away in November of 1861.</p>
Juno	Female	<p>. Juno was classified as a full field hand in 1837 while at Coffee Bluff. At this time, she is noted to have had six children (Billy, Garrick, Tom, Rose, Fanny, Joe). Upon arrival to the South End, Juno worked as a field hand and was recorded as picking 1,257 pounds of cotton between September and October of 1851. She was moved from working in the fields to staying in the plantation core and tasked as being the nurse to the children. Overall, Juno does not appear to have often left the plantation. The journals note that Juno along with Sam and Billy left the plantation to go to the doctor in February of 1853. However, the documents do not provide much more detail on the circumstances or length of stay. Juno ran away in 1853 and was gone from the South End for 58 days before she returned. She was place in confinement for 10 days as punishment. In February of 1858, Juno was crippled by a cow and the following month recovering. However, she was not sent off island to the doctor. She was allowed to go to Savannah for Christmas in 1855 but is not recorded to have left the plantation until November of 1861 when she was sent to the plantation in Jefferson.</p>

Appendix 3.2. Brief Biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Name	Male/Female	Information
Juno's Billy	Male	<p>Juno's Billy first shows up in the documents in the 1837 journal for Coffee Bluff along with his mother Juno, and his siblings, Garrick, Tom, Rose, Fanny, and Joe. At this time he was referred to as Billy and it appears he began to be called Juno's Billy. Over the years, he left the island several times. In 1849, he spent a week moving Gilliam the overseer off the island. He was sent to the doctor in February of 1853 with a pain in his back or hips. He later ran away on September 28 of that year and returned to the South End on November 24. He was put into confinement for 10 days as punishment. In 1855, he left the plantation to go to Savannah for Christmas. In 1856, it appears that he accompanied Kollock and Kollock's sons on their trip to Savannah and White Bluff and was sent back to the South End by steamer a few days later. In 1857, he was sent by Kollock to get Mira from St. Catherines Island and go to White Bluff. He worked in the field but spent most of his time tasked with packing the cotton in the plantation core. Because of this he is also referred to as Packer Billy in the documents.</p>
Kate	Female	<p>Kate (also Cate) was classified as a full hand in the 1837 Coffee Bluff plantation journal. Kate primarily worked as a field hand but also was tasked with other small tasks. In 1861, she was tasked with looking over the scaffold, tending to the potatoes, being in the yard, planting pumpkins, burning brush and being in the kitchen. She was classified as sick on and off over the years but was not sent to Savannah. She did travel to Savannah for Christmas in 1855, 1856, and 1857. She had a miscarriage in January of 1851. She had seven children, all born before the arrival to the South End.</p>

Appendix 3.2. Brief Biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Name	Male/Female	Information
Lee	Male	<p>Lee was already an older man when he arrived to the South End in 1849. He shows up in the documents in 1846 but unclear the circumstances around his arrival. It is unknown if he was purchased that year or if he was brought down to the coast from another of Kollock's properties. Just two months after arriving to the South End, Lee suffered a beating causing him to be classified as sick for several days. A few weeks later, Lee was sent to Dr. Kollock because of a thorn in one of his feet. By the beginning of August, Gillam had been arrested and subsequently discharged from his overseer duties. Over the course of a few days, Lee, along with March, Big Jim, and Carpenter Billy, took Gillam, his family and goods to the mainland. The initial years on the South End Lee was primarily tasked with working in the field. Lee was sick for on and off over the course of several weeks in 1854 and convinced Kersh, the overseer at the time, to let him go to White Bluff to see the negro doctor "that can make him able to work as he was not able to do anything" (Kersh to Kollock 1854). By 1855, Lee was classified as a quarter hand within the plantation journals and tasked as the gardener and as a result would have been restricted to the plantation core during his tasked time. He was classified as sick for several weeks over the course of 1855 but was never sent off island to the doctor. Other than the above recorded instances, Lee does not appear to have left the plantation core until 1857 when he was moved from the South End to White Bluff. His role might have been to assist with distributing the supplies that arrived via the boats from the plantation and wagoning goods and individuals to Savannah. However, the documents do not state this specifically. Lee died in 1859 at White Bluff and his body was sent back to the South End to be buried.</p>

Appendix 3.2. Brief Biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Name	Male/Female	Information
Little Jim	Male	<p>Little Jim was classified as half hand in 1837. His mother was noted to be Ranger and it appears that March was his sibling. working as a plough boy in the 1839 Coffee Bluff plantation journal. He was classified as a full hand in 1940 at Rosedew plantation. After his arrival to the South End in February of 1849, he worked as a field hand but also was often tasked with packing cotton. He did however do other tasks over theyears. In August of 1858, Jim was given orders to take Sam into town for the cow for Kollock while Cyrus fixes the pen on the flat, according to a letter from John E. Jarrell to Kollock. This trip took several days. In July of 1858, Jim and Sam earned their day and took boat with provisions from plantation to White Bluff. Also in 1858, Little Jim went to Savannah for Christmas in 1858. In 1859 and 1860, Little Jim is recorded as either going to town or taking the boat to White Bluff for various errands. In April of 1860, Little Jim spent most of that month at White Bluff before returning to the South End. In November of 1861, Little Jim ranaway for 7 days before returning to the South End.</p>
Little Ned	Male	<p>Little Ned was classified as a child in 1849 after arriving to the South End and then a quarter hand in 1850. In 1850, Little Ned was tasked with helping Sam, Carpenter Billy, Cyrus to gin. In 1853, Little Ned became a full hand and entered the field. In 1855, Little Ned received 1 new plough back band, 1 pair 6 harnes, 1 bullting, 1 turn plough, 1 collar, 1 bridle, 1 hamer. Little Ned primarily worked in the field but did help pack cotton in 1857. He also helped Cyrus, and March to boat the others off for Christmas in 1858. He was recorded as leaving the island several times. He left the island for Christmas in 1857 and in 1858, he along with Moosa gained their time and went to town.</p>

Appendix 3.2. Brief Biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Name	Male/Female	Information
March	Male	<p>March was recorded in the documents as a full hand in the plantation journal for Coffee Bluff. He was Ranger's son and Joshua was his sibling. After going to the South End March did a variety of tasks but most seem to be more minimal. In 1849, March, Lee, Jim, and Billy spent a week moving Gillam and family off the plantation. In 1850, he was recorded as being blind but over the years still worked around the plantation. In May of that year, March, Prince, and William left the plantation and went with Kollock to go to White Bluff and then to town. He also traveled to town in 1855. In November of 1856, March and his wife, Mira got into a fight and Mira sprained her ankle. He also left the plantation with July in December of 1857 to White Bluff to get the clothes for allowances. In July of 1858, March, Little Ned, and Moosa took boat with provisions from plantation to White Bluff. The next month, March, Sam, Smart, John, Norris, Jim, and Cyrus spent several days flatting 6 horses from the plantation to White Bluff. That same year, March, Little Ned, and March took people to Savannah for the Christmas Holiday. March was recorded as being involved in several other boat trips over the years and other tasks such as grinding corn, In May of 1861, March was sent from plantation to White Bluff to work. March and Mira returned to the South End in 1865 taking the last name of Woodruff. They were also recorded in the 1870 Census as living in the 6th district of Savannah.</p>
Mary	Female	<p>Mary is first included in the documents as a full hand in the 1940 Rosedew plantation journal. She worked as a field hand on the South End and was sometimes referred to as "Old Mary" within the documents. She is not recorded as having children so she might have been past child bearing years. She was recorded as sending Kollock 10 chickens in 1858. Mary was sick over the years and spent a few days in town to see the doctor in April of 1859. Mary left the plantation in the flat for White Bluff with Sue, Binah and Margaret on December 5, 1861 and presumably went to the plantation in Jefferson.</p>

Appendix 3.2. Brief Biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Name	Male/Female	Information
Mira	Female	<p>Mira (also Myrrah and Mirah) was noted to have been taken to St. Catherines Island on April 8, 1844. Although not stated, it may be that she was put on Phineas Miller Kollock's plantation. She was brought to the South End on June 5, 1852 from St. Catherines. Mira went to Savannah in 1855 for Christmas. In 1856, Mira and March got into a fight and Mira sprained her ankle. In 1857, Mira was removed from field work and tasked with being the cook. Mira was sick much of 1854 and in December she left the plantation and was sent to town by Kollock. She was also sick in 1856 and traveled to town to see the doctor. This happened again in 1859, after being sick for weeks. The journal notes this as being due to "falling of her womb." She was classified as sick again in 1860 and was sent to White Bluff for August before returning from White Bluff to plantation with Harry and 2 unknown hands in early September. Documents indicate that she traveled back and forth several times between White Bluff and the South End during 1861.</p>
Moosa	Male	<p>Moosa was first tasked as a field hand in February of 1849 after the move to the South End. Overall, Moosa appeared to work primarily in the fields but over the years left the plantation on numerous occasions. In 1853, Kollock tasked Moosa to work at Middle Place for several days and upon his return from Middle Place was sent to Savannah with letters to mail. Kollock also tasked Moosa to work in Clarkesville in 1854. Documents detail that Moosa left South End in January of that year and was still working in Clarkesville in March. It is unclear when he returned to the South End. In 1858, Moosa was allowed to leave the plantation to go to White Bluff to marry Susan. A few months later, Moosa along with Little Ned earned their time and left the plantation to go to White Bluff. Moosa was allowed to leave for Christmas holidays in 1855, 1856, and 1858. He also was one of the enslaved men sent to Warsaw to work on the fort in 1861.</p>

Appendix 3.2. Brief Biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Name	Male/Female	Information
Norris	Male	<p>Norris was classified as a quarter hand in 1854 and became a full hand in 1855. Norris was classified as sick on and off over the years but never severe enough to be sent to Savannah to see the doctor. Norris primarily worked as a field hand but was recorded as assisting with other tasks over the years. In 1858, Norris, along with Jim, Cyrus, March, Sam, and Smart flatted 6 horses from the plantation to White Bluff. In 1859, Norris went to town with Jim and March. In 1859, he brought 2 horses from White Bluff to the South End. He was sent off of the South End to White Bluff on November 16 with the wagon.</p>
Phillis	Female	<p>Phillis entered fieldwork in June of 1844 when Kollock was operating Rosedew plantation and arrived to the South End with the others in 1849. She continued as a field hand at the South End and gave birth to five children while enslaved at the South End. Over the years, Phillis left the plantation a several times. She twice was allowed to leave for Christmas holidays. She also spent another amount of time at White Bluff before and after the birth of one of her children. Phillis was sick many occasions over the years of the South End and spent time in Savannah for doctor's visits which amounted to X separate visits and X days away from the plantation. Most of these periods were in 1859 and she had been sick in Savannah or White Bluff for X days. During this time, her children were sent to White Bluff, presumably to be with Phillis. A notation in April of 1859, states that Phillis was taken in the house. This could indicate that she was tasked with household related tasks at White Bluff. This could have been related to her poor health at the time, household tasks would have been deemed lighter than fieldwork. Phillis stayed at White Bluff for just over a year and returned with her children to the South End in June of 1860. In December of 1860, Kollock made an agreement with M.T Duke, the overseer that Phillis was to be washwoman and cook for him. For all of 1861, Phillis appears to have been tasked with work for Duke but was also tasked with being the plantation cook. She is not recorded to have left the plantation core from her arrival in June of 1860 until December of 1861. After being taken off of the South End, she was sent to the plantation in Jefferson.</p>

Appendix 3.2. Brief Biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Name	Male/Female	Information
Rose	Female	<p>Rose was classified as a child until 1855 when she was classified as a full hand and began field work at the South End. Until she was moved to the South End, she was noted as being at the Coffee Bluff and Rosedew plantation (the Retreat) as one of the house servants. After she was moved to the South End, in October of 1854, she was sent to be a cook for one of Kollock's relatives in Clarkesville for around 100 days or so. Another instance where she left the plantation was when she was allowed to go to Savannah in 1855 for Christmas. Also in 1855, she also was recorded as leaving the plantation to accompany Betsy and Betsy's child to Savannah to see the doctor. A few years later the documents note that she was brought from White Bluff to the plantation on May 25, 1858 but the documents do not state how long she was there.</p>
Sam	Male	<p>Sam first appears in the documents in the beginning of the 1847 journal but is not clear if he was purchased or brought over from another of Kollock's properties. Sam was primarily a field hand but also appears to have done other tasks over the years. He was noted to be tasked with ginning the cotton in 1850 along with Carpenter Billy, Little Ned, and Cyrus as well as making several boat trips to White Bluff. While Sam was occasionally sick over the years, it appears that he only left the island to see the doctor in 1853 for an unspecified illness and in 1857 when he had a sore foot. He also left the plantation in 1858, because he along with Little Jim earned their day and went to White Bluff. A few years later in 1861, he made several trips to White Bluff, presumably bringing provisions back and forth. Sam died at 11pm on October 21, 1861 on the South End after being sick for nearly a month and a half of unrecorded causes.</p>

Appendix 3.2. Brief Biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Name	Male/Female	Information
Siah	Male	Siah was classified as a quarter hand, tasked with being a waiter for the years 1850-1852. It appears that Siah worked elsewhere for Kollock before being brought back to the South End in 1856. He worked as a field hand. He went to Savannah for Christmas in 1857 and 1858. He was sent to Warsaw Island along with Little Ned and Moosa in September 1861. Siah ran away with the others in November of 1861 and was found by Kollock and brought back to the South End. It is unclear if Siah was sent to Jefferson county but in September of 1863, Siah was caught and put in jail in Savannah. Kollock's diary does not record the day that he first ran away but it does record that a month later Kollock sold Siah for \$2475.
Smart	Male	Smart first appears in the documents in the beginning of the 1847 journal but is not clear if he was purchased or brought over from another of Kollock's properties. Smart was primarily a field hand but he also was recorded as being involved with a few other tasks over the years that did not involve fieldwork. In 1858, he along with Norris, Little Jim, Cyrus, March and Sam flatted horses and a cow to White Bluff. Smart and Cyrus were also sent with the wagon to the North End in 1859. He made a few other trips back and forth to White Bluff in 1861. He also was recorded as packing cotton in November of 1861 before the plantation was abandoned. Other times he left the plantation was when he was sent to Savannah for a few weeks in June of 1860 so he could be treated for quinsy but this was the only time he left the plantation due to sickness. The other instances when he left the plantation was for Christmas in 1856 and 1857.

Appendix 3.2. Brief Biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Name	Male/Female	Information
Sue	Female	Sue is first classified as a full hand in the 1842 Rosedew plantation journal. Sue was a field hand after arriving to the South End. Her first child, Mary was born at Rosedew but her second child, a boy, Jupiter in August of 1849. She had 5 other children at the South End. One of those children born in October of 1854, died shortly after birth. In August of 1850, she traveled to Savannah with one of her sick children to see the doctor. For several months around this time, Sue was not tasked with fieldwork but rather cared for the sick child. In January of 1852, Sue, her child, and York left the plantation with Kollock for Savannah to see Dr. Kollock. It is not clear which child was sick. Sue was allowed to go to Savannah for Christmas in 1856 and 1858. Sue was sick much of early 1859 and was sent from plantation to town to see Dr. Kollock, spending 10 days in Savannah. She was sent again to the doctor the following year and spent much of April at the doctor. On December 5, 1861, Sue left the plantation in the flat for White Bluff with Binah, Mary, and Margaret. Apparently at some point, Sue traveled to Clarkesville where she died on September 23, 1863 and was buried the next day.
Susan	Female	Susan does not appear in the documents until 1858. She is mentioned as going to be married to Moosa. It is unclear if she was at White Bluff at the time. Beside being occasionally sick from 1859-1861, no other information is detailed within the documents.
Tom	Male	Tom the carpenter is mentioned a few times within the documents but it is unclear if this is the same Tom that was Juno's son in the 1837 Coffee Bluff journal. Tom the carpenter was brought to the plantation in 1855 and spent some time repairing houses in January before he was sold In February of that same year.
Tumbler	Male	Tumbler first shows up in the documents in the 1850 journal but Tumbler was included on the slave clothing list as early April in 1849. It is unclear where Tumbler was before he was brought to the South End in 1850. Due to his age, Tumbler was assigned to be a bird minder. In the 1851 journal, the small notation "old" was written next to his name. Tumbler died on April 13, 1851 and was prepared for burial by an unnamed individual.

Appendix 3.2. Brief Biographical sketches of enslaved men and women on the South End.

Name	Male/Female	Information
William	Male	<p>William first shows up in the documents in 1847 when Kollock was planting at Rosedew plantation. It is unclear the circumstances of his arrival and whether he was purchased at that time or if he was brought from another of Kollock's properties. He arrived to the South End with the other group in 1849. Besides being recorded as doing a few miscellaneous tasks such as listing, hauling wood, or working plantation roads with Kollock, William was generally tasked as a field hand. William was recorded as leaving the plantation a few times over the years. In 1850, William along with Prince, and March left the plantation and went with Kollock to go to White Bluff and then to Savannah. He left the island in 1854 to go to the doctor in Savannah and also was allowed to leave to go to Savannah in 1856 and 1858 for the Christmas holidays. However, William also spent a large amount of time, up to 107 days in 1853 as a runaway after leaving with his provisions and a boat. It is unknown where he spent his time during this but the documents do note that he was spotted on a road in Savannah. Upon his return he spent 10 days in confinement as punishment. He died of an unrecorded cause on October 20, 1861 on the South End.</p>
York	Male	<p>York was classified as a child until February of 1849 when he was first tasked to work in the field at the South End. York left the island a few times for sickness over the years. While most of these trips were not significant amounts of time, one instance had him in Savannah for around a month before he returned to the plantation. He also left the island for Christmas in 1858. York ran away in 1853 for several days. He also was part of the group of runaways in November of 1861. In general, York only was recorded as leaving the island under the circumstances of escape attempts, sickness, and the one time for Christmas.</p>

Appendix 3.3. Record of allowances for the South End plantation.

Appendix 3.3. Record of allowances for the South End plantation.

Date	Allowance Description	Citation
1849, October 09	5 digging potatoes for allowance	Journal 1849
1849, October 10	5 digging potatoes for allowance	Journal 1849
1853, January 04	potatoes for allowance gone to Savannah	Journal 1853
1855, January 02	1 measuring allowance	Journal 1855
1855, January 30	1 giving allowance	Journal 1855
1855, August 21	Allowance on potatoes	Journal 1855
1856, January 01	Gave allowance of salt	Journal 1856
1856, February 19	1 measuring allowances	Journal 1856
1856, February 26	1 measuring allowances	Journal 1856
1856, March 05	gave out allowance of corn	Journal 1856
1856, May 01	Sam gave out meat allowance	Journal 1856
1856, May 22	allowance meat	Journal 1856
1856, May 29	allowance meat	Journal 1856
1856, October 03	1 digging allowance	Journal 1856
1856, October 07	28 digging allowance and listing in Bartlett Field	Journal 1856
1856, October 21	30 digging allowance and picking cotton in Jacob Field	Journal 1856
1856, October 28	30 allowance and picking peas in Pasture	Journal 1856
1856, November 05	29 allowance and cotton picking in Pasture and Cope Field	Journal 1856
1856, November 10	31 finished picking pease, dug allowance finished in Pasture	Journal 1856
1856, November 18	gave out allowance old corn	Journal 1856
1857, January 06	give out allowance	Journal 1857
1857, January 13	give out allowance	Journal 1857
1857, January 20	give out allowance salt	Journal 1857
1857, January 27	give out corn allowance	Journal 1857
1857, February 03	give out allowance	Journal 1857
1857, February 010	give out allowance	Journal 1857
1857, February 17	give out allowance	Journal 1857
1857, February 23	give out allowance	Journal 1857
1857, February 24	give out allowance	Journal 1857
1857, March 03	give out allowance	Journal 1857
1857, March 10	give out allowance	Journal 1857
1857, March 17	give out allowance	Journal 1857
1857, March 24	give out allowance	Journal 1857
1857, March 31	give out allowance	Journal 1857

Appendix 3.3. Record of allowances for the South End plantation.

Date	Allowance Description	Citation
1857, April 07	give out allowance	Journal 1857
1857, April 14	give out allowance	Journal 1857
1857, April 18	give salt allowance	Journal 1857
1857, April 21	give allowance	Journal 1857
1857, April 22	give allowance	Journal 1857
1857, April 28	give allowance	Journal 1857
1857, May 05	give allowance	Journal 1857
1857, May 12	give allowance	Journal 1857
1857, May 19	give allowance	Journal 1857
1857, May 26	give allowance	Journal 1857
1857, June 02	give allowance of corn and salt	Journal 1857
1857, June 05	give allowance of meat	Journal 1857
1857, June 09	give out allowance	Journal 1857
1857, June 12	give allowance of meat	Journal 1857
1857, June 16	give allowance	Journal 1857
1857, June 18	give allowance of meat	Journal 1857
1857, June 23	give allowance	Journal 1857
1857, June 30	give allowance	Journal 1857
1857, July 01	give allowance of salt	Journal 1857
1857, July 07	give allowance	Journal 1857
1857, July 14	Give allowance	Journal 1857
1857, July 20	give allowance of meat	Journal 1857
1857, July 21	give allowance	Journal 1857
1857, July 27	give allowance of meat	Journal 1857
1857, July 28	give allowance	Journal 1857
1857, August 01	give allowance of salt	Journal 1857
1857, August 10	give allowance of meat	Journal 1857
1857, August 11	give allowance	Journal 1857
1857, August 18	give allowance	Journal 1857
1857, August 25	give allowance	Journal 1857
1857, September 01	give allowance potatoes	Journal 1857
1857, September 08	give allowance of potatoes	Journal 1857
1857, September 16	1 dig allowance potatoes	Journal 1857
1857, September 23	dig allowance potatoes	Journal 1857
1857, September 30	dig allowance potatoes	Journal 1857
1857, October 06	dig allowance	Journal 1857
1857, October 14	dug allowance	Journal 1857
1857, October 20	dig allowance	Journal 1857

Appendix 3.3. Record of allowances for the South End plantation.

Date	Allowance Description	Citation
1857, October 27	allowance	Journal 1857
1857, November 03	allowance	Journal 1857
1857, November 10	allowance	Journal 1857
1857, November 24	give allowance of potatoes	Journal 1857
1857, December 02	1 measure allowance	Journal 1857
1857, December 08	1 measure allowance	Journal 1857
1857, December 15	1 measure allowance	Journal 1857
1857, December 22	1 measure allowance	Journal 1857
1857, December 29	1 measure allowance	Journal 1857
1857, December 30	1 measure allowance	Journal 1857
1858, January 06	1 measure allowance	Journal 1858
1858, January 12	1 measure allowance	Journal 1858
1858, January 13	1 measure allowance	Journal 1858
1858, January 19	1 measuring allowance	Journal 1858
1858, September 01	give allowance potatoes	Journal 1858
1858, September 04	3 dig allowance potatoes	Journal 1858
1858, September 07	3 dig allowance	Journal 1858
1858, September 21	4 digging allowance	Journal 1858
1858, September 29	2 dig allowances	Journal 1858
1858, September 30	2 dig allowances	Journal 1858
1858, October 05	5 dig allowance	Journal 1858
1858, October 09	6 dig allowance	Journal 1858
1858, October 13	4 dig allowance	Journal 1858
1858, October 19	8 dig allowance	Journal 1858
1858, November 23	1 measure allowance	Journal 1858
1858, November 24	1 measure allowance	Journal 1858
1858, December 01	1 measure allowance	Journal 1858
1858, December 01	1 measure allowance	Journal 1858
1858, December 14	1 measure allowance	Journal 1858
1858, December 16	1 measure allowance	Journal 1858
1858, December 21	1 measure allowance	Journal 1858
1858, December 29	1 measure allowance	Journal 1858
1859, January 04	1 measure allowance	Journal 1859
1859, January 05	1 measure allowance	Journal 1859
1859, January 11	1 measure allowance	Journal 1859
1859, January 18	1 measure allowance	Journal 1859
1859, January 26	1 measure allowance	Journal 1859
1859, February 01	1 measure allowance	Journal 1859
1859, September 06	4 digging allowance in Sassafras No. 1	Journal 1859

Appendix 3.3. Record of allowances for the South End plantation.

Date	Allowance Description	Citation
1859, September 13	4 digging allowance in potatoes	Journal 1859
1859, September 20	4 digging allowance in potatoes	Journal 1859
1859, September 27	3 digging allowance potatoes	Journal 1859
1859, September 28	2 dig allowance potatoes	Journal 1859
1859, October 04	4 digging allowance potatoes	Journal 1859
1859, October 11	4 digging allowance	Journal 1859
1859, October 18	4 digging allowance in potatoes	Journal 1859
1859, October 25	4 dig allowance potatoes	Journal 1859
1859, November 01	4 dig allowance potatoes	Journal 1859
1859, November 29	1 measure allowance	Journal 1859
1859, December 06	1 measure allowance	Journal 1859
1859, December 13	1 measure allowance	Journal 1859
1859, December 21	1 measure allowance	Journal 1859
1859, December 29	1 measure allowance	Journal 1859
1860, January 03	1 measure allowance	Journal 1860
1860, January 04	1 measure allowance	Journal 1860
1860, January 10	1 measure allowance	Journal 1860
1860, January 11	1 measure allowance	Journal 1860
1860, January 17	1 measure allowance	Journal 1860
1860, January 18	1 measure allowance	Journal 1860
1860, January 24	1 measure allowance	Journal 1860
1860, February 08	1 measure allowance	Journal 1860
1860, February 21	1 measuring allowance	Journal 1860
1860, February 28	1 measuring allowance	Journal 1860
1860, March 06	1 measuring allowance	Journal 1860
1860, March 13	1 measuring allowance	Journal 1860
1860, March 20	1 measuring allowance	Journal 1860
1860, March 27	1 measuring allowance	Journal 1860
1860, April 03	1 measuring allowance	Journal 1860
1860, April 04	1 finish measure allowance	Journal 1860
1860, April 10	Give the Negroes pork	Journal 1860
1860, September 18	dug potatoes for allowance	Journal 1860
1860, September 25	dug potatoes for allowance	Journal 1860
1860, October 01	dug potatoes for allowance	Journal 1860
1860, October 09	dug potatoes for allowance	Journal 1860
1860, October 29	dug potatoes for allowance	Journal 1860
1860, November 06	dug potatoes for allowance	Journal 1860

Appendix 3.4. Articles delivered from the South End plantation.

Appendix 3.4. Articles delivered from the South End plantation.

Date	Articles Delivered from Plantation	Citation
1850, February 28	Delivered to Schooner Sarah, 30 bags of sea island cotton in good order	Journal 1850
1850, April 08	Delivered to Schooner Sarah, 15 bags of sea island cotton in good order	Journal 1850
1850, May 10	Delivered to Schooner Sarah, 8.5 bags of sea island cotton marked ok and 2.5 bags of sea island cotton marked in good order	Journal 1850
1851, January 03	Delivered to Capt Snow in Schooner Sarah in good order ineligible 3.98 oranges	Journal 1851
1851, March 07	Delivered to Captain Reddick in good order 57 bags of sea island cotton	Journal 1851
1851, March 26	Delivered to Captain Reddick in good order 12 bales of sea island cotton	Journal 1851
1851, April 10	Delivered to Captain Redick 743 bushels of cotton seed	Journal 1851
1853	Delivered to Captain Barret and Sloop Liberty 12 bags of sea island cotton in good order condition marked ok and bearing number 22 go 33 to Robert Habersham and Sons in Savannah, 8 bags which are of yellow	Journal 1853
1853, February 21	Delivered to Captain Barret on Sloop Liberty, 21 bags cotton marked ok and bearing number from 1 to 21, also one balance scale weights to Robert Habersham and Son in Savannah	Journal 1853
1854	Delivered from plantation to Captain Thomas Williams Schooner Eagle 54 bags and 1 packet of cotton marked ok to be delivered to Habershams and Sons in Savannah	Journal 1854
1855, February 17	Delivered from plantation- Received in good order and condition on board the Steamer Planter of which I am Master 25 bales sea island cotton marked OK and numbered from one to 18 in 1 lot and from one to seven in the other lot which I promise to deliver in the same like order to R. Habersham and Son in Savannah they paying customary freight the danger of navigation only excepted.	Journal 1855

Appendix 3.4. Articles delivered from the South End plantation.

Date	Articles Delivered from Plantation	Citation
1856, February 24	Delivered from plantation 1 bush grits, 2 bush potatoes	Journal 1856
1856, March 10	Delivered from plantation 3 bush grits	Journal 1856
1856, March 14	Delivered from plantation 2 bush potatoes sent to town	Journal 1856
1856, March 15	Delivered from plantation 30 cordwood, 20 bales of cotton	Journal 1856
1856, March 21	Delivered from plantation 23 cordwood, 5 bales cotton, 4 bush grits, 2 bush potatoes sent to town	Journal 1856
1856, April 28	Delivered from plantation 4 bush grits	Journal 1856
1856, May 12	Delivered from plantation 1 1/2 bush corn	Journal 1856
1856, May 26	Delivered from plantation 2 bush grits	Journal 1856
1856, May 28	Delivered from plantation 8 bags and 1 pocket of cotton	Journal 1856
1856, December 25	Delivered from plantation up to this 22 bush corn, 8 bush grits, 6 bush potatoes sent to White Bluff	Journal 1856
1857, January 09	4 bushel grits, 4 bushel potatoes, 6 bushel corn, 10 head fowl	Journal 1857
1857, January 22	3 bushels grits, 1 bag oranges	Journal 1857
1857, January 29	4 1/2 bushes potatoes, 2 bu grits, 3 bags oranges	Journal 1857
1857, February 05	9 baskets oranges, 1/2 stack blades, moved Lee and poultry to White Bluff, two cords wood	Journal 1857
1857, February 17	12 bushels corn, 5 1/2 bush grits, 3 bags potatoes, 1 wagon load blades	Journal 1857
1857, February 23	6 1/2 bushels vorn	Journal 1857
1857, March 04	4 sheets peas	Journal 1857
1857, March 08	1 bushel grits, 1 bushel potato	Journal 1857
1857, March 17	11 bales cotton, 100 sacks corn, 10 sacks rice	Journal 1857
1857, March 18	5 sacks corn, 9 bushel 3 pecks 2 sacks grits, 3 bush 3 pecks 2 bush grits, 50 bushel cotton see sold to Symmons, 75 bushels to McDonald	Journal 1857

Appendix 3.4. Articles delivered from the South End plantation.

Date	Articles Delivered from Plantation	Citation
1857, April 01	24 bushel corn, 4 1/2 bushel grits, 1/2 stack blades, 7 1/2 bushel potatoes shuck awl, 2 deer skins, 1 cow, 1 horse, 2 sheets peas, 4 chairs	Journal 1857
1857, April 28	3 bushel grits	Journal 1857
1857, May 09	10 bushel corn	Journal 1857
1857, May 21	2 1/2 bushels grits, 3 1/2 bushel corn	Journal 1857
1857, May 23	5 bushel of corn, 1 bushel grits	Journal 1857
1857, May 30	8 bushel corn, 4 bushel grits	Journal 1857
1857, June 06	6 bushel corn, 2 3/4 bushel grits	Journal 1857
1857, June 13	2 1/2 bushels grits, 4 bushel corn	Journal 1857
1857, June 20	6 bushel corn, 4 bushel grits, 1 hide	Journal 1857
1857, June 27	4 bushel grits, 6 bushel corn	Journal 1857
1857, July 04	6 bushel corn, 4 bushel grits	Journal 1857
1857, July 11	6 bushel corn, 4 bushel grits	Journal 1857
1857, July 18	6 bushel corn, 4 bushel grits	Journal 1857
1857, July 25	6 bushel corn, 4 bushel grits	Journal 1857
1857, July 31	2 1/2 bushel corn, 1 horse	Journal 1857
1857, August 14	3 bushel corn for Lee and Congo	Journal 1857
1857, August 29	1/2 bushel corn	Journal 1857
1857, September 13	1 bushel, 1 peck corn to Lee and Congo	Journal 1857
1857, October 03	12 bales cotton, 2 bushels corn for Lee and Congo	Journal 1857
1857, October 24	1 bushel corn	Journal 1857
1857, November 08	3 1/2 bushel corn for Lee and Congo and poultry	Journal 1857
1857, November 29	2 1/2 bushel corn for Lee Congo and poultry	Journal 1857
1857, December 11	16 bushel corn, 3 bushel grits, 2 bag oranges, 1 cord wood, 1 sack blades, 8 bushel potatoes, 1 deer	Journal 1857
1857, December 24	1 bag potatoes, 1 bushel grits	Journal 1857
1857, December 25	8 bushel corn, 4 bags potatoes, 1 cord wood, 3 1/2 bushel grits	Journal 1857
1859, January 03	2 cord wood, 10 bushel corn, 3 1/2 bushel grits	Journal 1859

Appendix 3.4. Articles delivered from the South End plantation.

Date	Articles Delivered from Plantation	Citation
1859, January 10	2 bushel potatoes	Journal 1859
1859, January 19	2 bushel potatoes, 2 1/2 grits	Journal 1859
1859, January 21	6 bushel corn, 2 grits, 1 1/2 rice, 6 bushel potatoes	Journal 1859
1859, January 27	7 bushel corn, 2 bushel potatoes	Journal 1859
1859, January 29	1 3/4 bushel rice, 2 bushel grits	Journal 1859
1859, February 01	10 bushels of corn, 2 cord wood, 6 bales hay	Journal 1859
1859, February 05	1 bag potatoes, 2 bushel grits	Journal 1859
1859, February 13	2 1/2 bushels of grits	Journal 1859
1859, February 15	4 bales hay, 3 bales pea vines, 1 cow and calf, 10 bushels corn and a bag of potatoes. All sent to White Bluff	Journal 1859
1859, February 24	2 bushels of grits, 1 bushel rice and butter	Journal 1859
1859, February 27	5 bushels of corn, 2 bushels of potatoes and butter	Journal 1859
1859, March 05	4 bushels grits, 3 of corn, 2 of potatoes and butter	Journal 1859
1859, March 11	5 bushels corn, 2 bu grits, 1 bu rice, and butter	Journal 1859
1859, March 19	6 bus corn, 2 1/2 grits, 1 rice, and butter, 1 1/2 potatoes	Journal 1859
1859, March 25	1 1/2 rice, butter	Journal 1859
1859, March 30	5 bushel corn to Parker	Journal 1859
1859, April 02	5 bushel corn, 3 bushel grits, butter	Journal 1859
1859, April 09	5 bushels corn, 2 of grit, butter, 1 boat	Journal 1859
1859, April 17	5 bushel corn, 1/2 bushel rice, 1/2 bushel rice and butter to White Bluff	Journal 1859
1859, April 23	4 1/2 bushel corn, 2 1/2 grits and butter	Journal 1859
1859, April 30	1 bus grits, 5 bus corn and butter	Journal 1859
1859, May 07	5 bush corn, 3 grits, 1 rice and butter	Journal 1859
1859, May 14	5 bushel corn, 2 grits, 1 rice, butter	Journal 1859
1858, May 18	1/2 bush corn	Journal 1859
1859, May 21	5 bush corn, 2 grits, butter	Journal 1859
1859, May 26	2 bush corn and butter	Journal 1859
1859, May 30	5 bus corn, 2 grits, butter	Journal 1859
1859, June 04	5 bushel corn	Journal 1859
1859, June 10	6 bushel corn, 2 bus grits, butter	Journal 1859
1859, June 18	3 bushel corn, 2 1/2 bush grits, butter, 2 cow hides	Journal 1859

Appendix 3.4. Articles delivered from the South End plantation.

Date	Articles Delivered from Plantation	Citation
1859, June 26	2 bushel grits, 1 1/2 bush grits	Journal 1859
1859, July 15	12 calves sent to town, 1 1/2 bushel grits	Journal 1859
1859, August 05	1 1/2 bushel grits	Journal 1859
1859, August 19	1 1/2 bushel grits	Journal 1859
1859, September 02	1 1/2 bushel grits, 2 bushel potatoes	Journal 1859
1859, September 25	1 1/2 bushel grits, 4 1/2 bushel potatoes	Journal 1859
1859, November 05	1 bushel grits, 4 bushel potatoes	Journal 1859
1859, November 10	10 bushel corn, 2 bush grits, 6 bush potatoes, 1 horse, 30 pumpkins, 300 lb fodder	Journal 1859
1859, November 19	5 bushel corn, 5 1/2 bushel potatoes, 1 bush grits and butter	Journal 1859
1859, November 26	5 bus potatoes, 1 1/2 bush grits, 12 pumpkins, 1 cord wood, 500 lb fodder, 2 cows and calves, and butter	Journal 1859
1859, December 03	3 little negroes, 6 bushel corn, 6 bush potatoes, 2 bush grits,	Journal 1859
1859, December 12	butter, 3 1/2 bushels potatoes, 1/2 bushel grits, 1 cowhide, 5 deer skins	Journal 1859
1859, December 15	7 1/2 bus corn, 2 bush grits, 4 sheets peas, 7 bus potatoes, 1 cord wood and butter, 2 baskets oranges	Journal 1859
1859, December 24	2 1/2 bus grits, 6 bus corn, 6 bus potatoes, butter, 1 leg venison	Journal 1859
1861, January 03	6 bus corn, 2 1/1 bus grits	Journal 1861
1861, January 07	1 bale hay	Journal 1861
1861, January 12	7 bushesl 1 peck corn, 2 1/2 bushels grits, 2 sheets pease, 2 bushels potatoes	Journal 1861
1861, January 19	1 bale hay, 7 bushesl 1 peck corn, 2 1/2 bushels grits, 2 sheets peas, 1 bushel potatoes	Journal 1861
1861, January 28	1 bale of hay 2 1/2 bushels grits, 7 bushel and one peck of corn, 2 bushels potatoes	Journal 1861
1861, February 02	7 bushels and one peck of corn, two sheets of peas, 2 bushels of potatoes, 2 bushels grits, 1 bale of hay sent to the Bluff	Journal 1861

Appendix 3.4. Articles delivered from the South End plantation.

Date	Articles Delivered from Plantation	Citation
1861, February 09	1 bale of hay 7 bushels 1 peck of corn 1 bushel potatoes 2 1/2 bushels of grits sent to Bluff	Journal 1861
1861, February 12	30 bales of cotton sent to Savannah	Journal 1861
1861, February 16	7 bus 1 peck corn, 2 1/2 bushels grits, 2 sheets peas, 2 bushells potatoes, 1 bale of hay	Journal 1861
1861, February 22	7 bushells 1 peck corn 2 1/2 bushells grits, 2 sheets pease, 2 bushels potatoes,	Journal 1861
1861, March 02	17 bushels and one peck of corn, 2 bushels potatoes, 2 sheets peas 2 1/2 grits, 1 bale of hay	Journal 1861
1861, March 09	17 bushels and one peck of corn, 2 1/2 bushels grits, 1 bale hay	Journal 1861
1861, March 15	17 bushels one peck corn, 1 bale hay, 2 1/2 bushels grits, 2 sheets peas, 2 bushels potatoes	Journal 1861
1861, March 23	17 bushels 1 peck corn, 1 bale hay, 2 1/2 bush grits, 1 bushel potatoes, 2 sheets peas	Journal 1861
1861, March 30	11 bushels 1 peck corn, 1 bale hay, 2 1/2 bushels grits, 2 sheets of peas 1 1/2 bushels potatoes	Journal 1861
1861, April 06	17 bushels 1 peck corn, 1 bale hay, 2 1/2 bushels grits	Journal 1861
1861, April 12	18 bushel 1 peck corn, 2 sheets peas, 2 1/2 bushels grits	Journal 1861
1861, April 19	18 bushels corn, 2 1/2 bushel grits, 1 bale hay, 2 sheets peas	Journal 1861
1861, April 27	14 bushels corn, 2 1/2 bushels grits, 1 bale hay, 2 sheets peas	Journal 1861
1861, May 04	8 bushels corn, 21.2 bushels grits, 1 bale hay, 2 sheets peas	Journal 1861
1861, May 11	8 bushels corn, 1 bale hay, 2 1/2 bushels grits, 2 sheets peas, 12 chickens	Journal 1861
1861, May 19	18 bushels corn, 2 bush 1/2 grits, 1 bale hay, 2 sheets peas, 3 pecks Irish potatoes	Journal 1861
1861, May 24	2 sheets peas, 2 1/2 bushel grits, 8 bush corn, 11/2 bush Irish potatoes, 1 calf, 3 bales of Parker's hay and 1 Stock from plantation	Journal 1861

Appendix 3.4. Articles delivered from the South End plantation.

Date	Articles Delivered from Plantation	Citation
1861, June 01	2 sheets peas, 2 1/2 bushels grits, 8 bush corn, 1 1/2 bush Irish potatoes, 15 chickens	Journal 1861
1861, June 15	2 sheets peas, 2 1/2 bushels grits, 3 pecks potatoes	Journal 1861
1861, June 21	2 1/2 bush grits, 8 bushel corn, 2 sheets peas, 3 pecks Irish potatoes, 2 1/2 grits	Journal 1861
1861, June 29	15 bush corn, 2 1/2 bush grits, 1/2 bushel potatoes, 2 sheets peas	Journal 1861
1861, July 06	2 1/2 bushels grits, 1/2 bushel potatoes, 2 sheets peas	Journal 1861
1861, July 12	20 bush corn, 2 1/2 bushel grits, 2 sheets peas, 1/2 bushel potatoes, 18 chickens	Journal 1861
1861, July 27	4 bushels corn 3 bushels grits	Journal 1861
1861, August 03	8 bushel corn, 3 bushel grits	Journal 1861
1861, August 10	10 bushel corn, 2 1/2 bushel grits	Journal 1861
1861, August 19	6 bushel corn 2 1/2 bushel grits	Journal 1861
1861, August 24	10 bushels corn 2 1/2 bushel grits, 10 bales of hay belong to Parker	Journal 1861
1861, August 30	10 chickens 5 bushel corn 2 1/2 bushel grits	Journal 1861
1861, September 06	6 bushel corn 2 1/2 bushel grits	Journal 1861
1861, September 14	6 bushel corn 2 1/2 bushel grits	Journal 1861
1861, September 20	6 bushel corn 2 1/2 bushel grits 3 cows and 3 calves, 2 bales of hay	Journal 1861
1861, September 28	6 bushel corn 2 1/2 bushel grits	Journal 1861
1861, October 05	6 bush corn 2 1/2 bush grits	Journal 1861
1861, October 11	6 bushel corn 2 1/2 bushel grits 2 pair oxen, 2 bales hay	Journal 1861
1861, October 19	6 bushel corn 2 1/2 bush grits	Journal 1861
1861, October 28	6 bushel corn 2 1/2 bush grits	Journal 1861
1861, November 01	1 bale hay 2 sheets peas	Journal 1861
1861, November 03	4 bales hay 8 bags cotton 2 sheets peas 6 bushels corn, 2 1/2 grits	Journal 1861
1861, November 08	44 barrels corn 2 1/2 bush grits, 2 sheets peas, 2 bags cotton	Journal 1861
1861, November 22	2 1/2 bush grits	Journal 1861

Appendix 3.4. Articles delivered from the South End plantation.

Date	Articles Delivered from Plantation	Citation
1861, December 05	1 bush grits 16 bales hay 16 old fowls and 27 young ones	Journal 1861

Appendix 4.1. Information on archaeological research conducted at the South End (9CH155).

Appendix 4.1. Information on archaeological research conducted at South End (9CH155).

Excavation Strategy	No.	Size	Interval	Level Information	Depth	Collection Method	Grid Information	Year	Institution	Notes
Shovel Test Pit, Round	64	30 x 30 cm or 35 x 35 cm	10 meter to 30 meter	arbitrary 10 cm levels	until sterile	1/4" mesh	arbitrary grid off a datum placed according to a Garmin GPS	2002 - 2003, 2008	Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division and the LAMAR Institute	-
Shovel Test Pit, Round	4	30 x 30 cm	arbitrary	arbitrary 10 cm levels	until sterile	1/4" mesh	Garmin GPS	2008	LAMAR Institute	-
Shovel Test Pit, Square	168	50 x 50 cm	20 meter or 10 meter	arbitrary 20 cm levels	until sterile	1/4" mesh	Real Time Kinematic GPS Unit and Juno 5 handheld data collector	2014, 2016 - 2018	University of Georgia	-
Unit 02 -1	1	1 x 1 m	-	10 cm	Level 4 (40 cmbs)	1/4" mesh	arbitrary grid off a datum placed according to a Garmin GPS	2002	Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division	placed near a grouping of bricks to determine if that location was a structure and was terminated at the base of Level 4 (40cmbs).
Unit 02 -2	1	1 x 1 m	-	10 cm	Level 5 (50 cmbs)	1/4" mesh	arbitrary grid off a datum placed according to a Garmin GPS	2003	Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division	placed near the 2002 unit and was excavated to sterile soil (50cmbs)
Unit 08 -1	1	2 x 2 m	-	10 cm	Level 7 (96 cmbs)	1/4" mesh	Garmin GPS	2008	LAMAR Institute	placed near GDNR dock to capture information regarding eroding Native American burial
A -1	1	2 x 2 m	-	10 cm	Level 5 (50 cmbs)	1/4" mesh	Real Time Kinematic GPS Unit	2014	University of Georgia	placed to capture information about eroding bluff
A -2	1	1 x 2 m	-	10 cm	Level 5 (50 cmbs)	1/4" mesh	Real Time Kinematic GPS Unit	2014	University of Georgia	placed to capture information about eroding bluff
A -3	1	2 x 2 m	-	10 cm	Level 5 (50 cmbs)	1/4" mesh	Real Time Kinematic GPS Unit	2014	University of Georgia	placed to capture information about eroding bluff

Appendix 4.1. Information on archaeological research conducted at South End (9CH155).

Excavation Strategy	No.	Size	Interval	Level Information	Depth	Collection Method	Grid Information	Year	Institution	Notes
B -1	1	1 x 2 m	-	10 cm	Level 6 (60 cmbs)	1/4" mesh	Real Time Kinematic GPS Unit	2014	University of Georgia	placed to capture information about eroding burial
B -3	1	1 x 2 m	-	10 cm	Level 1(10cms)	1/4" mesh	Real Time Kinematic GPS Unit	2014	University of Georgia	terminated due to undercutting in bluff
D -1	1	1 x 1 m	-	10 cm	Level 3 (30 cmbs)	1/4" mesh	Real Time Kinematic GPS Unit	2014	University of Georgia	placed over brick
E -1	1	2 x 2 m	-	10 cm	-	1/4" mesh	Real Time Kinematic GPS Unit	2018	University of Georgia	placed to capture information about prehistoric shell feature
E -2	1	2 x 2 m	-	10 cm	-	1/4" mesh	Real Time Kinematic GPS Unit	2018	University of Georgia	placed directly adjacent to ST 70 to capture information about the large piece of tabby
E -3	1	2 x 2 m	-	10 cm	-	1/4" mesh	Real Time Kinematic GPS Unit	2018	University of Georgia	placed to capture information about linear anomalies identified in grid 9 of the GPR data
E -4	21	1 x 1 m	-	10 cm	-	1/4" mesh	Real Time Kinematic GPS Unit	2018	University of Georgia	backhoe tractor removed the plow zone (about 30 cm), 1 x 1 meter squares laid out, features identified and excavated separately
E -5	1	1 x 2 m	-	10 cm	-	1/4" mesh	Real Time Kinematic GPS Unit	2018	University of Georgia	placed to capture information about linear anomalies identified in grid 9 of the GPR data
Scrape C -1	1	8.2 square meters	-	-	-	1/4" mesh	Real Time Kinematic GPS Unit	2014	University of Georgia	backhoe tractor removed the plow zone (about 30 cm) and the scrapes were shovel scraped to more clearly define features

Appendix 4.1. Information on archaeological research conducted at South End (9CH155).

Excavation Strategy	No.	Size	Interval	Level Information	Depth	Collection Method	Grid Information	Year	Institution	Notes
Scrape C -2	1	8.1 square meters	-	-	-	1/4" mesh	Real Time Kinematic GPS Unit	2014	University of Georgia	backhoe tractor removed the plow zone (about 30 cm) and the scrapes were shovel scraped to more clearly define features
Scrape C -3	1	6.6 square meters	-	-	-	1/4" mesh	Real Time Kinematic GPS Unit	2014	University of Georgia	backhoe tractor removed the plow zone (about 30 cm) and the scrapes were shovel scraped to more clearly define features
Scrape C -4	1	7.4 square meters	-	-	-	1/4" mesh	Real Time Kinematic GPS Unit	2014	University of Georgia	backhoe tractor removed the plow zone (about 30 cm) and the scrapes were shovel scraped to more clearly define features
Scrape C -5	1	5.6 square meters	-	-	-	1/4" mesh	Real Time Kinematic GPS Unit	2014	University of Georgia	backhoe tractor removed the plow zone (about 30 cm) and the scrapes were shovel scraped to more clearly define features
Scrape C -6	1	5.5 square meters	-	-	-	1/4" mesh	Real Time Kinematic GPS Unit	2014	University of Georgia	backhoe tractor removed the plow zone (about 30 cm) and the scrapes were shovel scraped to more clearly define features
Scrape C -7	1	8.3 square meters	-	-	-	1/4" mesh	Real Time Kinematic GPS Unit	2014	University of Georgia	backhoe tractor removed the plow zone (about 30 cm) and the scrapes were shovel scraped to more clearly define features

Appendix 4.1. Information on archaeological research conducted at South End (9CH155).

Excavation Strategy	No.	Size	Interval	Level Information	Depth	Collection Method	Grid Information	Year	Institution	Notes
Surface Collection	-	-	-	-	-	hand collected	-	1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 2011, 2012, 2014	University of Georgia; University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, GDNR, Shorter College,	-
Bluff Features	-	-	-	-	-	hand collected	-	2013	University of Tennessee at Chattanooga	-
Bluff Features	-	-	-	-	-	-	Real Time Kinematic GPS Unit	2014	University of Georgia	-

Appendix 5.1. Compilation of information for reconstructing the South End plantation landscape.

Appendix 5.1. Compilation of information for reconstructing South End plantation landscape.

Field Name	Features in Documents	Location Information from Documents	Interpretation of Documents
Bartley Field	ditches	Cornelius Geiger in a letter to George J. Kollock writes "Hughes has made the survey you can see plainly where your line is new in Bartley Field it cut off a bout 10 feet of Simmons Cotton field and cropped of the fild Hammock4 chains north of where I showed you and I thought it would and came out on the beach 1 1/2 miles north of the beach road the line is plain all the way and I have set parts since the survey in the fld pond savannah and marshes" 1853, June 02	The border of Bartley must be near the property line between the South End and Buckhead
LiDAR Features Present: ditches and roads			
Evidence from Historic Maps: 1867 NOAA and 1881 Poe map show a cultivated area near the likely location for the property boundary. The 1895 NOAA and the 1895 Poe map shows a cleared area in this location.			
Reasoning Behind Placement of Bartley Field: I placed the possible location for Bartley Field near the likely property boundary between South End and Buckhead. This area also matches areas that were likely fields or former fields in the 1867 NOAA, 1881 Poe, 1895 NOAA, and 1895 Poe maps.			

Appendix 5.1. Compilation of Information for reconstructing South End plantation landscape.

Field Name	Features in Documents	Location Information from Documents	Interpretation of Documents
Cope Field	road, ditches, dam, trunk	John E. Jarrell in a letter to George J. Kollock writes "our corn at Simmons suffered a great deal fro rain I will let you hear soon what I think of it when I can see what the rain will doo for it the corn in the marsh looks well but it bain to want rain bad before it came so did Maple Swamp one 1/2 Maple Sw will make fine corn I think that side next to Cope Field is just common" 1859, July 08	Cope Field is next to Maple Swamp
Cope Field		John E. Jarrell in a letter to George J. Kollock writes "Dear Sir that was my reason for writing to you about what was said about the new piece of road I knew that they had either give their consent or had give you to believe that there would be no difficulty about it but as soon as they thought that you was gone they could raise the objection and I either did not have the power or curage to oppose it...McDonald then said that was not it the reason was it would go throuh waste land for through Cope and the Pond was the straitest way" 1858, August 15	Road near or through land not good for agriculture at Cope Field as well as Pond Field likely being near Cope Field

Appendix 5.1. Compilation of Information for reconstructing South End plantation landscape.

Field Name	Features in Documents	Location Information from Documents	Interpretation of Documents
Cope Field		Cornelius Geiger in a letter to George J. Kollock writes " (The Cotton) Cope fld the new land part nearest Maple Swamp has some blue cotton and some is too small but the rest of that fld is as large as I have ever seen it and is good and healthy" 1853, July 22	Cope Field's new land is next to Maple Swamp
Cope Field		Kollock "commenced clearing in Maple Swamp on the edge of Cope Field" 1857, December 10	Cope Field is next to Maple Swamp
Cope Field		John E. Jarrell in a letter to George J. Kollock writes "it began to rain agian Sunday in afternoon and continued untill today about 3' o'clock it set in to blow a gale and is now blowing a most dreadful gale I omitted to say to you that Monday night it flowed over the Cope Field dam the dam also where the trunk is not with standing the trunk was running all the time" 1858, September 15	Cope Field has a dam with a trunk
LiDAR Features Present: road, ditches but not an area that would have been a dam.			
Evidence from Historic Maps: All of the maps show a cultivated area near where Cope might have been but since there are map inaccuracies it is difficult to say whether this cultivated area was Cope Field.			
Reasoning Behind Placement of Cope Field: I placed the possible location for Cope Field between the area next to Maple Swamp as well as the likely area for Pond Field. The historic documents detail that Cope Field is next to Maple Swamp and Pond Field. It also has a dam and a trunk in one of its ditches so the field would need to be somewhere near where there is water.			

Appendix 5.1. Compilation of Information for reconstructing South End plantation landscape.

Field Name	Features in Documents	Location Information from Documents	Interpretation of Documents
Home Field	No	John E. Jarrell in a letter to George J. Kollock writes "I have in about 35,000 pound of cotton in the house I put 4 days work on the cutt with all the men and I could go through 1/2 tide but it has filled up vary much I commenced to cut the ground adjoining on to the Home Field but did not get through", 1859, October 06	Home Field is near "the cutt".
LiDAR Features Present: possible ditch and road			
Evidence from Historic Maps: All maps show cultivation in this area.			
Reasoning Behind Placement of Home Field: I placed the possible location for Home Field near what would have been the main plantation core.			
Jack Island Hammock		None present except that the field is called "Jack Island" which likely means that it is a hammock.	Jack Island is a hammock.
LiDAR Features Present: ditches			
Evidence from Historic Maps: No maps show cultivation in this area.			
Reasoning Behind Placement of Jack Island Hammock: I placed the possible location for Jack Island on the hammock nearest to the South End tract of land which also had ditches present.			

Appendix 5.1. Compilation of Information for reconstructing South End plantation landscape.

Field Name	Features in Documents	Location Information from Documents	Interpretation of Documents
Jacob Field	ditches	John E. Jarrell in a letter to George J. Kollock writes "I also send you a leg of venison myself and Joyner killed a vary fine buck today in John Field I was working in Jacob and Johner jumped it in John Field and I took a stand on the Pond by Jacob and shot him" 1858, July 23	Jacob Field is near John Field and is also near a pond
Jacob Field		Kollock "went to Jacob Field Hammock Creek", 1855, December 03	Jacob Field is near a tidal creek
LiDAR Features Present: ditches and road			
Evidence from Historic Maps: The 1867 map shows cultivated area near the proposed area for Jacob Field.			
Reasoning Behind Placement of Jacob Field: I placed the possible location for Jacob Field near the landform closest to a creek that is referred to as Jacob Creek. This is likely the same tidal creek referred to by Kollock as "Jacob Field Hammock Creek".			
John Field		John E. Jarrell in a letter to George J. Kollock writes "I also send you a leg of venison myself and Joyner killed a vary fine buck today in John Field I was working in Jacob and Johner jumped it in John Field and I took a stand on the Pond by Jacob and shot him" 1858, July 23	John Field is near Jacob Field and is also near a pond
LiDAR Features Present: ditches and road			
Evidence from Historic Maps: The 1867 map shows cultivated area near the proposed area for John Field.			

Appendix 5.1. Compilation of Information for reconstructing South End plantation landscape.

Field Name	Features in Documents	Location Information from Documents	Interpretation of Documents
<p>Reasoning Behind Placement of John Field: I placed the possible location for John Field near where I placed Jacob Field. According to documents, John Field was near Jacob Field and a pond. There is a small area behind a causeway which could be the pond referred to in the documents.</p>			
Maple Swamp Field	causeway, ditches, ditch paths	Kollock "commenced clearing in Maple Swamp on the edge of Cope Field" 1857, December 10	Maple Swamp is next to Cope Field
Maple Swamp Field		Cornelius Geiger in a letter to George J. Kollock writes " (The Cotton) Cope fld the new land part nearst Maple Swamp has some blue cotton and some is too small but the rest of that fld is as large as I have ever seen it and is good and healthy" 1853, July 22	Maple Swamp is next to Cope Field
Maple Swamp Field		John E. Jarrell in a letter to George J. Kollock writes "our corn at Simmons suffered a great deal fro rain I will let you hear soon what I think of it when I can see what the rain will doo for it the corn in the marsh looks well but it bain to want rain bad before it came so did Maple Swamp one 1/2 Maple Sw will make fine corn I think that side next to Cope Field is just common" 1859, July 08	Maple Swamp is next to Cope Field

Appendix 5.1. Compilation of Information for reconstructing South End plantation landscape.

Field Name	Features in Documents	Location Information from Documents	Interpretation of Documents
Maple Swamp Field		William Hazel in a letter to George J. Kollock writes "When digging out the east? side canal under the Pasture Field where it make the sudden bend below Maple Swamp Causeway I partially dug up three coffins. Two of them appear to be place in one grave the other off some distance the coffins are so decayed that I cannot move them. I will just have to punchion them around and place dirt over them they will obstruct the ditch some but I am in hope to fix it right." 1856, October 04	Maple Swamp has a causeway and is near Pasture Field and a landform that has a sudden bend
<p>LiDAR Features Present: canal, ditches, roads, and a causeway. I did not see any areas which might represent a ditch path.</p>			
<p>Evidence from Historic Maps: The 1867 NOAA map does not georeference very well but there is a small cultivated area that encompasses the area of the probable "Maple Swamp Causeway" referenced in th October 1856 letter from Hazel to Kollock. The 1881 Poe and 1895 Poe map shows a small cleared area in one portion of the possible location. The 1895 NOAA map does not show anything in this location.</p>			
<p>Reasoning Behind Placement of Maple Swamp Field: I placed the possible location for Maple Swamp Field near a causeway and the likely location for the sudden bend that is discussed in the October 1856 letter from Hazel to Kollock.</p>			

Appendix 5.1. Compilation of Information for reconstructing South End plantation landscape.

Field Name	Features in Documents	Location Information from Documents	Interpretation of Documents
Marsh Field	ditches, ditch paths, trunks, tidal gate, canal	William Hazel in a letter to George J. Kollock writes "I have finished the marsh and got the trunk down but 'cut off' leaks and I will have to take it up again when I 'cut off' get time and tide." 1856, November 01	Marsh Field will be in a location that has more water from tides and needs a trunk
Marsh Field		William Hazel in a letter to George J. Kollock writes "I have finished the Marsh ditching I am not dredging off the dams and draining the dirt away from the ditches I am in hope you will be pleased with it when you come. Billy is making the trunk. I intend to have a swing gate to it. So that it will not want some pearson to be plugging it up every tide but it will close to itself when the tide flows against it." 1856, October 4	Marsh Field will be in a location that has more water from tides and needs a trunk with a tidal gate
Marsh Field		William Hazel in a letter to George J. Kollock writes "I have started th ditching in the marsh making the canal under the pasture side of the marsh. It caves some I have just got in the highest part of it today and expect it to cave worse." 1856, September 04	Marsh Field is near Pasture Field and near a canal
LiDAR Features Present: canal, ditches, roads, and a causeway			

Appendix 5.1. Compilation of Information for reconstructing South End plantation landscape.

Field Name	Features in Documents	Location Information from Documents	Interpretation of Documents
<p>Evidence from Historic Maps: The 1867 NOAA map shows an area which does not have the same symbol as the other cultivated areas but rather has the same symbol as the other marshy areas on the map. This area is also set aside with what may be a hashed line representing a fence meaning that this area was not being cultivated in 1867 but could have been used as a cattle pen. The 1881 Poe, 1895 NOAA, and the 1895 Poe also show the same area curtailed off by a potential fence.</p>			
<p>Reasoning Behind Placement of Marsh Field: I placed the possible location for Marsh Field in the marshy area near the likely location for Pasture Field. The canal is near the edge of what is likely Marsh Field. Finally, based on the historic documents, there was a higher water table present in Marsh Field and this area has that.</p>			
Morel New Ground Field	ditch, fire path	Cornelius Geiger in a letter to George J. Kollock writes "I expect to plant some corn this week Pastor Fld and Morels NG with the piece of new land square with the side ditch of the pond", 1853, March 09	Morel New Ground was planted in land next to a side ditch of a pond.
Morel New Ground Field		The fire burnt off the Big Pond to Murrell New Ground, 1857, February 09	Morel New ground is near the Big Pond which is likely modern day Goose Pond
<p>LiDAR Features Present: ditches and road</p>			
<p>Evidence from Historic Maps: The 1867 NOAA map shows a cultivated area near where Morel New Ground may be but the rest of the maps do not show cultivation in this area.</p>			
<p>Reasoning Behind Placement of Morel New Ground Field: I placed the possible location for Morel New Ground Field in an area that fulfilled a the two historical document descriptions. According to the documents, Morel New Ground Field had a new area of ground that was next to a side ditch of a pond and was also near the Big Pond. Goose Pond is the largest pond in the South End area and is near Pond Field and areas of higher land with small portion of a ditch.</p>			

Appendix 5.1. Compilation of Information for reconstructing South End plantation landscape.

Field Name	Features in Documents	Location Information from Documents	Interpretation of Documents
Pasture Field		William Hazel in a letter to George J. Kollock writes "When digging out the east? side canal under the Pasture Field where it make the sudden bend below Maple Swamp Causeway I partially dug up three coffins. Two of them appear to be place in one grave the other off some distance the coffins are so decayed that I cannot move them. I will just have to punchion them around and place dirt over them they will obstruct the ditch some but I am in hope to fix it right." 1856, October 04	Pasture Field was near Maple Swamp causeway and near a landform that makes a suddent bend and also is near a canal.
Pasture Field		William Hazel in a letter to George J. Kollock writes "I have started th ditching in the marsh making the canal under the pasture side of the marsh. It caves some I have just got in the highest part of it today and expect it to cave worse." 1856, September 04	Pasture Field is near Marsh Field and is near a canal
Pasture Field		James Kersh in a letter to George Kollock writes "I did say in my ineligibile that I would plant the cotton seed you sent me in the portion of the Pasture Field but I have thought that cotton hoeing all round i might get mixt so I will have to plant it in Sassafras Field to get it by itself it appears to be very good seed" 1852, March 18	Pasture Field in 1852 would have been right up against another Field that would be producing cotton. Overseer wanted to to keep the new seed separate from old seed that had already been planted

Appendix 5.1. Compilation of Information for reconstructing South End plantation landscape.

Field Name	Features in Documents	Location Information from Documents	Interpretation of Documents
Pasture Field		James Kersh in a letter to George Kollock writes "Pasture Field portions of the cotton are very good or I might say all until or as far as the negro grow yard and after passing the grow yard the cotton ar only inelibile in spotts this ineligibile be cold broken it is in good order with some for blossoms", 1852, June 29	Pasture Field is near the "negro grow yard".
LiDAR Features Present: ditches and roads			
Evidence from Historic Maps: All of the maps show this area as being a cultivated area.			
<p>Reasoning Behind Placement of Pasture Field: I placed the possible location for Pasture Field in the area next to Maple Swamp. There is a canal on the edge of this area which is probably the canal discussed in the historic documents and there is a sudden bend in a landform right in this area. Additionally, if Pasture Field is near where enslaved people grew supplemental foods which in this case would have been near the main plantation core, then this area matches up as well.</p>			
Point Field	ditches, roads	John E. Jarrell in a letter to George J. Kollock writes " have the ditch up to the upper end of Point Field and would of had it farther but it fell in so bad by the high tides untill I had to go back and dig it out again " 1857, September 13	Point Field has a ditch on upper end of Point Field
Point Field		27 working plantation roads at Point Field, 1856, August 11	Point Field is near a main plantation road
Point Field		27 working plantation roads at Point Field, 1856, August 12	Point Field is near a main plantation road
Point Field		26 working plantation roads at Point Field, 1856, August 13	Point Field is near a main plantation road

Appendix 5.1. Compilation of Information for reconstructing South End plantation landscape.

Field Name	Features in Documents	Location Information from Documents	Interpretation of Documents
Point Field		26 working plantation roads at Point Field, 1856, August 14	Point Field is near a main plantation road
Point Field		25 working plantation roads at Point Field, 1856, August 15	Point Field is near a main plantation road
Point Field		28 working roads at Point Field, 1856, August 16	Point Field is near a main plantation road
Point Field		2 cutting road Point Field margin, 1857, March 25	Point Field has a road on a field margin
Point Field		3 flatting lumber from south Point Field; 1857, August 24	southern portion of Point Field must be near an accessible tidal creek
LiDAR Features Present: ditches and roads			
Evidence from Historic Maps: The 1867 NOAA map shows a cultivated area where Point Field may be may be but the rest of the maps do not show cultivation in this area.			
Reasoning Behind Placement of Point Field: I placed the possible location to Point Field in an area that topographically has a point, as well as near where there are ditches on the northern end of the area and near what is likely one of the main two plantation roads.			
Pond Field	ditches	1 letting off water in Pond, 1856 June 11-12	Pond Field is in a low spot that holds water
Pond Field		3 letting off water in Pond, 1856 July 28-30	Pond Field is in a low spot that holds water

Appendix 5.1. Compilation of Information for reconstructing South End plantation landscape.

Field Name	Features in Documents	Location Information from Documents	Interpretation of Documents
Pond Field		<p>John E. Jarrell in a letter to George J. Kollock writes "We also had a vary heavy rain Monday night following also one on Wednesday and one of Friday you can judge how we had it on Friday last after the rain it was knee deep in al the low part of the Pond but I had the ditch open and it run off vary quick It done our corn a little or no damage...Pond field is a good piece of cotton if it doesnt have any disasters the low places is injured by the rain but the high land is vary good at this time so far as my judgement goes" 1857, August 14</p>	<p>Pond Field is in a low spot that holds water but also has spots of high land</p>

Appendix 5.1. Compilation of Information for reconstructing South End plantation landscape.

Field Name	Features in Documents	Location Information from Documents	Interpretation of Documents
Pond Field		<p>John E. Jarrell in a letter to George J. Kollock writes "Dear Sir that was my reason for writing to you about what was said about the new piece of road I knew that they had either give their consent or had give you to believe that there would be no difficulty about it but as soon as they thought that you was gone they could raise the objection and I either did not have the power or curage to oppose it...McDonald then said that was not it the reason was it would go throuh waste land for through Cope and teh Pond was the straitest way but said it ought to be cut but he thought you ought to cut it this is only to show you or explain to you the cause of my riting to you in hast" 1858, August 15</p>	<p>Road near or through land not good for agriculture at Pond Field and is likely near Cope Field</p>
Pond Field		<p>William Hazel in a letter to George J. Kollock writes " The rain has flowed the Davis Pond Field twice, The first time it caught the plows in it and I had to quite for the mules bogged so much and I dound they could not get along. I have put three in it again today. It is soft yet but I will try and get through it.", 1856 June 21</p>	<p>Pond Field is in a low spot that holds water</p>
<p>LiDAR Features Present: ditches and roads</p>			
<p>Evidence from Historic Maps: None of the maps show a cultivated area in this location.</p>			

Appendix 5.1. Compilation of Information for reconstructing South End plantation landscape.

Field Name	Features in Documents	Location Information from Documents	Interpretation of Documents
<p>Reasoning Behind Placement of Pond Field: I placed the possible location for Pond Field in an area that fulfilled a few of the historical document descriptions. According to the documents, Pond Field had low and high spots for land, had ditches, was near Cope Field, and had a road near or through part of the field that was not good for agriculture.</p>			
Sassafras Field	ditch, trunk on a dam, road	James Kersh in a letter to George Kollock writes "I went to Sassafras Field and I found the water in the low parts was ineligible too fleet deep in water I thought or expected some considerable loss but I week has past and I find but very little ineligible I was fearful that the cotton in the low flat ineligible would ineligible and take rust as it did last year but I doo not see anything of it as yet" 1852, August 08	Sassafras Field has low areas
Sassafras Field		27 cut off water in Cope and Sassafras, 1858, July 15	Sassafras Field has a dam so it is likely that it is close to a water source
Sassafras Field		Kollock "put down trunk on the dam to Sassafras Field", 1858, February 09	Sassafras Field has a dam with a trunk so it is likely that it is close to a water source
Sassafras Field		Kollock "finished planting corn in Sassafras No. 1 put down trunk Sassafras dam", 1860, March 07	Sassafras Field has a dam with a trunk so it is likely that it is close to a water source
Sassafras Field		2 laying out a road through Sassafras margin, 1854, August 26	Sassafras Field has a road through its margins

Appendix 5.1. Compilation of Information for reconstructing South End plantation landscape.

Field Name	Features in Documents	Location Information from Documents	Interpretation of Documents
LiDAR Features Present: ditches and roads			
Evidence from Historic Maps: The 1867 NOAA map shows a cultivated area near where Sassafras Field may be but the rest of the maps do not show cultivation in this area.			
Reasoning Behind Placement of Sassafras Field: I placed the possible location for Sassafras Field in an area that fulfilled a few of the historical document descriptions. According to the documents, Sassafras Field had low and high spots for land, had ditches, was near Cope Field, and had a road near or through part of the field that was not good for agriculture.			
Rice Field	trenches	N/A	No
LiDAR Features Present: banks and ditches			
Evidence from Historic Maps: None of the maps show a specific cultivated area in this location.			
Reasoning Behind Placement of Rice Field: I placed the possible location for Rice Field near the area of banks near the plantation core.			
Seder Field	ditches	None present	N/A
LiDAR Features Present: Unknown			
Evidence from Historic Maps: Unknown.			
Reasoning Behind Placement of Seder Field: I could not place this field.			
Simmons Point Field	ditches	No specific location information is mentioned; however, Kollock notes in his diary that he paid "60 acres in corn 108 acres in cotton paid to T. Simmons".	N/A

Appendix 5.1. Compilation of Information for reconstructing South End plantation landscape.

Field Name	Features in Documents	Location Information from Documents	Interpretation of Documents
Simmons John Field		No specific location information is mentioned; however, Kollock notes in his diary that he paid "60 acres in corn 108 acres in cotton paid to T. Simmons".	N/A
Simmons Johnson New Ground	ditches	No specific location information is mentioned; however, Kollock notes in his diary that he paid "60 acres in corn 108 acres in cotton paid to T. Simmons".	N/A
Simmons Cherry Field		No specific location information is mentioned; however, Kollock notes in his diary that he paid "60 acres in corn 108 acres in cotton paid to T. Simmons".	N/A
LiDAR Features Present: Did not extend LiDAR analysis to the Buckhead plantation.			
Evidence from Historic Maps: Did not extend the map analysis to the Buckhead plantation.			
Reasoning Behind Placement of Simmons Point Field, Simmons John Field, Simmons Johnson New Ground, and Simmons Cherry Field: Located somewhere on Buckhead plantation.			

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
02-ST-001	1	0	03-9CH155-00024BRK	BRK		2	12.7	high fired
02-ST-001	1	0	02-9CH155-00002HCER	HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	1.7	
02-ST-001	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Fiber Temper Plain	1	2.2	
02-ST-001	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Sherdlets	1	1.6	
02-ST-001	1	0	03-9CH155-00024SHE2	SHE	Channeled Whelk	1	28	
02-ST-001	1	0	02-9CH155-00002SHE	SHE	Oyster	5	33.7	
02-ST-001	1	0	03-9CH155-00024SHE1	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	1	2.6	
02-ST-002	1	0	02-9CH155-00003BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.9	
02-ST-002	1	0	02-9CH155-00003BOT	BOT		1	0.2	
02-ST-002	1	0	02-9CH155-00003BRK	BRK		3	104.83	
02-ST-002	1	0	02-9CH155-00003CHA	CHA			0.2	
02-ST-002	1	0	02-9CH155-00003GLS	GLS	Olive Green	1	22.1	curved
02-ST-002	1	0	02-9CH155-00003MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	3.3	
02-ST-002	1	0	02-9CH155-00003PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	3	4.4	
02-ST-002	1	0	02-9CH155-00003SHE	SHE	Oyster	12	19.4	
02-ST-003	1	0	02-9CH155-00004BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.4	
02-ST-003	1	0	02-9CH155-00004BRK	BRK		2	8.9	high fired
02-ST-003	1	0	02-9CH155-00004GLS2	GLS	Light Green	1	0.8	curved
02-ST-003	1	0	02-9CH155-00004GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	1	2.4	curved
02-ST-003	1	0	02-9CH155-00004PCER	PCER	Residual	1	0.9	
02-ST-003	1	0	02-9CH155-00004SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	1	1.7	
02-ST-003	1	0	02-9CH155-00004TBY	TBY		1	2	
02-ST-004	1	0	02-9CH155-00005BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	4.3	
02-ST-004	1	0	02-9CH155-00005BRK	BRK		2	63.9	
02-ST-004	1	0	02-9CH155-00005HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	2.8	Straight lines, scalloped, cannot determine if even or uneven; Rococo/Neoclassical
02-ST-004	1	0	02-9CH155-	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	3.3	
02-ST-004	1	0	02-9CH155-00005LITH	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	92.3	Core, Heat Treated
02-ST-004	1	0	02-9CH155-00005PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	2.1	
02-ST-004	1	0	02-9CH155-00005SHE	SHE	Oyster	2	46.9	
02-ST-005	1	0	02-9CH155-00006BRK	BRK		1	6.8	high fired
02-ST-005	1	0	02-9CH155-00006PCER	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	4.2	
02-ST-005	1	0	02-9CH155-00006SHE	SHE	Oyster	4	19.4	
02-ST-006	1	0	02-9CH155-00007GLS1	GLS	Amethyst	1	5.4	Bottle Base Frag.
02-ST-006	1	0	02-9CH155-00007GLS2	GLS	Clear	1	0.4	curved
02-ST-006	1	0	02-9CH155-00007HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	5	
02-ST-006	1	0	02-9CH155-00007SHE	SHE	Oyster	1	15	
02-ST-007	1	0	02-9CH155-00008PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	0.9	
02-ST-008	1	0	02-9CH155-00009PCER	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	1.9	
02-ST-009	1	0	02-9CH155-00010CHA	CHA			0.4	
02-ST-009	1	0	02-9CH155-00010SHE1	SHE	Mercenaria spp.	1	16.1	
02-ST-009	1	0	02-9CH155-00010SHE2	SHE	Periwinkle	1	0.8	
02-ST-010	1	0	02-9CH155-00011BRK	BRK		1	3.7	low fired
02-ST-010	1	0	02-9CH155-00011GLS	GLS	Clear	1	1.5	curved
02-ST-010	1	0	02-9CH155-00011MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		1.8	
02-ST-010	1	0	02-9CH155-00011MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	2.6	
02-ST-010	1	0	02-9CH155-00011SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	2	3.9	
02-ST-011	1	0	02-9CH155-00012BRK	BRK		4	42.8	high fired
02-ST-011	1	0	02-9CH155-00012GLS2	GLS	Clear	2	1.3	curved
02-ST-011	1	0	02-9CH155-00012GLS3	GLS	Green	1	0.7	curved
02-ST-011	1	0	02-9CH155-00012GLS4	GLS	Indeterminate, Melted	1	2.9	melted
02-ST-011	1	0	02-9CH155-00012GLS1	GLS	Light Aqua	4	4.5	curved
02-ST-011	1	0	02-9CH155-00012HCER	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Tin-Glazed, Indeterminate	1	0.7	
02-ST-011	1	0	02-9CH155-00012MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	3	9.1	
02-ST-011	1	0	02-9CH155-00012PCER	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	3.4	
02-ST-012	1	0	02-9CH155-00013MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.7	
02-ST-012	1	0	02-9CH155-00013MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	1.2	
02-ST-012	1	0	02-9CH155-00013PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	1.7	
02-ST-012	1	0	02-9CH155-00013SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	1	5.3	
02-ST-012	1	0	02-9CH155-00013TBY	TBY		1	6.7	
02-ST-013	1	0	02-9CH155-00014BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	1.2	
02-ST-013	1	0	02-9CH155-00014BRK	BRK		1	8.1	high fired
02-ST-013	1	0	02-9CH155-	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	3	3.9	
02-ST-013	1	0	02-9CH155-	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	1.1	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
02-ST-013	1	0	02-9CH155-	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1.9	6/64"
02-ST-013	1	0	02-9CH155-00014HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	2.3	Full rim not intact, some curved impressing; Rococo/Neoclassical
02-ST-013	1	0	02-9CH155-00014HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	13.4	Handle
02-ST-013	1	0	02-9CH155-00014HCER4	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	1.4	Base
02-ST-013	1	0	02-9CH155-00014HCER6	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed Purple	1	0.4	
02-ST-013	1	0	02-9CH155-00014MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	14.4	
02-ST-013	1	0	02-9CH155-	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	8.9	
02-ST-013	1	0	02-9CH155-	PCER	Sherdlets	1	1.1	
02-ST-013	1	0	02-9CH155-00014SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	6	9.6	
02-ST-013	1	0	02-9CH155-00014TBY	TBY		1	8.9	
02-ST-014	1	0	02-9CH155-00015BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	3.6	
02-ST-014	1	0	02-9CH155-00015BRK	BRK		3	4.2	
02-ST-014	1	0	02-9CH155-00015GLS	GLS	Clear	5	2.3	Flat Glass Frag.
02-ST-014	1	0	02-9CH155-00015HCER1	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	1.72	
02-ST-014	1	0	02-9CH155-00015MTL4	MTL	Bullet Casing	2	3.6	
02-ST-014	1	0	02-9CH155-00015MTL3	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	8.2	
02-ST-014	1	0	02-9CH155-00015MTL5	MTL	Minie Ball	1	10.2	
02-ST-014	1	0	02-9CH155-00015MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	5	
02-ST-014	1	0	02-9CH155-00015MTL1	MTL	Nail, Wire	1	2.4	Nail, Wire
02-ST-015	1	0	02-9CH155-	PCER	Clay Tempered Plain	1	2.4	
02-ST-015	1	0	02-9CH155-00016PCER2	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	1	2.8	
02-ST-016	1	0	02-9CH155-00017BRK	BRK		1	1.2	high fired
02-ST-016	1	0	02-9CH155-00017PCER	PCER	Deptford Linear Check Stamped	3	22.6	
02-ST-017	1	0	02-9CH155-00018PCER	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	3	
02-ST-017	1	0	02-9CH155-00018SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	2	2.6	
02-ST-018	1	0	02-9CH155-	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	4.9	
02-ST-018	1	0	02-9CH155-00019HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	2.4	
02-ST-018	1	0	02-9CH155-00019HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	1.5	
02-ST-018	1	0	02-9CH155-	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	3.4	
02-ST-018	1	0	02-9CH155-	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	3	4.6	
02-ST-018	1	0	02-9CH155-	HCER	Stoneware, Indet.	1	4.2	
02-ST-019	1	0	02-9CH155-00025BRK	BRK		1	3.2	low fired
02-ST-019	1	0	02-9CH155-00025HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	2.3	
02-ST-019	1	0	02-9CH155-00025MTL2	MTL	Bullet Shell Casing Top	1	3.1	
02-ST-019	1	0	02-9CH155-00025MTL3	MTL	Fence Staple	1	4.8	
02-ST-019	1	0	02-9CH155-00025MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	3.9	
02-ST-019	1	0	02-9CH155-00025SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	3	9.7	
02-ST-019	1	0	02-9CH155-00025SLG	SLG		2	6.1	
02-ST-020	1	0	02-9CH155-00026PCER1	PCER	Savannah Fine Cord Marked	1	2.7	
02-ST-020	1	0	02-9CH155-	PCER	Sherdlets	2	1.4	
02-ST-021	1	0	02-9CH155-00027PCER4	PCER	Clay/Sand Tempered Stamped	1	2	
02-ST-021	1	0	02-9CH155-	PCER	Irene Stamped	1	2.3	
02-ST-021	1	0	02-9CH155-	PCER	Sand Tempered Stamped	1	3.8	
02-ST-021	1	0	02-9CH155-	PCER	Sherdlets	1	0.6	
02-ST-021	1	0	02-9CH155-00027SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	2	4.1	
02-ST-022	1	0	02-9CH155-	PCER	Sherdlets	2	1.2	
02-ST-022	1	0	02-9CH155-00028PCER2	PCER	St. Catherines Net Marked	2	9.9	
02-ST-022	1	0	02-9CH155-00028SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	9	33.6	
02-ST-023	1	0	02-9CH155-00029BRK	BRK		2	22.2	high fired
02-ST-023	1	0	02-9CH155-00029GLS2	GLS	Amber	2	7.8	curved
02-ST-023	1	0	02-9CH155-00029GLS1	GLS	Light Olive Green	2	3.7	curved
02-ST-023	1	0	02-9CH155-	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	0.7	
02-ST-023	1	0	02-9CH155-	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	0.6	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
02-ST-023	1	0	02-9CH155-00029MTL1	MTL	Lead Fragment, Indeterminate	1	3.6	
02-ST-023	1	0	02-9CH155-00029MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		51.2	
02-ST-023	1	0	02-9CH155-00029MTL4	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	2.3	
02-ST-023	1	0	02-9CH155-00029MTL3	MTL	Nail, Wire	1	14.4	Nail, Wire
02-ST-023	1	0	02-9CH155-00029SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	4	4.6	
03-ST-001	1	0	03-9CH155-00001BRK	BRK		2	776.1	high fired
03-ST-002	1	0	03-9CH155-00003GLS	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	269.2	Bottle Base Frag.
03-ST-002	1	0	03-9CH155-00037GLS	GLS	Olive Green	1	1.9	curved
03-ST-002	1	0	03-9CH155-	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	2.5	Base
03-ST-002	1	0	03-9CH155-00037MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	2.1	
03-ST-002	1	0	03-9CH155-00037SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	3	2.7	
03-ST-003	1	0	03-9CH155-00004BRK	BRK		4	20.7	low fired- 1.02 high fired- 19.59
03-ST-003	1	0	03-9CH155-00004GLS	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	2.3	curved
03-ST-003	1	0	03-9CH155-00004HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	1	2.5	
03-ST-003	1	0	03-9CH155-00004MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		2.1	
03-ST-003	1	0	03-9CH155-00004MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	1.2	
03-ST-003	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Savannah/Irene Stamped	1	2.5	
03-ST-003	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Sherdlets	2	3.3	
03-ST-003	1	0	03-9CH155-00004SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	1	7.3	
03-ST-004	1	0	03-9CH155-00005BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.6	
03-ST-004	1	0	03-9CH155-00005BRK	BRK		4	16.2	high fired
03-ST-004	1	0	03-9CH155-00005CHA	CHA			0.5	
03-ST-004	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Grit Tempered Plain	1	4.4	
03-ST-004	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Sherdlets	3	1.8	
03-ST-004	1	0	03-9CH155-00005SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	23	24.1	
03-ST-005	1	0	03-9CH155-00045BRK	BRK		4	6	high fired
03-ST-005	1	0	03-9CH155-	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2.9	undecorated bowl
03-ST-005	1	0	03-9CH155-	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1.7	5/64"
03-ST-005	1	0	03-9CH155-00045MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	5	
03-ST-005	1	0	03-9CH155-00045MTL2	MTL	Shot, Lead	1	2.9	Shot
03-ST-005	1	0	03-9CH155-00045PCER1	PCER	Clay Tempered Check Stamped	1	5.5	
03-ST-005	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Fiber Temper Plain	1	6.1	
03-ST-005	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	2.6	
03-ST-005	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Sherdlets	5	5.8	
03-ST-005	1	0	03-9CH155-00045SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	1	2	
03-ST-007	1	0	03-9CH155-00008BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.3	
03-ST-007	1	0	03-9CH155-00008BRK	BRK		6	30.3	high fired
03-ST-007	1	0	03-9CH155-00008GLS1	GLS	Amber	1	0.8	curved
03-ST-007	1	0	03-9CH155-00008GLS2	GLS	Green	1	0.2	curved
03-ST-007	1	0	03-9CH155-00044GLS	GLS	Light Aqua	1	7.3	curved
03-ST-007	1	0	03-9CH155-00044HCER2	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	1	1.5	Molded
03-ST-007	1	0	03-9CH155-	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	0.2	
03-ST-007	1	0	03-9CH155-00008LITH	LITH		1	0.2	Lithic Flake, Indet.
03-ST-007	1	0	03-9CH155-00008MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		10.5	
03-ST-007	1	0	03-9CH155-00008MTL3	MTL	Nail, Cut	10	30.1	
03-ST-007	1	0	03-9CH155-00008MTL2	MTL	Nail, Wrought	1	2.7	Nail, Wrought
03-ST-007	1	0	03-9CH155-00008SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	2	1.5	
03-ST-010	1	0	03-9CH155-00011BRK	BRK		2	65.1	high fired
03-ST-010	1	0	03-9CH155-00011PCER	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	1.7	
03-ST-010	1	0	03-9CH155-00011SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	1	12.8	
03-ST-011	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	5	41.1	
03-ST-011	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Sherdlets	2	1.6	
03-ST-011	1	0	03-9CH155-00012SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	1	0.9	
03-ST-012	1	0	03-9CH155-00013BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.7	
03-ST-012	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Deptford Check Stamped	1	6.1	
03-ST-012	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Deptford Cord Marked	1	6.7	
03-ST-012	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Grit Tempered Plain	1	1.9	
03-ST-012	1	0	03-9CH155-00013SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	11	28.7	
03-ST-013	1	0	03-9CH155-00014BRK	BRK		2	11	high fired
03-ST-013	1	0	03-9CH155-00014GLS	GLS	Light Aqua	2	3.7	curved
03-ST-013	1	0	03-9CH155-00014PCER	PCER	Savannah/Irene Check Stamped	1	4.8	
03-ST-013	1	0	03-9CH155-00014SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	22	10.8	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
03-ST-014	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Deptford Check Stamped	1	3.3	
03-ST-014	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Savannah Plain	1	4.7	
03-ST-014	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Sherdlets	2	3.6	
03-ST-014	1	0	03-9CH155-00015SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	1	1.5	
03-ST-016	1	0	03-9CH155-00017PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	3.8	
03-ST-017	1	0	03-9CH155-00018BRK	BRK		1	2	
03-ST-017	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Fiber Temper Plain	1	5.9	
03-ST-017	1	0	03-9CH155-00018PCER2	PCER	Unidentified Sand Tempered	1	3.8	
03-ST-017	1	0	03-9CH155-00018SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	1	2.2	
03-ST-018	1	0	03-9CH155-00019BRK	BRK		1	4.3	high fired
03-ST-018	1	0	03-9CH155-00019GLS	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	9.9	curved
03-ST-018	1	0	03-9CH155-	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	4	4.6	
03-ST-018	1	0	03-9CH155-00019HCER1	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1.8	Pipe Bowl, decorated with stars or some sort of flowers
03-ST-018	1	0	03-9CH155-	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	0.6	Rim
03-ST-018	1	0	03-9CH155-	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	3.7	
03-ST-018	1	0	03-9CH155-00019MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	3.3	
03-ST-018	1	0	03-9CH155-00019PCER	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	3.3	
03-ST-018	1	0	03-9CH155-00019SHE	SHE		2	1.6	
03-ST-020	1	0	03-9CH155-00021BCL	BCL		3	8.6	
03-ST-020	1	0	03-9CH155-00021BRK	BRK		13	106.2	high fired low fired- 3.78
03-ST-020	1	0	03-9CH155-	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	0.4	Pipe Bowl, undecorated
03-ST-020	1	0	03-9CH155-00021HCER1	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	36.7	
03-ST-020	1	0	03-9CH155-00021LITH	LITH	Unmodified	1	129.3	
03-ST-020	1	0	03-9CH155-00021PCER	PCER	Unidentified Sand Tempered Stamped	1	2.5	
03-ST-020	1	0	03-9CH155-00021PLS	PLS	PLS: Button	1	0.4	Button, four hole
03-ST-020	1	0	03-9CH155-00021SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	1	1.2	
03-ST-021	1	0	03-9CH155-00022GLS	GLS	Light Aqua	1	1.5	curved
03-ST-021	1	0	03-9CH155-00040HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	6.6	
03-ST-021	1	0	03-9CH155-00022PCER1	PCER	Clay/Sand Tempered Cord Marked	1	2.7	
03-ST-021	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Fiber Temper Plain	1	5.4	
03-ST-021	1	0	03-9CH155-00022PCER2	PCER	Sand Tempered Check Stamped	2	7.9	
03-ST-021	1	0	03-9CH155-00022SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	5	3.8	
03-ST-022	1	0	03-9CH155-00023BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	1.2	
03-ST-022	1	0	03-9CH155-00023BRK	BRK		2	16.7	high fired
03-ST-022	1	0	03-9CH155-00023GLS	GLS	Olive Green	1	0.7	curved
03-ST-022	1	0	03-9CH155-	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	1.3	
03-ST-022	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Deptford Cord Marked	1	3.7	
03-ST-022	1	0	03-9CH155-00023PCER2	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	3.4	
03-ST-022	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Sherdlets	3	3.6	
03-ST-022	1	0	03-9CH155-00023SHE	SHE	Oyster	1	14.2	
03-ST-024	1	0	03-9CH155-00025PCER	PCER	Unidentified Grit-Tempered Stamped	1	5.9	
03-ST-024	1	0	03-9CH155-00025SHE	SHE	Oyster	14	52.4	
03-ST-025	1	0	03-9CH155-00026BRK	BRK		1	3.1	high fired
03-ST-025	1	0	03-9CH155-00026HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	2.4	
03-ST-025	1	0	03-9CH155-00026SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	1	1	
03-ST-026	1	0	03-9CH155-00027GLS2	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	3.4	curved
03-ST-026	1	0	03-9CH155-00027GLS3	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	3.6	curved
03-ST-026	1	0	03-9CH155-00027GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	1	0.8	curved
03-ST-026	1	0	03-9CH155-	HCER	Ironstone, Undecorated	1	22.1	
03-ST-026	1	0	03-9CH155-	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	1	
03-ST-026	1	0	03-9CH155-	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	39	
03-ST-026	1	0	03-9CH155-	HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	1	2.9	
03-ST-026	1	0	03-9CH155-00027MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	7	14.4	
03-ST-027	1	0	03-9CH155-00028BRK	BRK		1	2.6	high fired
03-ST-027	1	0	03-9CH155-00028GLS2	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	0.5	Curved, Heavy Patina
03-ST-027	1	0	03-9CH155-00028GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	1	0.5	curved

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
03-ST-027	1	0	03-9CH155-00028HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	0.8	
03-ST-027	1	0	03-9CH155-	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	3	
03-ST-027	1	0	03-9CH155-00028PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	1.3	
03-ST-027	1	0	03-9CH155-00028TBY	TBY		1	6.7	
03-ST-028	1	0	03-9CH155-00029BRK	BRK		1	21.1	high fired
03-ST-028	1	0	03-9CH155-00042PCER	PCER	Deptford Check Stamped	1	16.1	
03-ST-029	1	0	03-9CH155-00030MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		3.7	
03-ST-029	1	0	03-9CH155-00030MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	6.5	
03-ST-029	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Deptford Cord Marked	1	3.7	
03-ST-029	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Sherdlets	1	0.8	
03-ST-030	1	0	03-9CH155-00031GLS	GLS	Olive Green	1	5.3	curved
03-ST-030	1	0	03-9CH155-00031PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	1.3	
03-ST-032	1	0	03-9CH155-00033BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.5	
03-ST-032	1	0	03-9CH155-00033BRK	BRK		46	80.9	high fired
03-ST-032	1	0	03-9CH155-00033GLS	GLS	Olive Green	1	0.9	curved
03-ST-032	1	0	03-9CH155-00033MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	4	3	
03-ST-032	1	0	03-9CH155-00033TBY	TBY		6	13.5	
03-ST-033	1	0	03-9CH155-00034PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	0.8	
03-ST-034	1	0	03-9CH155-00035SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	1	0.3	
03-ST-035	1	0	03-9CH155-00036BRK	BRK		1	3.8	high fired
03-ST-035	1	0	03-9CH155-00036CHA	CHA		1		
03-ST-035	1	0	03-9CH155-00036GLS	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	0.5	curved
03-ST-035	1	0	03-9CH155-00036MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		1.5	
03-ST-035	1	0	03-9CH155-00036PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	0.2	
03-ST-037	1	0	03-9CH155-00038PCER	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Check Stamped	1	3	
03-ST-038	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Deptford Check Stamped	1	1.2	
03-ST-038	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Fiber Temper Plain	2	11.6	
03-ST-040	1	0	03-9CH155-00041GLS	GLS	Olive Green	1	1.1	curved
03-ST-040	1	0	03-9CH155-00041MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		4.4	
03-ST-040	1	0	03-9CH155-00041MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	6	8.5	
03-ST-042	1	0	03-9CH155-00043SHE	SHE	Oyster	7	32.5	
03-ST-045	1	0	03-9CH155-00046BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.2	
03-ST-045	1	0	03-9CH155-00046BRK	BRK		2	4.1	high fired
03-ST-045	1	0	03-9CH155-00046GLS	GLS	Clear	1	0.7	curved
03-ST-045	1	0	03-9CH155-00046MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		3	
03-ST-045	1	0	03-9CH155-00046MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	5	10.7	
03-ST-045	1	0	03-9CH155-00046PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	4	4.5	
03-ST-045	1	0	03-9CH155-00046SHE	SHE	Mercenaria spp.	1	22.6	
03-ST-046	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Fiber Temper Plain	1	7.8	
03-ST-046	1	0	03-9CH155-	PCER	Sherdlets	3	3.6	
ST-001	1	0	9CH155-000099BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	11	3.8	
ST-001	1	0	9CH155-000099BRK	BRK			358.9	high fired 18.8g low fired 336.7g
ST-001	1	0	9CH155-000099CHA	CHA			2	
ST-001	1	0	9CH155-000099GLS1	GLS	Aqua	2	1.1	Bottle Neck, curved
ST-001	1	0	9CH155-000099GLS4	GLS	Dark Olive Green	5	19.9	curved
ST-001	1	0	9CH155-000099GLS3	GLS	Olive Green	4	17.5	Bottle Neck, curved, neck fragment, heavy patina
ST-001	1	0	9CH155-000099GLS5	GLS	Olive Green	1	3.7	curved
ST-001	1	0	9CH155-000099GLS2	GLS	Opaque	1	0.5	Bottle Neck
ST-001	1	0	9CH155-000099HCER2	HCER	Annularware, Banded	3	13.9	
ST-001	1	0	9CH155-000099HCER4	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	2	5.7	A) Unscalped, Curved impression; 1840s-1860s B) Non-Impressed, unscalped 1860s-1890s
ST-001	1	0	9CH155-000099HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	0.8	Scallop, straight, impression, neo-classical, 1800s-1830s
ST-001	1	0	9CH155-000099HCER6	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	2	4.8	
ST-001	1	0	9CH155-000099HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	2	2	
ST-001	1	0	9CH155-000099HCER5	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	3	2.4	
ST-001	1	0	9CH155-000099MTL3	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		8.1	
ST-001	1	0	9CH155-000099MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	4	9.2	
ST-001	1	0	9CH155-000099MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	4	9.2	
ST-001	1	0	9CH155-000099MTL2	MTL	Tacks	1	1.1	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-001	1	0	9CH155-000099PCER1	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	3	16.9	
ST-001	1	0	9CH155-000099PCER2	PCER	Residual	4	4.9	
ST-001	1	0	9CH155-000099SHE	SHE		1	0.6	
ST-001	1	0	9CH155-000099TBY	TBY		11	53.9	
ST-001	2	0	9CH155-000089BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	57	17.9	
ST-001	2	0	9CH155-000089CHA	CHA			7.6	
ST-001	2	0	9CH155-000089MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	1	
ST-001	2	0	9CH155-000089MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	2.7	
ST-001	2	0	9CH155-000089PCER1	PCER	Residual	4	2.9	
ST-001	2	0	9CH155-000089PCER2	PCER	Sand Tempered Burnished	1	7.6	
ST-001	2	0	9CH155-000089TBY	TBY		8	73.8	
ST-001	3	0	9CH155-000087CHA	CHA			0.4	
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096BOA2	BOA		15	4.1	
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096BOA	BOA	Button	1		
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	6	1.7	burned
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096BRK	BRK		28	43.7	high fired 20.6g low fired 22.9g
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096GLS4	GLS	Clear	1	0.4	flat
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096GLS5	GLS	Clear	1	0.4	curved
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096GLS2	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	1.8	flat
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096GLS6	GLS	Green	1	0.4	flat, with patina
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096GLS3	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	0.1	indeterminate if curved or flat
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	1	1	curved
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096HCER8	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	2	1.2	
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Marbelized	1	0.7	
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096HCER6	HCER	Jackfield-Type Ware	1	6.3	Rim
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096HCER10	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	2	2	A) INT Scallop, linear impression; 1775-1830s (edge broken so indeterminate) B) nonscapped, curved impression, 1840s-1860s
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096HCER7	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	5.3	Even scallop, linear impressions; 1800-1830s
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome, Late	1	0.5	Rim
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096HCER12	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome, Late	1	0.37	
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096HCER13	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome, Late	1	5.11	Sponge Painted
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	4	2.4	
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096HCER9	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	1.2	
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096HCER11	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	2.8	
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096HCER4	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt- glazed	1	3.8	
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096MTL1	MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	4	9	
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096MTL2	MTL	Hook	1	3.5	
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096MTL3	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	16	7	also includes 1 piece of copper
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096MTL4	MTL	Nail, Cut	10	23.7	
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096PCER1	PCER	Irene Stamped	1	2	
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096PCER2	PCER	Residual	2	0.5	
ST-002	1	0	9CH155-000096TBY	TBY		3	8.9	
ST-002	2	0	9CH155-000097BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		35.9	
ST-002	2	0	9CH155-000097BRK	BRK			1865	high fired 367.5g low fired 1497.5g possible hone on largest piece
ST-002	2	0	9CH155-000097CHA	CHA			0.9	
ST-002	2	0	9CH155-000097GLS2	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	10.1	Bottle Base Frag.
ST-002	2	0	9CH155-000097GLS3	GLS	Olive Green	2	0.5	curved
ST-002	2	0	9CH155-000097GLS1	GLS	Opaque	1	1	curved
ST-002	2	0	9CH155-000097HCER1	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1.6	Pipe Stem, yellow glazed pipe stem frag., 5/64"
ST-002	2	0	9CH155-000097HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	2.1	base
ST-002	2	0	9CH155-000097HCER4	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	4	7.8	
ST-002	2	0	9CH155-000097HCER3	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer- Printed, Red	2	4.6	
ST-002	2	0	9CH155-000097MTL4	MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	1	1.3	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-002	2	0	9CH155-000097MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		6.3	
ST-002	2	0	9CH155-000097MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	7	26.5	
ST-002	2	0	9CH155-000097MTL3	MTL	Screw	1	4.4	
ST-002	2	0	9CH155-000097PCER2	PCER	Clay/Charcoal Tempered Check-Stamped	2	4.6	
ST-002	2	0	9CH155-000097PCER1	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	2.7	
ST-002	2	0	9CH155-000097SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	4	9.8	
ST-002	2	0	9CH155-000097TBY	TBY		1	9.9	
ST-002	3	0	9CH155-000098BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	6	12.9	
ST-002	3	1	9CH155-000082BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.01	
ST-002	3	1	9CH155-000082CHA	CHA			0.3	
ST-002	3	0	9CH155-000098CHA	CHA			2.7	
ST-002	4	0	9CH155-000083CHA	CHA			0.7	
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093BCL	BCL		7	2.9	indeterminate, maybe low fired brick
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	1.1	
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093BRK	BRK		77	136.6	high fired 62.4g low fired 85.4g
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093GLS6	GLS	Amber	1	0.7	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093GLS8	GLS	Aqua	1	3	curved
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093GLS5	GLS	Citron	1	0.9	Flat Glass Frag., patina
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093GLS1	GLS	Clear, Frosted	3	2.1	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093GLS2	GLS	Clear, Frosted	1	0.1	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093GLS7	GLS	Dark Olive Green	3	2.6	curved
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093GLS3	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	1	0.3	Unknown color, heavy patina, curved
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093GLS4	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	0.6	curved
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093HCER3	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	0.6	
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093HCER2	HCER	Annularware, Marbelized	2	2.6	
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093HCER6	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	1.6	5/64"
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	2	4.9	A) Even scallop, Curved Impression; 1800-1830s B) Indeterminate Scallop, curved impression; 1775-1830s
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093HCER5	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	0.6	INT scallop, linear impression; 1775-1830s
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093HCER7	HCER	Pearlware, Indeterminate	1	2.4	
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093HCER4	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	1	
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093MTL4	MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	10	21.5	
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093MTL3	MTL	Lead Shot	1	5.4	
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	7	5.6	
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	8	9.1	
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093PCER2	PCER	Irene Stamped	2	3.1	
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093PCER1	PCER	Residual	3	2	
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093PCER3	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	0.9	Rim
ST-003	1	0	9CH155-000093TBY	TBY		3	19.6	
ST-003	2	0	9CH155-000079BCL	BCL		1	0.5	indeterminate-maybe low fired brick?
ST-003	2	0	9CH155-000079BRK	BRK		15	241.3	
ST-003	2	0	9CH155-000095CHA	CHA			0.01	
ST-003	2	0	9CH155-000079CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-003	2	0	9CH155-000079GLS	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	1.3	curved
ST-003	2	0	9CH155-000079HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	0.6	
ST-003	2	0	9CH155-000079HCER3	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Indet.	2	0.8	
ST-003	2	0	9CH155-000079HCER2	HCER	Creamware, Indet.	1	0.4	
ST-003	2	0	9CH155-000095LITH	LITH	Sandstone	1	0.3	
ST-003	2	0	9CH155-000079MTL1	MTL	Hand Wrought Nail	1	7.4	
ST-003	2	0	9CH155-000079MTL2	MTL	Lead Fragment	1	1.5	
ST-003	2	0	9CH155-000079MTL3	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	1	
ST-003	2	0	9CH155-000079MTL5	MTL	Nail Fragment, UID	2	8.7	
ST-003	2	0	9CH155-000079MTL4	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	4.8	
ST-003	2	0	9CH155-000079PCER1	PCER	Clay/Grit Cord Marked	1	1.4	
ST-003	2	0	9CH155-000079PCER2	PCER	Irene Stamped	1	1.7	
ST-003	3	0	9CH155-000078CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-003	3	0	9CH155-000078GLS	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	1	0.1	UID Color, Heavy Patina, flat
ST-003	3	0	9CH155-000078HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	3	4.6	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-003	3	0	9CH155-000078LITH	LITH	Sandstone	1	0.4	
ST-003	3	0	9CH155-000078MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	3	3.2	
ST-003	3	0	9CH155-000078PCER	PCER	Residual	1	0.3	
ST-004	1	0	9CH155-000091BOA	BOA		6	1.5	curved, indeterminate, embossing present
ST-004	1	0	9CH155-000091BRK	BRK		28	39.5	
ST-004	1	0	9CH155-000091GLS2	GLS	Light Aqua	1	3.8	curved, light patina
ST-004	1	0	9CH155-000091GLS1	GLS	Opaque	1	0.4	indeterminate if curved or flat
ST-004	1	0	9CH155-000091GLS3	GLS	Opaque	1	3.3	heavy patina
ST-004	1	0	9CH155-000091HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	5.5	
ST-004	1	0	9CH155-000091HCER2	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed, Green	1	15.7	Green Alkaline Glazed
ST-004	1	0	9CH155-000091MTL1	MTL	Fence Staple	1	5.3	
ST-004	1	0	9CH155-000091MTL3	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.5	
ST-004	1	0	9CH155-000091MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	24.1	
ST-004	1	0	9CH155-000091PCER2	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	2	8.5	
ST-004	1	0	9CH155-000091PCER1	PCER	Irene Stamped	1	2.9	
ST-004	1	0	9CH155-000091TBY	TBY		1	0.5	
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092BCL	BCL		6	2.1	
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092BOA2	BOA		9	2	
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	1.6	burned
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092BOH	BOH		2	0.2	
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092BRK	BRK		26	40.8	low fired
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092CHA	CHA				
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092GLS4	GLS	Aqua	1	0.8	curved
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092GLS5	GLS	Clear	2	0.7	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092GLS6	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	7.6	Bottle Neck
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092GLS7	GLS	Light Olive Green	2	1.6	curved
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	1	2.5	curved
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092GLS2	GLS	Opaque	1	1.6	curved
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092GLS3	GLS	Opaque	1	0.5	curved
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092HCER1	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	1	5	brown with black and yellow at lip
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092HCER4	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1.3	5/64"
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	0.4	
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092HCER2	HCER	Whiteware, Indet.	3	8.1	
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	14	18.3	
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	14.8	
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092PCER3	PCER	Irene Eroded	1	2.7	
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092PCER5	PCER	Irene Plain	1	3.9	
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092PCER2	PCER	Irene Stamped	1	2.7	
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092PCER1	PCER	Residual	5	3.3	
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092PCER4	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	2.2	Rim
ST-004	2	0	9CH155-000092TBY	TBY		1	3.6	
ST-005	1	0	9CH155-000075BCL	BCL		1	6.3	
ST-005	1	0	9CH155-000075BRK	BRK		2	111.9	low fired- 9.5g high fired- 102.4g
ST-005	1	0	9CH155-000075GLS2	GLS	Clear	2	2.8	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-005	1	0	9CH155-000075GLS1	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	2.1	curved
ST-005	1	0	9CH155-000075MTL1	MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	3	5.9	
ST-005	1	0	9CH155-000075MTL3	MTL	Bullet Casing	1	2.8	
ST-005	1	0	9CH155-000075MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	4	7.8	
ST-005	1	0	9CH155-000075PCER	PCER	Residual	2	3	
ST-005	2	0	9CH155-000076BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.8	low fired
ST-005	2	0	9CH155-000076BRK	BRK		2	27.4	
ST-005	2	0	9CH155-000076CHA	CHA			0.8	
ST-005	2	0	9CH155-000076MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	3	10	
ST-005	2	0	9CH155-000076PCER	PCER	Residual	5	4.1	
ST-005	3	1	9CH155-000077MTL	MTL	Button	1	0.4	eroded, possible button, box shank?
ST-006	1	0	9CH155-000086BCL	BCL		2	0.5	
ST-006	1	0	9CH155-000086BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.2	
ST-006	1	0	9CH155-000086BRK	BRK		3	147.7	
ST-006	1	0	9CH155-000086HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	1.7	
ST-006	1	0	9CH155-000086MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	5	1.5	
ST-006	1	0	9CH155-000086MTL3	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	3.3	
ST-006	1	0	9CH155-000086MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	5.8	
ST-006	2	0	9CH155-000071LITH	LITH	Sandstone	2	0.7	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-007	1	0	9CH155-000069BOA2	BOA		5	3.2	burned
ST-007	1	0	9CH155-000069BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	4	1.1	
ST-007	1	0	9CH155-000069BRK	BRK		3	231.8	
ST-007	1	0	9CH155-000069GLS1	GLS	Clear	2	0.8	curved
ST-007	1	0	9CH155-000069GLS2	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	3.4	
ST-007	1	0	9CH155-000069HCER4	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	1	3.7	slipped?, Early? (c. 1490-1900?)
ST-007	1	0	9CH155-000069HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	2	1.8	
ST-007	1	0	9CH155-000069HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	0.3	
ST-007	1	0	9CH155-000069HCER3	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	3	1.3	
ST-007	1	0	9CH155-000069LITH	LITH		2	3.7	quartz conglomerate
ST-007	1	0	9CH155-000069MTL2	MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	1	6.6	
ST-007	1	0	9CH155-000069MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	5	7.6	
ST-007	1	0	9CH155-000069PCER2	PCER	Residual	20	15.8	
ST-007	1	0	9CH155-000069PCER1	PCER	Savannah/Irene Cord-Marked	1	5.1	
ST-007	1	0	9CH155-000069SHE	SHE		1	4.9	
ST-007	2	0	9CH155-000067CHA	CHA			0.2	
ST-007	2	0	9CH155-000067LITH2	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	0.3	
ST-007	2	0	9CH155-000067LITH1	LITH	Sandstone	1	0.5	
ST-008	1	0	9CH155-000080BCL	BCL		2	5	
ST-008	1	0	9CH155-000080BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	6	1.6	
ST-008	1	0	9CH155-000080BRK	BRK			376.7	
ST-008	1	0	9CH155-000080GLS3	GLS	Light Aqua	1	0.2	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-008	1	0	9CH155-000080GLS2	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	0.9	curved
ST-008	1	0	9CH155-000080GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	1	0.6	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-008	1	0	9CH155-000080HCER4	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	1	25.1	
ST-008	1	0	9CH155-000080HCER2	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	pipe stem frag., maybe not Kaolin, 5/64"
ST-008	1	0	9CH155-000080HCER3	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	5	15.5	
ST-008	1	0	9CH155-000080HCER1	HCER	Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	1	1.7	
ST-008	1	0	9CH155-000080MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	3	57.9	
ST-008	1	0	9CH155-000080MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	3.3	
ST-008	1	0	9CH155-000080PCER1	PCER	Residual	8	5.5	
ST-008	1	0	9CH155-000080PCER2	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	1	3.2	
ST-008	2	0	9CH155-000081BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	13	3.4	
ST-008	2	0	9CH155-000081BRK	BRK		8	0.5	
ST-008	2	0	9CH155-000081CHA	CHA			9.1	
ST-008	2	0	9CH155-000081GLS2	GLS	Clear	1	0.4	curved
ST-008	2	0	9CH155-000081GLS1	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	0.4	curved
ST-008	2	0	9CH155-000081HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	1.2	
ST-008	2	0	9CH155-000081HCER1	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	2	1.5	
ST-008	2	0	9CH155-000081MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	7	5.3	
ST-008	2	0	9CH155-000081MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	4	7.3	
ST-008	2	0	9CH155-000081PCER2	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	3.7	
ST-008	2	0	9CH155-000081PCER4	PCER	Residual	4	2.6	
ST-008	2	0	9CH155-000081PCER3	PCER	St. Catherines Plain	1	36.7	
ST-008	2	0	9CH155-000081PCER1	PCER	St. Catherines Plain	2	38.5	rim; interior shell scraping
ST-008	2	0	9CH155-000081SHE1	SHE		1	10.6	possible shell tool
ST-008	2	0	9CH155-000081SHE2	SHE		1	1.9	
ST-008	2	0	9CH155-000081TBY	TBY		2	5.4	
ST-008	3	0	9CH155-000084CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-008	3	0	9CH155-000084PCER1	PCER	Residual	2	0.7	
ST-008	3	0	9CH155-000084PCER2	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	2.3	
ST-009	1	0	9CH155-000038BCL	BCL		5	15.4	
ST-009	1	0	9CH155-000038BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	11	4.4	
ST-009	1	0	9CH155-000038BRK	BRK		9	14.9	
ST-009	1	0	9CH155-000038GLS2	GLS	Light Aqua	2	1	
ST-009	1	0	9CH155-000038GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	2	1.1	curved

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-009	1	0	9CH155-000038HCER2	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	0.6	
ST-009	1	0	9CH155-000038HCER4	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	0.9	
ST-009	1	0	9CH155-000038HCER5	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	2	Rim
ST-009	1	0	9CH155-000038HCER3	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	3	1.4	
ST-009	1	0	9CH155-000038HCER1	HCER	Stoneware, Indet.	1	3.7	
ST-009	1	0	9CH155-000038MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		11	
ST-009	1	0	9CH155-000038MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	7	22	
ST-009	1	0	9CH155-000038PCER2	PCER	Irene Stamped	1	5.1	
ST-009	1	0	9CH155-000038PCER4	PCER	Residual	3	2.1	
ST-009	1	0	9CH155-000038PCER3	PCER	Sand Tempered Incised Savannah/Irene Check Stamped	1	8.3	
ST-009	1	0	9CH155-000038PCER1	PCER		1	8.1	
ST-009	1	0	9CH155-000038TBY	TBY		7	17.6	
ST-009	2	0	9CH155-000037BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	14	4	
ST-009	2	0	9CH155-000037BRK	BRK		12	156.7	
ST-009	2	0	9CH155-000037CHA	CHA			0.9	
ST-009	2	0	9CH155-000037GLS2	GLS	Aqua	2	0.6	curved
ST-009	2	0	9CH155-000037GLS3	GLS	Olive Green	2	2.7	curved
ST-009	2	0	9CH155-000037GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	1	56.7	bottle base
ST-009	2	0	9CH155-000037HCER1	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Indet.	1	0.3	blue on white
ST-009	2	0	9CH155-000037HCER4	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	4	5/64"
ST-009	2	0	9CH155-000037HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	0.4	rim
ST-009	2	0	9CH155-000037HCER3	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	4	3.9	
ST-009	2	0	9CH155-000037MTL1	MTL	Lead Shot	1	2	
ST-009	2	0	9CH155-000037MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		8.3	
ST-009	2	0	9CH155-000037PCER	PCER	Residual	1	0.5	
ST-009	2	0	9CH155-000037TBY	TBY		13	10.1	
ST-009	3	0	9CH155-000036CHA	CHA			2	
ST-009	3	0	9CH155-000036PCER	PCER	Residual	1	1.8	
ST-009	4	0	9CH155-000035LITH	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	1.1	heat treated
ST-009	5	0	9CH155-000024LITH	LITH		1	1.1	river pebble
ST-010	1	0	9CH155-000063BOA2	BOA		1	0.3	
ST-010	1	0	9CH155-000063BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		7.4	burned bone
ST-010	1	0	9CH155-000063BRK	BRK		1	51.7	
ST-010	1	0	9CH155-000063GLS1	GLS	Clear	1	0.7	
ST-010	1	0	9CH155-000063GLS2	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	9.7	bottle?
ST-010	1	0	9CH155-000063HCER4	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	1	0.2	
ST-010	1	0	9CH155-000063HCER2	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	0.2	Pipe Stem
ST-010	1	0	9CH155-000063HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	0.6	
ST-010	1	0	9CH155-000063HCER5	HCER	Pearlware, Sponged	1	1.6	
ST-010	1	0	9CH155-000063HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	0.5	
ST-010	1	0	9CH155-000063LITH2	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	0.1	
ST-010	1	0	9CH155-000063LITH1	LITH	Sandstone	13	7.3	
ST-010	1	0	9CH155-000063MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	5	1.5	
ST-010	1	0	9CH155-000063MTL1	MTL	Nail Fragment, UID	2	4.6	
ST-010	1	0	9CH155-000063PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	4	5.4	
ST-011	1	0	9CH155-000062BOA	BOA		5	2.2	
ST-011	1	0	9CH155-000062BRK	BRK		19	163.6	
ST-011	1	0	9CH155-000062CHA	CHA			0.4	
ST-011	1	0	9CH155-000062GLS1	GLS	Aqua	2	4.5	melted
ST-011	1	0	9CH155-000062GLS3	GLS	Clear	2	1.5	curved
ST-011	1	0	9CH155-000062GLS2	GLS	Light Aqua	1	3.3	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-011	1	0	9CH155-000062GLS4	GLS	Olive Green	2	0.6	curved
ST-011	1	0	9CH155-000062HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	1.8	
ST-011	1	0	9CH155-000062HCER2	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	0.4	
ST-011	1	0	9CH155-000062HCER1	HCER	Stoneware, Albany Slipped	1	2.5	
ST-011	1	0	9CH155-000062MTL3	MTL	Lead Fragment	1	1.1	
ST-011	1	0	9CH155-000062MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		20.9	
ST-011	1	0	9CH155-000062MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	5.5	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-011	1	0	9CH155-000062PCER3	PCER	Residual	1	2.3	
ST-011	1	0	9CH155-000062PCER2	PCER	Residual	3	4.8	
ST-011	1	0	9CH155-000062PCER1	PCER	Sand/Grit/Clay Tempered	3	11.7	
ST-011	1	0	9CH155-000062PLS	PLS		2	0.5	
ST-011	1	0	9CH155-000062SHE	SHE		1	5.1	
ST-011	1	0	9CH155-000062SLG	SLG		11	10.3	
ST-011	2	0	9CH155-000046BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	5	0.8	
ST-011	2	0	9CH155-000046BRK	BRK		5	29	low fired
ST-011	2	0	9CH155-000046CHA	CHA			0.7	
ST-011	2	0	9CH155-000046GLS	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	1.5	curved
ST-011	2	0	9CH155-000046HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	3.9	Even scallop, linear impression; 1800-1830s□
ST-011	2	0	9CH155-000046HCER2	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	1	0.5	
ST-011	2	0	9CH155-000046MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	5	2	
ST-011	2	0	9CH155-000046PCER	PCER	Residual	2	1.6	
ST-011	2	0	9CH155-000046SHE	SHE		1	0.1	
ST-012	1	0	9CH155-000017BRK	BRK		9	88	low fired
ST-012	1	0	9CH155-000017GLS4	GLS	Amber	1	1.2	curved
ST-012	1	0	9CH155-000017GLS2	GLS	Clear	2	1.1	curved
ST-012	1	0	9CH155-000017GLS1	GLS	Green	2	5.2	curved
ST-012	1	0	9CH155-000017GLS3	GLS	Milk	1	1.2	curved
ST-012	1	0	9CH155-000017HCER	HCER	Porcelain, Hand-Painted, Blue on Blue	2	3.4	
ST-012	1	0	9CH155-000017LITH1	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	0.5	Heat Treated flake
ST-012	1	0	9CH155-000017LITH2	LITH	Unknown Lithic	1	0.6	
ST-012	1	0	9CH155-000017MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		5.9	
ST-012	1	0	9CH155-000017MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	6	22.8	
ST-012	1	0	9CH155-000017PCER2	PCER	Clay Tempered Plain	1	2.5	
ST-012	1	0	9CH155-000017PCER3	PCER	Residual	3	1.7	
ST-012	1	0	9CH155-000017PCER1	PCER	Savannah Cord Marked	1	8.1	
ST-012	1	0	9CH155-000017SLG	SLG		7	4.4	
ST-012	1	0	9CH155-000017TBY	TBY		2	1.8	
ST-012	2	0	9CH155-000018BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.2	
ST-012	2	0	9CH155-000018CHA	CHA			0.4	
ST-012	2	0	9CH155-000018LITH	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	0.6	shatter
ST-012	2	0	9CH155-000018PCER1	PCER	Residual	2	1	
ST-012	2	0	9CH155-000018PCER2	PCER	Savannah/Irene Cord-Marked	1	2.1	
ST-012	3	0	9CH155-000019CHA	CHA			0.2	
ST-012	4	0	9CH155-000013CHA	CHA			0.2	
ST-013	1	0	9CH155-000005BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	4	1	
ST-013	1	0	9CH155-000005BRK	BRK		16	46.1	low fired 44.1g□ high fired 2g
ST-013	1	0	9CH155-000005CHA	CHA			4.7	
ST-013	1	0	9CH155-000005GLS2	GLS	Amber	2	0.8	curved
ST-013	1	0	9CH155-000005GLS3	GLS	Clear	6	3.6	curved
ST-013	1	0	9CH155-000005GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	4	35	curved
ST-013	1	0	9CH155-000005HCER1	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1.6	bowl, decorated vertical bumps
ST-013	1	0	9CH155-000005HCER2	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	3.6	
ST-013	1	0	9CH155-000005MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		14.7	1 possible fish hook (1, 2g)
ST-013	1	0	9CH155-000005MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	6	10.4	
ST-013	1	0	9CH155-000005PCER2	PCER	Residual	3	1.6	
ST-013	1	0	9CH155-000005PCER1	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	1.7	
ST-013	1	0	9CH155-000005SLG	SLG		3	5.9	
ST-013	2	0	9CH155-000006BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.3	
ST-013	2	0	9CH155-000006CHA	CHA			0.3	
ST-013	2	0	9CH155-000006MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	3	1.3	
ST-013	2	0	9CH155-000006PCER	PCER	Residual	3	2.3	
ST-013	3	0	9CH155-000007CHA	CHA			0.7	
ST-013	3	0	9CH155-000007GLS	GLS	Clear	1	5.2	curved
ST-013	3	0	9CH155-000007PCER	PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	0.8	
ST-014	1	0	9CH155-000027BRK	BRK		1	0.5	
ST-014	1	0	9CH155-000027GLS1	GLS	Clear	1	1.1	curved
ST-014	1	0	9CH155-000027GLS2	GLS	Light Aqua	2	1.2	curved
ST-014	1	0	9CH155-000027MTL3	MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	6	24.5	
ST-014	1	0	9CH155-000027MTL1	MTL	Fence Staple	1	0.4	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-014	1	0	9CH155-000027MTL4	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		4.2	
ST-014	1	0	9CH155-000027MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	1.1	
ST-014	1	0	9CH155-000027PCER1	PCER	Deptford Linear Check Stamped	1	10.6	
ST-014	1	0	9CH155-000027PCER2	PCER	Residual	2	0.8	
ST-014	1	0	9CH155-000027SLG	SLG		1	45.5	
ST-014	2	0	9CH155-000026BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		2.7	
ST-014	2	0	9CH155-000026BRK	BRK		1	0.9	low fired
ST-014	2	0	9CH155-000026CHA	CHA			1	
ST-014	2	0	9CH155-000026GLS5	GLS	Amber	1	7.9	curved
ST-014	2	0	9CH155-000026GLS2	GLS	Clear	4	5.5	curved
ST-014	2	0	9CH155-000026GLS3	GLS	Light Aqua	3	3.1	curved
ST-014	2	0	9CH155-000026GLS1	GLS	Light Olive Green	2	6.8	curved
ST-014	2	0	9CH155-000026GLS4	GLS	Olive Green	1	0.6	curved
ST-014	2	0	9CH155-000026HCER	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	0.8	Pipe Bowl, decorated with stars or some sort of flowers
ST-014	2	0	9CH155-000026MTL2	MTL	Button	1	2.3	Button
ST-014	2	0	9CH155-000026MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		85.4	
ST-014	2	0	9CH155-000026MTL3	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	16.8	
ST-014	2	0	9CH155-000026PCER	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	3.3	
ST-014	2	0	9CH155-000026SHE	SHE			0.2	
ST-014	2	0	9CH155-000026TBY	TBY		1	2.5	
ST-014	3	0	9CH155-000025BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.2	
ST-014	3	0	9CH155-000025BRK	BRK		3	47.2	low fired
ST-014	3	0	9CH155-000025CHA	CHA			1.4	
ST-014	3	0	9CH155-000025GLS2	GLS	Amethyst	1	19.2	curved, 1874-1918 whiskey bottle text on bottle: "...MYERS", "...PHIA"
ST-014	3	0	9CH155-000025GLS1	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	5	curved
ST-014	3	0	9CH155-000025MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	4	2	
ST-014	3	0	9CH155-000025PCER2	PCER	Residual	16	8	
ST-014	3	0	9CH155-000025PCER1	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	4	17.4	
ST-015	1	0	9CH155-000042HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	0.3	
ST-015	1	0	9CH155-000042MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	21	possible scissor handle
ST-015	2	0	9CH155-000041CHA	CHA			1	
ST-016	1	0	9CH155-000030CHA	CHA			0.6	
ST-016	1	0	9CH155-000030HCER	HCER	Staffordshire Slipware	1	4.8	
ST-016	1	0	9CH155-000030MTL1	MTL	Bullet Casing	1	0.7	Text on bottom: "Super" or "super X"
ST-016	1	0	9CH155-000030MTL2	MTL	Nail, Wire	1	1	
ST-016	1	0	9CH155-000030PCER	PCER	Residual	1	1	
ST-016	1	0	9CH155-000030SHE	SHE		1	17.3	columnella; possibly worked
ST-016	1	0	9CH155-000030SLG	SLG		1	1.1	
ST-016	1	0	9CH155-000030TBY	TBY		3	1.1	
ST-016	2	0	9CH155-000029BOT	BOT		4		nut shells, possibly hickory?
ST-016	2	0	9CH155-000029BRK	BRK		1	2	
ST-016	2	0	9CH155-000029CHA	CHA			1	
ST-016	2	0	9CH155-000029PCER	PCER	Residual	1	1.5	
ST-016	2	0	9CH155-000029SLG	SLG		1	2	
ST-016	3	0	9CH155-000028BOT	BOT			4.3	nut shell, poss. hickory?
ST-017	1	0	9CH155-000032GLS1	GLS	Amber	1	1.4	curved
ST-017	1	0	9CH155-000032PCER	PCER	Irene Plain	1	5	
ST-017	1	0	9CH155-000032SLG	SLG		9	5.3	
ST-017	2	0	9CH155-000031CHA	CHA			0.4	
ST-018	1	0	9CH155-000085BRK	BRK			65.5	low fired count = 8, weight = 56 g; high fired count = 2, weight = 6 g
ST-018	1	0	9CH155-000085CHA	CHA			0.3	
ST-018	1	0	9CH155-000085GLS1	GLS	Light Amethyst	1	0.1	curved
ST-018	1	0	9CH155-000085GLS2	GLS	Light Aqua	2	5.1	curved
ST-018	1	0	9CH155-000085LITH	LITH	Slate	1	0.5	Lithic Flake, Indet.
ST-018	1	0	9CH155-000085MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	5	4.5	
ST-018	1	0	9CH155-000085MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	4.9	
ST-018	2	0	9CH155-000010BOA	BOA	Mammal	1	19	Tooth
ST-018	2	0	9CH155-000010PCER1	PCER	Residual	1	0.7	
ST-018	2	0	9CH155-000010PCER2	PCER	St. Simons Plain	2	15.5	
ST-018	3	0	9CH155-000011CHA	CHA			1.6	
ST-018	3	0	9CH155-000011LITH	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	0.8	Shatter
ST-018	4	0	9CH155-000012CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000072BOA2	BOA		2	1.4	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000073BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	1.1	
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000072BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	15	5.3	
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000072BRK	BRK		8	49.5	low fired quantity = 7 weight = 7g; high fired quantity = 1 weight = 43 g
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000073CHA	CHA			0.2	
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000072GLS1	GLS	Clear	2	2.8	curved
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000073GLS1	GLS	Clear	1	0.3	curved
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000072GLS2	GLS	Clear, Frosted	2	4.1	curved
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000072GLS4	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	6.4	curved
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000073GLS2	GLS	Light Aqua	2	21.6	curved
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000072GLS3	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	0.5	curved
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000072HCER6	HCER	Annularware, Banded	2	0.7	
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000072HCER1	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Mottled Brown	1	2	
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000072HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	3.2	Even scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830s
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000072HCER5	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	0.6	
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000072HCER7	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	5	12.6	
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000073HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Brown/Red glaze	1	0.8	
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000072HCER8	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed, Green	1	14	
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000072HCER3	HCER	Whiteware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	4.3	
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000072HCER4	HCER	Whiteware, Indet.	5	7.5	1 rim, 1 partial base
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000072LITH	LITH		1	2.7	
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000072MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	3.1	
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000073MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	1.2	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000072MTL3	MTL	Nail, Cut	13	19	
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000072MTL1	MTL	Nail, Wire	1	4.9	
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000072PCER2	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	10.5	
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000072PCER1	PCER	Residual	3	3	
ST-019	1	0	9CH155-000072TBY	TBY		1	3.7	
ST-019	2	0	9CH155-000074BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	1.8	
ST-019	2	0	9CH155-000074CHA	CHA			0.2	
ST-019	2	0	9CH155-000074GLS1	GLS	Light Aqua	1	0.5	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-019	2	0	9CH155-000074GLS2	GLS	Olive Green	1	0.6	curved
ST-019	2	0	9CH155-000074HCER	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	1	3.7	
ST-019	2	0	9CH155-000074LITH2	LITH		1	7	quartz conglomerate
ST-019	2	0	9CH155-000074LITH1	LITH	Sandstone	1	1.6	
ST-019	2	0	9CH155-000074MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	3.1	
ST-019	2	0	9CH155-000074PCER2	PCER	Irene Check Stamped	1	6.9	
ST-019	2	0	9CH155-000074PCER1	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	6	21.7	
ST-019	3	0	9CH155-000061BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.3	
ST-019	3	0	9CH155-000061CHA	CHA			0.4	
ST-019	3	0	9CH155-000061HCER	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	1	19.4	Rim
ST-019	3	0	9CH155-000061LITH	LITH	Sandstone	2	0.5	
ST-019	3	0	9CH155-000061PCER	PCER	Residual	2	3.8	
ST-019	3	0	9CH155-000061SHE	SHE		1	1.3	
ST-019	4	0	9CH155-000060CHA	CHA			0.4	
ST-019	5	0	9CH155-000059CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043BCL	BCL		2	5.9	Unknown
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		5.3	
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043BRK	BRK		9	9.3	low fired
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043GLS	GLS	Olive Green	1	2	curved
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043HCER6	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	1	Rim
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043HCER9	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	0.5	Engine Turned
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043HCER8	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	0.5	
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	2	4.3	1 is a base fragment
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	2	1.1	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	0.3	
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043HCER7	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	9	10.5	
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043HCER2	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	1	0.8	Rim
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043HCER5	HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	4.1	
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043HCER4	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Red	1	0.8	Rim
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043LITH	LITH	Pebble	3	0.9	
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043MTL4	MTL	Lead Fragment, Indeterminate	1	3.3	
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		29.2	
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	9	13.5	
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043MTL3	MTL	Shot, Lead	1	2	
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043PCER2	PCER	Residual	8	3.6	
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043PCER1	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	2	3.2	
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043SHE	SHE		2	0.6	
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043SLG	SLG		1	0.4	
ST-020	1	0	9CH155-000043TBY	TBY		1	4.1	
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045BCL	BCL		4	3.2	
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045BOA2	BOA		21	5.5	
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	6	3.2	burned bone
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045BRK	BRK		4	4.7	low fired
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045CHA	CHA			0.3	
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045COR	COR		2	12.2	
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045GLS	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	0.4	curved
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045HCER8	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	0.1	
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	0.8	
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045HCER4	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	1	Base
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045HCER6	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	2.3	
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045HCER5	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	4	2.3	
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045HCER7	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed	1	0.3	brown glaze, red paste
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045HCER2	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	5.2	
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045HCER3	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Purple	1	0.2	
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045MTL3	MTL	Button	1	1.5	Button, Hume Type 7
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045MTL4	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	9	13.7	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	0.5	
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	6	3.7	
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045PCER4	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	5.1	
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045PCER2	PCER	Irene Stamped	3	5.5	
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045PCER3	PCER	Residual	4	1.5	Sherdlet
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045PCER1	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	1	1.6	
ST-020	2	0	9CH155-000045TBY	TBY		3	6.7	
ST-020	3	0	9CH155-000044BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.2	
ST-020	3	0	9CH155-000044CHA	CHA			0.5	
ST-020	3	0	9CH155-000044PCER1	PCER	Irene Stamped	1	3.3	
ST-020	3	0	9CH155-000044PCER2	PCER	Residual	2	0.8	Sherdlet
ST-020	4	0	9CH155-000034LITH2	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	0.2	Lithic Flake, Indet.
ST-020	4	0	9CH155-000034LITH1	LITH	Unknown Lithic	2	1.2	
ST-021	1	0	9CH155-000064BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	9	2.4	
ST-021	1	0	9CH155-000064BRK	BRK		46	287.1	low fired quantity = 41 weight = 159.1g; high fired quantity = 5 weight = 128 g
ST-021	1	0	9CH155-000064GLS2	GLS	Amber	1	0.3	curved
ST-021	1	0	9CH155-000064GLS3	GLS	Light Aqua	3	3.8	curved
ST-021	1	0	9CH155-000064GLS1	GLS	Light Olive Green	3	6	curved
ST-021	1	0	9CH155-000064HCER3	HCER	Delft, Blue on White	1	0.3	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-021	1	0	9CH155-000064HCER1	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	0.9	
ST-021	1	0	9CH155-000064HCER2	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Ind., Transfer-Printed	2	1	
ST-021	1	0	9CH155-000064LITH	LITH	Unknown Lithic	3	0.6	Lithic Flake, Indet.
ST-021	1	0	9CH155-000064MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	16	6.7	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-021	1	0	9CH155-000064MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	11	19.4	
ST-021	1	0	9CH155-000064PCER	PCER	Residual	4	5	
ST-021	1	0	9CH155-000064TBY	TBY		19	58.9	
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000066BOA2	BOA		1	1.8	
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000065BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.8	
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000066BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	1.5	
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000066BOT	BOT			0.5	
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000066BRK	BRK		2	234.9	low fired quantity = 2 weight = 20 g; high fired quantity = 1 weight = 343 g
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000065BRK	BRK		1	31.2	low fired
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000066CHA	CHA			2.8	
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000065CHA	CHA			0.3	
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000066GLS1	GLS	Amber	2	2.6	curved
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000065GLS	GLS	Clear	1	0.3	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000066GLS2	GLS	Clear, Frosted	1	1.8	curved
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000066GLS4	GLS	Light Aqua	1	0.3	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000066GLS3	GLS	Light Olive Green	3	3.7	curved
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000066HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	1.5	
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000066HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	3	3.7	
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000065HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	0.6	
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000066LITH	LITH		1	9.1	
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000065MTL1	MTL	Button	1	0.3	Button
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000066MTL2	MTL	Hand Wrought Nail	1	0.6	Nail, Wrought
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000066MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	8	13.4	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000065MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	3	0.6	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000066MTL3	MTL	Nail, Cut	13	23	
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000066MTL4	MTL	Nail, Wrought	2	3.7	Nail, Wrought
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000065PCER	PCER	Residual	3	1.3	Sherdlet
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000066PCER	PCER	Residual	5	3.3	Sherdlet
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000066TBY	TBY		3	0.6	
ST-021	2	0	9CH155-000065TBY	TBY		1	1	
ST-021	3	0	9CH155-000090BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	19	10.1	
ST-021	3	0	9CH155-000090BOT	BOT		1	0.1	
ST-021	3	0	9CH155-000090CHA	CHA			0.8	
ST-021	3	0	9CH155-000090GLS	GLS	Cobalt	1	0.9	curved
ST-021	3	0	9CH155-000090LITH	LITH	Sandstone	1	1.5	
ST-021	3	0	9CH155-000090MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	1	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-021	3	0	9CH155-000090MTL1	MTL	Wire Fragment, Indeterminate	1	2.8	
ST-021	3	0	9CH155-000090PCER	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	23	
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058BCL	BCL		3	2.3	
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		7.2	
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058BRK	BRK			208.5	high fired weight = 13 g, low fired weight = 195.5 g
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058CHA	CHA			2.5	
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058GLS3	GLS	Amber	2	0.8	curved
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058GLS8	GLS	Amethyst	4	2.4	curved
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058GLS4	GLS	Aqua	2	2.9	curved
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058GLS1	GLS	Clear	12	18.1	curved
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058GLS5	GLS	Indeterminate, Melted	17	17.5	
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058GLS7	GLS	Light Green	13	12.9	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058GLS2	GLS	Olive Green	1	0.9	curved
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058GLS6	GLS	Opaque	1	3.7	
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058HCER2	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	1	7.6	
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058HCER4	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	0.7	
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058HCER3	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	4	4.9	
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058HCER5	HCER	Stoneware, Indet.	1	11.9	
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058HCER1	HCER	Stoneware, Rockingham	1	5	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058LITH1	LITH	Coastal Plain	3	3.4	Shatter
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058LITH2	LITH	Quartz	2	1.1	
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		46.7	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058MTL3	MTL	Nail, Cut	14	46.6	
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058MTL2	MTL	Nail, Wire	3	24.4	Nail, Wire
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058MTL4	MTL	Shot, Lead	1	3.1	Shot
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058PCER1	PCER	Residual	3	2.8	Sherdlet
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058PCER2	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	6.4	
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	3	7.9	
ST-022	1	0	9CH155-000058SLG	SLG		3	8.9	
ST-022	2	0	9CH155-000057BOA2	BOA		1	0.2	
ST-022	2	0	9CH155-000057BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
ST-022	2	0	9CH155-000057CHA	CHA			0.6	
ST-022	2	0	9CH155-000057GLS	GLS	Clear	1	0.6	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-022	2	0	9CH155-000057LITH1	LITH	Indet Chert	1	0.7	Lithic Flake, Indet.
ST-022	2	0	9CH155-000057LITH2	LITH	Sandstone	1	5.1	
ST-022	2	0	9CH155-000057MTL	MTL	Nail, Wrought	1	6.7	Nail, Wrought
ST-022	2	0	9CH155-000057PCER	PCER	Residual	1	0.8	Sherdlet
ST-023	1	0	9CH155-000054BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	11	3.6	
ST-023	1	0	9CH155-000054BRK	BRK			153.2	high fired weight = 110 g, low fired weight = 43.2 g
ST-023	1	0	9CH155-000054CHA	CHA			0.9	
ST-023	1	0	9CH155-000054GLS3	GLS	Amber	7	3.1	3 have an orange-peel texture impressed on surface; one has partial text "...O..."; curved
ST-023	1	0	9CH155-000054GLS1	GLS	Clear	3	2.6	curved
ST-023	1	0	9CH155-000054GLS2	GLS	Light Aqua	5	3.7	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-023	1	0	9CH155-000054HCER3	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	2	1.5	
ST-023	1	0	9CH155-000054HCER1	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	99.3	Handle
ST-023	1	0	9CH155-000054HCER2	HCER	Stoneware, Indet.	2	2.4	
ST-023	1	0	9CH155-000054HCER	HCER	Stoneware, Salt-glazed	1	99.3	
ST-023	1	0	9CH155-000054MTL1	MTL	Buckle	1	10.8	
ST-023	1	0	9CH155-000054MTL5	MTL	Bullet Casing	1	0.7	shell casing: "P" impressed on base
ST-023	1	0	9CH155-000054MTL6	MTL	Lead Fragment, Indeterminate	1	2.9	
ST-023	1	0	9CH155-000054MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		26.1	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-023	1	0	9CH155-000054MTL3	MTL	Nail, Cut	15	39.5	
ST-023	1	0	9CH155-000054MTL4	MTL	Shot, Lead	1	3.5	Shot
ST-023	1	0	9CH155-000054PCER	PCER	Residual	3	4.3	Sherdlet
ST-023	1	0	9CH155-000054SHE	SHE	Indet. Shell	2	5.6	
ST-023	1	0	9CH155-000054SLG	SLG		3	1	
ST-023	2	0	9CH155-000055MTL2	MTL	Hinge, Possible	1	73.1	
ST-023	2	0	9CH155-000055MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	4.4	
ST-023	2	0	9CH155-000055PCER1	PCER	Clay Tempered Plain	1	3	
ST-023	2	0	9CH155-000055PCER2	PCER	Residual	1	0.8	Sherdlet
ST-023	3	0	9CH155-000056BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	3.9	
ST-023	3	0	9CH155-000056MTL2	MTL	Cast Iron Pot	1	147	Rim
ST-023	4	0	9CH155-000033BRK	BRK		1	3.1	
ST-023	4	0	9CH155-000033MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	5.5	
ST-024	1	0	9CH155-000047BCL	BCL		5	2.8	
ST-024	1	0	9CH155-000047BOA2	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	9	2.3	
ST-024	1	0	9CH155-000047BOA3	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.4	burned
ST-024	1	0	9CH155-000047BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.9	cut marks
ST-024	1	0	9CH155-000047BRK	BRK		22	155.3	low fired quantity = 20 weight = 146; high fired quantity = 2 weight = 5
ST-024	1	0	9CH155-000047GLS1	GLS	Black	1	2.1	curved
ST-024	1	0	9CH155-000047GLS3	GLS	Clear	2	0.9	curved
ST-024	1	0	9CH155-000047GLS2	GLS	Green	2	1	curved
ST-024	1	0	9CH155-000047HCER2	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2.5	Pipe Bowl, bowl frag., 5/64", Hume type 25? 1790-1820?
ST-024	1	0	9CH155-000047HCER1	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	5	5.1	
ST-024	1	0	9CH155-000047HCER3	HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	4	
ST-024	1	0	9CH155-000047LITH	LITH		1	29.5	
ST-024	1	0	9CH155-000047MTL4	MTL	Hinge	1	103.4	
ST-024	1	0	9CH155-000047MTL3	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	15	7.1	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-024	1	0	9CH155-000047MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	7	20.4	
ST-024	1	0	9CH155-000047MTL1	MTL	Tacks	2	1.3	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-024	1	0	9CH155-000047PCER	PCER	Residual	6	6.4	Sherdlet
ST-024	2	0	9CH155-000048BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	8	2.5	
ST-024	2	0	9CH155-000048CHA	CHA			2.1	
ST-024	2	0	9CH155-000048GLS2	GLS	Clear	1	0.3	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-024	2	0	9CH155-000048GLS1	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	1.6	curved
ST-024	2	0	9CH155-000048HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Mocha	1	1.4	
ST-024	2	0	9CH155-000048HCER2	HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed Indeterminate	1	23.2	Red-Brown salt glaze?
ST-024	2	0	9CH155-000048LITH	LITH	Ridge and Valley	1	0.2	Lithic Flake, Indet.
ST-024	2	0	9CH155-000048MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	5	0.7	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-024	2	0	9CH155-000048MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	2	
ST-024	2	0	9CH155-000048PCER	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	3.6	
ST-025	1	0	9CH155-000053BOA2	BOA	Indet. Bone Animal	2	0.6	
ST-025	1	0	9CH155-000053BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	4	0.6	
ST-025	1	0	9CH155-000053BRK	BRK		7	134.9	low fired quantity = 6, weight = 10; high fired quantity = 4, weight = 199
ST-025	1	0	9CH155-000053GLS1	GLS	Clear, Frosted	1	0.8	curved
ST-025	1	0	9CH155-000053GLS2	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	0.5	curved
ST-025	1	0	9CH155-000053GLS3	GLS	Olive Green	4	2.8	curved
ST-025	1	0	9CH155-000053HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Marbelized	1	1.7	
ST-025	1	0	9CH155-000053HCER7	HCER	Annularware, Mocha	1	0.5	
ST-025	1	0	9CH155-000053HCER2	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1.5	6/64"
ST-025	1	0	9CH155-000053HCER4	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	0.5	
ST-025	1	0	9CH155-000053HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	2.3	
ST-025	1	0	9CH155-000053HCER5	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	1.3	
ST-025	1	0	9CH155-000053HCER6	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt- glazed	1	0.3	
ST-025	1	0	9CH155-000053LITH	LITH	Unknown Lithic	1	45.2	Lithic Flake, Indet.
ST-025	1	0	9CH155-000053MTL2	MTL	Hook and Eye Fastener	1	0.3	
ST-025	1	0	9CH155-000053MTL4	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	18	6.9	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-025	1	0	9CH155-000053MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	6	8.4	
ST-025	1	0	9CH155-000053MTL3	MTL	Nail, Wrought	1	7.8	Nail, Wrought
ST-025	1	0	9CH155-000053PCER1	PCER	Residual	17	4.6	Sherdlet
ST-025	2	0	9CH155-000070BCL	BCL		2	4.7	Unknown
ST-025	2	0	9CH155-000070BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
ST-025	2	0	9CH155-000070BRK	BRK		2	6.9	low fired
ST-025	2	0	9CH155-000070CHA	CHA			0.2	
ST-025	2	0	9CH155-000070HCER1	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	2.5	burned
ST-025	2	0	9CH155-000070HCER2	HCER	Stoneware, Lead Glazed, Brown	1	13.9	
ST-025	2	0	9CH155-000070LITH	LITH	Sandstone	1	0.5	Unknown
ST-025	2	0	9CH155-000070MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	3	2.2	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-025	2	0	9CH155-000070MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	3.7	
ST-025	2	0	9CH155-000070MTL3	MTL	Nail, Wrought	1	1.1	Nail, Wrought
ST-025	2	0	9CH155-000070PCER	PCER	Irene Stamped	1	4.3	
ST-025	3	1	9CH155-000052CHA	CHA			0.6	
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040BCL1	BCL		6	2.4	
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040BCL2	BCL		1	0.7	
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	23	9.6	
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040BRK	BRK			333.2	low fired weight = 79 g; high fired weight = 251 g
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040CHA	CHA			0.9	
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040GLS5	GLS	Aqua	2	3.1	curved
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040GLS3	GLS	Clear	1	0.3	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040GLS4	GLS	Clear	1	3	curved
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040GLS2	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	57.1	curved
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	7	17.9	curved
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040HCER3	HCER	Annularware, Banded	2	1.3	
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040HCER8	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	0.8	5/64"
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040HCER5	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	4	5.3	
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040HCER6	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	8	7.6	
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040HCER2	HCER	Stoneware, Nottingham	1	0.7	
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040HCER7	HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	3.8	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040HCER4	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Blue	2	1.4	1 is a rim; printed on both sides
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040HCER1	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Red	1	0.3	
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		15.7	6 pc looks like a rim of some sort with rivets or bumps?
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	8	15.8	
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040PCER1	PCER	Residual	18	15.3	Sherdlet
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040PCER3	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Stamp	2	5.2	
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040PCER2	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Stamp	1	2.7	
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040SHE	SHE			22.1	
ST-026	1	0	9CH155-000040TBY	TBY			43.5	
ST-026	2	0	9CH155-000039BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.7	
ST-026	2	0	9CH155-000039CHA	CHA			0.8	
ST-026	2	0	9CH155-000039HCER1	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	0.6	Pipe Bowl
ST-026	2	0	9CH155-000039HCER2	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	1	0.8	
ST-026	2	0	9CH155-000039MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	2.6	
ST-026	2	0	9CH155-000039PCER2	PCER	Residual	3	1.2	
ST-026	2	0	9CH155-000039PCER1	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	2	4.2	
ST-026	2	0	9CH155-000039TBY	TBY		4	1.7	
ST-027	1	0	9CH155-000051BCL	BCL		5	2.3	Unknown
ST-027	1	0	9CH155-000051BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	0.8	
ST-027	1	0	9CH155-000051BRK	BRK		3	22.8	
ST-027	1	0	9CH155-000051GLS1	GLS	Green	7	35.9	Bottle Base Frag.
ST-027	1	0	9CH155-000051GLS2	GLS	Light Aqua	1	2.7	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-027	1	0	9CH155-000051HCER6	HCER	Annularware, Cabled	1	1.4	
ST-027	1	0	9CH155-000051HCER5	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	stem frag., 4/64"
ST-027	1	0	9CH155-000051HCER3	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1.5	pipe stem, 5/64"
ST-027	1	0	9CH155-000051HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	0.8	INT scallop, curved impression; 1775-1830s
ST-027	1	0	9CH155-000051HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Sponged	1	0.4	
ST-027	1	0	9CH155-000051HCER4	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	4	4.8	
ST-027	1	0	9CH155-000051MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	0.8	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-027	1	0	9CH155-000051MTL3	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	2.6	
ST-027	1	0	9CH155-000051MTL1	MTL	Wire Fragment, Indeterminate	1	1.6	
ST-027	1	0	9CH155-000051PCER3	PCER	Irene Burnished Plain	1	13.1	
ST-027	1	0	9CH155-000051PCER2	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	2.2	
ST-027	1	0	9CH155-000051PCER1	PCER	Residual	11	7.1	Sherdlet
ST-027	1	0	9CH155-000051SHE	SHE		1	1.8	
ST-027	1	0	9CH155-000051TBY	TBY		1	2.2	
ST-027	1	0	9CH155-000051UNK	UNK		1	1	ceramic pipe bowl frag. that is not clearly historic or prehistoric
ST-027	2	0	9CH155-000020BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.6	
ST-027	2	0	9CH155-000020CHA	CHA			0.8	
ST-027	2	0	9CH155-000020HCER1	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	0.8	
ST-027	2	0	9CH155-000020HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	0.8	
ST-027	2	0	9CH155-000020PCER	PCER	Residual	5	1.7	Sherdlet
ST-027	2	0	9CH155-000020SHE	SHE		2	0.9	
ST-027	4	0	9CH155-000016LITH	LITH	Pebble	1	0.6	
ST-028	1	0	9CH155-000049BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.2	burned
ST-028	1	0	9CH155-000049BOA2	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.6	
ST-028	1	0	9CH155-000049BRK	BRK		20	29.3	low fired
ST-028	1	0	9CH155-000049GLS1	GLS	Amber	1	0.3	curved
ST-028	1	0	9CH155-000049GLS2	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	0.7	curved
ST-028	1	0	9CH155-000049HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	2.5	uneven scallop, linear impression; 1775-1810
ST-028	1	0	9CH155-000049HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Sponged	1	0.2	black decoration
ST-028	1	0	9CH155-000049HCER2	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	3	1.9	
ST-028	1	0	9CH155-000049LITH1	LITH		1	5.3	quartz conglomerate
ST-028	1	0	9CH155-000049LITH2	LITH		1	44.19	non-local lithic, poss basalt
ST-028	1	0	9CH155-000049MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	6	1.7	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-028	1	0	9CH155-000049MTL3	MTL	Nail Fragment, UID	1	1	
ST-028	1	0	9CH155-000049MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	0.6	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-028	1	0	9CH155-000049PCER5	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	4.9	
ST-028	1	0	9CH155-000049PCER2	PCER	Irene Stamped	2	4.7	
ST-028	1	0	9CH155-000049PCER3	PCER	Residual	5	2.2	Sherdlet
ST-028	1	0	9CH155-000049PCER6	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	1.7	
ST-028	1	0	9CH155-000049PCER1	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	1.2	
ST-028	1	0	9CH155-000049PCER4	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	1	3.6	
ST-028	2	0	9CH155-000050BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.7	
ST-028	2	0	9CH155-000050CHA	CHA			0.2	
ST-028	2	0	9CH155-000050GLS	GLS	Olive Green	1	0.6	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-028	2	0	9CH155-000050LITH	LITH	Quartz	1	0.9	
ST-028	2	0	9CH155-000050PCER2	PCER	Residual	3	2.2	Sherdlet
ST-028	2	0	9CH155-000050PCER3	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	1	4.1	
ST-028	2	0	9CH155-000050PCER1	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	1	2	
ST-029	1	0	9CH155-000004BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	0.5	
ST-029	1	0	9CH155-000004BRK	BRK		4	11.3	low fired
ST-029	1	0	9CH155-000004HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	4	7.8	
ST-029	1	0	9CH155-000004LITH	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	0.2	Lithic Flake, Indet.
ST-029	1	0	9CH155-000004MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.8	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-029	1	0	9CH155-000004MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	2.4	
ST-029	1	0	9CH155-000004PCER	PCER	Residual	4	2.9	Sherdlet
ST-029	1	0	9CH155-000004TBY	TBY		1	0.2	
ST-029	2	0	9CH155-000003BCL	BCL		1	0.3	
ST-029	2	0	9CH155-000003BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	4	1.5	
ST-029	2	0	9CH155-000003BRK	BRK		17	48	low fired quantity = 14 weight 32g; high fired quantity = 3 weight = 16
ST-029	2	0	9CH155-000003CHA	CHA			0.4	
ST-029	2	0	9CH155-000003GLS2	GLS	Clear	1	0.01	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-029	2	0	9CH155-000003GLS1	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	3.4	curved
ST-029	2	0	9CH155-000003GLS4	GLS	Olive Green	1	1.7	curved
ST-029	2	0	9CH155-000003GLS3	GLS	Opaque	1	0.4	curved
ST-029	2	0	9CH155-000003HCER1	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2.5	Pipe Stem
ST-029	2	0	9CH155-000003HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	2.6	INT scallop, linear impression; 1775-1830s
ST-029	2	0	9CH155-000003HCER4	HCER	Staffordshire Slipware	1	3.2	
ST-029	2	0	9CH155-000003HCER3	HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	21.6	English Brown 1690-1775
ST-029	2	0	9CH155-000003MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		10.5	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-029	2	0	9CH155-000003MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	1.9	
ST-029	2	0	9CH155-000003MTL3	MTL	Shot, Lead	1	3.1	Shot
ST-029	2	0	9CH155-000003PCER3	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	2	4.4	
ST-029	2	0	9CH155-000003PCER2	PCER	Mica and Sand Tempered Plain	1	7.9	
ST-029	2	0	9CH155-000003PCER1	PCER	Residual	4	4.6	Sherdlet
ST-029	2	0	9CH155-000003TBY	TBY		1	0.9	
ST-029	3	0	9CH155-000001BRK	BRK		1	0.3	low fired
ST-029	3	0	9CH155-000001CHA	CHA			0.3	
ST-029	3	0	9CH155-000001LITH	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	3	
ST-029	3	0	9CH155-000001PCER	PCER	St. Catherines Net Marked	1	3.2	
ST-029	3	0	9CH155-000001SHE	SHE		1	0.1	
ST-030	1	0	9CH155-000136BCL	BCL		1	0.5	Unknown
ST-030	1	0	9CH155-000135BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
ST-030	1	0	9CH155-000136BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	0.9	
ST-030	1	0	9CH155-000136BRK	BRK		6	58.7	low fired
ST-030	1	0	9CH155-000136CHA	CHA			0.01	
ST-030	1	0	9CH155-000136GLS1	GLS	Light Aqua	4	7	curved
ST-030	1	0	9CH155-000136GLS2	GLS	Olive Green	2	9.1	curved
ST-030	1	0	9CH155-000136MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.2	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-030	1	0	9CH155-000136MTL1	MTL	Nail, Wrought	1	0.7	Nail, Wrought
ST-030	1	0	9CH155-000136PCER1	PCER	Residual	8	5.6	Sherdlet
ST-030	1	0	9CH155-000135PCER2	PCER	Residual	2	2.2	
ST-030	1	0	9CH155-000136PCER2	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	10.4	
ST-030	1	0	9CH155-000136PCER4	PCER	Sand Tempered Check Stamped	1	5.4	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-030	1	0	9CH155-000135PCER1	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Check	1	3.1	
ST-030	1	0	9CH155-000136PCER3	PCER	Savannah Cord Marked	3	8.2	
ST-030	1	0	9CH155-000136SHE	SHE	Mercenaria spp.	5	8.8	
ST-030	1	0	9CH155-000136TBY	TBY		1	0.4	
ST-031	1	0	9CH155-000289BCL	BCL		25	9.4	Unknown
ST-031	1	0	9CH155-000289BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		1.3	
ST-031	1	0	9CH155-000289BRK	BRK		33	18.7	low fired quantity = 26 weight = 9, high fired quantity = 8 weight = 10
ST-031	1	0	9CH155-000289GLS2	GLS	Light Olive Green	2	1.7	curved
ST-031	1	0	9CH155-000289GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	2	20.7	
ST-031	1	0	9CH155-000289GLS3	GLS	Opaque	2	5.1	curved
ST-031	1	0	9CH155-000289HCER	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1.2	Pipe Stem
ST-031	1	0	9CH155-000289MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		16.3	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-031	1	0	9CH155-000289MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	10	12.6	
ST-031	1	0	9CH155-000289PCER2	PCER		1	1.3	Cane Punctate, poss. pipe frag
ST-031	1	0	9CH155-000289PCER3	PCER	Irene Stamped	1	2.4	
ST-031	1	0	9CH155-000289PCER1	PCER	Residual	3	2.1	Sherdlet
ST-031	1	0	9CH155-000289SHE	SHE			0.4	
ST-031	2	0	9CH155-000290BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	7	1.8	
ST-031	2	0	9CH155-000290BRK	BRK		14	42.4	low fired quantity = 12 weight = 24, high fired quantity = 2 weight = 18
ST-031	2	0	9CH155-000290CHA	CHA			4.6	
ST-031	2	0	9CH155-000290HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	3.8	
ST-031	2	0	9CH155-000290HCER2	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	103	
ST-031	2	0	9CH155-000290MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	5	2.2	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-031	2	0	9CH155-000290MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	4.7	
ST-031	2	0	9CH155-000290PCER1	PCER	Residual	5	2	Sherdlet
ST-031	2	0	9CH155-000290TBY	TBY		1	10	
ST-031	4	0	9CH155-000286PCER	PCER	Savannah Burnished Plain	1	2.7	
ST-032	1	0	9CH155-000295BRK	BRK		7	5.3	low fired
ST-032	1	0	9CH155-000295CHA	CHA			0.01	
ST-032	1	0	9CH155-000295GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	3	1.3	curved
ST-032	1	0	9CH155-000295GLS2	GLS	Olive Green	1	0.5	heavy patina
ST-032	1	0	9CH155-000295HCER	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	7.3	
ST-032	1	0	9CH155-000295MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	3	1.9	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-032	1	0	9CH155-000295SHE	SHE		1	0.1	
ST-032	2	0	9CH155-000294BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	1.1	
ST-032	2	0	9CH155-000294BRK	BRK		2	3.9	low fired
ST-032	2	0	9CH155-000294GLS3	GLS	Amber	1	0.4	curved
ST-032	2	0	9CH155-000294GLS1	GLS	Clear	1	1.1	curved
ST-032	2	0	9CH155-000294GLS4	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	4.8	curved
ST-032	2	0	9CH155-000294GLS2	GLS	Light Olive Green	2	2.6	curved
ST-032	2	0	9CH155-000294HCER1	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Unglazed	1	1	
ST-032	2	0	9CH155-000294HCER2	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed, Indeterminate	1	18.4	grey glaze
ST-032	2	0	9CH155-000294MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	9	3.1	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-032	2	0	9CH155-000294MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	8.9	
ST-032	2	0	9CH155-000294PCER5	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	6	
ST-032	2	0	9CH155-000294PCER3	PCER	Residual	2	1.4	Sherdlet
ST-032	2	0	9CH155-000294PCER1	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	1	2.3	
ST-032	2	0	9CH155-000294PCER2	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Eroded	1	1.2	
ST-032	2	0	9CH155-000294PCER4	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	1	3.4	
ST-033	1	0	9CH155-000293BOT	BOT		1	0.1	
ST-033	1	0	9CH155-000293BRK	BRK		3	11.1	high fired quantity = 1 weight = 9, low fired quantity = 2 weight = 1
ST-033	1	0	9CH155-000293HCER	HCER	Yellowware, Banded, Blue	1	1.4	
ST-033	1	0	9CH155-000293MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.1	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-033	1	0	9CH155-000293PCER3	PCER	Deptford Check Stamped	1	4.3	
ST-033	1	0	9CH155-000293PCER1	PCER	Residual	6	6	Sherdlet
ST-033	1	0	9CH155-000293PCER2	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	2	8.9	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-033	1	0	9CH155-000293PCER4	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	0.6	
ST-033	2	0	9CH155-000292BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.5	
ST-033	2	0	9CH155-000292BRK	BRK		1	2.3	low fired
ST-033	2	0	9CH155-000292CHA	CHA			0.7	
ST-033	2	0	9CH155-000292PCER4	PCER	Residual	4	2.2	Sherdlet
ST-033	2	0	9CH155-000292PCER3	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	3.4	
ST-033	2	0	9CH155-000292PCER1	PCER	St. Simons Incised and Punctated	1	3.7	
ST-033	2	0	9CH155-000292PCER2	PCER	St. Simons Plain	2	3.6	
ST-033	2	0	9CH155-000292SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	3	11.2	
ST-033	3	0	9CH155-000288CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-034	1	0	9CH155-000299BRK	BRK		2	0.4	low fired
ST-034	1	0	9CH155-000299CHA	CHA			0.01	
ST-034	1	0	9CH155-000299HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	1.2	
ST-034	1	0	9CH155-000299MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	1.2	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-034	1	0	9CH155-000299PCER5	PCER	Deptford Cord Marked	1	4.3	
ST-034	1	0	9CH155-000299PCER1	PCER	Residual	3	2.5	Sherdlet
ST-034	1	0	9CH155-000299PCER3	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	2.5	
ST-034	1	0	9CH155-000299PCER4	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	1	2.6	
ST-034	1	0	9CH155-000299PCER2	PCER	Savannah Cord Marked	1	3	
ST-034	2	0	9CH155-000298BCL	BCL		1	0.2	Unknown
ST-034	2	0	9CH155-000298MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.3	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-034	2	0	9CH155-000298PCER4	PCER	Deptford Check Stamped	1	2.7	
ST-034	2	0	9CH155-000298PCER3	PCER	Residual	4	3.9	Sherdlet
ST-034	2	0	9CH155-000298PCER2	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Stamp	1	2	
ST-034	2	0	9CH155-000298PCER1	PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	1.2	
ST-034	3	0	9CH155-000287CHA	CHA			0.7	
ST-035	1	0	9CH155-000277BRK	BRK		6	17	low fired
ST-035	1	0	9CH155-000277GLS	GLS	Olive Green	1	1.3	curved
ST-035	1	0	9CH155-000277PCER2	PCER	Deptford Check Stamped	1	6.2	
ST-035	1	0	9CH155-000277PCER3	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	2.8	
ST-035	1	0	9CH155-000277PCER1	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Check Stamped	1	3.1	
ST-035	1	0	9CH155-000277PCER4	PCER	Sherdlets	4	2.5	Sherdlet
ST-035	1	0	9CH155-000277PCER5	PCER	Sherdlets	1	4	Sherdlet
ST-035	1	0	9CH155-000277SHE	SHE		1	3.4	
ST-035	2	0	9CH155-000278BOT	BOT		4	0.2	
ST-035	2	0	9CH155-000278PCER1	PCER	Residual	12	3.1	Sherdlet
ST-035	2	0	9CH155-000278PCER	PCER	St. Simons Plain	3	25.8	
ST-035	2	0	9CH155-000278SHE	SHE		1	0.2	
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000285BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	14	7.8	
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000275BRK	BRK		2	475	high fired
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000285CHA	CHA			6.2	
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000285GLS3	GLS	Amber	5	15.2	curved
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000285GLS2	GLS	Button	2	1.4	milk glass, four hole
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000285GLS4	GLS	Clear	6	5.8	curved
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000285GLS6	GLS	Dark Olive Green	7	34.9	curved
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000285GLS1	GLS	Light Aqua	1	1.1	melted
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000285GLS5	GLS	Light Aqua	5	1.3	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000285GLS7	GLS	Light Green	13	19.8	curved
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000285HCER4	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Tin-Glazed, Indeterminate	1	0.8	
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000285HCER1	HCER	Delft, Blue on White	1	0.9	
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000285HCER3	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	0.2	
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000285HCER2	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	1	
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000285LITH	LITH	Pebble	1	1.2	
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000285MTL1	MTL	Lead Fragment, Indeterminate	1	3	
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000285MTL3	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	21	23.2	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000285MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	22	64.4	
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000276SED	SED				
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000285SHE3	SHE	Mercenaria spp.	7	8.2	
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000285SHE1	SHE	Oyster	7	4.1	
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000285SHE2	SHE	Periwinkle	1	0.2	
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000285TBY	TBY		348	778.6	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-036	1	0	9CH155-000275TBY	TBY		5	482.1	
ST-037	1	0	9CH155-000282BOT	BOT		1	0.19	
ST-037	1	0	9CH155-000282GLS	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	0.6	curved
ST-037	1	0	9CH155-000282HCER	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	10	
ST-037	1	0	9CH155-000282MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	4.5	
ST-037	1	0	9CH155-000282PCER1	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	3	8.6	
ST-037	1	0	9CH155-000282PCER2	PCER	Irene Plain	3	2.7	
ST-037	1	0	9CH155-000282SHE	SHE		3	3.2	
ST-037	1	0	9CH155-000282TBY	TBY		8	10.3	not tabby, brick, low fired
ST-037	2	0	9CH155-000283BOT	BOT		7	0.6	
ST-037	2	0	9CH155-000283PCER2	PCER	Deptford Linear Check Stamped	1	5.7	
ST-037	2	0	9CH155-000283PCER1	PCER	Residual	4	2	Sherdlet
ST-037	2	0	9CH155-000283PCER3	PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	3.5	
ST-037	3	0	9CH155-000284BOT	BOT		3	0.1	
ST-037	3	0	9CH155-000284LITH	LITH		1	0.8	
ST-038	1	0	9CH155-000248BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.31	
ST-038	1	0	9CH155-000248BRK	BRK		1	9.89	
ST-038	1	0	9CH155-000248CHA	CHA			0.98	
ST-038	1	0	9CH155-000248GLS1	GLS	Clear	1	2.19	curved
ST-038	1	0	9CH155-000248GLS	GLS	Green	1	11.1	curved
ST-038	1	0	9CH155-000248HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	0.85	INT scallop, linear impression; 1775-1830s
ST-038	1	0	9CH155-000248HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	2.43	
ST-038	1	0	9CH155-000248PCER	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	2	4.48	
ST-038	1	0	9CH155-000248PCER1	PCER	Sherdlets	1	1.63	Sherdlet
ST-038	1	0	9CH155-000248SHE	SHE	Oyster		59.19	
ST-038	1	0	9CH155-000248XXX	XXX		1	0.38	
ST-038	2	0	9CH155-000250CHA	CHA			0.53	
ST-038	2	0	9CH155-000250PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	0.72	Sherdlet
ST-038	2	0	9CH155-000250SHE1	SHE	Oyster		2.56	
ST-038	2	0	9CH155-000250SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell		4.09	
ST-039	1	0	9CH155-000244CHA	CHA			0.31	
ST-039	1	0	9CH155-000244MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		10.78	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-039	1	0	9CH155-000244MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut		8.4	
ST-039	1	0	9CH155-000244MTL2	MTL	Nail, Wire		3.73	Nail, Wire
ST-039	1	0	9CH155-000244PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	3	1.42	Sherdlet
ST-039	1	0	9CH155-000244PLS	PLS		1	0.54	Ring
ST-039	1	0	9CH155-000244SHE	SHE	Periwinkle	1	0.33	
ST-039	2	0	9CH155-000243CHA	CHA			0.31	
ST-039	2	0	9CH155-000243PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	1.6	Sherdlet
ST-040	1	0	9CH155-000238CHA	CHA			1.6	
ST-040	1	0	9CH155-000238PCER	PCER	Sand Tempered Stamped	1	5.5	
ST-040	1	0	9CH155-000238PCER1	PCER	Sherdlets	2	1.04	Sherdlet
ST-040	1	0	9CH155-000238PCER2	PCER	St. Catherines Burnished Plain	1	3.17	
ST-040	2	0	9CH155-000236CHA	CHA			0.24	
ST-040	2	0	9CH155-000236PCER1	PCER	Clay Tempered Check Stamped	1	5.92	
ST-040	2	0	9CH155-000236PCER	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	3.62	
ST-040	2	0	9CH155-000236PCER2	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	1.28	
ST-040	2	0	9CH155-000236PCER3	PCER	Sand Tempered Cord Marked	1	4.97	
ST-041	1	0	9CH155-000245BRK	BRK		1	20.57	high fired
ST-041	1	0	9CH155-000245CHA	CHA			0.06	
ST-041	1	0	9CH155-000245MTL	MTL	Nail, Wire	1	2.45	Nail, Wire, bent so it is "U" shaped
ST-041	1	0	9CH155-000245PCER	PCER	Sand Tempered Check Stamped	2	6.39	
ST-041	1	0	9CH155-000245PCER2	PCER	Sand Tempered Cord Marked	2	16.14	
ST-041	1	0	9CH155-000245PCER1	PCER	Sherdlets	3	1.81	Sherdlet
ST-041	2	0	9CH155-000246BRK	BRK		1	461.9	
ST-041	2	0	9CH155-000246CHA	CHA			0.9	
ST-041	2	0	9CH155-000246HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	2	11.7	A) Even scallop, linear impression; 1800-1830s B) even scallop, linear impression; 1800-1830s; pieces refit together
ST-041	2	0	9CH155-000246MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		0.54	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-041	2	0	9CH155-000246PCER1	PCER	Clay Tempered Plain	1	3.5	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-041	2	0	9CH155-000246PCER2	PCER	Sand Tempered Cord Marked	2	4.85	
ST-041	2	0	9CH155-000246PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	5	1.92	Sherdlet
ST-041	2	0	9CH155-000246SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell		0.27	
ST-042	1	0	9CH155-000241BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		0.37	Tooth
ST-042	1	0	9CH155-000241CHA	CHA			6.42	
ST-042	1	0	9CH155-000241GLS3	GLS	Amber		3.26	curved; 1 is part of a bottle base
ST-042	1	0	9CH155-000241GLS2	GLS	Clear		3.61	curved
ST-042	1	0	9CH155-000241GLS1	GLS	Clear		44.79	curved, most of the mouth of a bottle
ST-042	1	0	9CH155-000241GLS4	GLS	Clear			
ST-042	1	0	9CH155-000241HCER	HCER	Indet. Historic Ceramic		26.66	
ST-042	1	0	9CH155-000241MTL4	MTL	Aluminum Fragment, Indeterminate		2.66	Aluminum
ST-042	1	0	9CH155-000241MTL1	MTL	Hitch, Wagon		679.59	Wagon Hitch
ST-042	1	0	9CH155-000241MTL3	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		21.98	Unknown
ST-042	1	0	9CH155-000241MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		5.27	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-042	1	0	9CH155-000241PCER2	PCER	Residual		1.02	Sherdlet
ST-042	1	0	9CH155-000241PCER1	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Cord- Marked		4.23	
ST-042	1	0	9CH155-000241PCER	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Cord- Marked		4.23	
ST-042	1	0	9CH155-000241PLS	PLS			0.28	
ST-042	1	0	9CH155-000241SLG	SLG			3.76	
ST-042	2	0	9CH155-000240CHA	CHA			1.04	
ST-042	2	0	9CH155-000240PCER2	PCER	Residual		0.43	Sherdlet
ST-042	2	0	9CH155-000240PCER1	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped		6.98	
ST-042	3	0	9CH155-000239CHA	CHA			0.64	
ST-042	3	0	9CH155-000239GLS	GLS	Clear		0.54	curved
ST-042	3	0	9CH155-000239HOT	HOT			1.82	
ST-042	3	0	9CH155-000239LITH	LITH	Coastal Plain		0.48	Lithic Flake, Indet.
ST-042	3	0	9CH155-000239MTL	MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing		1.03	
ST-042	3	0	9CH155-000239PCER	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped		2.92	
ST-042	4	0	9CH155-000237CHA	CHA			0.3	
ST-043	1	0	9CH155-000108BRK	BRK			29.79	
ST-043	1	0	9CH155-000108GLS3	GLS	Amethyst		3.56	curved
ST-043	1	0	9CH155-000108GLS6	GLS	Clear		4.98	curved
ST-043	1	0	9CH155-000108GLS2	GLS	Dark Aqua		16.88	some text on surface: "...C...", "...Y K...", curved
ST-043	1	0	9CH155-000108GLS4	GLS	Dark Olive Green		0.41	
ST-043	1	0	9CH155-000108GLS1	GLS	Light Aqua		8	curved
ST-043	1	0	9CH155-000108GLS5	GLS	Light Olive Green		4.87	curved
ST-043	1	0	9CH155-000108HCER	HCER	Kaolin Pipe		0.18	
ST-043	1	0	9CH155-000108HCER1	HCER	Kaolin Pipe		0.18	Pipe Bowl
ST-043	1	0	9CH155-000108HCER2	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.		3.18	
ST-043	1	0	9CH155-000108MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		4.16	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-043	1	0	9CH155-000108MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut		13.32	
ST-043	1	0	9CH155-000108PCER1	PCER	Residual		2.24	Sherdlet
ST-043	1	0	9CH155-000108PCER2	PCER	Sand Tempered Stamped	1	6.93	
ST-043	1	0	9CH155-000108SHE	SHE			36.96	
ST-043	2	0	9CH155-000225BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		0.22	
ST-043	2	0	9CH155-000225BRK	BRK			188.47	low fired; largest piece possible hone?
ST-043	2	0	9CH155-000225CHA	CHA			0.44	
ST-043	2	0	9CH155-000225GLS3	GLS	Clear		0.9	curved
ST-043	2	0	9CH155-000225GLS2	GLS	Dark Olive Green		10.31	curved
ST-043	2	0	9CH155-000225GLS1	GLS	Light Olive Green		18.24	curved
ST-043	2	0	9CH155-000225GLS4	GLS	Opaque		8.7	curved
ST-043	2	0	9CH155-000225HCER	HCER	Whiteware, Indet.		19.83	
ST-043	2	0	9CH155-000225MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		2.33	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-043	2	0	9CH155-000225PCER1	PCER	Residual		6.56	Sherdlet
ST-043	2	0	9CH155-000225PCER2	PCER	Savannah Burnished Plain	1	5.52	
ST-043	2	0	9CH155-000225SHE	SHE			22.26	
ST-043	3	0	9CH155-000226BRK	BRK			1.42	low fired
ST-043	3	0	9CH155-000226CHA	CHA			0.13	
ST-043	3	0	9CH155-000226GLS	GLS	Olive Green		5.53	curved
ST-043	3	0	9CH155-000226MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		0.48	Metal Frag., Indet.

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-043	3	0	9CH155-000226SHE	SHE			16.94	
ST-044	1	0	9CH155-000242BRK	BRK			148.57	low fired weight = 117 g, high fired weight = 30g
ST-044	1	0	9CH155-000242GLS1	GLS	Amber		6.39	curved
ST-044	1	0	9CH155-000242GLS2	GLS	Medium Olive Green		3.86	curved
ST-044	1	0	9CH155-000242HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	0.14	
ST-044	1	0	9CH155-000242LITH	LITH	Unknown Lithic		2.47	
ST-044	1	0	9CH155-000242MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		0.81	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-044	1	0	9CH155-000242PCER4	PCER		1	2	Unknown-- red paste, no slip
ST-044	1	0	9CH155-000242PCER3	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	5	Rim
ST-044	1	0	9CH155-000242PCER1	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	1	2	
ST-044	1	0	9CH155-000242PCER2	PCER	Savannah Cord Marked	1	2	
ST-044	1	0	9CH155-000242SHE	SHE			43.91	
ST-044	2	0	9CH155-000247BRK	BRK			3.29	low fired
ST-044	2	0	9CH155-000247CHA	CHA			0.05	
ST-044	2	0	9CH155-000247GLS	GLS	Clear		1.25	curved
ST-044	2	0	9CH155-000247HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	0.42	
ST-044	2	0	9CH155-000247LITH1	LITH	Pebble		0.75	
ST-044	2	0	9CH155-000247LITH2	LITH	Unmodified		0.31	
ST-044	2	0	9CH155-000247MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut		9.67	
ST-044	2	0	9CH155-000247PCER	PCER	Residual		9.69	Sherdlet
ST-044	2	0	9CH155-000247SHE	SHE			104.09	
ST-044	3	0	9CH155-000249BRK	BRK			19.72	low fired
ST-044	3	0	9CH155-000249GLS	GLS	Clear		0.5	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-044	3	0	9CH155-000249SHE	SHE			2.03	
ST-044	4	0	9CH155-000227CHA	CHA			0.14	
ST-045	1	0	9CH155-000231BOT	BOT			0.08	
ST-045	1	0	9CH155-000231BRK	BRK			9.83	
ST-045	1	0	9CH155-000231GLS	GLS	Light Olive Green		0.74	curved
ST-045	1	0	9CH155-000231HCER	HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown		1.12	
ST-045	1	0	9CH155-000231MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		2.5	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-045	1	0	9CH155-000231MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut		2.96	
ST-045	1	0	9CH155-000231PCER	PCER	Residual		4.77	Sherdlet
ST-045	1	0	9CH155-000231SHE	SHE			56.45	
ST-045	1	0	9CH155-000231TBY	TBY			4.68	
ST-045	2	0	9CH155-000232BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		0.63	
ST-045	2	0	9CH155-000232BRK	BRK			23.22	low fired
ST-045	2	0	9CH155-000232CHA	CHA			0.3	
ST-045	2	0	9CH155-000232GLS1	GLS	Dark Olive Green		0.76	curved
ST-045	2	0	9CH155-000232GLS2	GLS	Light Olive Green		0.45	curved
ST-045	2	0	9CH155-000232HCER3	HCER	Annularware, Mocha		0.37	
ST-045	2	0	9CH155-000232HCER2	HCER	Kaolin Pipe		0.33	probably 5/64"
ST-045	2	0	9CH155-000232HCER1	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.		3.12	
ST-045	2	0	9CH155-000232LITH1	LITH	Unknown Lithic		0.17	Lithic Flake, Indet.
ST-045	2	0	9CH155-000232LITH2	LITH	Unmodified		147.42	
ST-045	2	0	9CH155-000232MRT	MRT			0.49	
ST-045	2	0	9CH155-000232MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		1.46	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-045	2	0	9CH155-000232PCER3	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	2	11	
ST-045	2	0	9CH155-000232PCER1	PCER	Residual		5.98	Sherdlet
ST-045	2	0	9CH155-000232PCER2	PCER	Unidentified Sand/Grit Stamped	1	2	
ST-045	2	0	9CH155-000232SHE	SHE			29.33	
ST-045	2	0	9CH155-000232TBY	TBY			3.48	
ST-045	3	0	9CH155-000233LITH	LITH	Sandstone			
ST-045	Wall	0	9CH155-000234PCER1	PCER	Residual		0.39	Sherdlet
ST-045	Wall	0	9CH155-000234PCER2	PCER	St. Simons Plain	2	6.79	
ST-046	1	0	9CH155-000492BRK	BRK			99.58	low fired weight = 14 g, high fired weight = 85 g.
ST-046	1	0	9CH155-000492GLS1	GLS	Clear			curved
ST-046	1	0	9CH155-000492GLS2	GLS	Dark Olive Green		0.45	curved
ST-046	1	0	9CH155-000492PCER	PCER	Residual		6.91	Sherdlet
ST-046	1	0	9CH155-000492SHE	SHE			10.51	
ST-046	2	0	9CH155-000493BRK	BRK			4.57	low fired

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-046	2	0	9CH155-000493CHA	CHA			0.86	
ST-046	2	0	9CH155-000493PCER	PCER	Residual		1.44	Sherdlet
ST-046	2	0	9CH155-000493SHE	SHE			39.12	
ST-047	1	0	9CH155-000488BRK	BRK			13.91	low fired
ST-047	1	0	9CH155-000488CHA	CHA				
ST-047	1	0	9CH155-000488GLS1	GLS	Amber		1.3	curved
ST-047	1	0	9CH155-000488GLS2	GLS	Light Olive Green		5.09	curved
ST-047	1	0	9CH155-000488LITH	LITH	Unmodified		8.52	
ST-047	1	0	9CH155-000488MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		0.42	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-047	1	0	9CH155-000488MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut		3.63	
ST-047	1	0	9CH155-000488PCER1	PCER	Residual		3.31	Sherdlet
ST-047	1	0	9CH155-000488PCER2	PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	1	2.73	
ST-047	1	0	9CH155-000488SHE	SHE			1.65	
ST-047	2	0	9CH155-000489CHA	CHA			1.57	
ST-047	2	0	9CH155-000489PCER	PCER	Residual		2.25	Sherdlet
ST-047	2	0	9CH155-000489SHE	SHE			35.7	
ST-047	3	0	9CH155-000490CHA	CHA			0.37	
ST-048	1	0	9CH155-000303MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	3	
ST-048	1	0	9CH155-000303PCER2	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	2	
ST-048	1	0	9CH155-000303PCER1	PCER	Residual	4	5	Sherdlet
ST-048	1	0	9CH155-000303PCER3	PCER	Savannah Cord Marked	2	10	
ST-048	1	0	9CH155-000303PCER4	PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	7	
ST-048	2	0	9CH155-000306CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-048	2	0	9CH155-000306HCER1	HCER	Indet. Refined Earthenware	1	0.1	
ST-048	2	0	9CH155-000306HCER	HCER	Stoneware, Indet.	2	6	
ST-048	2	0	9CH155-000306MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	9	
ST-048	2	0	9CH155-000306PCER1	PCER	Irene Plain	2	13	
ST-048	2	0	9CH155-000306PCER	PCER	Residual	1	0.1	Sherdlet
ST-049	1	0	9CH155-000485BRK	BRK			9.33	low fired
ST-049	1	0	9CH155-000485CHA	CHA			0.04	
ST-049	1	0	9CH155-000485MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		21.62	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-049	1	0	9CH155-000485PCER1	PCER	Residual		4.69	Sherdlet
ST-049	1	0	9CH155-000485PCER2	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	1	3.54	
ST-049	2	0	9CH155-000486CHA	CHA			0.33	
ST-049	2	0	9CH155-000486PCER1	PCER	Residual		3.75	Sherdlet
ST-049	2	0	9CH155-000486PCER2	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	3	
ST-049	2	0	9CH155-000486PCER3	PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	2	8	
ST-050	1	0	9CH155-000228BRK	BRK			4.1	low fired
ST-050	1	0	9CH155-000228PCER2	PCER	Altamaha Red Filmed	1	3.6	
ST-050	1	0	9CH155-000228PCER1	PCER	Residual		2.5	Sherdlet
ST-050	1	0	9CH155-000228SHE	SHE			0.11	
ST-050	2	0	9CH155-000229BOT	BOT			1.84	
ST-050	2	0	9CH155-000229BRK	BRK			0.55	low fired
ST-050	3	0	9CH155-000230PCER1	PCER	Residual		0.7	Sherdlet
ST-050	3	0	9CH155-000230PCER2	PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	6.18	
ST-050	3	0	9CH155-000230SHE	SHE			0.27	
ST-051	1	0	9CH155-000499BRK	BRK			23.5	
ST-051	1	0	9CH155-000499PCER2	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	3	
ST-051	1	0	9CH155-000499PCER1	PCER	Residual		10.7	Sherdlet
ST-051	1	0	9CH155-000499PCER3	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	4	10	
ST-051	1	0	9CH155-000499PCER4	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	1	4	
ST-051	2	0	9CH155-000500HCER	HCER	Creamware, Indet.		6.27	
ST-051	2	0	9CH155-000500PCER	PCER	Residual		1.23	Sherdlet
ST-051	2	0	9CH155-000500SHE	SHE			0.26	
ST-052	1	0	9CH155-000496GLS	GLS	Medium Olive Green		1.42	curved
ST-052	1	0	9CH155-000496PCER1	PCER	Residual		2.81	Sherdlet
ST-052	1	0	9CH155-000496PCER3	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	3	
ST-052	1	0	9CH155-000496PCER4	PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	1	5	
ST-052	1	0	9CH155-000496PCER2	PCER	Savannah Cord Marked	1	2	
ST-052	1	0	9CH155-000496SHE	SHE			10.05	
ST-052	2	0	9CH155-000497CHA	CHA			0.13	
ST-052	2	0	9CH155-000497HCER2	HCER	Kaolin Pipe		3.03	5/64"
ST-052	2	0	9CH155-000497HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated		8.03	
ST-052	2	0	9CH155-000497HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated		8.03	1 is a piece of a base

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-052	2	0	9CH155-000497LITH	LITH	Unknown Lithic		0.36	
ST-052	2	0	9CH155-000497MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		0.4	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-052	2	0	9CH155-000497PCER2	PCER	Deptford Check Stamped	1	7	
ST-052	2	0	9CH155-000497PCER1	PCER	Residual		6.55	Sherdlet
ST-052	2	0	9CH155-000497PCER3	PCER	St. Simons Plain	3	35	
ST-052	2	0	9CH155-000497SHE	SHE			10.87	
ST-053	1	0	9CH155-000307BRK2	BRK		4	12	low fired
ST-053	1	0	9CH155-000307BRK1	BRK		3	49	
ST-053	1	0	9CH155-000307MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	1	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-053	1	0	9CH155-000307PCER	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	3	6	
ST-053	2	0	9CH155-000309BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	1	
ST-053	2	0	9CH155-000309CHA	CHA			1	
ST-053	2	0	9CH155-000309HCER	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	5/64"
ST-053	3	0	9CH155-000319BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
ST-054	1	0	9CH155-000311BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	5	1	
ST-054	1	0	9CH155-000311BRK	BRK		5	3	
ST-054	1	0	9CH155-000311CHA	CHA		1	1	
ST-054	1	0	9CH155-000311GLS	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	1	flat, patinated
ST-054	1	0	9CH155-000311HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Mocha	1	4	
ST-054	1	0	9CH155-000311HCER2	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	1	
ST-054	1	0	9CH155-000311MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	10	4	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-054	1	0	9CH155-000311MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	7	
ST-054	1	0	9CH155-000311PCER	PCER	Residual	3	1	Sherdlet
ST-054	2	0	9CH155-000320BRK	BRK		4	3	Low Fired
ST-054	2	0	9CH155-000320CHA	CHA			2	
ST-054	2	0	9CH155-000320GLS	GLS	Olive Green	2	1	curved
ST-054	2	0	9CH155-000320HCER	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	2	
ST-054	2	0	9CH155-000320MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	8	7	Metal Frag., Indet.
ST-054	2	0	9CH155-000320MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	6	10	
ST-054	2	0	9CH155-000320PCER1	PCER	Residual	3	3	Sherdlet
ST-054	2	0	9CH155-000320PCER	PCER	Savannah Cobb Marked	1	6	
ST-054	2	0	9CH155-000320TBY	TBY		1	0.1	
ST-055	1	0	9CH155-000428BRK	BRK		9	30	
ST-055	1	0	9CH155-000428BRK1	BRK		3	1	Low Fired
ST-055	1	0	9CH155-000428GLS	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	1	curved
ST-055	1	0	9CH155-000428HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	2	INT scallop, curved impression; 1775-1830
ST-055	1	0	9CH155-000428MTL	MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	1	7	
ST-055	1	0	9CH155-000428MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	1	
ST-055	1	0	9CH155-000428PCER	PCER	Residual	5	6	
ST-055	1	0	9CH155-000428TBY	TBY		2	5	
ST-056	1	0	9CH155-000491BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		1.75	
ST-056	1	0	9CH155-000491GLS	GLS	Medium Olive Green		0.55	
ST-056	1	0	9CH155-000491HCER	HCER	Whiteware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome		1.99	
ST-056	1	0	9CH155-000491MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut		3.85	
ST-056	1	0	9CH155-000491PCER2	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	5.65	
ST-056	1	0	9CH155-000491PCER1	PCER	Residual		2.46	
ST-056	1	0	9CH155-000491SHE	SHE			92.48	
ST-056	2	0	9CH155-000494BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		0.12	
ST-056	2	0	9CH155-000494PCER2	PCER	Irene Stamped	1	2.71	
ST-056	2	0	9CH155-000494PCER1	PCER	Residual		0.73	
ST-056	2	0	9CH155-000494SHE	SHE			222.44	
ST-057	1	0	9CH155-000429CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-057	1	0	9CH155-000429MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.1	
ST-057	1	0	9CH155-000429PCER	PCER	Residual	1	1	
ST-057	1	0	9CH155-000429TBY	TBY		1	0.1	
ST-058	1	0	9CH155-000445BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	6	2	
ST-058	1	0	9CH155-000445BRK1	BRK		1	1	low-fired
ST-058	1	0	9CH155-000445BRK	BRK		7	23	high fired
ST-058	1	0	9CH155-000445MTL	MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	5	18	
ST-058	1	0	9CH155-000445MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	9	
ST-058	1	0	9CH155-000445MTL2	MTL	Shoe Lace Hook, Modern	1	1	
ST-058	1	0	9CH155-000445PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	20	18	
ST-058	1	0	9CH155-000445SLG	SLG		1	1	
ST-058	1	0	9CH155-000445TBY	TBY		23	48	
ST-058	2	0	9CH155-000446BRK	BRK		1	6	high fired

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-058	2	0	9CH155-000446CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-058	2	0	9CH155-000446MTL	MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	1	1	
ST-058	2	0	9CH155-000446MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	1	
ST-058	2	0	9CH155-000446PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	2	
ST-058	2	0	9CH155-000446SLG	SLG		3	6	
ST-058	2	0	9CH155-000446TBY	TBY		2	3	
ST-059	1	0	9CH155-000321BRK	BRK		7	4	
ST-059	1	0	9CH155-000321GLS1	GLS	Amber	1	1	curved
ST-059	1	0	9CH155-000321GLS4	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	1	
ST-059	1	0	9CH155-000321GLS3	GLS	Olive Green	1	2	curved
ST-059	1	0	9CH155-000321GLS2	GLS	Opaque	1	1	curved
ST-059	1	0	9CH155-000321HCER2	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2	Pipe Bowl, undecorated
ST-059	1	0	9CH155-000321HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome, Late	1	1	
ST-059	1	0	9CH155-000321HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	1	
ST-059	1	0	9CH155-000321MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		3	
ST-059	1	0	9CH155-000321MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	1	
ST-059	1	0	9CH155-000321PCER	PCER	Residual	6	7	
ST-059	1	0	9CH155-000321SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	1	17	
ST-059	1	0	9CH155-000321TBY	TBY		1	6	
ST-059	2	0	9CH155-000329CHA	CHA			1	
ST-059	2	0	9CH155-000329GLS	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	2	
ST-059	2	0	9CH155-000329HCER	HCER	Stoneware, Indet.	1	9	base
ST-059	2	0	9CH155-000329MTL1	MTL	Fastener	1	2	
ST-059	2	0	9CH155-000329MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut		1	
ST-059	2	0	9CH155-000329MTL3	MTL	Screw	1	2	
ST-059	2	0	9CH155-000329PCER	PCER	Residual	9	15	
ST-059	2	0	9CH155-000329TBY	TBY			16	
ST-060	1	0	9CH155-000323BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	1	
ST-060	1	0	9CH155-000317BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		2	
ST-060	1	0	9CH155-000317GLS2	GLS	Clear	1	1	curved
ST-060	1	0	9CH155-000317GLS3	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	5	curved
ST-060	1	0	9CH155-000317GLS1	GLS	Indeterminate, Melted	1	1	curved
ST-060	1	0	9CH155-000317MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		2	
ST-060	1	0	9CH155-000317MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut		33	
ST-060	1	0	9CH155-000323MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	3	
ST-060	1	0	9CH155-000317PCER	PCER	Residual	8	11	
ST-060	1	0	9CH155-000317TBY	TBY		3	8	
ST-060	2	0	9CH155-000322BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	4	3	
ST-060	2	0	9CH155-000322BRK	BRK		1	0.1	low fired
ST-060	2	0	9CH155-000322CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-060	2	0	9CH155-000322PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	31	23	
ST-060	2	0	9CH155-000322SHE	SHE	Oyster		1004	
ST-061	1	0	9CH155-000324LITH	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	0.1	Shatter
ST-061	1	0	9CH155-000324MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	3	
ST-061	1	0	9CH155-000324MTL1	MTL	Shot, Lead	1	2	
ST-061	1	0	9CH155-000324PCER	PCER	Residual	4	4	
ST-061	2	0	9CH155-000326CHA	CHA			1	
ST-061	2	0	9CH155-000326PCER2	PCER	Irene Incised	1	2	
ST-061	2	0	9CH155-000326PCER1	PCER	Residual	3	2	
ST-062	1	0	9CH155-000328PCER1	PCER	Residual	1	1	
ST-062	2	0	9CH155-000327CHA	CHA			3	
ST-062	2	0	9CH155-000327LITH	LITH	Pebble	1	0.1	
ST-064	1	0	9CH155-000693MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	1	
ST-064	1	0	9CH155-000693PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	3	5	
ST-065	1	0	9CH155-000691PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	2	
ST-065	2	0	9CH155-000692LITH	LITH	Unknown Lithic	1	28	
ST-066	1	0	9CH155-000310MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	2	
ST-066	1	0	9CH155-000310PCER1	PCER	Residual	3	1	
ST-066	2	0	9CH155-000318CHA	CHA			1	
ST-066	2	0	9CH155-000318PCER3	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	7	
ST-066	2	0	9CH155-000318PCER1	PCER	Residual	10	6	
ST-066	2	0	9CH155-000318PCER2	PCER	St. Simons Plain	4	4.6	
ST-067	1	0	9CH155-000305GLS	GLS	Olive Green	1	2	curved
ST-067	1	0	9CH155-000305MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	12	21	
ST-067	1	0	9CH155-000305PCER	PCER	Residual	5	4	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-067	2	0	9CH155-000484BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	1	
ST-067	2	0	9CH155-000484CHA	CHA			1	
ST-067	2	0	9CH155-000484GLS2	GLS	Clear	1	1	curved
ST-067	2	0	9CH155-000484GLS1	GLS	Medium Olive Green	3	7	curved
ST-067	2	0	9CH155-000484MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	2	
ST-067	2	0	9CH155-000484PCER1	PCER	Residual	2	2	
ST-067	2	0	9CH155-000484PCER2	PCER	Walthour Check Stamped	1	5	
ST-067	3	0	9CH155-000308CHA	CHA			1	
ST-067	3	0	9CH155-000308PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	2	
ST-069	1	0	9CH155-000333PCER1	PCER	Residual	5	6	
ST-069	2	0	9CH155-000337CHA	CHA			1	
ST-069	2	0	9CH155-000337PCER	PCER	Residual	4	5	
ST-069	3	0	9CH155-000338CHA	CHA			1	
ST-070	1	0	9CH155-000325BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	4	0.1	
ST-070	1	0	9CH155-000325BRK	BRK			22	high fired
ST-070	1	0	9CH155-000325CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-070	1	0	9CH155-000325GLS	GLS	Olive Green	1	0.1	curved
ST-070	1	0	9CH155-000325HCER	HCER	Annularware, Banded	2	1	
ST-070	1	0	9CH155-000325HCER1	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	3	5/64"
ST-070	1	0	9CH155-000325MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	5	1	
ST-070	1	0	9CH155-000325MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	4	
ST-070	1	0	9CH155-000325MTL2	MTL	Shot, Lead	1	2	
ST-070	1	0	9CH155-000325PCER1	PCER	Sherdlets	12	13	
ST-070	1	0	9CH155-000325TBY	TBY			108	
ST-070	2	0	9CH155-000341PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	3	
ST-070	2	0	9CH155-000341TBY	TBY			14	
ST-071	1	0	9CH155-000331BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	3	
ST-071	1	0	9CH155-000331BRK	BRK		4	46	high fired
ST-071	1	0	9CH155-000331CHA	CHA			1	
ST-071	1	0	9CH155-000331GLS1	GLS	Amber	4	3	curved
ST-071	1	0	9CH155-000331GLS3	GLS	Amber, Light	1	1	curved
ST-071	1	0	9CH155-000331GLS2	GLS	Aqua	2	1	curved
ST-071	1	0	9CH155-000331HCER3	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	1	Aware Herringbone
ST-071	1	0	9CH155-000331HCER2	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	4	diamonds in band
ST-071	1	0	9CH155-000331HCER4	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	1	
ST-071	1	0	9CH155-000331HCER1	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Blue	1	15	base
ST-071	1	0	9CH155-000331MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	4	9	
ST-071	1	0	9CH155-000331PCER1	PCER	Residual	7	5	
ST-071	1	0	9CH155-000331TBY	TBY		6	10	
ST-071	2	0	9CH155-000339BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	4	1	
ST-071	2	0	9CH155-000339HCER	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	1	
ST-071	2	0	9CH155-000339MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	1	
ST-071	2	0	9CH155-000339PCER3	PCER	Altamaha Red FILmed	1	2	
ST-071	2	0	9CH155-000339PCER1	PCER	Residual	6	3	
ST-071	2	0	9CH155-000339PCER4	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	1	5	
ST-071	2	0	9CH155-000339PCER2	PCER	Savannah/Irene Cord-Marked	1	3	
ST-072	1	0	9CH155-000332BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	2	
ST-072	1	0	9CH155-000332BRK	BRK		13	184	high fired
ST-072	1	0	9CH155-000332CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-072	1	0	9CH155-000332GLS	GLS	Aqua	1	0.1	curved
ST-072	1	0	9CH155-000332GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	1	0.1	curved
ST-072	1	0	9CH155-000332HCER1	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	5	base
ST-072	1	0	9CH155-000332HCER	HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	9	
ST-072	1	0	9CH155-000332MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.1	
ST-072	1	0	9CH155-000332MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	4	7	
ST-072	1	0	9CH155-000332PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	5	5	
ST-072	2	0	9CH155-000340BCL	BCL		1	1	
ST-072	2	0	9CH155-000340BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	9	7	
ST-072	2	0	9CH155-000340BRK	BRK		1		low fired
ST-072	2	0	9CH155-000340CHA	CHA		1		
ST-072	2	0	9CH155-000340CHA1	CHA			0.1	
ST-072	2	0	9CH155-000340HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	7	
ST-072	2	0	9CH155-000340MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	6	8	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-072	2	0	9CH155-000340PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	8	9	
ST-072	3	0	9CH155-000346PCER	PCER	Residual	1	1	
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	33	15	
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344BOA2	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	1	
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344BRK	BRK			153	high fired
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344BRK2	BRK			7	low fired
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344CHA	CHA			1	
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344GLS1	GLS	Button	2	1	milk glass, 4 Hole
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344GLS2	GLS	Clear	1	1	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344GLS5	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	32	curved
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344GLS3	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	1	3	curved, heavy patina
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344GLS4	GLS	Light Aqua	3	5	curved
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344GLS6	GLS	Medium Olive Green	2	3	curved
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344HCER4	HCER	Annularware, Banded	2	5	
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344HCER2	HCER	Faience, Rouen	1	1	
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344HCER1	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	3	5	2= 4/64 1=5/64
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344HCER5	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	1	Even scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344HCER9	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome, Late	3	3	
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344HCER8	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	1	
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344HCER7	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	5	12	
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344HCER6	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	2	12	
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344HCER3	HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	2	11	
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344LITH	LITH	Marble	1	1	
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344MTL1	MTL	Hook and Eye Fastener	1	1	
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344MTL3	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	10	10	
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	26	47	
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344PCER1	PCER	Residual	4	6	
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344PCER2	PCER	Savannah Cord Marked	1	3	
ST-073	1	0	9CH155-000344TBY	TBY			70	
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000345BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	5	3	
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000371BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		13	
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000371BRK	BRK			76	
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000345BRK2	BRK		1	1	lowfired
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000345BRK	BRK		5	30	high fired
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000371CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000345GLS1	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	curved
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000345GLS	GLS	Light Green	1	0.1	curved
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000371HCER3	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	3	Pipe Stem
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000371HCER5	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	0.1	UID scallop, curved impression; 1775-1860
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000371HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	2	
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000345HCER1	HCER	Porcelain, Blue on White	1	0.1	
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000371HCER2	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	5	4	
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000345HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	0.1	
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000371HCER6	HCER	Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	1	1	
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000371HCER4	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	29	
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000345HCER2	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Green	1	0.1	
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000371HCER	HCER	Whiteware, Undecorated	1	5	
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000371LITH1	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	0.1	Lithic Flake, Tertiary
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000371LITH	LITH	Pebble	2	1	
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000371MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	4	3	
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000345MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	1	
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000371MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	13	25	
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000345MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	1	
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000371PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	10	10	
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000371TBY	TBY			44	
ST-073	2	0	9CH155-000345TBY	TBY		11	6	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	23	16	
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334BRK	BRK		2	2	low-fired
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334BRK1	BRK			446	
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334GLS1	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	curved
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334GLS3	GLS	Clear	2	0.1	flat, 1 piece possible window glass
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334GLS4	GLS	Dark Olive Green	4	26	
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334GLS2	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	2	14	heavy patina
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334GLS	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	5	3	patinated
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334GLS5	GLS	Olive Green	5	4	curved
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	2	7	feather edged
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Indeterminate	6	5	
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334HCER4	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	4	7	
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334HCER3	HCER	Slipware, Indeterminate	2	3	coarse earthenware, slipped □ cream interior
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334HCER2	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed, Green	2	14	
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334LITH	LITH	Unknown Lithic	1	0.1	Shatter
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334MTL4	MTL	Button	1	3	Aragon company button
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334MTL3	MTL	Gear	1	10	metal gear
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334MTL2	MTL	Hook and Eye Fastener	1	0.1	hook and eye - clothing
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334MTL6	MTL	Lead, Fishing Weight	1	14	Fishing weight
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334MTL5	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	3	
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	23	38	
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334MTL	MTL	Tacks	1	1	brass
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334PCER	PCER	Residual	2	2	
ST-074	1	0	9CH155-000334TBY	TBY		8	45	
ST-074	2	0	9CH155-000335BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		10	
ST-074	2	0	9CH155-000335BRK2	BRK			1	low fired
ST-074	2	0	9CH155-000335BRK	BRK			50	high fired
ST-074	2	0	9CH155-000335CHA	CHA			1	
ST-074	2	0	9CH155-000335GLS	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	1	1	heavy patina
ST-074	2	0	9CH155-000335GLS2	GLS	Light Aqua	1	0.1	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-074	2	0	9CH155-000335GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	3	2	curved
ST-074	2	0	9CH155-000335HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	4	Even scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830
ST-074	2	0	9CH155-000335HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	3	
ST-074	2	0	9CH155-000335HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	2	
ST-074	2	0	9CH155-000335HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	8	29	
ST-074	2	0	9CH155-000335HCER4	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed, Green	1	14	
ST-074	2	0	9CH155-000335LITH	LITH	Unmodified	1	0.1	
ST-074	2	0	9CH155-000335MTL1	MTL	Cast Iron Pot	1	11	Handle
ST-074	2	0	9CH155-000335MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		18	
ST-074	2	0	9CH155-000335MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	6	12	
ST-074	2	0	9CH155-000335PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	5	4	
ST-074	2	0	9CH155-000335TBY	TBY			25	
ST-074	3	0	9CH155-000336BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	1	
ST-074	3	0	9CH155-000336CHA	CHA			1	
ST-075	1	0	9CH155-000502BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	9	4	
ST-075	1	0	9CH155-000502BOT	BOT		2	0.1	
ST-075	1	0	9CH155-000502BRK	BRK			397	high fired
ST-075	1	0	9CH155-000502BRK1	BRK			30	Low-fired
ST-075	1	0	9CH155-000502CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-075	1	0	9CH155-000502GLS2	GLS	Clear	2	1	curved
ST-075	1	0	9CH155-000502GLS4	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	2	curved
ST-075	1	0	9CH155-000502GLS3	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	1	0.1	patinated
ST-075	1	0	9CH155-000502GLS1	GLS	Light Aqua	1	0.1	flat
ST-075	1	0	9CH155-000502GLS	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	0.1	curved
ST-075	1	0	9CH155-000502HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	0.1	
ST-075	1	0	9CH155-000502HCER3	HCER	Annularware, Marbelized	1	0.1	
ST-075	1	0	9CH155-000502HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	5	
ST-075	1	0	9CH155-000502HCER	HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	2	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-075	1	0	9CH155-000502MTL	MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	1	3	
ST-075	1	0	9CH155-000502MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	10	6	
ST-075	1	0	9CH155-000502MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	8	16	
ST-075	1	0	9CH155-000502PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	5	3	
ST-075	1	0	9CH155-000502TBY	TBY			16	
ST-075	2	0	9CH155-000357BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		6	
ST-075	2	0	9CH155-000357BRK	BRK		1	27	low-fired
ST-075	2	0	9CH155-000357BRK1	BRK		6	862	high fired
ST-075	2	0	9CH155-000357CHA	CHA			1	
ST-075	2	0	9CH155-000357GLS	GLS	Light Olive Green	3	2	curved
ST-075	2	0	9CH155-000357GLS1	GLS	Light Olive Green	2	10	curved
ST-075	2	0	9CH155-000357HCER	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2	stem frag 5/64
ST-075	2	0	9CH155-000357HCER1	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed, Brown	1	2	brown
ST-075	2	0	9CH155-000357HCER2	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	3	13	
ST-075	2	0	9CH155-000357MTL1	MTL	Brass Button	1	1	"plated" on back
ST-075	2	0	9CH155-000357MTL3	MTL	Chain Links	1	63	
ST-075	2	0	9CH155-000357MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	18	30	
ST-075	2	0	9CH155-000357PCER2	PCER	Irene Stamped	1	3	
ST-075	2	0	9CH155-000357PCER1	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	1	2	
ST-075	2	0	9CH155-000357PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	1	
ST-075	3	0	9CH155-000362BRK	BRK			156	high fired
ST-075	3	0	9CH155-000362MTL	MTL	Brass Button	1	4	
ST-076	1	0	9CH155-000381BRK	BRK		5	4.6	low fired
ST-076	1	0	9CH155-000381BRK1	BRK		20	81.5	
ST-076	1	0	9CH155-000381GLS	GLS	Olive Green	3	1.7	curved
ST-076	1	0	9CH155-000381HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Banded	2	1	
ST-076	1	0	9CH155-000381HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	4	5	
ST-076	1	0	9CH155-000381HCER2	HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown			
ST-076	1	0	9CH155-000381MTL4	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		41	
ST-076	1	0	9CH155-000381MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	4	8.3	
ST-076	1	0	9CH155-000381MTL3	MTL	Nail, Cut	5	8.1	
ST-076	1	0	9CH155-000381MTL2	MTL	Rivet	1	0.6	
ST-076	1	0	9CH155-000381PCER	PCER	Residual	1	0.3	
ST-076	1	0	9CH155-000381TBY1	TBY		5		
ST-076	2	0	9CH155-000382BRK	BRK		1	2	high fired
ST-076	2	0	9CH155-000382HCER	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	4	
ST-076	2	0	9CH155-000382MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	3	3	
ST-076	2	0	9CH155-000382MTL3	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	6	
ST-076	2	0	9CH155-000382MTL2	MTL	Nail, Wrought	1	11	
ST-076	2	0	9CH155-000382PCER	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	5	5/64
ST-077	1	0	9CH155-000390BRK2	BRK		1	1	Low-Fired
ST-077	1	0	9CH155-000390BRK1	BRK			78	high fired
ST-077	1	0	9CH155-000390GLS2	GLS	Clear	1	1	Curved
ST-077	1	0	9CH155-000390GLS4	GLS	Clear	1	1	flat
ST-077	1	0	9CH155-000390GLS1	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	2	4	Heavy Patina
ST-077	1	0	9CH155-000390GLS3	GLS	Light Cobalt Blue	1	1	curved
ST-077	1	0	9CH155-000390HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Banded	2	2	
ST-077	1	0	9CH155-000390HCER5	HCER	Annularware, Marbelized	1	2	
ST-077	1	0	9CH155-000390HCER6	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	1	INT scallop, linear impression; 1775-1830s
ST-077	1	0	9CH155-000390HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Indeterminate	4	5	
ST-077	1	0	9CH155-000390HCER4	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	1	
ST-077	1	0	9CH155-000390HCER2	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed, Green	1	23	
ST-077	1	0	9CH155-000390MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	4	
ST-077	1	0	9CH155-000390PCER	PCER	Residual	1	1	
ST-077	3	0	9CH155-000372GLS	GLS		1	1	curved
ST-077	3	0	9CH155-000372HCER	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	3	Pipe Bowl, human effigy; turban red clay, lead glazed
ST-077	3	0	9CH155-000372MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	8	
ST-077	4	0	9CH155-000389HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.		0.7	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-078	1	0	9CH155-000348BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	10	4	
ST-078	1	0	9CH155-000348BRK	BRK			80	high fired
ST-078	1	0	9CH155-000348GLS	GLS	Light Olive Green	2	3	curved
ST-078	1	0	9CH155-000348GLS1	GLS	Medium Olive Green	2	14	melted
ST-078	1	0	9CH155-000348HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	3	
ST-078	1	0	9CH155-000348HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	5	7	
ST-078	1	0	9CH155-000348MTL3	MTL	Brass Button	2	0.1	four hole, broken
ST-078	1	0	9CH155-000348MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	12	4	
ST-078	1	0	9CH155-000348MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	5	13	
ST-078	1	0	9CH155-000348MTL	MTL	Tacks	2	4	
ST-078	1	0	9CH155-000348PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	7	9	
ST-078	2	0	9CH155-000354BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	7	2	
ST-078	2	0	9CH155-000354BRK	BRK			49	high fired
ST-078	2	0	9CH155-000354CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-078	2	0	9CH155-000354GLS	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	curved
ST-078	2	0	9CH155-000354GLS3	GLS	Clear, Frosted	1	0.1	
ST-078	2	0	9CH155-000354GLS2	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	5	melted
ST-078	2	0	9CH155-000354GLS4	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	0.1	flat
ST-078	2	0	9CH155-000354GLS1	GLS	Light Aqua	1	0.1	flat
ST-078	2	0	9CH155-000354HCER2	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	2	
ST-078	2	0	9CH155-000354HCER3	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	3	1	bowl fragment □ undecorated
ST-078	2	0	9CH155-000354HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	3	Even scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830s
ST-078	2	0	9CH155-000354HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	0.1	
ST-078	2	0	9CH155-000354MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	16	7	
ST-078	2	0	9CH155-000354MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	6	15	
ST-078	2	0	9CH155-000354MTL3	MTL	Spike	1	136	
ST-078	2	0	9CH155-000354PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	3	2	
ST-078	3	0	9CH155-000347BRK	BRK		1	1	
ST-078	3	0	9CH155-000347CHA	CHA			2	
ST-078	3	0	9CH155-000347MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	1	
ST-079	1	0	9CH155-000419BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	7	2	
ST-079	1	0	9CH155-000419BRK	BRK		61	176	high fired
ST-079	1	0	9CH155-000419CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-079	1	0	9CH155-000419GLS	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	curved
ST-079	1	0	9CH155-000419GLS1	GLS	Dark Olive Green	3	4	Bottle Frag.
ST-079	1	0	9CH155-000419GLS2	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	1	7	heavy patina
ST-079	1	0	9CH155-000419HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	2	
ST-079	1	0	9CH155-000419HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	0.1	
ST-079	1	0	9CH155-000419MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	4	2	
ST-079	1	0	9CH155-000419MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	5	23	
ST-079	1	0	9CH155-000419MTL2	MTL	Nail, Wrought	4	13	
ST-079	1	0	9CH155-000419PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	5	3	
ST-079	1	0	9CH155-000419TBY	TBY		1	0.1	
ST-079	2	0	9CH155-000420BRK	BRK			27.3	high fired
ST-079	2	0	9CH155-000420CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-079	2	0	9CH155-000420MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	3	
ST-079	2	0	9CH155-000420PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	1	
ST-079	2	0	9CH155-000420TBY	TBY		4	1.1	
ST-080	1	0	9CH155-000350BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	8	2	
ST-080	1	0	9CH155-000350BRK	BRK			495	high fired
ST-080	1	0	9CH155-000350BRK1	BRK			11	low-fired
ST-080	1	0	9CH155-000350GLS2	GLS	Amber	2	3	curved
ST-080	1	0	9CH155-000350GLS	GLS	Clear	5	2	curved
ST-080	1	0	9CH155-000350GLS1	GLS	Clear, Frosted	3	10	
ST-080	1	0	9CH155-000350GLS3	GLS	Olive Green	1	0.1	curved
ST-080	1	0	9CH155-000350HCER	HCER	Creamware, Indet.	2	3	
ST-080	1	0	9CH155-000350HCER5	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	0.1	stem frag □ broken, cannot determine bore
ST-080	1	0	9CH155-000350HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	1	UID scallop, linear impression; 1775-1860s
ST-080	1	0	9CH155-000350HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	3	7	
ST-080	1	0	9CH155-000350HCER4	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	5	5	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-080	1	0	9CH155-000350HCER1	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	4	
ST-080	1	0	9CH155-000350MTL1	MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	2	3	
ST-080	1	0	9CH155-000350MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	11	9	
ST-080	1	0	9CH155-000350MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	10	10	
ST-080	1	0	9CH155-000350PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	4	4	
ST-080	1	0	9CH155-000350TBY	TBY			20	
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	29	7.7	
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351BRK1	BRK		2	1	low fired
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351BRK	BRK			160	high fired
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351GLS2	GLS	Amber	1	1.2	curved
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351GLS3	GLS	Clear	1	0.2	curved
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351GLS5	GLS	Clear, Frosted	2	0.8	curved
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351GLS	GLS	Dark Aqua	1	0.5	curved
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351GLS1	GLS	Light Aqua	4	3	curved
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351GLS4	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	0.6	curved
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351HCER	HCER	Annularware, Banded	2	1.2	
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351HCER2	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	1.1	
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351HCER7	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	5.7	stem frags 4/64
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351HCER8	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	bowl frag leaf design on seam
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	1.7	feather edged
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351HCER6	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	0.4	
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351HCER4	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	4.6	
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351HCER5	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	2.2	
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351HCER3	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed, Brown	2	2.5	
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351HCER9	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	27.8	Handle
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351MTL4	MTL	Button	1	1.5	Button, eagle scoville extra on back
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351MTL3	MTL	Hook and Eye Fastener	1	0.3	
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	9	4.5	
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	12	27.4	
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351MTL	MTL	Shot, Lead	1	1.8	
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	7	6	
ST-080	2	0	9CH155-000351TBY	TBY			12.3	
ST-080	3	0	9CH155-000352CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-080	3	0	9CH155-000352PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	1	
ST-080	3	0	9CH155-000352TBY	TBY		3	1	
ST-080	4	0	9CH155-000369CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-080	4	0	9CH155-000369LITH	LITH	Pebble	1	2	
ST-081	1	0	9CH155-000343BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
ST-081	1	0	9CH155-000343BRK	BRK			36.7	high fired
ST-081	1	0	9CH155-000343CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-081	1	0	9CH155-000343GLS	GLS	Clear	1	1	curved
ST-081	1	0	9CH155-000343GLS2	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	9	curved
ST-081	1	0	9CH155-000343GLS1	GLS	Medium Olive Green	4	15	curved
ST-081	1	0	9CH155-000343HCER2	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	3	
ST-081	1	0	9CH155-000343HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	3	Even scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830s
ST-081	1	0	9CH155-000343HCER4	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	1	Even scallop, linear impression; 1800-1830
ST-081	1	0	9CH155-000343HCER3	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	1	
ST-081	1	0	9CH155-000343HCER1	HCER	Staffordshire Slipware	1	16	dotted rim
ST-081	1	0	9CH155-000343HCER5	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed	2	2	
ST-081	1	0	9CH155-000343MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	13	8	
ST-081	1	0	9CH155-000343MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	6	
ST-081	1	0	9CH155-000343PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	4	4	
ST-081	1	0	9CH155-000343TBY	TBY		1	0.1	
ST-081	2	0	9CH155-000361BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
ST-081	2	0	9CH155-000361BRK	BRK			53	high fired

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-081	2	0	9CH155-000361BRK1	BRK			0.1	low fired
ST-081	2	0	9CH155-000361BRK2	BRK		1	0.1	low-fired
ST-081	2	0	9CH155-000361CHA	CHA			1	
ST-081	2	0	9CH155-000361GLS	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	curved
ST-081	2	0	9CH155-000361HCER1	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	6	
ST-081	2	0	9CH155-000361HCER	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	bowl fragment leaf design along seam and ribbing
ST-081	2	0	9CH155-000361MTL3	MTL	Lead, Fishing Weight	1	5	
ST-081	2	0	9CH155-000361MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	1	
ST-081	2	0	9CH155-000361MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	5	
ST-081	2	0	9CH155-000361MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	14	
ST-081	2	0	9CH155-000361MTL4	MTL	Tacks	1	0.1	
ST-081	2	0	9CH155-000361PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	6	6	
ST-081	2	0	9CH155-000361TBY	TBY		3	4	
ST-081	3	0	9CH155-000364BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		0.1	
ST-081	3	0	9CH155-000364BRK	BRK			1	high fired
ST-081	3	0	9CH155-000364CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-081	3	0	9CH155-000364LITH	LITH	Pebble	1	0.1	
ST-081	3	0	9CH155-000364MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	2	
ST-082	1	0	9CH155-000415BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	15	4.9	
ST-082	1	0	9CH155-000415BRK	BRK			717.4	
ST-082	1	0	9CH155-000415CHA	CHA			1	
ST-082	1	0	9CH155-000415GLS4	GLS	Clear, Frosted	1	0.6	curved
ST-082	1	0	9CH155-000415GLS1	GLS	Indeterminate Fragment	2	2.9	curved
ST-082	1	0	9CH155-000415GLS3	GLS	Light Aqua	1	0.9	curved
ST-082	1	0	9CH155-000415GLS2	GLS	Light Olive Green	3	1.3	curved
ST-082	1	0	9CH155-000415GLS5	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	0.7	
ST-082	1	0	9CH155-000415GLS	GLS	Olive Green	5	4.2	curved
ST-082	1	0	9CH155-000415HCER1	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	5	3	
ST-082	1	0	9CH155-000415HCER3	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2.7	5/64 undecorated
ST-082	1	0	9CH155-000415HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	2	4.3	A) INT scallop, Linear impression; 1775-1830 B) Even scallop, linear impression; 1800-1830
ST-082	1	0	9CH155-000415HCER2	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	3	0.9	
ST-082	1	0	9CH155-000415MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	3	2.4	
ST-082	1	0	9CH155-000415MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	17	33	
ST-082	1	0	9CH155-000415PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	7	3.7	
ST-082	1	0	9CH155-000415TBY	TBY		24	15.6	
ST-082	2	0	9CH155-000416BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	6	3	
ST-082	2	0	9CH155-000416BRK1	BRK		1	7	low-fired
ST-082	2	0	9CH155-000416BRK	BRK		4	3	high fired
ST-082	2	0	9CH155-000416CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-082	2	0	9CH155-000416HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	1	
ST-082	2	0	9CH155-000416MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	1	
ST-082	2	0	9CH155-000416MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	6	
ST-082	2	0	9CH155-000416PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	4	2.8	
ST-082	2	0	9CH155-000416TBY	TBY			139	
ST-082	3	0	9CH155-000417CHA	CHA			1	
ST-082	3	0	9CH155-000417TBY	TBY			42	
ST-082	4	0	9CH155-000418CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-082	4	0	9CH155-000418TBY	TBY			0.1	
ST-083	1	0	9CH155-000359BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.2	
ST-083	1	0	9CH155-000359BRK1	BRK		1	1	low-fired
ST-083	1	0	9CH155-000359BRK	BRK		11	35.7	high fired
ST-083	1	0	9CH155-000359CHA	CHA			0.3	
ST-083	1	0	9CH155-000359GLS2	GLS	Aqua	1	0.5	curved
ST-083	1	0	9CH155-000359GLS1	GLS	Clear	2	2.7	curved
ST-083	1	0	9CH155-000359GLS3	GLS	Cobalt	1	1.2	curved
ST-083	1	0	9CH155-000359GLS	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	2	curved
ST-083	1	0	9CH155-000359HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	1	
ST-083	1	0	9CH155-000359HCER2	HCER	Indet. Refined Earthenware	1	0.1	
ST-083	1	0	9CH155-000359HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	4	3	
ST-083	1	0	9CH155-000359MTL3	MTL	Fishing Guide Line	1	37	
ST-083	1	0	9CH155-000359MTL2	MTL	Hinge	1	4	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-083	1	0	9CH155-000359MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	3	0.8	
ST-083	1	0	9CH155-000359MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	5	11.6	
ST-083	1	0	9CH155-000359MTL4	MTL	Tacks	1	3	
ST-083	1	0	9CH155-000359PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	0.7	
ST-083	1	0	9CH155-000359TBY	TBY		1	6	
ST-083	2	0	9CH155-000358BRK	BRK		2	4	
ST-083	2	0	9CH155-000358CHA	CHA			1	
ST-083	2	0	9CH155-000358HCER	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	4	Pipe Stem
ST-083	2	0	9CH155-000358MTL	MTL	Hand Wrought Nail	1	7	"J" Shaped
ST-083	2	0	9CH155-000358PCER1	PCER	Residual	2	1	
ST-083	2	0	9CH155-000358PCER2	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Cord-Marked	1	2	
ST-083	2	0	9CH155-000358TBY	TBY		1	1	
ST-084	1	0	9CH155-000365BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.1	
ST-084	1	0	9CH155-000365BRK	BRK			336	
ST-084	1	0	9CH155-000365BRK1	BRK			24	low-fired
ST-084	1	0	9CH155-000365GLS2	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	possible window glass
ST-084	1	0	9CH155-000365GLS4	GLS	Clear	2	3	curved
ST-084	1	0	9CH155-000365GLS	GLS	Cobalt	1	1	curved
ST-084	1	0	9CH155-000365GLS1	GLS	Lime Green	1	0.1	curved
ST-084	1	0	9CH155-000365GLS3	GLS	Olive Green	2	3	curved
ST-084	1	0	9CH155-000365HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Mocha	1	0.1	
ST-084	1	0	9CH155-000365HCER	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	0.1	bowl, undecorated
ST-084	1	0	9CH155-000365LITH	LITH	Unknown Lithic	1	3	Shatter
ST-084	1	0	9CH155-000365MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	12	8	
ST-084	1	0	9CH155-000365MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	20	46	
ST-084	1	0	9CH155-000365MTL2	MTL	Nail, Wrought	2	13	
ST-084	1	0	9CH155-000365PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	2	
ST-084	2	0	9CH155-000360BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	5	1	
ST-084	2	0	9CH155-000360BRK	BRK			276	
ST-084	2	0	9CH155-000360CHA	CHA			1	
ST-084	2	0	9CH155-000360GLS4	GLS	Amber	1	1	curved
ST-084	2	0	9CH155-000360GLS1	GLS	Blue Green	1	3	curved, "Deep blue green"
ST-084	2	0	9CH155-000360GLS3	GLS	Blue Green	1	63	Bottle Neck, "Deep blue green"
ST-084	2	0	9CH155-000360GLS2	GLS	Clear	2	1	curved
ST-084	2	0	9CH155-000360GLS5	GLS	Green	1	1	curved
ST-084	2	0	9CH155-000360GLS6	GLS	Green	1	20	curved
ST-084	2	0	9CH155-000360GLS	GLS	Green	2	14	
ST-084	2	0	9CH155-000360HCER	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	3	0.1	
ST-084	2	0	9CH155-000360HCER1	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	Pipe Bowl, undecorated
ST-084	2	0	9CH155-000360HCER2	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	2	
ST-084	2	0	9CH155-000360LITH	LITH	Unknown Lithic	1	2	Shatter
ST-084	2	0	9CH155-000360MTL	MTL	Hand Wrought Nail	11	22	
ST-084	2	0	9CH155-000360MTL1	MTL	Lead Fragment, Indeterminate	1	3	
ST-084	2	0	9CH155-000360MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	5	2	
ST-084	2	0	9CH155-000360MTL3	MTL	Nail, Cut	11	45	
ST-084	2	0	9CH155-000360PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	9	10	
ST-084	2	0	9CH155-000360TBY	TBY		1	0.1	
ST-085	1	0	9CH155-000411BRK	BRK		16	105	low fired- .8□ 107.2- high fired
ST-085	1	0	9CH155-000411GLS	GLS	Green	1	19	curved
ST-085	1	0	9CH155-000411HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	7	
ST-085	1	0	9CH155-000411PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	2	
ST-086	1	0	9CH155-000367BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
ST-086	1	0	9CH155-000367BRK	BRK		7	34	high fired
ST-086	1	0	9CH155-000367GLS	GLS	Aqua	1	9	square base
ST-086	1	0	9CH155-000367HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	4	INT scallop, linear impression; 1775-1830
ST-086	2	0	9CH155-000380BRK	BRK		1	2	high fired
ST-086	2	0	9CH155-000380HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	5	
ST-087	1	0	9CH155-000349BRK	BRK		18	21	2-low fired□ 19- high fired
ST-087	1	0	9CH155-000349GLS	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	window glass
ST-087	1	0	9CH155-000349MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	6	
ST-087	1	0	9CH155-000349PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	0.1	
ST-087	2	0	9CH155-000388BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-087	2	0	9CH155-000388BRK	BRK			124	high fired
ST-087	2	0	9CH155-000388PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	0.1	
ST-087	3	0	9CH155-000370PCER2	PCER	St. Simons Plain	2	32	Rim
ST-087	3	0	9CH155-000370PCER1	PCER	St. Simons Plain	7	56	
ST-088	1	0	9CH155-000373BRK	BRK		3	32	high fired- 27□ low fired-5
ST-088	1	0	9CH155-000373GLS4	GLS	Amber	2	1	curved
ST-088	1	0	9CH155-000373GLS5	GLS	Clear	2	1	curved
ST-088	1	0	9CH155-000373GLS1	GLS	Light Aqua	1	59	applied lip, mouth blown
ST-088	1	0	9CH155-000373GLS3	GLS	Light Green	1	1	curved
ST-088	1	0	9CH155-000373GLS2	GLS	Olive Green	1	1	curved
ST-088	1	0	9CH155-000373HCER1	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	undecorated
ST-088	1	0	9CH155-000373HCER2	HCER	Stoneware, Rhenish	2	14	
ST-088	1	0	9CH155-000373MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	12	30	
ST-088	1	0	9CH155-000373PCER	PCER	Residual	2	2	
ST-088	2	0	9CH155-000374BRK	BRK		5	4	low fired
ST-088	2	0	9CH155-000374MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	1	
ST-088	2	0	9CH155-000374PCER2	PCER	Deptford Check Stamped	1	2	
ST-088	2	0	9CH155-000374PCER1	PCER	Residual	6	6	
ST-088	2	0	9CH155-000374PCER3	PCER	Sand Tempered Stamped	1	3	
ST-088	2	0	9CH155-000374PCER5	PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	16	Rim
ST-088	2	0	9CH155-000374PCER4	PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	6	
ST-089	1	0	9CH155-000368BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	4	1	
ST-089	1	0	9CH155-000368BRK1	BRK			121	low-fired
ST-089	1	0	9CH155-000368BRK	BRK			158	high fired
ST-089	1	0	9CH155-000368CHA	CHA			1	
ST-089	1	0	9CH155-000368GLS1	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	8	curved
ST-089	1	0	9CH155-000368GLS2	GLS	Light Aqua	2	4	curved
ST-089	1	0	9CH155-000368GLS	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	0.1	curved
ST-089	1	0	9CH155-000368HCER2	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2	4/64
ST-089	1	0	9CH155-000368HCER	HCER	Whiteware, Undecorated	1	4	
ST-089	1	0	9CH155-000368HCER1	HCER	Whiteware, Undecorated	1	2	
ST-089	1	0	9CH155-000368MRT	MRT		1	1	
ST-089	1	0	9CH155-000368MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	7	3	
ST-089	1	0	9CH155-000368MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	4	10	
ST-089	1	0	9CH155-000368PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	4	4	
ST-089	2	0	9CH155-000366BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	1	
ST-089	2	0	9CH155-000366BRK	BRK		2	15	high fired
ST-089	2	0	9CH155-000366CHA	CHA			1	
ST-089	2	0	9CH155-000366GLS2	GLS	Amber	1	1	curved
ST-089	2	0	9CH155-000366GLS1	GLS	Clear, Frosted	1	1	curved
ST-089	2	0	9CH155-000366GLS3	GLS	Olive Green	2	1	curved
ST-089	2	0	9CH155-000366LITH	LITH	Unknown Lithic	1	3	Shatter
ST-089	2	0	9CH155-000366MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	1	
ST-089	2	0	9CH155-000366PCER1	PCER	Residual	4	3	
ST-090	1	0	9CH155-000503BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	9	
ST-090	1	0	9CH155-000503BRK	BRK			426	high fired
ST-090	1	0	9CH155-000503BRK1	BRK		13	12	low-fired
ST-090	1	0	9CH155-000503CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-090	1	0	9CH155-000503GLS3	GLS	Amber	1	1	curved
ST-090	1	0	9CH155-000503GLS2	GLS	Blue Green	1	20	Curved Glass Frag, Deep blue green "ANNAH" on bottle
ST-090	1	0	9CH155-000503GLS1	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	2	curved
ST-090	1	0	9CH155-000503GLS	GLS	Indeterminate, Melted	1	3	curved
ST-090	1	0	9CH155-000503HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	1	
ST-090	1	0	9CH155-000503HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Red	1	0.1	bubble type design
ST-090	1	0	9CH155-000503HCER2	HCER	Stoneware, Indet.	2	27	
ST-090	1	0	9CH155-000503MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	7	10	
ST-090	2	0	9CH155-000506BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	1	
ST-090	2	0	9CH155-000506BRK	BRK			140	high fired
ST-090	2	0	9CH155-000506CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-090	2	0	9CH155-000506MTL1	MTL	Cast Iron Pot	1	25	cast iron pot frag
ST-090	2	0	9CH155-000506MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	23	0.1	
ST-090	2	0	9CH155-000506MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	3	
ST-090	2	0	9CH155-000506PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	3	2	
ST-090	2	0	9CH155-000506TBY	TBY		2	1	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-090	3	0	9CH155-000507PCER1	PCER	Residual	1	1	
ST-090	3	0	9CH155-000507PCER3	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	1	8	
ST-090	3	0	9CH155-000507PCER2	PCER	Savannah Complicated Stamped	1	5	
ST-090	4	0	9CH155-000356GLS	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	2	curved
ST-091	1	0	9CH155-000505BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
ST-091	1	0	9CH155-000505BRK	BRK			691	high fired
ST-091	1	0	9CH155-000505BRK1	BRK		12	40	low-fired
ST-091	1	0	9CH155-000505CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-091	1	0	9CH155-000505GLS2	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	possible window glass
ST-091	1	0	9CH155-000505GLS	GLS	Clear, Frosted	2	4	curved
ST-091	1	0	9CH155-000505GLS1	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	0.1	curved
ST-091	1	0	9CH155-000505GLS3	GLS	Light Aqua	1	1	curved
ST-091	1	0	9CH155-000505HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Mocha	1	0.1	
ST-091	1	0	9CH155-000505HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	1	
ST-091	1	0	9CH155-000505HCER	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	2	2	
ST-091	1	0	9CH155-000505HCER3	HCER	Whiteware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome	1	1	
ST-091	1	0	9CH155-000505MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	5	15	
ST-091	1	0	9CH155-000505MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	4	10	
ST-091	1	0	9CH155-000505TBY	TBY		7	9	
ST-091	2	0	9CH155-000504BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	2	
ST-091	2	0	9CH155-000504BRK	BRK		11	43	
ST-091	2	0	9CH155-000504CHA	CHA			1	
ST-091	2	0	9CH155-000504GLS	GLS	Green	1	1	curved
ST-091	2	0	9CH155-000504HCER	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	2	2	
ST-091	2	0	9CH155-000504MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	8	14	
ST-091	2	0	9CH155-000504TBY	TBY		2	3	
ST-091	3	0	9CH155-000353BRK	BRK		2	1	
ST-091	3	0	9CH155-000353GLS	GLS	Clear, Frosted	1	1	
ST-091	3	0	9CH155-000353HCER1	HCER	Indet. Refined Earthenware	1	1	
ST-091	3	0	9CH155-000353HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed Purple	1	1	
ST-091	3	0	9CH155-000353MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	4	5	
ST-091	3	0	9CH155-000353MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	2	
ST-092	1	0	9CH155-000342BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	4	1	
ST-092	1	0	9CH155-000342BRK1	BRK			27	high fired
ST-092	1	0	9CH155-000342BRK	BRK			11	low fired
ST-092	1	0	9CH155-000342GLS2	GLS	Clear	1	1	possible window glass
ST-092	1	0	9CH155-000342GLS3	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	1	1	
ST-092	1	0	9CH155-000342GLS1	GLS	Indeterminate, Melted	1	2	melted
ST-092	1	0	9CH155-000342HCER	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	bowl, ribbing
ST-092	1	0	9CH155-000342MTL1	MTL	Fish Hook, Possible	1	2	fish hook, nail modified
ST-092	1	0	9CH155-000342MTL3	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	8	4	
ST-092	1	0	9CH155-000342MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	5	
ST-092	1	0	9CH155-000342PCER1	PCER	Residual	10	5	
ST-092	1	0	9CH155-000342TBY	TBY		2	13	
ST-092	2	0	9CH155-000501BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	1	
ST-092	2	0	9CH155-000501BRK	BRK		5	43	high fired
ST-092	2	0	9CH155-000501GLS	GLS	Light Aqua	1	1	curved
ST-092	2	0	9CH155-000501MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	1	
ST-092	2	0	9CH155-000501MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	6	
ST-092	2	0	9CH155-000501PCER1	PCER	Residual	9	4	
ST-092	2	0	9CH155-000501TBY	TBY		8	39	
ST-093	1	0	9CH155-000386BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.1	
ST-093	1	0	9CH155-000386BRK	BRK			550.6	high fired
ST-093	1	0	9CH155-000386GLS2	GLS	Amber	1	1	curved
ST-093	1	0	9CH155-000386GLS	GLS	Clear		3	curved
ST-093	1	0	9CH155-000386GLS1	GLS	Clear	1	1	Flat Glass Frag., "v" lettering
ST-093	1	0	9CH155-000386GLS5	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	3	curved
ST-093	1	0	9CH155-000386GLS3	GLS	Indeterminate Fragment	1	0.1	curved
ST-093	1	0	9CH155-000386GLS4	GLS	Light Olive Green	4	1	curved
ST-093	1	0	9CH155-000386HCER3	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	bowl, undecorated
ST-093	1	0	9CH155-000386HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Indeterminate	2	1	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-093	1	0	9CH155-000386HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Black	1	1	
ST-093	1	0	9CH155-000386HCER	HCER	Whiteware, Indet.	1	1	possible hand painted
ST-093	1	0	9CH155-000386LITH	LITH	Unknown Lithic	3	4.8	
ST-093	1	0	9CH155-000386MTL3	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	19	5	
ST-093	1	0	9CH155-000386MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	2	"J" shaped
ST-093	1	0	9CH155-000386MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	4	9	
ST-093	1	0	9CH155-000386MTL	MTL	Tacks	1	0.1	furniture tack possible
ST-093	1	0	9CH155-000386PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	3	12.4	
ST-093	1	0	9CH155-000386SHE	SHE	landsnail	1	0.1	
ST-093	1	0	9CH155-000386TBY	TBY			36	
ST-093	2	0	9CH155-000387BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		0.85	
ST-093	2	0	9CH155-000387BRK	BRK		319		high fired
ST-093	2	0	9CH155-000387CHA	CHA			0.7	
ST-093	2	0	9CH155-000387GLS5	GLS	Amber	1	6.1	curved
ST-093	2	0	9CH155-000387GLS2	GLS	Aqua	1	9.3	curved
ST-093	2	0	9CH155-000387GLS4	GLS	Clear	1	1.1	curved
ST-093	2	0	9CH155-000387GLS3	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	3.8	curved
ST-093	2	0	9CH155-000387GLS1	GLS	Light Olive Green	2	1.1	curved
ST-093	2	0	9CH155-000387HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	2	2	
ST-093	2	0	9CH155-000387HCER2	HCER	Creamware, Indet.	1	2.2	rim
ST-093	2	0	9CH155-000387LITH	LITH	Unknown Lithic		0.8	Lithic Flake, Tertiary
ST-093	2	0	9CH155-000387MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		1.8	
ST-093	2	0	9CH155-000387MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	3.7	
ST-093	2	0	9CH155-000387MTL3	MTL	Nail, Wrought	2	4.8	
ST-093	2	0	9CH155-000387MTL4	MTL	Spike	1	26.7	
ST-093	2	0	9CH155-000387PCER	PCER	Residual	6	6.7	
ST-093	2	0	9CH155-000387TBY	TBY		14	29.1	
ST-093	3	0	9CH155-000395BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	15	4	
ST-093	3	0	9CH155-000395BRK	BRK		2	8	low-fired
ST-093	3	0	9CH155-000395CHA	CHA			2	
ST-093	3	0	9CH155-000395GLS	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	0.1	curved
ST-093	3	0	9CH155-000395HCER	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	0.1	bowl, undecorated
ST-093	3	0	9CH155-000395TBY	TBY		8	4	
ST-093	4	0	9CH155-000394HCER	HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	2	121	
ST-093	5	0	9CH155-000391BRK	BRK		1	29	
ST-093	5	0	9CH155-000391LITH	LITH	Pebble	1	3	
ST-095	1	0	9CH155-000401BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	5	3	
ST-095	1	0	9CH155-000401BRK	BRK			167	
ST-095	1	0	9CH155-000401BRK1	BRK		1	0.1	low-fired
ST-095	1	0	9CH155-000401GLS	GLS	Aqua	1	1	curved
ST-095	1	0	9CH155-000401GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	1	2	curved
ST-095	1	0	9CH155-000401HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Banded	2	2	
ST-095	1	0	9CH155-000401HCER	HCER	Whiteware, Undecorated	2	6	
ST-095	1	0	9CH155-000401MTL2	MTL	Latch	1	26	
ST-095	1	0	9CH155-000401MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	6	
ST-095	2	0	9CH155-000402BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		7	
ST-095	2	0	9CH155-000402BRK	BRK		15		high fired
ST-095	2	0	9CH155-000402GLS	GLS	Clear	1	1	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-095	2	0	9CH155-000402HCER2	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	4	murray makers mark, 1830-1861 5/64
ST-095	2	0	9CH155-000402HCER1	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	2	
ST-095	2	0	9CH155-000402MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	5	3	
ST-095	2	0	9CH155-000402MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	3	
ST-096	1	0	9CH155-000407BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	1	
ST-096	1	0	9CH155-000407BRK	BRK		9	67	high fired
ST-096	1	0	9CH155-000407GLS1	GLS	Aqua	1	1	curved
ST-096	1	0	9CH155-000407GLS2	GLS	Clear	2	2	curved
ST-096	1	0	9CH155-000407GLS3	GLS	Opaque	1	1	curved
ST-096	1	0	9CH155-000407HCER1	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	2	curved
ST-096	1	0	9CH155-000407HCER2	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2	bowl, indeterminate design
ST-096	1	0	9CH155-000407HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	6	8	
ST-096	1	0	9CH155-000407PCER1	PCER	Residual	3	5	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-096	1	0	9CH155-000407PCER2	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	1	4	
ST-096	1	0	9CH155-000407SLG	SLG		3	20	
ST-096	2	0	9CH155-000430BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	1	
ST-096	2	0	9CH155-000430BRK	BRK		3	8	
ST-096	2	0	9CH155-000430CHA	CHA			1	
ST-096	2	0	9CH155-000430MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	1	
ST-096	2	0	9CH155-000430PCER1	PCER	Residual	1	1	
ST-096	2	0	9CH155-000430PCER2	PCER	Savannah Burnished Plain	1	3	
ST-097	1	0	9CH155-000425BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	8	
ST-097	1	0	9CH155-000425BRK	BRK			172	high fired
ST-097	1	0	9CH155-000425GLS1	GLS	Light Aqua	2	3	curved
ST-097	1	0	9CH155-000425GLS	GLS	Light Aqua	1	1	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-097	1	0	9CH155-000425HCER2	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Tin-Glazed, Indeterminate	1	2	
ST-097	1	0	9CH155-000425HCER1	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	4	14	
ST-097	1	0	9CH155-000425HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	1	
ST-097	1	0	9CH155-000425HCER	HCER	Slipware, Indeterminate	1	3	reddish paste, cream slip interior
ST-097	1	0	9CH155-000425MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	4	14	
ST-097	1	0	9CH155-000425PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	1	
ST-097	1	0	9CH155-000425TBY	TBY		3	2	
ST-097	2	0	9CH155-000399BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	15	6	
ST-097	2	0	9CH155-000399BRK	BRK			48	high fired
ST-097	2	0	9CH155-000399CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-097	2	0	9CH155-000399GLS1	GLS	Clear	2	2	curved
ST-097	2	0	9CH155-000399GLS2	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	1	0.1	heavy patina
ST-097	2	0	9CH155-000399GLS	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	0.1	curved
ST-097	2	0	9CH155-000399HCER2	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	3	1	
ST-097	2	0	9CH155-000399HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	2	0.1	
ST-097	2	0	9CH155-000399HCER3	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	7	5	
ST-097	2	0	9CH155-000399HCER	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Brown	2	0.1	
ST-097	2	0	9CH155-000399MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	6	3	
ST-097	2	0	9CH155-000399MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	12	19	
ST-097	2	0	9CH155-000399PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	7	4	
ST-097	2	0	9CH155-000399SLG	SLG		1	1	
ST-097	2	0	9CH155-000399TBY	TBY			28	
ST-097	3	0	9CH155-000427BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	10	1	
ST-097	3	0	9CH155-000427BRK	BRK		2	4	high fired
ST-097	3	0	9CH155-000427CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-097	3	0	9CH155-000427GLS	GLS	Green	1	6	Bottle Frag.
ST-097	3	0	9CH155-000427HCER	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	3	2	
ST-097	3	0	9CH155-000427MTL	MTL	Cast Iron Pot	1	27	
ST-097	3	0	9CH155-000427MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	3	0.1	
ST-097	3	0	9CH155-000427MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	10	
ST-097	3	0	9CH155-000427PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	4	3	
ST-097	3	0	9CH155-000427TBY	TBY		11	15	
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	14	11	
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397BRK	BRK			17	
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397BRK1	BRK		6	8	low-fired
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397GLS2	GLS	Clear	1	1	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397GLS1	GLS	Light Aqua	1	15	curved
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397GLS	GLS	Olive Green	3	7	curved
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397HCER4	HCER	Annularware, Banded	2	3	
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397HCER1	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	1	
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397HCER5	HCER	Ironstone, Undecorated	1	23	
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	3	1	
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	4	6	
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397HCER3	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	0.1	
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397MTL3	MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	1	4	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397MTL8	MTL	Bullet Shell Casing Top	1	1	
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397MTL4	MTL	Fastener	1	2	brass
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397MTL	MTL	Metal	1	10	burner collar for a oil lamp
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397MTL7	MTL	Metal	1	28	cast iron pot frag
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397MTL5	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	7	5	
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	7	24	
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	10	"J" shaped
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397MTL6	MTL	Tacks	1	1	
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	2	
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397SLG	SLG		23	10	
ST-098	1	0	9CH155-000397TBY	TBY			15	
ST-098	2	0	9CH155-000398BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	16	13.2	
ST-098	2	0	9CH155-000398BRK	BRK		1	11.3	brick with mortar
ST-098	2	0	9CH155-000398BRK2	BRK		4	64.7	high fired
ST-098	2	0	9CH155-000398BRK1	BRK		4	2.5	low-fired
ST-098	2	0	9CH155-000398CHA	CHA			1.7	
ST-098	2	0	9CH155-000398GLS	GLS	Light Aqua	4	7.3	curved
ST-098	2	0	9CH155-000398HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	2	2.5	feathered, blue scalloped, neoclassical
ST-098	2	0	9CH155-000398HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	0.1	
ST-098	2	0	9CH155-000398MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	3.9	
ST-098	2	0	9CH155-000398MTL1	MTL	Nail, Wrought	1	1.8	
ST-098	2	0	9CH155-000398TBY	TBY			145.6	
ST-099	1	0	9CH155-000410BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	4	2.8	
ST-099	1	0	9CH155-000410BRK	BRK			278.6	high fired
ST-099	1	0	9CH155-000410BRK1	BRK		1	4.9	low-fired
ST-099	1	0	9CH155-000410CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-099	1	0	9CH155-000410GLS2	GLS	Amber	1	3.6	curved
ST-099	1	0	9CH155-000410GLS1	GLS	Clear	1	0.4	flat, possible window glass
ST-099	1	0	9CH155-000410GLS4	GLS	Clear, Frosted	1	0.3	curved
ST-099	1	0	9CH155-000410GLS3	GLS	Light Olive Green	3	1.1	curved
ST-099	1	0	9CH155-000410GLS	GLS	Olive Green	1	0.8	curved
ST-099	1	0	9CH155-000410HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	1.2	INT scallop, linear impression; 1775-1830s
ST-099	1	0	9CH155-000410HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Red	2	5.7	
ST-099	1	0	9CH155-000410HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	4	
ST-099	1	0	9CH155-000410HCER2	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	10	33.3	
ST-099	1	0	9CH155-000410MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	3	5.1	
ST-099	1	0	9CH155-000410MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	7.3	
ST-099	1	0	9CH155-000410MTL2	MTL	Nail, Wire	2	42.4	
ST-099	1	0	9CH155-000410STN	STN		3	1.1	limestone
ST-099	1	0	9CH155-000410TBY	TBY			299.5	
ST-099	2	0	9CH155-000431BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.1	
ST-099	2	0	9CH155-000431BRK	BRK			108	high fired
ST-099	2	0	9CH155-000431GLS	GLS	Light Aqua	1	7	curved
ST-099	2	0	9CH155-000431HCER	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	0.1	
ST-099	2	0	9CH155-000431HCER4	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead- Glazed, Black	1	1	reddish orange paste
ST-099	2	0	9CH155-000431HCER1	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	2	
ST-099	2	0	9CH155-000431HCER5	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	1	Even scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830s
ST-099	2	0	9CH155-000431HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	2	
ST-099	2	0	9CH155-000431HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	0.1	
ST-099	2	0	9CH155-000431LITH	LITH	Unmodified	1	27	
ST-099	2	0	9CH155-000431MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	10	
ST-099	2	0	9CH155-000431MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	10	25	
ST-099	2	0	9CH155-000431PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	3	
ST-099	2	0	9CH155-000431PLS	PLS		1	0.1	
ST-099	2	0	9CH155-000431SLG	SLG		1	3	
ST-099	2	0	9CH155-000431TBY	TBY			155	
ST-099	3	0	9CH155-000432MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	6	
ST-099	3	0	9CH155-000432PCER	PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	1	3	
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.1	
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383BRK1	BRK		2	1	low-fired
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383BRK	BRK			233	high fired
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383CHA	CHA			0.1	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383GLS1	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	flat, possible window glass
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383GLS	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	curved
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383GLS2	GLS	Green	1	0.1	curved
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383HCER5	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	0.1	
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383HCER6	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	0.1	
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383HCER	HCER	Ironstone, Undecorated	3	11	
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383HCER2	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2	5/64"
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	2	3	A) No scallop, curved impression; 1840s-1860s B) INT scallop, curved impression; 1775-1860s
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	0.1	
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383HCER10	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed Purple	1	0.1	
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383HCER8	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	0.1	
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383HCER9	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	5	2	
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383HCER11	HCER	Slipware, Indeterminate	1	8	Moravian Slipware, North Devon Sgraffito reddish orange paste
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383HCER7	HCER	Stoneware, Rockingham	1	26	
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383HCER4	HCER	Whiteware, Undecorated	1	2	
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383MTL1	MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	6	17	
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	5	3	
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	16	31	
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	9	7	
ST-100	1	0	9CH155-000383TBY	TBY		17	34	
ST-100	2	0	9CH155-000400BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	6	4	
ST-100	2	0	9CH155-000400BRK	BRK			135	high fired
ST-100	2	0	9CH155-000400GLS	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	2	curved
ST-100	2	0	9CH155-000400HCER	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	5	
ST-100	2	0	9CH155-000400HCER3	HCER	Ironstone, Undecorated	1	6	
ST-100	2	0	9CH155-000400HCER2	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	3	Pipe Bowl, undecorated
ST-100	2	0	9CH155-000400HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	3	5	
ST-100	2	0	9CH155-000400HCER4	HCER	Slipware, Indeterminate	1	6	buff paste, some orange slip
ST-100	2	0	9CH155-000400MTL3	MTL	Hinge	1	38	
ST-100	2	0	9CH155-000400MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	1	
ST-100	2	0	9CH155-000400MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	6	6	
ST-100	2	0	9CH155-000400MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	5	"J" hook
ST-100	2	0	9CH155-000400PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	3	4	
ST-100	2	0	9CH155-000400TBY	TBY			48	
ST-101	1	0	9CH155-000645CHA	CHA			0.2	
ST-101	1	0	9CH155-000645HCER	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	1.8	
ST-101	1	0	9CH155-000645HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	1.7	
ST-101	1	0	9CH155-000645PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	12	11.9	
ST-101	2	0	9CH155-000648BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.1	
ST-101	2	0	9CH155-000648CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-101	2	0	9CH155-000648CL	CL		1	2	
ST-101	2	0	9CH155-000648PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	4	5.1	
ST-102	1	0	9CH155-000728BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	7	3	
ST-102	1	0	9CH155-000728BRK	BRK		1	0.1	high fired
ST-102	1	0	9CH155-000728BRK1	BRK		4	3	low-fired
ST-102	1	0	9CH155-000728GLS	GLS	Olive Green	1	3	curved
ST-102	1	0	9CH155-000728HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	0.1	
ST-102	1	0	9CH155-000728HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	1	
ST-102	1	0	9CH155-000728HCER1	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	1	
ST-102	1	0	9CH155-000728PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	6	10	
ST-102	1	0	9CH155-000728TBY	TBY			5	
ST-102	2	0	9CH155-000403BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.3	
ST-102	2	0	9CH155-000403BRK	BRK		6	3	high fired
ST-102	2	0	9CH155-000403CHA	CHA			0.3	
ST-102	2	0	9CH155-000403GLS	GLS	Clear	1	0.2	curved
ST-102	2	0	9CH155-000403HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	1.9	
ST-102	2	0	9CH155-000403LITH	LITH	Unknown Lithic	1	0.6	Shatter
ST-102	2	0	9CH155-000403PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	13	6.6	
ST-102	2	0	9CH155-000403TBY	TBY		1	0.4	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-102	3	0	9CH155-000539BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	3	
ST-102	3	0	9CH155-000539CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-102	3	0	9CH155-000539PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	53	35	
ST-103	1	0	9CH155-000528BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
ST-103	1	0	9CH155-000528BRK	BRK			13.4	high fired
ST-103	1	0	9CH155-000528PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	9	9.7	
ST-103	2	0	9CH155-000527BRK	BRK		1	428	high fired
ST-103	2	0	9CH155-000527MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	1	
ST-103	2	0	9CH155-000527PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	11	8	
ST-104	1	0	9CH155-000409BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.1	
ST-104	1	0	9CH155-000409BOT	BOT		8	8	high-fired
ST-104	1	0	9CH155-000409GLS	GLS	Light Aqua	1	0.1	
ST-104	1	0	9CH155-000409HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	1	7	
ST-104	1	0	9CH155-000409HOT	HOT		8	24	
ST-104	1	0	9CH155-000409MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	0.1	
ST-104	1	0	9CH155-000409MTL	MTL	Straps/Strips/Bands, Indeterminate	2	8	
ST-104	1	0	9CH155-000409SHE	SHE	Knobbed Wheelk	1	16	
ST-104	2	0	9CH155-000408CHA	CHA			1	
ST-104	2	0	9CH155-000408PCER	PCER	Residual	2	1	
ST-104	2	0	9CH155-000408TBY	TBY		1	6	
ST-105	1	0	9CH155-000392BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		1	
ST-105	1	0	9CH155-000392BRK1	BRK			45	high fired
ST-105	1	0	9CH155-000392BRK2	BRK			8	
ST-105	1	0	9CH155-000392HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	1	
ST-105	1	0	9CH155-000392HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	9	base
ST-105	1	0	9CH155-000392MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	2	
ST-105	1	0	9CH155-000392PCER	PCER	Residual		2	
ST-105	2	0	9CH155-000393BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	5	0.7	
ST-105	2	0	9CH155-000393BRK	BRK			336.5	high fired
ST-105	2	0	9CH155-000393GLS1	GLS	Clear	1	1	square Base Frag.
ST-105	2	0	9CH155-000393GLS	GLS	Lime Green	1	1.2	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-105	2	0	9CH155-000393HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	2	
ST-105	2	0	9CH155-000393HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	6	
ST-105	2	0	9CH155-000393MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	13	10	
ST-105	2	0	9CH155-000393MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	5.3	
ST-105	2	0	9CH155-000393MTL2	MTL	Nail, Wrought	1	3	
ST-105	2	0	9CH155-000393PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	3	3.9	
ST-106	1	0	9CH155-000375BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	2	
ST-106	1	0	9CH155-000375BRK	BRK			290	high fired
ST-106	1	0	9CH155-000375BRK1	BRK		6	8	low-fired
ST-106	1	0	9CH155-000375GLS	GLS	Amethyst	1	8	curved
ST-106	1	0	9CH155-000375GLS1	GLS	Light Aqua	1	1	curved
ST-106	1	0	9CH155-000375HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	3	6	
ST-106	1	0	9CH155-000375MTL3	MTL	Horse Bit	31		
ST-106	1	0	9CH155-000375MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	6	14	
ST-106	1	0	9CH155-000375MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	6	24	
ST-106	1	0	9CH155-000375PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	7	18	
ST-106	1	0	9CH155-000375TBY	TBY			52	
ST-106	2	0	9CH155-000384BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.1	
ST-106	2	0	9CH155-000384BRK	BRK		1	648	High Fired
ST-106	2	0	9CH155-000384HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	1	
ST-106	2	0	9CH155-000384MTL	MTL	Rivet	1	1	possibly a button
ST-106	2	0	9CH155-000384PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	5	5	
ST-106	3	0	9CH155-000385PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	3	1	
ST-107	1	0	9CH155-000448BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		17	
ST-107	1	0	9CH155-000448BRK	BRK		4	49	High Fired
ST-107	1	0	9CH155-000448BRK1	BRK			14	Low Fired
ST-107	1	0	9CH155-000448GLS1	GLS	Blue Green	1	11	curved
ST-107	1	0	9CH155-000448GLS	GLS	Dark Olive Green	3	5	curved
ST-107	1	0	9CH155-000448GLS2	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	1	1	heavy patina

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-107	1	0	9CH155-000448HCER3	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	0.1	
ST-107	1	0	9CH155-000448HCER5	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	2	
ST-107	1	0	9CH155-000448HCER1	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	3	5/64"
ST-107	1	0	9CH155-000448HCER6	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	0.1	
ST-107	1	0	9CH155-000448HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	4	8	
ST-107	1	0	9CH155-000448HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	1	
ST-107	1	0	9CH155-000448HCER4	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet., Transfer-Printed	1	0.1	
ST-107	1	0	9CH155-000448MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	14	17	
ST-107	1	0	9CH155-000448MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	7	14	
ST-107	1	0	9CH155-000448MTL2	MTL	Shot, Lead	1	2	
ST-107	1	0	9CH155-000448PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	4	4	
ST-107	1	0	9CH155-000448TBY	TBY		4	3	
ST-107	1	0	9CH155-000448TBY1	TBY			68	
ST-107	2	0	9CH155-000449BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	5	18.8	
ST-107	2	0	9CH155-000449BRK1	BRK		1	1	low-fired
ST-107	2	0	9CH155-000449BRK	BRK		1	9	high fired
ST-107	2	0	9CH155-000449CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-107	2	0	9CH155-000449GLS3	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	curved
ST-107	2	0	9CH155-000449GLS	GLS	Indeterminate Glass	1	0.1	curved
ST-107	2	0	9CH155-000449GLS2	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	1	1	curved
ST-107	2	0	9CH155-000449GLS1	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	1	curved
ST-107	2	0	9CH155-000449HCER2	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	1	1	black, lead-glazed, reddish orange glaze
ST-107	2	0	9CH155-000449HCER	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Tin-Glazed, Blue on White	1	1	
ST-107	2	0	9CH155-000449HCER5	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	4	6	
ST-107	2	0	9CH155-000449HCER3	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	Pipe Bowl, "D"
ST-107	2	0	9CH155-000449HCER4	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	6.9	5/64"
ST-107	2	0	9CH155-000449HCER1	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	1	
ST-107	2	0	9CH155-000449MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	3	
ST-107	2	0	9CH155-000449MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	12	
ST-107	2	0	9CH155-000449TBY	TBY			233	
ST-108	1	0	9CH155-000444BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	18	10.7	
ST-108	1	0	9CH155-000444BRK	BRK			22.1	high fired
ST-108	1	0	9CH155-000444CHA	CHA			2	
ST-108	1	0	9CH155-000444GLS	GLS	Green	3	31	curved
ST-108	1	0	9CH155-000444HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	0.8	
ST-108	1	0	9CH155-000444HCER6	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	1	6	reddish orange paste, rim
ST-108	1	0	9CH155-000444HCER3	HCER	Creamware, Indet.	2	4	
ST-108	1	0	9CH155-000444HCER5	HCER	Ironstone, Undecorated	1	5.1	
ST-108	1	0	9CH155-000444HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	2	2.4	A) INT scallop, curved impression; 1775-1860s B) INT scallop, curved impression; 1775-1830s
ST-108	1	0	9CH155-000444HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	2	4	
ST-108	1	0	9CH155-000444HCER4	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	3	6	
ST-108	1	0	9CH155-000444LITH	LITH	Unmodified	2	4	
ST-108	1	0	9CH155-000444MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	8	
ST-108	1	0	9CH155-000444MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	7	15	
ST-108	1	0	9CH155-000444TBY	TBY			8	
ST-108	2	0	9CH155-000471BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	6	16	
ST-108	2	0	9CH155-000471BRK	BRK			123	high fired
ST-108	2	0	9CH155-000471CHA	CHA			1	
ST-108	2	0	9CH155-000471GLS	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	11	Bottle Base Frag.
ST-108	2	0	9CH155-000471HCER4	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	0.1	
ST-108	2	0	9CH155-000471HCER	HCER	Creamware, Indet.	1	1	
ST-108	2	0	9CH155-000471HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	0.1	
ST-108	2	0	9CH155-000471HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	2	2	
ST-108	2	0	9CH155-000471HCER5	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	3	6	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-108	2	0	9CH155-000471HCER3	HCER	Slipware, Indeterminate	1	1	cream interior slip, reddish orange paste
ST-108	2	0	9CH155-000471MTL	MTL	Brass Button	1	1	"plated" on the back
ST-108	2	0	9CH155-000471MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	5	15	
ST-108	2	0	9CH155-000471MTL1	MTL	Tacks	1	1	
ST-108	2	0	9CH155-000471PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	1	
ST-108	2	0	9CH155-000471TBY	TBY		1	0.1	
ST-108	3	0	9CH155-000474BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	8	3.3	
ST-108	3	0	9CH155-000474BRK	BRK		1	4.2	
ST-108	3	0	9CH155-000474CHA	CHA			4.1	
ST-108	3	0	9CH155-000474MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	5.4	
ST-108	3	0	9CH155-000474PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	1	
ST-108	3	0	9CH155-000474TBY	TBY			5.5	
ST-108	4	0	9CH155-000475CHA	CHA			2	
ST-108	4	0	9CH155-000475GLS	GLS	Olive Green	1	9.5	curved
ST-108	4	0	9CH155-000475HCER	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Mottled Brown	1	1.5	
ST-108	4	0	9CH155-000475HCER1	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	4.9	
ST-108	4	0	9CH155-000475MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	3.4	
ST-108	4	0	9CH155-000475PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	3	2.8	
ST-109	1	0	9CH155-000426BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	17	5	
ST-109	1	0	9CH155-000426BRK	BRK		7	13	high fired
ST-109	1	0	9CH155-000426BRK1	BRK		1	0.1	low-fired
ST-109	1	0	9CH155-000426CL	CL		1	2	bowl, red clay
ST-109	1	0	9CH155-000426GLS2	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	curved
ST-109	1	0	9CH155-000426GLS1	GLS	Clear, Frosted	1	4	curved
ST-109	1	0	9CH155-000426GLS4	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	0.1	curved
ST-109	1	0	9CH155-000426GLS3	GLS	Light Aqua	3	1	curved
ST-109	1	0	9CH155-000426GLS	GLS	Opaque	1	0.1	curved
ST-109	1	0	9CH155-000426HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	0.1	
ST-109	1	0	9CH155-000426HCER4	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead- Glazed, Black	1	2	reddish orange paste
ST-109	1	0	9CH155-000426HCER5	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White			
ST-109	1	0	9CH155-000426HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Black	1	1	
ST-109	1	0	9CH155-000426HCER6	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Black	1	2	bowl, red clay, undecorated
ST-109	1	0	9CH155-000426HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	1	
ST-109	1	0	9CH155-000426HCER3	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	3	
ST-109	1	0	9CH155-000426MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	5	1	
ST-109	1	0	9CH155-000426MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.1	
ST-109	1	0	9CH155-000426MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	11	
ST-109	1	0	9CH155-000426MTL3	MTL	Scissors	1	10	
ST-109	2	0	9CH155-000414BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	6	3	
ST-109	2	0	9CH155-000414MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	2	
ST-110	1	0	9CH155-000657BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	2	
ST-110	1	0	9CH155-000657BRK1	BRK		2	2	low-fired
ST-110	1	0	9CH155-000657BRK	BRK		6	31	high fired
ST-110	1	0	9CH155-000657CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-110	1	0	9CH155-000657GLS	GLS	Clear	1	1	curved
ST-110	1	0	9CH155-000657GLS1	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	72.9	Bottle Base Frag., base
ST-110	1	0	9CH155-000657HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	0.1	
ST-110	1	0	9CH155-000657MTL	MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	1	10	
ST-110	1	0	9CH155-000657MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	4	
ST-110	1	0	9CH155-000657PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	4	7	
ST-110	2	0	9CH155-000658BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.1	
ST-110	2	0	9CH155-000658BRK	BRK			53	high fired
ST-110	2	0	9CH155-000658HCER2	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead- Glazed, Black	1	4	
ST-110	2	0	9CH155-000658HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	5	Even scallop, Linear impression; 1800-1830s
ST-110	2	0	9CH155-000658HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	3	4	
ST-110	2	0	9CH155-000658MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	3	
ST-110	2	0	9CH155-000658PCER	PCER	Residual	2	4	
ST-110	2	0	9CH155-000658PCER1	PCER	Sherdlets	2	2	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-110	2	0	9CH155-000658TBY	TBY		2	4	
ST-111	1	0	9CH155-000413BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
ST-111	1	0	9CH155-000413BRK	BRK		12		high fired
ST-111	1	0	9CH155-000413HCER3	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	2	
ST-111	1	0	9CH155-000413HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	4	
ST-111	1	0	9CH155-000413HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	4	
ST-111	1	0	9CH155-000413HCER1	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	2	Handle
ST-111	1	0	9CH155-000413PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	3	4	
ST-111	1	0	9CH155-000413TBY	TBY		1	1	
ST-112	1	0	9CH155-000438BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
ST-112	1	0	9CH155-000438BRK	BRK			161	
ST-112	1	0	9CH155-000438HCER2	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	2	
ST-112	1	0	9CH155-000438HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	3	
ST-112	1	0	9CH155-000438HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	2	
ST-112	1	0	9CH155-000438MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	3	
ST-112	1	0	9CH155-000438PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	5	6	
ST-112	1	0	9CH155-000438SLG	SLG		4	2	
ST-112	2	0	9CH155-000440CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-112	2	0	9CH155-000440PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	4	5	
ST-112	3	0	9CH155-000439PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	3	
ST-114	1	0	9CH155-000441BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	4	
ST-114	1	0	9CH155-000441BRK	BRK		2	4.8	high fired
ST-114	1	0	9CH155-000441CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-114	1	0	9CH155-000441GLS1	GLS	Amber	1	0.7	curved
ST-114	1	0	9CH155-000441GLS	GLS	Lime Green	2	3.5	curved
ST-114	1	0	9CH155-000441MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	1.7	
ST-114	1	0	9CH155-000441MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	2.4	
ST-114	1	0	9CH155-000441PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	6	4.8	
ST-114	1	0	9CH155-000441TBY	TBY			11	
ST-114	2	0	9CH155-000443HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	0.1	
ST-114	2	0	9CH155-000443PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	1	
ST-115	1	0	9CH155-000498PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	3	
ST-116	1	0	9CH155-000434BRK	BRK		2	1	
ST-117	1	0	9CH155-000689PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	0.6	
ST-117	2	0	9CH155-000690PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	4	17.8	
ST-118	1	0	9CH155-000695PCER	PCER	Residual	2	19.7	
ST-119	1	0	9CH155-000704PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	3	3	
ST-122	1	0	9CH155-000699PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	4	2	
ST-122	1	0	9CH155-000698PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	7	6	
ST-123	1	0	9CH155-000665BRK	BRK		1	0.1	
ST-123	1	0	9CH155-000665PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	3	2.3	
ST-124	1	0	9CH155-000435PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	4	2	
ST-125	1	0	9CH155-000467PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	1	
ST-125	2	0	9CH155-000468CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-125	2	0	9CH155-000468PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	0.1	
ST-126	1	0	9CH155-000466PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	3	2.3	
ST-127	1	0	9CH155-000487MTL	MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	5	16.22	
ST-127	1	0	9CH155-000487MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	3	1.5	
ST-127	2	0	9CH155-000447MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	5	4.1	
ST-127	2	0	9CH155-000447PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	4.4	
ST-128	1	0	9CH155-000651PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	3	3.6	
ST-129	1	0	9CH155-000412GLS3	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	curved
ST-129	1	0	9CH155-000412GLS1	GLS	Light Aqua	1	0.1	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-129	1	0	9CH155-000412GLS	GLS	Lime Green	1	1	curved
ST-129	1	0	9CH155-000412GLS2	GLS	Olive Green	1	5	curved
ST-129	1	0	9CH155-000412HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	2	Even scallop, no impression; 1800-1830s
ST-129	1	0	9CH155-000412HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	4	Even scallop, linear impression; 1800-1830s
ST-129	1	0	9CH155-000412HCER1	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	0.1	
ST-129	1	0	9CH155-000412MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	7	
ST-129	1	0	9CH155-000412PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	4	2	
ST-131	1	0	9CH155-000687PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	2.8	
ST-131	2	0	9CH155-000688CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-131	2	0	9CH155-000688LITH	LITH		1	13.6	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-133	1	0	9CH155-000526BRK	BRK		2	1.7	High Fired
ST-133	1	0	9CH155-000526CHA	CHA			1.4	
ST-133	1	0	9CH155-000526GLS	GLS	Amber	1	2.7	curved
ST-133	1	0	9CH155-000526MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		23.9	
ST-133	2	0	9CH155-000549BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
ST-133	2	0	9CH155-000549CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-133	2	0	9CH155-000549MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.6	
ST-133	2	0	9CH155-000549PCER1	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	2.2	
ST-133	2	0	9CH155-000549PCER4	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	2.9	
ST-133	2	0	9CH155-000549PCER3	PCER	Savannah Cord Marked	1	1.2	
ST-133	2	0	9CH155-000549PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	5	2	
ST-133	2	0	9CH155-000549PCER2	PCER	Wilmington Cord Marked	2	14.3	
ST-134	1	0	9CH155-000614BRK	BRK			21	High Fired
ST-134	1	0	9CH155-000550CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-134	1	0	9CH155-000614GLS1	GLS	Clear	1	2	curved
ST-134	1	0	9CH155-000614GLS2	GLS	Light Aqua	1	11	curved
ST-134	1	0	9CH155-000614GLS	GLS	Olive Green	1	2	curved
ST-134	1	0	9CH155-000614HCER1	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	2	5	
ST-134	1	0	9CH155-000614HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	2	4	Even scallop, linear impression; 1800-1830
ST-134	1	0	9CH155-000614MTL	MTL	Fence Staple	1	6	
ST-134	1	0	9CH155-000614MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	2	
ST-134	1	0	9CH155-000550MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	0.1	
ST-134	1	0	9CH155-000614MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	5	8	
ST-134	1	0	9CH155-000614PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	7	7	
ST-134	1	0	9CH155-000614SHE	SHE	Knobbed Wheelk	1	68	
ST-134	1	0	9CH155-000614SLG	SLG		6	3	
ST-134	1	0	9CH155-000614TBY	TBY			66	
ST-134	2	0	9CH155-000615BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.9	
ST-134	2	0	9CH155-000615BRK	BRK		4	277.3	High Fired
ST-134	2	0	9CH155-000615CHA	CHA			0.3	
ST-134	2	0	9CH155-000615GLS1	GLS	Clear	2	3.8	curved
ST-134	2	0	9CH155-000615GLS	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	0.5	
ST-134	2	0	9CH155-000615GLS2	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	14.6	curved, base
ST-134	2	0	9CH155-000615HCER	HCER	Whiteware, Indet.	1	1.7	
ST-134	2	0	9CH155-000615MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	3.4	
ST-134	2	0	9CH155-000615PCER	PCER		2	11.1	
ST-134	2	0	9CH155-000615PCER1	PCER	Sherdlets	4	5.6	
ST-136	1	0	9CH155-000559CHA	CHA			0.5	
ST-136	1	0	9CH155-000559GLS	GLS	Amber	5	2.8	curved
ST-136	1	0	9CH155-000559GLS1	GLS	Clear	2	1.6	curved
ST-136	1	0	9CH155-000559MTL	MTL	Bottle Cap, Modern	2	5.4	
ST-136	1	0	9CH155-000559MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	9	5.5	
ST-136	1	0	9CH155-000559PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	1.2	
ST-137	1	0	9CH155-000555MTL1	MTL	Bolt	1	93	
ST-137	1	0	9CH155-000555MTL	MTL	Nail Fragment, UID	1	13	
ST-137	2	0	9CH155-000556CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-137	2	0	9CH155-000556PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	4	10	
ST-138	1	0	9CH155-000602BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
ST-138	1	0	9CH155-000602CHA	CHA			28	
ST-138	1	0	9CH155-000602GLS	GLS	Clear	4	5	curved
ST-138	1	0	9CH155-000602GLS1	GLS	Light Aqua	2	6	curved
ST-138	1	0	9CH155-000602MTL	MTL	Spike	1	22	
ST-138	1	0	9CH155-000602PCER1	PCER	Sand Tempered Stamped	1	4	Rim
ST-138	1	0	9CH155-000602PCER2	PCER	Sand Tempered Stamped	1	7	
ST-138	1	0	9CH155-000602PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	1	
ST-139	1	0	9CH155-000675GLS	GLS	Clear	2	2	curved
ST-139	1	0	9CH155-000675MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	8	
ST-140	1	0	9CH155-000603CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-140	1	0	9CH155-000603GLS	GLS	Clear	12	22	curved
ST-140	2	0	9CH155-000773BRK	BRK		1	0.1	
ST-140	2	0	9CH155-000773CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-140	2	0	9CH155-000773GLS	GLS	Clear	2	3	curved
ST-140	2	0	9CH155-000773SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	1	0.1	
ST-141	1	0	9CH155-000677GLS	GLS	Lime Green	1	4.5	curved, Modern
ST-141	2	0	9CH155-000678PCER	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	1	2	
ST-142	1	0	9CH155-000600BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-142	1	0	9CH155-000600CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-142	1	0	9CH155-000600MTL	MTL	Bottle Cap, Modern	1	2	Bottle Cap
ST-142	1	0	9CH155-000600PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	5	7	
ST-142	2	0	9CH155-000601CHA	CHA			1.4	
ST-143	1	0	9CH155-000421CHA	CHA			71	
ST-144	1	0	9CH155-000541BRK	BRK		1	1	
ST-144	1	0	9CH155-000541CHA	CHA			1	
ST-144	1	0	9CH155-000541HCER	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Indet.	1	1.6	
ST-144	1	0	9CH155-000541MTL1	MTL		1	1	Pin
ST-144	1	0	9CH155-000541MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		7	
ST-144	1	0	9CH155-000541PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	1	
ST-144	2	0	9CH155-000542MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	6	
ST-144	3	0	9CH155-000544PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	0.1	
ST-145	1	0	9CH155-000545MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		4.5	
ST-145	1	0	9CH155-000545MTL1	MTL	Nail, Wire	2	25.4	
ST-145	2	0	9CH155-000547PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	0.1	
ST-147	1	0	9CH155-000676PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	1.1	
ST-147	2	0	9CH155-000683PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	8.2	
ST-148	2	0	9CH155-000700PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	2	
ST-149	1	0	9CH155-000685CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-149	1	0	9CH155-000685GLS	GLS	Amber	1	1.1	curved
ST-149	1	0	9CH155-000685GLS1	GLS	Clear	4	8	curved
ST-149	2	0	9CH155-000686PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	1.2	
ST-151	1	0	9CH155-000422BRK	BRK		1	5	high fired
ST-151	1	0	9CH155-000422GLS2	GLS	Amber	2	5	curved
ST-151	1	0	9CH155-000422GLS	GLS	Clear	9	13	curved
ST-151	1	0	9CH155-000422GLS1	GLS	Clear	1	5	Tool Lip, Machine Made
ST-151	1	0	9CH155-000422XXX	XXX		1	56	
ST-151	2	0	9CH155-000423CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-151	2	0	9CH155-000423GLS	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	curved
ST-152	1	0	9CH155-000581BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	2	
ST-152	1	0	9CH155-000581BRK	BRK		1	4	High Fired
ST-152	1	0	9CH155-000581BRK1	BRK		2	4	Low Fired
ST-152	1	0	9CH155-000581CHA	CHA			7	
ST-152	1	0	9CH155-000581GLS	GLS	Clear	14	23	curved
ST-152	1	0	9CH155-000581MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	2	
ST-152	1	0	9CH155-000581MTL1	MTL	Nail, Wire	4	31	
ST-152	1	0	9CH155-000581PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	2	
ST-152	2	0	9CH155-000580CHA	CHA			3	
ST-152	2	0	9CH155-000580PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	3	
ST-153	1	0	9CH155-000582CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-153	1	0	9CH155-000582GLS	GLS	Clear	3	3.8	curved
ST-153	1	0	9CH155-000582MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	88.7	
ST-153	1	0	9CH155-000582PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	3	2.7	
ST-153	2	0	9CH155-000588CHA	CHA		2		
ST-154	1	0	9CH155-000694MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	9.4	
ST-155	1	0	9CH155-000562BRK	BRK			142	high fired
ST-155	1	0	9CH155-000562GLS	GLS	Green	2	36.4	curved
ST-155	1	0	9CH155-000562GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	1	0.5	curved
ST-155	1	0	9CH155-000562HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	2	
ST-155	1	0	9CH155-000562HCER1	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	1.7	
ST-155	1	0	9CH155-000562MTL1	MTL	Lead Fragment	1	5.7	
ST-155	1	0	9CH155-000562MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	4	7.4	
ST-155	1	0	9CH155-000562PCER	PCER		7	15.2	
ST-155	1	0	9CH155-000562PCER1	PCER	Sherdlets	9	5.4	
ST-155	1	0	9CH155-000562TBY	TBY			31	
ST-155	2	0	9CH155-000560BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	4	2	
ST-155	2	0	9CH155-000560BRK	BRK			899	High Fired
ST-155	2	0	9CH155-000560BRK1	BRK		1	8	Low Fired
ST-155	2	0	9CH155-000560CHA	CHA			2	
ST-155	2	0	9CH155-000560HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	2	6	
ST-155	2	0	9CH155-000560HCER5	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	2	3	
ST-155	2	0	9CH155-000560HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	1	
ST-155	2	0	9CH155-000560HCER4	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	0.1	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-155	2	0	9CH155-000560HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	7	
ST-155	2	0	9CH155-000560HCER2	HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	4	
ST-155	2	0	9CH155-000560MTL2	MTL	Cast Iron Pot	1	25	Rim
ST-155	2	0	9CH155-000560MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	8	28	
ST-155	2	0	9CH155-000560PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	2	
ST-155	2	0	9CH155-000560TBY	TBY			27	
ST-155	3	0	9CH155-000561BRK	BRK		2	6	Low Fired
ST-155	3	0	9CH155-000561CHA	CHA			1	
ST-155	3	0	9CH155-000561HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Cabled	1	3	
ST-155	3	0	9CH155-000561HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	1	neoclassical
ST-155	3	0	9CH155-000561HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	9	neoclassical
ST-155	3	0	9CH155-000561HCER2	HCER	Whiteware, Indet.	2	2	
ST-155	3	0	9CH155-000561LITH	LITH	Unknown Lithic	1	7	similar to both slate and rhyolite but indeterminate
ST-155	3	0	9CH155-000561MTL2	MTL	Cast Iron Pot	1	147	Rim
ST-155	3	0	9CH155-000561MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	6	
ST-156	1	0	9CH155-000591CHA	CHA			1	
ST-156	1	0	9CH155-000591TBY	TBY			1	
ST-156	2	0	9CH155-000643BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	1.3	
ST-156	2	0	9CH155-000643BRK	BRK			74	
ST-156	2	0	9CH155-000643CHA	CHA			5	
ST-156	2	0	9CH155-000597CHA	CHA			1.4	
ST-156	2	0	9CH155-000643GLS3	GLS	Amber	1	1.1	curved
ST-156	2	0	9CH155-000643GLS	GLS	Amethyst	1	7	Bottle Base Frag.
ST-156	2	0	9CH155-000643GLS1	GLS	Clear	7	10.6	curved
ST-156	2	0	9CH155-000643GLS2	GLS	Clear	2	0.1	possible window glass
ST-156	2	0	9CH155-000643HCER	HCER	Whiteware, Undecorated	1	2.5	
ST-156	2	0	9CH155-000597LITH	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	0.1	
ST-156	2	0	9CH155-000643MTL	MTL	Fence Staple	1	4.4	
ST-156	2	0	9CH155-000643MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		5	
ST-156	2	0	9CH155-000643MTL3	MTL	Nail, Cut	8	37.1	
ST-156	2	0	9CH155-000643MTL1	MTL	Tacks	1	1.1	
ST-156	2	0	9CH155-000643SLG	SLG		1	3	
ST-156	2	0	9CH155-000643TBY	TBY		1	2	
ST-156	3	0	9CH155-000659BRK	BRK		1	67	high fired
ST-156	3	0	9CH155-000659HCER1	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet., Hand Painted	1	5	
ST-156	3	0	9CH155-000659HCER	HCER	Whiteware, Undecorated	1	3	
ST-157	2	0	9CH155-000636BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		4	
ST-157	2	0	9CH155-000636BRK	BRK			152	high fired
ST-157	2	0	9CH155-000636GLS2	GLS	Amber	2	0.1	curved
ST-157	2	0	9CH155-000636GLS	GLS	Clear	3	3	
ST-157	2	0	9CH155-000636GLS4	GLS	Light Aqua	1	2	curved
ST-157	2	0	9CH155-000636GLS3	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	4	curved
ST-157	2	0	9CH155-000636GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	1	1	curved
ST-157	2	0	9CH155-000636HCER	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead, Brown	1	2	
ST-157	2	0	9CH155-000636MTL3	MTL	Bullet Shell Casing Top	1	3	
ST-157	2	0	9CH155-000636MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	7	20	
ST-157	2	0	9CH155-000636MTL	MTL	Nail, Wire	5	15	
ST-157	2	0	9CH155-000636SLG	SLG		4	7	
ST-157	3	0	9CH155-000644BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
ST-157	3	0	9CH155-000644GLS	GLS	Clear, Frosted	1	0.1	curved
ST-157	3	0	9CH155-000644HCER	HCER	Whiteware, Undecorated	1	0.1	
ST-157	3	0	9CH155-000644MTL1	MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	1	0.1	
ST-157	3	0	9CH155-000644MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	4	7.5	
ST-158	1	0	9CH155-000607BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	1	
ST-158	1	0	9CH155-000607BRK	BRK			44	high fired
ST-158	1	0	9CH155-000607CHA	CHA			2	
ST-158	1	0	9CH155-000607GLS	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	21	curved
ST-158	1	0	9CH155-000607GLS1	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	2	curved
ST-158	1	0	9CH155-000662GLS	GLS	Olive Green	2	4.9	
ST-158	1	0	9CH155-000662MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.7	
ST-158	1	0	9CH155-000607MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	3	2	
ST-158	1	0	9CH155-000662PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	1.7	curved
ST-158	1	0	9CH155-000607SLG	SLG			10	
ST-158	2	0	9CH155-000666CHA	CHA			1.4	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-158	2	0	9CH155-000666PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	0.6	
ST-159	1	0	9CH155-000684PCER	PCER	Shell/Charcoal/Grit Cord Marked	2	1	
ST-160	1	0	9CH155-000618BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
ST-160	1	0	9CH155-000618BRK	BRK		813		High Fired
ST-160	1	0	9CH155-000618HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	1.7	
ST-160	1	0	9CH155-000618MTL	MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	1	3	
ST-160	1	0	9CH155-000618MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	4	2.2	
ST-160	1	0	9CH155-000618MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	1.7	
ST-160	1	0	9CH155-000618PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	3	6.2	
ST-160	1	0	9CH155-000618SLG	SLG			4	
ST-160	2	0	9CH155-000619CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-160	2	0	9CH155-000619LITH	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	1.6	Lithic Flake, Secondary
ST-160	2	0	9CH155-000619PCER	PCER	Sand/Clay Tempered Plain	1	5	
ST-160	2	0	9CH155-000619PCER1	PCER	Sherdlets	3	2	
ST-161	1	0	9CH155-000701BRK	BRK		23	135	Low Fired
ST-161	1	0	9CH155-000701CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-161	1	0	9CH155-000701GLS	GLS	Clear	3	4	curved
ST-161	1	0	9CH155-000701GLS2	GLS	Indeterminate Glass	1	4	curved
ST-161	1	0	9CH155-000701GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	1	12	curved
ST-161	1	0	9CH155-000701HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	5	
ST-161	1	0	9CH155-000701MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	6	11	
ST-161	1	0	9CH155-000701MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	6	
ST-161	1	0	9CH155-000701MTL1	MTL	Nail, Wire	1	9	
ST-161	1	0	9CH155-000701PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	3	3	
ST-161	1	0	9CH155-000701SLG	SLG		5	3	
ST-162	1	0	9CH155-000660BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
ST-162	1	0	9CH155-000660BRK	BRK		4	35	High Fired
ST-162	1	0	9CH155-000660CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-162	1	0	9CH155-000660GLS	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	
ST-162	1	0	9CH155-000660HCER	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	0.1	
ST-162	1	0	9CH155-000660MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	6	9	
ST-162	1	0	9CH155-000660MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	5	23	
ST-162	2	0	9CH155-000661BRK	BRK		2	2	High Fired
ST-162	2	0	9CH155-000661CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-162	2	0	9CH155-000661GLS	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	curved
ST-162	2	0	9CH155-000661PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	3.7	
ST-163	1	0	9CH155-000649LITH	LITH	Pebble	1	1.4	
ST-163	1	0	9CH155-000649MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	0.1	
ST-163	1	0	9CH155-000649MTL1	MTL	Nail, Wire	3	4.5	
ST-163	1	0	9CH155-000649PCER	PCER	Sherdlets		6	
ST-163	3	0	9CH155-000740MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		57	
ST-164	1	0	9CH155-000638BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.1	
ST-164	1	0	9CH155-000638BRK	BRK		4	0.1	Low Fired
ST-164	1	0	9CH155-000638BRK1	BRK			22.5	High Fired
ST-164	1	0	9CH155-000638CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-164	1	0	9CH155-000638GLS1	GLS	Clear	6	3.6	curved
ST-164	1	0	9CH155-000638GLS	GLS	Clear	1	47.7	"1902" on Base
ST-164	1	0	9CH155-000638GLS2	GLS	Olive Green	1	4	curved
ST-164	1	0	9CH155-000638MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	5	3.3	
ST-164	1	0	9CH155-000638MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	7.2	
ST-164	1	0	9CH155-000638PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	0.1	
ST-164	1	0	9CH155-000638TBY	TBY			3	
ST-165	1	0	9CH155-000635BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		1	
ST-165	1	0	9CH155-000635BRK	BRK			896	
ST-165	1	0	9CH155-000635CHA	CHA			2	
ST-165	1	0	9CH155-000635GLS	GLS	Amber	1	0.1	curved
ST-165	1	0	9CH155-000635GLS1	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	curved
ST-165	1	0	9CH155-000635GLS2	GLS	Light Aqua	7	0.1	Flat Glass Frag.
ST-165	1	0	9CH155-000635HCER4	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	1	
ST-165	1	0	9CH155-000635HCER1	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	0.1	
ST-165	1	0	9CH155-000635HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	1	

Appendix 6.1. Shovel test artifact data.

STP No.	Level	Feat	Barcode No.	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
ST-165	1	0	9CH155-000635HCER2	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	1	
ST-165	1	0	9CH155-000635HCER3	HCER	Stoneware, Salt, White	1	2	"Bead and Reel" Design
ST-165	1	0	9CH155-000635LITH	LITH	Unmodified	4	255	Modern
ST-165	1	0	9CH155-000635MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	6	3	
ST-165	1	0	9CH155-000635MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	4	17	
ST-165	1	0	9CH155-000635PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	4	
ST-166	2	0	9CH155-000608BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
ST-166	2	0	9CH155-000608BRK	BRK			6.75	high fired
ST-166	2	0	9CH155-000608GLS	GLS	Clear	1	1.1	curved
ST-166	2	0	9CH155-000608HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	0.1	
ST-166	2	0	9CH155-000608SLG	SLG			20.9	
ST-167	1	0	9CH155-000707PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	7	9	
ST-167	2	0	9CH155-000708CHA	CHA			0.2	
ST-167	2	0	9CH155-000708PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	6	4.9	
ST-168	1	0	9CH155-000777CHA	CHA			0.1	
ST-168	1	0	9CH155-000777MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	0.1	

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	SURFACE	01-9CH155-00000PCER	PCER	St. Simons Plain	2	138.1	
UNK	SURFACE	01-9CH155-00001GLS	GLS	Olive Green	1	2	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	01-9CH155-00001HCER1	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	1.4	
UNK	SURFACE	01-9CH155-00001HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	22	
UNK	SURFACE	01-9CH155-00001HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	5.9	
UNK	SURFACE	01-9CH155-00001HCER4	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	3	rim
UNK	SURFACE	01-9CH155-00001HCER5	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	8.3	
UNK	SURFACE	01-9CH155-00001HCER6	HCER	Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	1	36.3	
UNK	SURFACE	01-9CH155-00001HCER7	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Blue	1	0.9	
UNK	SURFACE	01-9CH155-00001TBY	TBY		1	3.2	
UNK	SURFACE	02-9CH155-00000BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		11.6	
UNK	SURFACE	02-9CH155-00000GLS1	GLS	Cobalt	1	3.7	curved, melted
UNK	SURFACE	02-9CH155-00000GLS2	GLS	Amber	2	30.3	Embossed □ Lippman's Great German Bitters □ 1871-1875
UNK	SURFACE	02-9CH155-00000GLS3	GLS	Cobalt	1	8.4	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	02-9CH155-00000GLS4	GLS	Light Olive Green	2	49.8	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	02-9CH155-00000GLS5	GLS	Dark Olive Green	4	335.9	Bottle Base Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	02-9CH155-00000MTL1	MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	3	7.8	
UNK	SURFACE	02-9CH155-00000MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	29.3	Nail, Cut
UNK	SURFACE	02-9CH155-00000MTL3	MTL	Hook		115.9	
UNK	SURFACE	02-9CH155-00000SHE1	SHE	Mercenaria spp.	1	29.6	
UNK	SURFACE	02-9CH155-00000SHE2	SHE	Oyster	1	18.7	
UNK	SURFACE	02-9CH155-00000TBY	TBY		1	142.8	
UNK	SURFACE	02-9CH155-00001BOA	BOA	Powder Horn	1	5.5	base
UNK	Bluff Toe	02-9CH155-00024HCER1	HCER	Ironstone, Undecorated	1	18.3	
UNK	Bluff Toe	02-9CH155-00024HCER10	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2	Pipe Stem
UNK	Bluff Toe	02-9CH155-00024HCER11	HCER	Annularware, Cabled	1	2	
UNK	Bluff Toe	02-9CH155-00024HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	9	61	
UNK	Bluff Toe	02-9CH155-00024HCER3	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	4.1	rim
UNK	Bluff Toe	02-9CH155-00024HCER4	HCER	Ironstone, Undecorated	2	31.5	
UNK	Bluff Toe	02-9CH155-00024HCER5	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	2	6.9	1- Neoclassically symmetrical scalloped 1800s-1830s □ 1- unscalloped rim with impressed repetitive patterns 1840s-1860s

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	Bluff Toe	02-9CH155-00024HCER6	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	1.8	
UNK	Bluff Toe	02-9CH155-00024HCER7	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	4	37	
UNK	Bluff Toe	02-9CH155-00024HCER8	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	2	2.5	
UNK	Bluff Toe	02-9CH155-00024HCER9	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	5	19.1	
UNK	Bluff Toe	02-9CH155-00024PCER1	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	19	
UNK	Bluff Toe	02-9CH155-00024PCER2	PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	30.8	rim
UNK	Bluff Toe	02-9CH155-00024PCER3	PCER	Savannah Cord Marked	1	18.7	
UNK	Bluff Toe	02-9CH155-00024PCER4	PCER	Savannah/Irene Check Stamped	3	36.9	
UNK	Bluff Toe	02-9CH155-00024PCER5	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	2	26.2	
UNK	BANK	03-9CH155-00000GLS	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	17.2	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	BANK	03-9CH155-00000HCER	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	16.4	Handle/Knob Molded
UNK	BANK	03-9CH155-00000MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		38.3	Probably associated with metal ring/flange
UNK	BANK	03-9CH155-00000MTL2	MTL	Ring	1	26.9	
UNK	SURFACE	03-9CH155-00048GLS	GLS	Light Green	1	37.2	Bottle Base Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	03-9CH155-00049BRK	BRK		1	2	high fired
UNK	SURFACE	03-9CH155-00049GLS	GLS	Button	1	0.4	4 hole, white glass
UNK	SURFACE	03-9CH155-00049HCER1	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	5.4	
UNK	SURFACE	03-9CH155-00049HCER2	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	14.5	
UNK	SURFACE	03-9CH155-00049HCER3	HCER	Button	1	0.4	Porcelain □ 4 Hole
UNK	SURFACE	03-9CH155-00049PCER	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	5.1	
UNK	SURFACE	04-9CH155-00000BRK	BRK		2	43.5	
UNK	SURFACE	04-9CH155-00000MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		11	
UNK	SURFACE	04-9CH155-00000MTL2	MTL	Hook	1	71.2	
UNK	SURFACE	04-9CH155-00000PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	4	3.6	
UNK	SURFACE	04-9CH155-00001PCER	PCER	Deptford Linear Check Stamped	1	14.1	
UNK	SURFACE	08-9CH155-00000PCER1	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	12.3	
UNK	SURFACE	08-9CH155-00000PCER2	PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	33.7	
UNK	SURFACE	08-9CH155-00001BOT	BOT	BOT: C14 Sample			
UNK	SURFACE	08-9CH155-00002BOT	BOT	BOT: C14 Sample			
UNK	SURFACE	09-9CH155-00000HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	2.5	
UNK	SURFACE	09-9CH155-00000HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	42.9	
UNK	SURFACE	09-9CH155-00000HCER3	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	0.9	
UNK	SURFACE	09-9CH155-00000PCER1	PCER	Deptford Cord Marked	1	10.3	

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	SURFACE	09-9CH155-00000PCER2	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	6.2	
UNK	SURFACE	09-9CH155-00001BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.8	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018GLS1	GLS	Light Aqua	1	2.9	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018GLS2	GLS	Clear	5	6.6	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018GLS3	GLS	Olive Green	5	4.8	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018GLS4	GLS	Amber	1	18.3	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018GLS5	GLS	Olive Green	1	2.4	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018GLS6	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	27.4	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER1	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Blue	1	9.7	rim, Rhode Island, Connecticut
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER10	HCER	Whiteware, Undecorated	4	41.1	rim
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER11	HCER	Stoneware, Indet.	3	23.9	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER12	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	5.8	Handle
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER13	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	25.4	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER14	HCER	Staffordshire Slipware	1	10.8	rim
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER15	HCER	Whiteware, Sponged	1	5.5	rim
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER16	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline, Green	1	66	base
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER17	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	8	25.1	5/64
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER18	HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	4	33.5	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER19	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	2	14.9	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER2	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	3.6	bowl, undecorated
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER20	HCER	Annularware, Cabled	2	4.8	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER21	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	4.2	Handle
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER22	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	3	rim
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER23	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	8	41.1	neoclassically symmetrical 1800s-1830s
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER24	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Mottled Brown	1	20.7	reddish orange paste
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER25	HCER	Button	1	0.2	Button □ 4 Hole □ 10mm diameter □ white glass
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER26	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	6.2	rim

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER27	HCER	Whiteware, Undecorated	4	39.8	base
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER28	HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	2	111.5	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER29	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	2	8.1	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER3	HCER	Porcelain, Hand-painted, Blue	2	36.4	base
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER30	HCER	Annularware, Mocha	1	1.7	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER31	HCER	Annularware, Banded	2	5.2	rim
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER32	HCER	Annularware, Banded	2	4.5	base
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER33	HCER	Ironstone, Undecorated	1	1.7	rim
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER34	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome, Late	1	1.1	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER35	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Black	1	8	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER36	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Blue	1	7.1	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER37	HCER	Ironstone, Undecorated	1	20.3	bas
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER38	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	4.7	5/64"□ Pipe Stem and Bowl
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER39	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed Purple	1	4.6	rim
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER4	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	4	29.4	base
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER40	HCER	Redware, Glazed	1	3.7	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER41	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	2.8	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER42	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	4	88.1	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER43	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	14	113	3- unscalloped 1840s-1860s□ 11- neoclassically symmetrical scallop 1800s-1830s
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER44	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed, Green	2	43.7	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER45	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	9	66.3	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER46	HCER	Whiteware, Undecorated	8	36.4	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER47	HCER	Pearlware, Sponged	2	5.4	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER48	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	5	27.4	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER5	HCER	Annularware, Banded	8	17.1	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER6	HCER	Stoneware, Bristol Slip	1	3.3	

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER7	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	4	18.7	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER8	HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	1	23.3	rim
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018HCER9	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	3	5.1	rim
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018MTL1	MTL	Brass Button	1	2.2	South Type 28□ 21mm diameter
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	11	50.7	Nail, Cut
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018MTL3	MTL	Nail Fragment, Indeterminate		99	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018PCER1	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	4.5	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018PCER2	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	2.3	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018PCER3	PCER	Unidentified Complicated Stamped	1	4.4	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018PCER4	PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	1	5.3	rim
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018PCER5	PCER	Savannah Cord Marked	1	4.1	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018PCER6	PCER	Unidentified Grit-Tempered Stamped	2	15.1	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018PCER7	PCER	Fiber Temper Plain	2	35.4	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018PCER8	PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	6	38.3	
UNK	BANK	09-9CH155-00018SHE	SHE	Mercenaria spp.	1	1.9	
UNK	SURFACE	72-9CH155-00000BCL	BCL		10	31.9	Daub
UNK	SURFACE	72-9CH155-00000HCER	HCER	North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	1	52.7	
UNK	SURFACE	72-9CH155-00000PCER1	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	4	47.7	
UNK	SURFACE	72-9CH155-00000PCER10	PCER	Sherdlets	24	52.1	
UNK	SURFACE	72-9CH155-00000PCER11	PCER	Savannah Cord Marked	14	86.3	
UNK	SURFACE	72-9CH155-00000PCER12	PCER	Unidentified Sand/Grit Check Stamped	7	45.7	
UNK	SURFACE	72-9CH155-00000PCER13	PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	1	9.8	
UNK	SURFACE	72-9CH155-00000PCER14	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	2	20.3	rim
UNK	SURFACE	72-9CH155-00000PCER15	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	26	170.6	
UNK	SURFACE	72-9CH155-00000PCER16	PCER	Refuge Simple Stamped	5	84.2	
UNK	SURFACE	72-9CH155-00000PCER17	PCER	Unidentified Grit-Tempered Stamped	1	3.5	
UNK	SURFACE	72-9CH155-00000PCER2	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Cord-Marked	2	9.5	
UNK	SURFACE	72-9CH155-00000PCER3	PCER	Unidentified Sand/Grit Eroded	2	13.1	
UNK	SURFACE	72-9CH155-00000PCER4	PCER	Clay Tempered Plain	1	7.6	
UNK	SURFACE	72-9CH155-00000PCER5	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	3	11.6	

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	SURFACE	72-9CH155-00000PCER6	PCER	Deptford Cord Marked	16	119.6	
UNK	SURFACE	72-9CH155-00000PCER7	PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	1	4.1	rim
UNK	SURFACE	72-9CH155-00000PCER8	PCER	Unidentified Complicated Stamped	1	14.5	
UNK	SURFACE	72-9CH155-00000PCER9	PCER	Savannah Burnished Plain	1	6.4	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00000PCER1	PCER	Deptford Cord Marked	3	121	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00000PCER2	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	2	54	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00000PCER3	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	3.3	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00000PCER4	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	18.6	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00000PCER5	PCER	Wilmington Cord Marked	5	112.6	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	1.2	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001LITH1	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	15.4	Lithic Flake, Indet.
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001LITH2	LITH	Unmodified	1	2.5	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001LITH3	LITH	Sandstone	1	64.4	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001PCER1	PCER	Refuge Simple Stamped	1	38.6	rim
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001PCER10	PCER	St. Simons Plain	2	22.8	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001PCER11	PCER	Refuge Simple Stamped	3	72.4	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001PCER12	PCER	Unidentified Sand/Grit Stamped	2	18.9	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001PCER13	PCER	Wilmington Cord Marked	1	39.6	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001PCER14	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	8.1	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001PCER15	PCER	Wilmington Plain	1	16.9	rim
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001PCER16	PCER	Residual	1	1.5	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001PCER17	PCER	Unidentified Sand/Grit Stamped	1	9.4	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001PCER18	PCER	Refuge/Deptford Plain	3	37.6	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001PCER19	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	3	13.2	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001PCER2	PCER	Irene Incised	1	29.3	rim
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001PCER20	PCER	Savannah Fine Cord Marked	4	37.2	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001PCER21	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	7	97.2	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001PCER3	PCER	Deptford Check Stamped	4	27.5	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001PCER4	PCER	Savannah Complicated Stamped	1	20.1	

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001PCER5	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	2	15.4	hone
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001PCER6	PCER	Unidentified Sand/Grit Stamped	1	7	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001PCER7	PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	2	7.7	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001PCER8	PCER	Savannah Plain	1	17.3	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001PCER9	PCER	Deptford Cord Marked	1	8	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00001SHE	SHE	Knobbed Whelk	2	329.7	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	1	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002GLS1	GLS	Indeterminate, Melted	1	6.8	melted
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002GLS2	GLS	Dark Olive Green	5	357.4	Bottle Base Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002GLS3	GLS	Light Aqua	1	19.5	Bottle Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002GLS4	GLS	Olive Green	1	11.4	Applied Bottle Neck Finish
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002GLS5	GLS	Olive Green	4	34.2	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002GLS6	GLS	Light Aqua	1	13.5	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002GLS7	GLS	Light Olive Green	2	5	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002HCER1	HCER	Stoneware, Indet.	1	1.1	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002HCER10	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	2.1	rim
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002HCER11	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	3	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002HCER12	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed	1	15.6	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002HCER13	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	6	4.5	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002HCER14	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	2	0.4	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002HCER15	HCER	Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	1	15.9	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002HCER16	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	2	20	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002HCER17	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	0.7	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002HCER18	HCER	Annularware, Marbelized	1	5.2	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002HCER2	HCER	Stoneware, Rockingham	1	11.1	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002HCER3	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	24.6	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002HCER4	HCER	Annularware, Mocha	1	0.8	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002HCER5	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	2	45.6	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002HCER6	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	1.8	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002HCER7	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	17.5	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002HCER8	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	4	42.3	

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002HCER9	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	4	8.3	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		9.8	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002MTL2	MTL	Cut Nails	1	2.9	Nail, Cut
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002PCER1	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	4	11	
UNK	SURFACE	74-9CH155-00002PCER2	PCER	St. Simons Punctated	1	55.8	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		106.3	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000BOA2	BOA	Utensil Handle	6	36.8	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000GLS1	GLS	Dark Olive Green	6	43.7	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000GLS2	GLS	Light Aqua	2	12.2	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000GLS3	GLS	Opaque	1	2.4	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000GLS4	GLS	Light Olive Green	2	1.4	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000GLS5	GLS	Amber	1	4.1	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000GLS6	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	21.4	Bottle Base Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000GLS7	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	10.2	Bottle Neck
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000GLS8	GLS	Amber	1	32.6	Bottle Base Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000HCER1	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1		5/64"
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000HCER10	HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	1	1	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000HCER11	HCER	Creamware, Indet.	1	3.4	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000HCER12	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	1	121	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000HCER13	HCER	Annularware, Marbelized	1	4.5	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000HCER14	HCER	Creamware, Hand-painted	1	2.9	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000HCER15	HCER	Annularware, Mocha	1	0.5	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000HCER16	HCER	Creamware, Indet.	2	11.7	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000HCER17	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed	1	17.7	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000HCER18	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Indet.	2	8.6	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000HCER19	HCER	North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	2	21.1	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000HCER2	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Brown	1	2.1	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000HCER20	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead, Brown	1	6.2	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000HCER21	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Tin-Glazed, Indeterminate	1	6.2	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	2	3.1	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000HCER4	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	3.8	

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000HCER5	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead, Brown	1	11.4	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000HCER6	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Indet.	1	4.5	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000HCER7	HCER	Pearlware, Indeterminate	1	11.9	Handle
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000HCER8	HCER	Stoneware, Indet.	1	18.9	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000HCER9	HCER	Pearlware, Indeterminate	6	18.4	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000LITH1	LITH	Unmodified	638		
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000LITH2	LITH	Coastal Plain	187		Lithic Flake, Indet.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		7.9	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000MTL2	MTL	Cut Nails	2	7.8	Nail, Cut
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000MTL3	MTL	Bullet Casing	1	14.1	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000PCER1	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	2	8.2	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000PCER2	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	5.8	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000PCER3	PCER	Deptford Check Stamped	1	12.5	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000PCER4	PCER	Residual	2	4.5	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000PCER5	PCER	Savannah Plain	1	5	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000PCER6	PCER	Deptford Check Stamped	1	4.9	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000PCER7	PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	72.8	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000SHE1	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	202		Tool
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00000TBY1	TBY		1	8.1	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00002HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	12	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00002HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	0.7	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00002HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	1.1	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00002HCER4	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	2.7	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00002HCER5	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	14.5	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00002HCER6	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Tin-Glazed, Indeterminate	1	6.4	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00002HCER7	HCER	Porc, Hand-painted	1	39.7	Porc. Green, HP Sugar Bowl of Teapot Lid Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00002LITH1	LITH	Quartz	1	300.6	Quartz River Cobble Possible Hammerstone
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00002SHE1	SHE		2	3.6	
UNK	BANK	76-9CH155-00003PCER1	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	12.8	
UNK	BANK	76-9CH155-00003PCER2	PCER	Wilmington Check Stamped	1	1.5	

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00004HCER1	HCER	Whiteware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome	1	3.6	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00004HCER10	HCER	Whiteware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome	1	1.2	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00004HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	6.3	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00004HCER3	HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	1	35.9	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00004HCER4	HCER	Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	1	32.6	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00004HCER5	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	1.2	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00004HCER6	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	5	45.1	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00004HCER7	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	4	29.2	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00004HCER8	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	10.3	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00004HCER9	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	3.1	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00004MTL1	MTL	Cut Nails	3	4.6	Nail, Cut
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00004MTL2	MTL	Chain Links	1	9.1	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00005HCER1	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Green	1	13.8	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00005HCER2	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	1	12.5	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00005HCER3	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	91.4	base
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00005PCER1	PCER	St. Simons Plain	2	7.6	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		4.5	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006GLS1	GLS	Light Amethyst	1	0.8	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006GLS10	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	42.8	Bottle Lip, tooled
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006GLS11	GLS	Light Amethyst	17	109.4	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006GLS2	GLS	Light Aqua	2	6.3	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006GLS3	GLS	Dark Olive Green	4	108.4	Bottle Base Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006GLS4	GLS	Light Amethyst	2	2.8	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006GLS5	GLS	Olive Green	1	0.7	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006GLS6	GLS	Clear	3	9.6	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006GLS7	GLS	Clear	2	8.3	Flat Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006GLS8	GLS	Light Aqua	1	10.4	Bottle Base Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006GLS9	GLS	Opaque	1	0.7	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006HCER1	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2.9	Pipe Bowl
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006HCER10	HCER	Annularware, Mocha	1	1.6	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006HCER11	HCER	Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	2	8.7	rim

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006HCER12	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	8.7	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006HCER13	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	2.2	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006HCER14	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	8.9	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006HCER15	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed	2	35.5	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006HCER16	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	0.9	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006HCER17	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	0.1	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006HCER18	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	2	6.8	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006HCER19	HCER	Annularware, Banded	4	15.1	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006HCER2	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	0.8	6/64"
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006HCER20	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	6.3	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006HCER3	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1.8	red clay; 5/64"
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006HCER4	HCER	Stoneware, Lead Glazed	1	11.2	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006HCER5	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	6.9	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006HCER6	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	4.6	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006HCER7	HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	29.5	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006HCER8	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	4	6.5	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006HCER9	HCER	Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	2	19.2	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		34.3	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006MTL2	MTL	Cut Nails	9	36.5	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006MTL3	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	6.6	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006PCER1	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Check Stamped	2	6.6	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006PCER2	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	10.9	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006PCER3	PCER	St. Catherines Plain	3	10.4	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006PCER4	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	1	5.1	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00006PCER5	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Cord-Marked	4	31.3	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	1	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	1	11.3	Lip, Applied Finish
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007GLS2	GLS	Light Olive Green	2	8.4	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007GLS3	GLS	Cobalt	1	4.4	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007GLS4	GLS	Light Aqua	1	2.7	Curved Glass Frag.

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007GLS5	GLS	Amber	1	10.6	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007GLS6	GLS	Clear	1	1.5	Curved Piece
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007GLS7	GLS	Olive Green	2	68.6	Bottle Base Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007GLS8	GLS	Olive Green	8	80.2	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007GLS9	GLS	Olive Green	2	32.2	Heavy Patina, Probably Olive Green
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER1	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead, Brown	1	5.9	Possible Handle Frag. Yellow Interior. Dark Red-Orange Exterior.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER10	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	5	12.8	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER11	HCER	Ironstone, Undecorated	1	8.6	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER12	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	4	54.7	base
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER13	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	5	14.4	Rim
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER14	HCER	Ironstone, Undecorated	1	6.2	Rim
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER15	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed, Green	3	19.1	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER16	HCER	Stoneware, Rockingham	1	1.9	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER17	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	2	14.7	base
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER18	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	2.3	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER19	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	3	16.6	Rim
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER2	HCER	Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	4	73.7	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER20	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	0.9	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER21	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	1	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER22	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	4.7	5/64"
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER23	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2.8	5/64"
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER24	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	2.9	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER25	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead, Brown	2	107.3	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER26	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	1.2	rim
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER3	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	4	49.9	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER4	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	3	5.9	Undecorated Body Sherd
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER5	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	3.7	Rim

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER6	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	3.9	Rim
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER7	HCER	Delft, Blue on White	1	1.4	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER8	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed	2	14.8	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007HCER9	HCER	Wware, TP, Black	1	2	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007LITH1	LITH	Unmodified	1	4.4	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007MTL1	MTL	Cut Nails	4	11.8	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007MTL2	MTL	Button	1	1.4	Button
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007PCER1	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	2	8.3	Sherdlet
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007PCER2	PCER	Sherdlets	2	3.5	Sherdlet
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00007PCER3	PCER	Deptford Check Stamped	1	3.4	Sherdlet
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00008GLS1	GLS	Amber	1	6.2	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00008GLS2	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	48.4	Bottle Base Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00008GLS3	GLS	Amber	1	1.3	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00008HCER1	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	8.4	rim
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00008HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	14.3	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00008HCER3	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	6.3	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00008PCER1	PCER	Unidentified Sand/Grit Stamped	1	3.9	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00008PCER2	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	4.7	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00008SLG1	SLG		1	2.5	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		1.4	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	8	22.7	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009GLS2	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	49.5	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009GLS3	GLS	Clear	1	3.1	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009GLS4	GLS	Light Aqua	1	4.3	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009GLS5	GLS	Cobalt	2	3.6	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009GLS6	GLS	Olive Green	1	6.9	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009GLS7	GLS	Light Green	1	7.6	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009GLS8	GLS	Clear	1	0.9	Flat Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009HCER1	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	3.9	5/64"
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009HCER10	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	8.2	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009HCER11	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	5	7.7	

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009HCER12	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	10	50.4	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009HCER13	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	7.9	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009HCER2	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	4.1	5/64"
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Indeterminate	3	7.8	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009HCER4	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed	1	8.2	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009HCER5	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	4	rim
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009HCER6	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Red	1	1.3	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009HCER7	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	5	20.8	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009HCER8	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome, Late	1	3.8	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009HCER9	HCER	Annularware, Mocha	4	23.2	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009LITH1	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	8.8	Lithic Flake, Indet.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009LITH2	LITH	Indet Chert	1	6.2	Shatter
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		31	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009MTL2	MTL	Cut Nails	8	30	Nail, Cut
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009MTL3	MTL	Tacks	1	2.3	apholstery tack?
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009MTL4	MTL	Tacks	1	2.3	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009MTL5	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	224.3	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009MTL6	MTL	Furniture Hardware	1	3.2	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009PCER1	PCER	Residual	1	1.9	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009PCER2	PCER	Irene Plain	2	18	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009PCER3	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	9.5	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009PCER4	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	4	26.7	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00009PCER5	PCER	Residual	4	9.5	
UNK	BANK	76-9CH155-00010BOA1	BOA	Button	1	0.8	Bone Button □ 5 Hole □ South's Type 19
UNK	BANK	76-9CH155-00010LITH1	LITH	Gunflint	2	13.8	
UNK	BANK	76-9CH155-00010MTL	MTL	Button	1	2	Button
UNK	BANK	76-9CH155-00010PCER	PCER	Savannah Fine Cord Marked	1	6.4	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	1.7	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011BRK	BRK		1	5.2	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011GLS1	GLS	Aqua	2	2.4	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011GLS10	GLS	Light Green	1	0.2	molded
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011GLS11	GLS	Milk	1	2.4	Milk Glass
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011GLS12	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	3.5	Curved Glass Frag.

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011GLS13	GLS	Olive Green	1	5.4	Bottle Base Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011GLS14	GLS	Clear	12	13.8	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011GLS15	GLS	Olive Green	2	8.4	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011GLS16	GLS	Clear	2	4.6	Molded, Clear Glass
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011GLS17	GLS	Amber	1	8.7	Neck Frag. Improved Tooled Finish, Amber.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011GLS18	GLS	Indeterminate, Melted	9	22.3	melted
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011GLS2	GLS	Clear	23	48.2	Flat Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011GLS3	GLS	Amber	4	16	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011GLS4	GLS	Clear	3	16.7	Clear Glass Base
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011GLS5	GLS	Clear	1	27.2	Neck Frag. Improved Tooled Finish
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011GLS6	GLS	Amethyst	1	17	Bottle Neck, Standard Tooled Finish
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011GLS7	GLS	Clear	2	12.35	Curved Fragments
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011GLS8	GLS	Light Aqua	1	5.5	Neck Frag. Machine Made
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011GLS9	GLS	Amethyst	5	15.7	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011HCER1	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	3	20.1	Rim
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011HCER2	HCER	Annularware, Mocha	1	4.7	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011HCER3	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	4	10.4	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011HCER4	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	3	6.2	Heinrich & Company Selb Bavaria Maker's Mark After 1906
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011HCER5	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	1.1	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011HCER6	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed	1	13.5	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011HCER7	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	1.2	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011HCER8	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Blue	1	1.1	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011HCER9	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Brown	1	1.1	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011HMIX1	HMIX		3	86.6	Compressed Carbon (Graphite) Rod
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011MTL1	MTL	Cut Nails	4	17.8	Nail, Cut
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011MTL2	MTL	Cut Nails	9	41.3	Nail, Cut
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011MTL3	MTL	Bullet Casing	2	1.1	

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011MTL4	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		30.3	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011MTL5	MTL	Metal	1	95.9	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011MTL6	MTL	Spoon	1	14	Metal Spoon, Pewter (?)
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00011PCER	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	1	4.7	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00012GLS	GLS	Olive Green	2	73	Bottle Base Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00012HCER1	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Black	1	3.8	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00012HCER2	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Yellow Slipped	1	17.4	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00012HCER3	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	0.7	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00012HCER4	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	3	11.7	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00012HCER5	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	3	19.3	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00012HCER6	HCER	Stoneware, Rhenish	1	45.2	Handle
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00012HCER7	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	11.1	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00013GLS	GLS	Cobalt	1	2.3	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00013HCER1	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead, Brown	1	9.1	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00013HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	2.3	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00013HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	30.3	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00013HCER4	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	7.4	
UNK	SURFACE	76-9CH155-00013HCER5	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	5	8.3	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	3	68.2	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000GLS10	GLS	Clear	1	63.8	Bottle Base Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000GLS2	GLS	Light Green	1	206.9	round shape base
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000GLS3	GLS	Aqua	1	54.8	Aqua Bottle Base "Regulator" Medicine Bottle
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000GLS4	GLS	Clear	1	1.6	Clear Glass Flat
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000GLS5	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	21.9	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000GLS6	GLS	Cobalt	1	19.8	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000GLS7	GLS	Olive Green	1	4.7	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000GLS8	GLS	Light Aqua	3	2.8	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000GLS9	GLS	Light Aqua	1	17.6	Neck, Faceted
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000HCER1	HCER	Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	3	16.3	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000HCER10	HCER	North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	1	44.5	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000HCER11	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	2	15.2	

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000HCER12	HCER	Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	2	57.9	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000HCER13	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed	4	99.3	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000HCER14	HCER	Whiteware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	0.6	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000HCER15	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	2.1	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000HCER16	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	4.5	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000HCER17	HCER	Stoneware, Rhenish	1	11.8	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000HCER2	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Yellow Slipped	1	7.1	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000HCER3	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	5	111.5	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000HCER4	HCER	Ironstone, Undecorated	1	43.5	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000HCER5	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	2.1	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000HCER6	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Blue	1	1.2	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000HCER7	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	8	28.7	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000HCER8	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	3	15.4	base
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000HCER9	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	2.7	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		412.3	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000MTL10	MTL	Side Plate	1	3.8	Possible Gun Side Plate
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000MTL11	MTL	Pewter Spoon	1	13.6	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000MTL12	MTL	Pipe	1	170.7	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000MTL13	MTL	Padlock	8	400.6	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000MTL2	MTL	Wire Nail	2	27.4	Nail, Wire
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000MTL3	MTL	Cut Nails	17	99.6	Nail, Cut
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000MTL4	MTL	Buckle	1	3.1	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000MTL5	MTL	Chain Links	2	25.7	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000MTL6	MTL	HIngepin	1	125.5	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000MTL7	MTL	Knife	1	14.6	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000MTL8	MTL	UID Iron Tool	1	58.1	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000MTL9	MTL	Gimlet	1	73.2	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000PCER1	PCER	Savannah Fine Cord Marked	1	6.8	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000PCER10	PCER	Clay-Temper Stamped	1	7	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000PCER11	PCER	Sand/Clay/Char-Temper Stamp	1	3.1	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000PCER2	PCER	Irene Incised	1	3.8	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000PCER3	PCER	Savannah Cord Marked	2	22.8	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000PCER4	PCER	Wilmington Cord Marked	1	12.5	

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000PCER5	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	3	43.9	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000PCER6	PCER	Wilmington Check Stamped	1	23.1	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000PCER7	PCER	Savannah Fine Cord Marked		14.8	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000PCER8	PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	3	25.3	
UNK	SURFACE	89-9CH155-00000PCER9	PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	1	3.5	
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.4	
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000BOA2	BOA	Utensil Handle	1	36.6	
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000GLS1	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	5.8	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000GLS2	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	21.8	Bottle Neck
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000GLS3	GLS	Olive Green	1	55.6	Bottle Base Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000GLS4	GLS	Light Aqua	1	29.3	Bottle Neck
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000GLS5	GLS	Aqua	1	7	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000GLS6	GLS	Clear	1	106.2	faceted base
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000GLS7	GLS	Dark Olive Green	3	54	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000GLS8	GLS	Cobalt	1	38.7	curved, partial date of 186_
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000GLS9	GLS	Dark Olive Green	5	476.2	Bottle Base Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000HCER1	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	5.5	5/64"□ pipe stem and heel fragment
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000HCER10	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	6.6	
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000HCER11	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	3.4	
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000HCER12	HCER	Whiteware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome	2	4.1	
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000HCER13	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed	1	16.1	
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000HCER14	HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	1	16.6	
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000HCER15	HCER	Stoneware, Albany Slipped	1	9.9	
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000HCER16	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	3	27.2	
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000HCER17	HCER	Stoneware, Lead Glazed	2	72.6	
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	5	23.2	
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	2	12.3	
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000HCER4	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	2.7	rim
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000HCER5	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	2	4.3	
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000HCER6	HCER	Pearlware, Sponged	1	9	

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000HCER7	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	37.7	
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000HCER8	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	8.9	
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000HCER9	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	1.3	
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000LITH1	LITH	Quartz	2	277.7	Lithic Cobble
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000MTL1	MTL	Lead Shot	1	2.17	
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000MTL2	MTL	Spike	2	145.6	cut spike
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000MTL3	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		36.3	
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000MTL4	MTL	Cut Nails	6	25.1	
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000PCER1	PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	1	
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000PCER2	PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	45.6	rim
UNK	SURFACE	99-9CH155-00000PCER3	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	1	6	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068BCL	BCL		1	8.1	possible daub with impressions
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	28	37.9	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068BRK	BRK		2	16.4	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068GLS1	GLS	Amber	4	20.7	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068GLS10	GLS	Amber	1	64.7	curved, base, "Duraglass" process (1940s)
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068GLS11	GLS	Dark Olive Green	26	203.4	curved
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068GLS12	GLS	Olive Green	12	89.2	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068GLS2	GLS	Light Cobalt Blue	1	3.8	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068GLS3	GLS	Clear	2	5.1	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068GLS4	GLS	Button	1	0.5	Milk Glass, 4 hole
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068GLS5	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	12.9	Neck, applied finish
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068GLS6	GLS	Light Aqua	1	6.4	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068GLS7	GLS	Dark Olive Green	4	170.8	base
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068GLS8	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	175.1	base
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068GLS9	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	194.6	base, mouth blown with pontil scar
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER1	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Blue	2	4.9	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER10	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	3	35.7	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER11	HCER	Stoneware, Nottingham	1	0.9	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER12	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	0.7	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER13	HCER	Annularware, Cabled	1	1.8	rim
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER14	HCER	Stoneware, Indet.	3	19.1	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER15	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	26.4	rim

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER16	HCER	Stoneware, Bristol Slip	1	3.7	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER17	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	7	53.6	base
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER18	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	2	7	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER19	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	16.2	base
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER2	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	4	24.4	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER20	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	8	13.7	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER21	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Brown	1	3.6	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER22	HCER	Pearlware, Sponged	1	0.9	rim
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER23	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	1	2.2	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER24	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome, Late	2	1.6	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER25	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	2.2	rim
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER26	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome, Late	1	3.5	rim
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER27	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Blue	1	0.5	rim
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER28	HCER	Whiteware, Indet.	1	115.9	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER29	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	2	3	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	7	27.3	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER30	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	3	55.9	base
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER31	HCER	Annularware, Banded	6	13.1	rim
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER32	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	4	7.3	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER33	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	3	26.5	base
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER34	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed	1	33.6	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER35	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	23	101.6	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER36	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	13	90.2	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER37	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	35.7	base
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER38	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	7	21	stem fragments, 5/64"
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER4	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	4.7	stem with bowl frag, 5/64"
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER5	HCER	Pearlware, Sponged	1	6.2	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER6	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Purple	2	9.1	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER7	HCER	Annularware, Banded	3	2.8	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER8	HCER	Annularware, Cabled	1	3.3	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068HCER9	HCER	Annularware, Mocha	3	8.8	

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068LITH	LITH	Quartzite	1	42.3	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		543.8	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068MTL2	MTL	Wire Fragment, Indeterminate	4	47	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068MTL3	MTL	Cut Nails	181	807	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068MTL4	MTL	Spike	7	235.3	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068MTL5	MTL	Hinge	7	675.8	hinge frags.
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068PCER1	PCER	St. Catherines Net Marked	1	5.6	rim
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068PCER10	PCER	St. Catherines Net Marked	1	10.2	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068PCER11	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	9.1	rim
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068PCER12	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	4	16.9	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068PCER13	PCER	Savannah Burnished Plain	1	3.1	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068PCER14	PCER	St. Simons Plain	2	27	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068PCER2	PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	3	16.2	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068PCER3	PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	30.6	rim
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068PCER4	PCER	Sand Tempered Stamped	1	6.7	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068PCER5	PCER	St. Catherines Cord Marked	1	5.3	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068PCER6	PCER	St. Catherines Plain	1	12	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068PCER7	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	3	37.8	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068PCER8	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	1	1.3	rim
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068PCER9	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	6	45.5	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068SHE1	SHE		1	26.9	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000068TBY	TBY		3	86.5	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100BCL1	BCL		4	3.6	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		18.1	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100BRK1	BRK		1	0.5	high fired
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	2	2.3	Curved Glass Frag.
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	0.5	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100HCER2	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	0.2	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	3	1	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100HCER4	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	0.2	UID scalloped, linear impression; Neoclassical; 1800-1830
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100HCER5	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	2.5	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100HCER7	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	2	3.28	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100LITH1	LITH	Ferrocete	3	2.4	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100LITH2	LITH	Pebble	1	0.2	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	15	16	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100MTL2	MTL	Button	1	2.7	brass, type 7
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100MTL3	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	26	7.6	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100PCER1	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Eroded	1	1.6	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100PCER10	PCER	Sand Tempered Stamped	1		
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100PCER11	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	1	4.9	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100PCER12	PCER	Irene Stamped	1	1.9	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100PCER2	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Check Stamped	1	1.4	

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100PCER3	PCER	Residual	18	11	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100PCER4	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Cord-Marked	3	8	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100PCER5	PCER	Irene Check Stamped	2	7.4	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100PCER6	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	2	11.7	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100PCER7	PCER	Grit Tempered Eroded	1	1.7	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100PCER8	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	4.8	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000100PCER9	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	4	11.7	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000102BCL1	BCL		1	15.1	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000102BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	8	1.7	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000102CHA	CHA			0.01	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000102GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	1	2.5	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000102MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	3	0.5	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000102PCER1	PCER	Grit Tempered Eroded	1	1.8	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000102SHE	SHE		1	0.01	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000103BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	5	0.5	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000103PCER	PCER	Residual	1	0.1	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000103SHE1	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	1	0.8	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000103SHE2	SHE	Bead	1	0.7	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000104BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	18	4	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000106HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	0.5	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000106HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	8	Even scalloped, deeper curved impression; 1800-1830
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000106MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	5	5.6	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000106PCER1	PCER	Savannah Stamped	1	16.3	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000106PCER2	PCER	St. Catherines Burnished Plain	1	4.1	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000106PCER3	PCER	Irene Plain	1	2.7	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000106PCER4	PCER	Irene Check Stamped	2	18.6	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000106PCER5	PCER	Irene Check Stamped	1	1.4	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000106TBY1	TBY		1	40	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000107LITH	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	1.6	Lithic Flake, Secondary
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000107PCER	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	6.1	
CS-3	UNK	9CH155-000109BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	0.2	
CS-3	UNK	9CH155-000109CHA	CHA			0.2	
CS-3	UNK	9CH155-000109HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	0.5	
CS-3	UNK	9CH155-000109MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	0.3	
CS-3	UNK	9CH155-000109PCER1	PCER	Residual	1	0.01	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000110BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	25	10	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000111BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	16	3.6	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000111CHA	CHA			2.9	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000111GLS1	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	0.3	Curved Glass Frag.
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000111GLS2	GLS	Milk	1	0.01	Curved Glass Frag.
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000111HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	4.1	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000111LITH1	LITH	Pebble	1	0.01	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000111MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	1.2	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000111MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	14	8.1	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000111PCER1	PCER	Residual	1	0.7	Rim
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000111PCER2	PCER	Sand Tempered Cord Marked	1	3.5	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000111PCER3	PCER	Irene Check Stamped	1	3	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000111SHE1	SHE	Bead	1	0.3	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000111SHE2	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	4	6.1	

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000111TBY	TBY		2	0.6	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000112BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	17	4.3	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000112BOT	BOT		2	0.01	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000112CHA	CHA			0.7	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000112MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	0.5	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000112SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	3	4.3	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000123BCL1	BCL		1	0.1	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000123BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	16	0.7	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000123CHA1	CHA			0.7	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000123GLS1	GLS	Green	1	0.01	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000123MTL1	MTL	Shot, Lead	1	0.4	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000123MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	12	3.1	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000123PCER1	PCER	Residual	2	1.6	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000123PCER2	PCER	Sand Tempered Stamped	1	3	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000123PLS1	PLS		1	0.01	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000123SHE1	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	1	0.01	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000123SHE2	SHE	Bead	1	0.2	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000124BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	10	1.1	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000124CHA1	CHA			1.4	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000124HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	1.2	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000124LITH1	LITH	Pebble	2	0.1	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000124MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	19	6.4	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000124PCER1	PCER	Residual	3	1.8	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000124SHE1	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	2	7.6	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000124TBY1	TBY		1	3.3	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000134BCL1	BCL		2	0.6	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000134BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	8	0.7	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000134BOT1	BOT		2	0.1	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000134BRK1	BRK		3	44.2	high fired
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000134CHA	CHA			1.8	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000134GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	2	2.1	Curved Glass Frag.
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000134HCER1	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	0.5	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000134HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	3	3.62	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000134HCER4	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	1.4	Even scallops, linear impression; Neoclassical; 1800-1830
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000134LITH1	LITH	Ferrocete	1	0.9	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000134MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	14	11.1	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000134MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	22	13.2	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000134PCER1	PCER	Residual	5	2.6	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000134SHE1	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	11	46.5	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000134TBY1	TBY		2	5	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000165BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.01	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000165CHA	CHA			1.6	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000165LITH	LITH	Pebble	1	0.01	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000165MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	9	2.1	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000165PCER	PCER	Residual	1	0.4	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000165SHE	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	3	0.2	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000169BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.3	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000169HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	0.5	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000169HCER2	HCER	Annularware, Mocha	1	3.8	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000169PCER1	PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	1	23.3	burnished int.
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000169PCER2	PCER	Sand Tempered Check Stamped	1	2.2	

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000169PCER3	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	8.8	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000169PCER4	PCER	Sand Tempered Cord Marked	1	3.2	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000169PCER5	PCER	Sand Tempered Complicated Stamped	1	4.7	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000170BCL	BCL		1	0.01	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000170BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	24	1.6	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000170CHA	CHA			0.4	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000170HCER1	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	0.2	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000170HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	0.2	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000170MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	26	3.5	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000170MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	4	4.3	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000170PCER	PCER	Residual	2	2.1	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000170SHE	SHE	Bead	3	1.2	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000170TBY	TBY		2	0.01	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000173BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.01	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000173GLS	GLS	Olive Green	1	2.8	Curved Glass Frag.
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000173HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	0.02	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000173HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	1.6	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000173PCER1	PCER	Residual	1	1.5	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000173PCER2	PCER	Sand Tempered Check Stamped	1	3.7	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000173PCER3	PCER	Irene Plain	1	2.3	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000173PCER4	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Cord-Marked	1	4.6	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000173PCER5	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	1	1.9	burnished interior
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000174BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	17	1.4	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000174CHA1	CHA			1.1	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000174GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	1	2.1	Curved Glass Frag.
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000174HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Mocha	1	0.5	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000174HCER2	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	0.3	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000174HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	3.2	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000174LITH1	LITH	Indet Chert	1	0.1	Lithic Flake, Tertiary
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000174LITH2	LITH	Unknown Lithic	2	1.7	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000174LITH3	LITH	Pebble	2	0.3	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000174MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	10	4.7	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000174MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	23	4.4	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000174PCER1	PCER	Sand Tempered Cord Marked	1	1.9	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000174PCER2	PCER	Residual	4	1	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000174SHE1	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	11	49.1	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000174SHE2	SHE	Bead	2	0.8	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000174TBY1	TBY		3	0.5	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000175BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	8	1.4	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000175CHA1	CHA			1.5	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000175HCER1	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	4/64"
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000175HCER2	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	3	3.6	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000175HCER3	HCER	Annularware, Mocha	1	1.8	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000175LITH1	LITH	Sandstone	6	4.2	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000175MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	4	6.8	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000175MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	1.5	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000175PCER1	PCER	Residual	5	4.2	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000175PCER2	PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	1	13.6	int. burnished; rim

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000175PCER3	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Check Stamped	3	7.7	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000175PCER4	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	3	9.2	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000175PCER5	PCER	St. Catherines Burnished Plain	1	2.6	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000175PCER6	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	1	9.9	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000175SHE1	SHE	Mercenaria spp.	4	18.2	datable M. mercenaria
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000176BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	4	0.2	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000176CHA1	CHA			0.3	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000176GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	1	0.6	Curved Glass Frag.
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000176LITH1	LITH	Pebble	1	0.01	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000176MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	6	0.9	
CS-3	BANK	9CH155-000176TBY1	TBY		1	0.8	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000179BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	4	0.9	
CS-2	SLUMP	9CH155-000179LITH	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	0.1	Shatter
CS-1	1	9CH155-000214BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	12	2.6	
CS-1	1	9CH155-000214BRK1	BRK		1	0.2	high fired
CS-1	1	9CH155-000214CHA1	CHA			0.1	
CS-1	1	9CH155-000214GLS1	GLS	Clear	1	0.01	Flat Glass Frag.
CS-1	1	9CH155-000214LITH1	LITH	Sandstone	1	0.2	
CS-1	1	9CH155-000214MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	13	1.6	
CS-1	1	9CH155-000214MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	2.2	
CS-1	1	9CH155-000214PCER1	PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	3.8	
CS-1	1	9CH155-000214PCER2	PCER	Residual	1	0.3	
CS-1	1	9CH155-000214SHE1	SHE	Unanalyzed Shell	1	0.01	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000223BRK	BRK		1	4.9	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000223GLS1	GLS	Light Green	1	8.2	Bottle Neck
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000223GLS2	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	3.2	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000223GLS3	GLS	Clear	1	3.6	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000223HCER1	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Tin-Glazed, Indeterminate	1	1.5	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000223HCER2	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Tin-Glazed, Blue on White	1	0.8	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000223HCER3	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	1	4.6	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000223HCER4	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	3.6	pineapple motif
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000223HCER5	HCER	Delft, Blue on White	1	3.1	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000223HCER6	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	1	41.5	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000223MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	5.5	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000223MTL2	MTL	Fish Hook, Possible	1	2.6	fishhook?
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000223MTL3	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.5	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000223MTL4	MTL	Cut Nails	2	11.6	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000223MTL5	MTL	Spike	1	7.3	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000223MTL6	MTL	UID Iron Tool	1	109.7	UID Metal Tool, hook?
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000223PCER	PCER	Deptford Check Stamped	1	39.5	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000223TBY	TBY		2	0.6	
UNK	SURFACE	9CH155-000296PCER	PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	53.8	
UNK	SURFACE	9CH155-000300HCER	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	55	
UNK	SURFACE	9CH155-000300PCER	PCER	Wilmington Heavy Cord Marked	1	19	
UNK	SURFACE	9CH155-000300PCER1	PCER	Savannah Cord Marked	1	12	
UNK	SURFACE	9CH155-000396HCER	HCER	Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	1	93	

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	SURFACE	9CH155-000404HCER	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	
UNK	SURFACE	9CH155-000669BRK	BRK			747	
UNK	SURFACE	9CH155-000669GLS	GLS	Indeterminate Glass	1	5	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	9CH155-000669GLS1	GLS	Light Aqua	1	3	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	9CH155-000669GLS2	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	12	Neck, applied finish
UNK	SURFACE	9CH155-000669GLS3	GLS	Amber	1	6	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	9CH155-000669HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	14	
UNK	SURFACE	9CH155-000669MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	5	
UNK	SURFACE	9CH155-000672TBY	TBY			839	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000673BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	153	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000673GLS	GLS	Indeterminate Glass	1	4	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000673GLS1	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	29	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000673HCER	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000673HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	3	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000673HCER10	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	47	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000673HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	2	19	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000673HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	14	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000673HCER4	HCER	Yellowware, Banded, Blue	1	0.1	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000673HCER5	HCER	Marble	1	10	m
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000673HCER6	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed	1	21	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000673HCER7	HCER	Whiteware, Undecorated	1	10	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000673HCER8	HCER	Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	1	38	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000673HCER9	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	9	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000673LITH	LITH		1	1352	ballast stone
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000673MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	8	56	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000673MTL1	MTL	Spike	2	279	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000673MTL2	MTL	Chain Links	1	33	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000673TBY	TBY			336	
UNK	BANK	9CH155-000673XXX	XXX		1	1352	
UNK	SURFACE	XX-9CH155-00000LITH	LITH	Unknown Lithic	1	242.7	Celt
UNK	SURFACE	XX-9CH155-00000PCER	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	6	205.9	
UNK	SURFACE	XX-9CH155-00001HCER	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed, Green	4	87.2	base
UNK	SURFACE	XX-9CH155-00002MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	4.6	
UNK	SURFACE	XX-9CH155-00002PCER	PCER	Residual	1	1.5	
UNK	SURFACE	XX-9CH155-00003HCER1	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2.3	6/64"
UNK	SURFACE	XX-9CH155-00003HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	1	
UNK	SURFACE	XX-9CH155-00003LITH	LITH	Unmodified	1	122.2	
UNK	SURFACE	XX-9CH155-00003PCER1	PCER	Deptford Linear Check Stamped	1	22.5	rim
UNK	SURFACE	XX-9CH155-00003PCER2	PCER	Deptford Cord Marked	2	39.3	

Appendix 6.2. Surface collection artifact data.

Surface	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	SURFACE	XX-9CH155-00003PCER3	PCER	Wilmington Cord Marked	1	7.8	
UNK	SURFACE	XX-9CH155-00003PCER4	PCER	St. Simons Punctated	1	16.8	
UNK	SURFACE	XX-9CH155-00004HCER1	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	3.9	5/64"
UNK	SURFACE	XX-9CH155-00004HCER2	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1.8	5/64"

Appendix 6.3. Bluff feature artifact data.

Appendix 6.3. Bluff feature artifact data.

Bluff	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	SURFACE	11-9CH155-00000PCER1	PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	83.5	
UNK	SURFACE	11-9CH155-00000PCER2	PCER	Wilmington Cord Marked	1	150.9	rim
UNK	BANK	11-9CH155-00001LITH1	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	34.4	PPK
UNK	SURFACE	11-9CH155-00002PCER1	PCER	St. Simons Plain	3	227.9	rim
UNK	SURFACE	11-9CH155-00002PCER2	PCER	St. Simons Plain	7	157.5	
UNK	SURFACE	11-9CH155-00003BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.3	
UNK	SURFACE	11-9CH155-00003GLS1	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	4.5	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	11-9CH155-00003GLS2	GLS	Aqua	1	12.2	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	11-9CH155-00003HCER1	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	1	1.4	
UNK	SURFACE	11-9CH155-00003HCER2	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	2	21	
UNK	SURFACE	11-9CH155-00003HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	1	
UNK	SURFACE	11-9CH155-00003HCER4	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Red	1	1.2	
UNK	SURFACE	11-9CH155-00003HCER5	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1.2	5/64"
UNK	SURFACE	11-9CH155-00003MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	5.6	Nail, Cut
UNK	SURFACE	11-9CH155-00003MTL2	MTL	Fastener	1	0.9	Hook and Eye
UNK	SURFACE	11-9CH155-00003PCER1	PCER	Sherdlets	3	4.4	
UNK	SURFACE	11-9CH155-00003PCER2	PCER	St. Simons Plain	2	37.6	
UNK	SURFACE	11-9CH155-00003PCER3	PCER	Pipe Fragment	1	1.2	Pipe Bowl
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00000BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.5	
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00000BRK	BRK		2	1.4	
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00000GLS1	GLS	Clear	1	2.6	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00000GLS2	GLS	Olive Green	1	19.6	Curved Glass Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00000HCER1	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	1	2	
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00000HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	6.2	
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00000HCER3	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2	Yellow Glazed □ 4/64"
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00000HCER4	HCER	Unglazed Coarse Pipe Earthenware	1	3	Red 4/64"
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00000MTL1	MTL	Cut Nails	3	10	Nail, Cut
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00000MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		74.9	
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00000TBY	TBY		1	10.2	
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00001LITH1	LITH	Indet Chert	2	7.2	Lithic Flake, Indet.
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00001LITH2	LITH	Coastal Plain	2	2.6	Lithic Flake, Indet.

Appendix 6.3. Bluff feature artifact data.

Bluff	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00001PCER1	PCER	Irene Plain	1	12.8	rim
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00001PCER2	PCER	St. Johns Plain	1	2.3	
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00002GLS	GLS	Aqua	1	66	Machine Made <input type="checkbox"/> Square Base
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00002MTL	MTL	Cup	1	530	
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00003BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	7.4	
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00003HCER1	HCER	Ironstone, Undecorated	1	41.7	
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00003HCER10	HCER	Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	2	69.5	
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00003HCER11	HCER	Redware, Manganese-Glazed	1	64.5	rim
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00003HCER12	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	22.9	possible tea strainer
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00003HCER13	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	3	Cross-Hatched Design
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00003HCER14	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	4.4	Pipe Bowl
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00003HCER15	HCER	Redware, Glazed	1	25.4	rim, Yellow Interior and Brown Exterior
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00003HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	34.5	
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00003HCER3	HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Blue	1	9.2	
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00003HCER4	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	2	
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00003HCER5	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	3.2	5/64"
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00003HCER6	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	2.5	
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00003HCER7	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	2	16.3	
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00003HCER8	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	3.7	
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00003HCER9	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	2	5.2	
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00003MTL1	MTL	Cut Nails	6	32.2	Nail, Cut
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00003MTL2	MTL	Hinge	2	141.1	Iron Hinge Fragment
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00003MTL3	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		27.2	
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00003MTL4	MTL	Screw	1	2.2	
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00003MTL5	MTL	Brass Button	1	2.1	
UNK	SURFACE	12-9CH155-00003PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	3.5	
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	19.7	
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000GLS1	GLS	Button	1	0.6	iridescent; 4 hole; modern

Appendix 6.3. Bluff feature artifact data.

Bluff	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000GLS2	GLS	Button	1	1.9	embossed, curved
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000GLS3	GLS	Olive Green	1	5.6	Bottle Neck
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000GLS4	GLS	Button	1	18.8	curved; base
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000GLS5	GLS	Olive Green	1	14.3	Bottle Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000GLS6	GLS	Button	1	6.4	Button
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000GLS7	GLS	Clear	1	12.9	intact, machine made
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000GLS8	GLS	Olive Green	2	426.6	Bottle Base Frag.
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000GLS9	GLS	Olive Green	1	28.1	bottle lip; applied finish
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER1	HCER	Indet. Refined Earthenware	1	1.7	
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER10	HCER	Whiteware, Banded	1	4.8	
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER11	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	0.8	
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER12	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	1.5	
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER13	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	3	7.1	1 has peacock design
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER14	HCER	Whiteware, Undecorated	1	12	
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER15	HCER	Annularware, Cabled	1	5.5	
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER16	HCER	Whiteware, Banded	1	3.1	rim
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER17	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed, Brown	1	40.1	
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER18	HCER	Annularware, Mocha	1	0.8	
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER19	HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	54.9	
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER2	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	1.5	
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER20	HCER	Ironstone, Undecorated	1	51.5	base, partial maker's mark; Powell Bishop, Ironstone China
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER21	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	3.6	
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER22	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	4.4	Rim
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER23	HCER	Faience, Rouen	1	5.9	
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	3	7.9	
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER4	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	2	20.1	
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER5	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	104.8	Bowl
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER6	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome, Late	1	8.7	

Appendix 6.3. Bluff feature artifact data.

Bluff	Area	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt (g)	Notes
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER7	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	0.7	
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER8	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	6.7	
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000HCER9	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	12	
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000MTL1	MTL	Bullet Casing	1	0.6	
UNK	SURFACE	13-9CH155-00000PCER1	PCER	St. Simons Plain	2	52.6	
UNK	BANK	13-9CH155-00001SHE1	SHE	Oyster	2	8.8	
UNK	BANK	13-9CH155-00001SHE2	SHE	Knobbed Whelk	1	11.6	
UNK	BANK	13-9CH155-00001TBY	TBY		3	50.8	
UNK	BANK	13-9CH155-00002CHA1	CHA			1.5	
UNK	BANK	13-9CH155-00002CRU1	CRU	CRU: Crab		3	
UNK	BANK	13-9CH155-00002GLS1	GLS	Olive Green	1	670	Bottle Intact, applied
UNK	BANK	13-9CH155-00002GLS2	GLS	Clear, Frosted	1	168.1	perfume bottle □ nearly intact
UNK	BANK	13-9CH155-00002GLS3	GLS	Olive Green	1	44.1	bottle neck, tooled
UNK	BANK	13-9CH155-00002GLS4	GLS	Aqua	1	304.1	Milk bottle with square base
UNK	BANK	13-9CH155-00002GLS5	GLS	Aqua	2	6.4	flat, probably window glass
UNK	BANK	13-9CH155-00002HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	1.2	
UNK	BANK	13-9CH155-00002LITH1	LITH	Indet Chert	1	780	Groundstone
UNK	BANK	13-9CH155-00002LITH2	LITH	Slate	1	211.8	Possible tile; iron embedded
UNK	BANK	13-9CH155-00002MTL1	MTL	Can	1	68.6	
UNK	BANK	13-9CH155-00002MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	26.1	
UNK	BANK	13-9CH155-00002MTL3	MTL	Buckle	1	4.5	Brass? Possibly from suspender
UNK	BANK	13-9CH155-00002MTL4	MTL	Metal	1	17.4	possible iron leg
UNK	BANK	13-9CH155-00002MTL5	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		5.8	
UNK	BANK	13-9CH155-00002MTL6	MTL	Lid	1	88.6	James Violett & Co. Bordeaux embossed on lide

Appendix 6.4. Mechanical scrape artifact data.

Appendix 6.4. Mechanical scrape artifact data.

Scrape	Feat.	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
C-1	1	9CH155-000185BRK	BRK	brick	1	0.5	high fired
C-1	1	9CH155-000185CHA	CHA	charcoal		0.1	
C-1	1	9CH155-000185GLS	GLS	Clear	1	0.3	curved
C-1	1	9CH155-000185LITH2	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	0.01	Lithic Flake, Tertiary, heat treated
C-1	1	9CH155-000185LITH1	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	0.1	Lithic Flake, Tertiary
C-1	1	9CH155-000185LITH3	LITH	Pebble	4	0.5	
C-1	2	9CH155-000186LITH	LITH	Pebble	1	0.01	
C-1	1	9CH155-000185MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	0.3	
C-1	1	9CH155-000185PCER2	PCER	Grit Tempered Plain	1	14.3	
C-1	1	9CH155-000185PCER1	PCER	Residual	3	3.9	
C-1	1	9CH155-000185SHE	SHE	Oyster	24	21.4	
C-2	2	9CH155-000150BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.5	
C-2	3	9CH155-000152BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		2	
C-2	4	9CH155-000161BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.9	
C-2	5	9CH155-000162BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	10	1.3	
C-2	1	9CH155-000140BRK	BRK	brick	1	189.1	has a significant amount of mortar attached to brick with some tabby□ high fired
C-2	5	9CH155-000162BRK	BRK	brick	7	2.3	high fired
C-2	4	9CH155-000161CHA	CHA	charcoal		0.3	
C-2	3	9CH155-000152CHA	CHA	charcoal		1.1	
C-2	2	9CH155-000150CHA	CHA	charcoal		0.3	
C-2	5	9CH155-000162CHA	CHA	charcoal		0.4	
C-2	4	9CH155-000161GLS2	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	possible window glass
C-2	3	9CH155-000152GLS	GLS	Clear	1	1.4	curved
C-2	2	9CH155-000150GLS	GLS	Indeterminate, Melted	1	1	melted
C-2	4	9CH155-000161GLS1	GLS	Indeterminate, Melted	2	1.7	melted
C-2	3	9CH155-000152LITH	LITH	Pebble	3	0.1	
C-2	3	9CH155-000152MTL1	MTL	Lead Fragment, Indeterminate	1	0.3	
C-2	2	9CH155-000150MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	0.7	
C-2	3	9CH155-000152MTL4	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	21	4.8	
C-2	4	9CH155-000161MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	10	19.8	
C-2	4	9CH155-000161MTL2	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	7	
C-2	3	9CH155-000152MTL3	MTL	Nail, Cut	8	12	
C-2	3	9CH155-000152MTL2	MTL	Tacks	1	0.9	
C-2	3	9CH155-000152PCER	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	1.7	
C-2	4	9CH155-000161TBY	TBY	tabby	6	2.6	
C-2	5	9CH155-000162TBY	TBY	tabby	52	37.2	
C-3	4	9CH155-000148BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		11.7	
C-3	4	9CH155-000002BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	9	2.2	
C-3	4	9CH155-000148BRK	BRK	brick	1	0.2	low fired
C-3	4	9CH155-000002CHA	CHA	charcoal		1.3	

Appendix 6.4. Mechanical scrape artifact data.

Scrape	Feat.	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
C-3	4	9CH155-000148CHA	CHA	charcoal		0.5	
C-3	4	9CH155-000148GLS1	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	1.6	curved
C-3	4	9CH155-000002GLS	GLS	Light Aqua	1	0.4	possible window glass
C-3	4	9CH155-000148GLS2	GLS	Light Aqua	2	2.9	curved
C-3	4	9CH155-000148HCER10	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Yellow Slipped	2	132.7	
C-3	4	9CH155-000148HCER3	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1.2	stem frag., 5/64"
C-3	4	9CH155-000148HCER7	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	4	10.1	A) INT Scalloped, curved impressions; 1775-1830□ B)small INT scallop, linear impressions, curved; 1775-1830□ C)Even scallops, dot impressions, curved; 1820s-1830s□ D)Semi even scallops, Foliage Impression, 1820s-1830s
C-3	4	9CH155-000148HCER5	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	0.5	
C-3	4	9CH155-000148HCER9	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	1.4	
C-3	4	9CH155-000148HCER6	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	4.5	
C-3	4	9CH155-000148HCER8	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	0.8	rim
C-3	4	9CH155-000148HCER4	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	0.2	
C-3	4	9CH155-000148HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Brown	1	0.3	
C-3	4	9CH155-000148HCER1	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	9	7.3	
C-3	4	9CH155-000002HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	4	5.7	
C-3	4	9CH155-000148MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	2.3	
C-3	4	9CH155-000002MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	7	21.7	
C-3	4	9CH155-000148MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	7	13.4	
C-3	1	9CH155-000163MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	9.3	
C-3	4	9CH155-000002MTL1	MTL	Tacks	4	4	
C-3	4	9CH155-000148PCER1	PCER	Irene Stamped	2	7.1	
C-3	4	9CH155-000148PCER2	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	1.2	
C-3	4	9CH155-000148TBY	TBY	tabby	3	1.8	
C-3	4	9CH155-000002TBY	TBY	tabby	1	5.6	
C-4	1	9CH155-000155BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	0.8	
C-4	2	9CH155-000158BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		1.4	
C-4	2	9CH155-000158BRK	BRK	brick	1	6.9	high fired
C-4	1	9CH155-000155BRK	BRK	brick	2	9	high fired
C-4	1	9CH155-000164CHA	CHA	charcoal		5	
C-4	2	9CH155-000158CHA	CHA	charcoal		7.3	
C-4	2	9CH155-000158GLS	GLS	Olive Green	1	4.1	curved
C-4	2	9CH155-000158LITH	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	7.6	Uniface

Appendix 6.4. Mechanical scrape artifact data.

Scrape	Feat.	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
C-4	2	9CH155-000158MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	1.4	
C-4	2	9CH155-000158PCER	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	4	21.7	
C-4	1	9CH155-000155PCER2	PCER	Savannah Complicated Stamped	1	3.3	
C-4	1	9CH155-000164PCER2	PCER	Savannah Complicated Stamped	1	3.8	
C-4	1	9CH155-000155PCER1	PCER	Savannah/Irene Stamped	3	7.5	
C-4	1	9CH155-000164PCER1	PCER	Wilmington Heavy Cord Marked	1	26.6	
C-4	2	9CH155-000158SHE1	SHE	Knobbed Whelk	1	237.1	hammer
C-4	1	9CH155-000155SHE1	SHE	Knobbed Whelk	1	61.6	possible tool
C-4	1	9CH155-000164SHE1	SHE	Knobbed Whelk	1	136.4	
C-4	1	9CH155-000164SHE2	SHE	Mercenaria spp.	1	13.6	
C-4	1	9CH155-000155SHE2	SHE	Mercenaria spp.	17	157	
C-4	2	9CH155-000158TBY	TBY	tabby	2	7.9	
C-6	1	9CH155-000129BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	5	0.5	
C-6	1	9CH155-000129BRK	BRK	brick	4	2	
C-6	0	9CH155-000297GLS	GLS	Dark Olive Green	3	437.5	Bottle Base Frag., champagne/burgundy style bottle
C-6	0	9CH155-000297HCER	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	2.5	
C-6	0	9CH155-000297PCER2	PCER	Irene Check Stamped	1	12.3	
C-6	0	9CH155-000297PCER1	PCER	Savannah/Irene Cord-Marked	1	26.7	
C-6	1	9CH155-000129PCER2	PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	1.4	
C-6	0	9CH155-000131PCER	PCER	St. Simons Plain	2	161.3	
C-6	1	9CH155-000129PCER1	PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	0.3	rim
C-6	3	9CH155-000133PCER	PCER	St. Simons Plain	3	128.4	
C-6	2	9CH155-000132PCER1	PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	30.5	rim
C-6	2	9CH155-000132PCER2	PCER	St. Simons Plain	7	128.9	
C-6	1	9CH155-000129SHE1	SHE	Mercenaria spp.	2	8.2	
C-6	1	9CH155-000129SHE3	SHE	Oyster	43	141.6	
C-6	1	9CH155-000129SHE2	SHE	Periwinkle	3	2	
C-7	3	9CH155-000117BCL	BCL	baked clay	3	2	probably low
C-7	4	9CH155-000145BCL	BCL		1	1.9	
C-7	2	9CH155-000138BCL	BCL		4	9.7	
C-7	2	9CH155-000115BCL	BCL		4	1.7	
C-7	9	9CH155-000119BCL	BCL		3	3	
C-7	11	9CH155-000118BCL	BCL		1	3.5	
C-7	7	9CH155-000120BCL	BCL		2	0.5	
C-7	4	9CH155-000145BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	4	2.6	
C-7	2	9CH155-000138BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		10.6	
C-7	11	9CH155-000118BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		26.1	

Appendix 6.4. Mechanical scrape artifact data.

Scrape	Feat.	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
C-7	9	9CH155-000119BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.7	
C-7	10	9CH155-000113BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.5	
C-7	7	9CH155-000120BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	7	1.2	
C-7	10	9CH155-000146BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	0.1	
C-7	2	9CH155-000115BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		57.5	
C-7	11	9CH155-000118BRK	BRK		1	5.8	low fired
C-7	2	9CH155-000115BRK	BRK		1	54.6	high fired
C-7	10	9CH155-000146BRK	BRK		4	1.2	high fired
C-7	9	9CH155-000119CHA	CHA	charcoal		6.2	
C-7	2	9CH155-000138CHA	CHA	charcoal		1.6	
C-7	2	9CH155-000115CHA	CHA	charcoal		14	
C-7	7	9CH155-000120CHA	CHA	charcoal		1.7	
C-7	10	9CH155-000146CHA	CHA	charcoal		2.2	
C-7	3	9CH155-000117CHA	CHA	charcoal		1.4	
C-7	11	9CH155-000118CHA	CHA	charcoal		0.8	
C-7	10	9CH155-000113CHA	CHA	charcoal		3.2	
C-7	9	9CH155-000119GLS	GLS	Clear	2	0.7	Curved Glass Frag.
C-7	2	9CH155-000138GLS	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	1.3	Curved Glass Frag.
C-7	0	9CH155-000141GLS	GLS	Olive Green	1	34.6	Bottle Base Frag., applied finish
C-7	11	9CH155-000118GLS	GLS	Olive Green	1	1.3	Curved Glass Frag.
C-7	2	9CH155-000115HCER3	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	6.2	
C-7	2	9CH155-000115HCER1	HCER	Annularware, Marbelized	1	0.2	
C-7	9	9CH155-000119HCER	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	0.2	Pipe Bowl, undecorated
C-7	11	9CH155-000118HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	2.2	Even scallops, linear impression; Neoclassical; 1800-1830
C-7	4	9CH155-000145HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	0.9	
C-7	11	9CH155-000118HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	11.4	base
C-7	2	9CH155-000138HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Indeterminate	1	3.7	
C-7	11	9CH155-000118HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	1.9	
C-7	2	9CH155-000115HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	0.1	
C-7	4	9CH155-000145HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	1.7	
C-7	2	9CH155-000115LITH	LITH	Pebble	1	0.2	
C-7	9	9CH155-000119LITH	LITH	Pebble	1	0.7	
C-7	4	9CH155-000145LITH	LITH	Unknown Lithic		10.5	
C-7	0	9CH155-000144MTL1	MTL	Axe Head	1	370	
C-7	0	9CH155-000144MTL2	MTL	Hinge	1	176.9	
C-7	10	9CH155-000146MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	0.5	
C-7	10	9CH155-000113MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.6	
C-7	2	9CH155-000138MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	3	0.7	
C-7	4	9CH155-000145MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	4	13.3	
C-7	9	9CH155-000119MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	4	

Appendix 6.4. Mechanical scrape artifact data.

Scrape	Feat.	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
C-7	2	9CH155-000115MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	8.7	
C-7	2	9CH155-000138MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	6.1	
C-7	2	9CH155-000115MTL2	MTL	Wire Fragment, Indeterminate	2	0.5	
C-7	4	9CH155-000145PCER1	PCER	Clay Tempered Plain	1	0.7	
C-7	9	9CH155-000119PCER2	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	5.2	
C-7	2	9CH155-000138PCER5	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	4.1	
C-7	2	9CH155-000138PCER6	PCER	Irene Plain	1	3.3	
C-7	10	9CH155-000113PCER2	PCER	Irene/Altamaha Stamped	2	21.1	
C-7	10	9CH155-000113PCER1	PCER	Residual	3	1.5	
C-7	7	9CH155-000120PCER	PCER	Residual	1	1.2	
C-7	11	9CH155-000118PCER1	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	3	6.6	
C-7	2	9CH155-000138PCER3	PCER	Sand Tempered Check Stamped	1	2.6	
C-7	11	9CH155-000118PCER2	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	3	5.9	
C-7	2	9CH155-000138PCER4	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	4	5.5	
C-7	2	9CH155-000115PCER	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	1	2.8	
C-7	9	9CH155-000119PCER1	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	2	3.7	
C-7	2	9CH155-000138PCER1	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	1	1.6	
C-7	2	9CH155-000138PCER2	PCER	Savannah/Irene Cord- Marked	2	3.8	
C-7	0	9CH155-000144PCER	PCER	St. Catherines Burnished Plain	1	9.8	
C-7	0	9CH155-000142PCER	PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	6.7	rim
C-7	4	9CH155-000145PCER2	PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	1.8	rim
C-7	4	9CH155-000145PCER3	PCER	St. Simons Plain	3	9.9	
C-7	2	9CH155-000115TBY	TBY		1	0.6	
C-7	9	9CH155-000119TBY	TBY		8	31.5	
C-7	10	9CH155-000146TBY	TBY		1	1.6	
C-7	7	9CH155-000120TBY	TBY		3	3.6	
C-7	2	9CH155-000138TBY	TBY		7	238.1	
C-8	1	9CH155-000139BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.5	
C-8	2	9CH155-000137BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.2	
C-8	1	9CH155-000139BOT	BOT			4	
C-8	2	9CH155-000137CHA	CHA	charcoal		0.01	
C-8	1	9CH155-000139GLS	GLS	Olive Green	1	1.3	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		38.4	
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222BOT		BOT		2	0.2	seeds
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222BRK		BRK			49.9	low fired- 7.99 □ 41.9
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222CHA		CHA			10.8	
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222GLS4		GLS	Amber	5	12.5	curved
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222GLS5		GLS	Amethyst	5	6.1	curved
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222GLS1		GLS	Aqua	14	50.8	curved
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222GLS6		GLS	Aqua	1	0.7	flat
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222GLS2		GLS	Clear	34	40.7	curved
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222GLS3		GLS	Clear	20	27.9	flat, possible window glass
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222GLS7		GLS	Olive Green	9	9.9	curved
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222HCER5		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead, Brown	1	0.7	
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222HCER6		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Tin-Glazed, Indeterminate	1	1.7	
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222HCER4		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	2	5.4	rim
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222HCER2		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	0.8	rim
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222HCER1		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	0.1	
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222HCER11		HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	3	3	rim
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222HCER7		HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	2	1.9	
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222HCER9		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	3	Handle
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222HCER13		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	2	41.5	rim
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222HCER12		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	5	51.5	base
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222HCER8		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	9	12.7	
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222HCER10		HCER	Whiteware, Undecorated	1	7	base, "K., T., and K.", makers mark
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222HCER3		HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	1	10.2	rim
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222MTL		MTL		1	0.98	
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222MTL14		MTL	Aluminum Fragment, Indeterminate		39.81	
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222MTL12		MTL	Band	2	103.03	
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222MTL7		MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	1	3	
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222MTL1		MTL	Buckle	1	26.1	
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222MTL13		MTL	Cast Iron Pot	1	131.49	
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222MTL6		MTL	Fence Staple	4	13.5	
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222MTL11		MTL	Gear	1	0.2	
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222MTL10		MTL	Grommet	1	0.29	
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222MTL2		MTL	Key Fragment	1	5.2	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222MTL8		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		128	
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222MTL5		MTL	Minie Ball	1	5.5	
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222MTL9		MTL	Nail, Cut	133	359.5	j shaped are present
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222MTL3		MTL	Tacks	4	4	
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222MTL4		MTL	Wire Fragment, Indeterminate	1	0.1	
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222SLG		SLG			252.3	
A-1	1	0	9CH155-000222TBY		TBY			73.3	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219BCL		BCL		3	2	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219BOA2		BOA		1	0.3	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		34.6	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		27.9	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		61.2	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217BRK		BRK			107.3	low fired-15.25□ high fired- 90.66□
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220BRK		BRK			19.7	high fired
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219BRK		BRK			63.8	low fired- 15.30□ high fired- 48.48
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217CHA		CHA			10.4	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220CHA		CHA			5.4	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219CHA		CHA			60.3	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219GLS5		GLS	Amber	2	0.8	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS3		GLS	Amber	5	5.2	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS5		GLS	Amber	8	11	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS6		GLS	Amethyst	18	31.6	curved; 1 is a base with "2" on it
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS3		GLS	Amethyst	12	99.3	curved, 1 is base with 852 on the bottom, 2 other pieces are molded, rest is curved fragments
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219GLS2		GLS	Amethyst	6	6.7	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219GLS7		GLS	Aqua	3	37.5	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS2		GLS	Aqua	8	25	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219GLS1		GLS	Aqua	6	6.5	flat
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS1		GLS	Bead	1	3.4	black glass bead, bicone shaped
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS8		GLS	Button	1	0.9	milk glass, 4 hole
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS2		GLS	Button	1	0.8	milk glass, 4 hole
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS4		GLS	Clear	4	1.7	flat, possible window glass
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219GLS6		GLS	Clear	28	39.5	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS1		GLS	Clear	16	13.3	flat, possible window glass
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS11		GLS	Clear	43	28.9	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS5		GLS	Clear	1	20.2	neck, applied faded finish
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS7		GLS	Clear	52	51.9	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS6		GLS	Dark Olive Green	9	16.6	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219GLS3		GLS	Dark Olive Green	10	10.8	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS10		GLS	Light Aqua	4	3.6	flat

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS8		GLS	Light Aqua	1	8.3	neck, tool finished; probable medicine bottle
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS7		GLS	Light Aqua	9	10.2	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219GLS4		GLS	Light Olive Green	4	1.7	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS9		GLS	Olive Green	4	20.3	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS4		GLS	Olive Green	6	11.7	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER4		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead, Brown	1	3.6	orange paste
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER11		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	4	8.4	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER13		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	4	17.3	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER10		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Tin-Glazed, Blue on White	4	18.9	all pieces are mendable
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER2		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Tin-Glazed, Blue on White	1	1.4	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER1		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	4	16.64	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER9		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	0.9	rim
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER7		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	1	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER7		HCER	Indet. Historic Ceramic	1	0.3	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER6		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	0.8	bowl fragment ribbed
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER8		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2.1	stem frag., 4/64"
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER6		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	3.8	stem frag., 5/64"
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER3		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	6.3	unscalloped, curved impressions; 1840s-1860s
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER3		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	2	No visible scalloping due to size, curved impressions
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER12		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome, Late	3	4.3	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER8		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	1.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER3		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	0.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER1		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	0.2	rim
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER4		HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	7.1	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER11		HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	25.1	base
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER5		HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	5	18.9	4 are rims, some mend
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER7		HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	2	11.2	base

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER12		HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	4	4.8	1 piece modled
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER10		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	3	36.5	base
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER9		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	3	13.2	rim
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER2		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	4	8.42	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER1		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	6	9.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER4		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	14	26.7	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER10		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	2	50.6	base
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER13		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	2	9.7	handle
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER14		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	2	8.4	rim
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER8		HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	13.1	brown
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER5		HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	4	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER5		HCER	Whiteware, Indet.	2	39.2	handles
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER6		HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	2	6.69	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER9		HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	1	4.2	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220LITH4		LITH	Coastal Plain	1	0.5	Shatter
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220LITH3		LITH	Indet Chert	1	2.5	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217LITH		LITH	Pebble	1	0.6	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220LITH1		LITH	Pebble	1	13.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220LITH2		LITH	Petrified Wood	2	35	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219LITH		LITH	Piedmont	1	1.6	Shatter
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL12		MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	5	31.5	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL6		MTL	Bolt	1	57	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220MTL8		MTL	Bullet Casing	3	4.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219MTL4		MTL	Bullet Casing	2	10.1	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL8		MTL	Bullet Casing	5	20.4	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219MTL6		MTL	Fence Staple	1	5.4	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL4		MTL	Fence Staple	1	5.4	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220MTL4		MTL	Grommet	1	0.6	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219MTL3		MTL	Grommet	1	0.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL2		MTL	Hinge	2	25.5	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220MTL2		MTL	Lead Fragment, Indeterminate	1	5.7	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219MTL9		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		59.7	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL7		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		97.2	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220MTL9		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		100.6	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220MTL6		MTL	Nail and Bolt	1	64	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL1		MTL	Nail and Washer	1	44.1	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219MTL8		MTL	Nail, Cut	70	232.1	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220MTL3		MTL	Nail, Cut	152	478.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL11		MTL	Nail, Cut	141	471.9	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219MTL1		MTL	Ring	1	23.1	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219MTL5		MTL	Screw	1	32.9	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL9		MTL	Screw	1	3.7	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219MTL10		MTL	Shot, Lead	3	7.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220MTL1		MTL	Shot, Lead	1	1.9	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL3		MTL	Spring	2	9.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL10		MTL	Tacks	3	3.2	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219MTL7		MTL	Tacks	4	3.9	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220MTL5		MTL	Tacks	5	4	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220MTL7		MTL	Wingnut	1	28.2	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219MTL2		MTL	Wire Fragment, Indeterminate	2	4.1	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL5		MTL	Wire Nail	9	43.3	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219PCER1		PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	2.3	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217PCER3		PCER	Irene Stamped	1	14.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217PCER2		PCER	Irene Stamped	1	4.2	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220PCER		PCER	Residual	7	6.3	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219PCER4		PCER	Residual	2	2.9	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217PCER1		PCER	Residual	4	3.5	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219PCER2		PCER	Sand Temper Plain	2	4.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219PCER3		PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	2	4.9	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217SLG		SLG			204.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220SLG		SLG			171.7	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217TBY		TBY		1	0.5	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220TBY		TBY			19.2	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219TBY		TBY			65.5	
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		34.8	
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022BRK		BRK			65.5	low fired- 15.44 □ high fired-49.84
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022CHA		CHA			15.3	
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022GLS1		GLS	Clear	1	0.6	flat, window glass
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022GLS3		GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	0.8	curved
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022GLS4		GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	15.8	curved, base
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022GLS2		GLS	Olive Green	1	1.4	curved
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022HCER1		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	1	1.6	
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022HCER4		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	0.9	
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022HCER2		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1.7	stem frag., 5/64"
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022HCER3		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	0.7	
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022HCER5		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	1	8.5	rim
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022LITH1		LITH	Pebble	1	3.9	
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022LITH2		LITH	Soapstone	2	21.4	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022MTL2		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		54.2	
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022MTL1		MTL	Nail, Cut	18	72	
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022PCER6		PCER	Clay Tempered Plain	2	14.9	
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022PCER5		PCER	Deptford Check Stamped	1	27.4	
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022PCER1		PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	6	33.4	
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022PCER2		PCER	Residual	10	10.4	
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022PCER4		PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	2.2	
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022PCER3		PCER	St. Catherines Plain	1	1.8	rim
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022SHE		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell		32.8	
A-1	3	0	9CH155-000022TBY		TBY			201.2	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216BOA2		BOA		1	0.6	burned
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216BOA3		BOA		17	8.6	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.3	burned, tooth
A-1	4	1	9CH155-000023BRK		BRK		1	2.81	high fired
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216BRK		BRK		2	2.3	high fired
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000201CHA		CHA			0.4	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216CHA		CHA			8.4	
A-1	4	1	9CH155-000023CHA		CHA			0.7	
A-1	4	1	9CH155-000023GLS		GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	5.4	curved
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216GLS		GLS	Olive Green	1	1.6	curved
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216HCER2		HCER	Annularware, Banded Ironstone, Undecorated	1	0.3	w/ yellow on interior
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216HCER		HCER		1	9.6	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216HCER1		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1.5	ribbed design □ bowl frag.
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000201HCER		HCER	Whiteware, Undecorated	1	8.1	Rim
A-1	4	1	9CH155-000023LITH		LITH	Quartzite	1	191.81	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216MTL1		MTL	Cut Nails	4	18.3	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216MTL2		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	5	11.5	
A-1	4	1	9CH155-000023MTL		MTL	Nail, Cut	2	13.2	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216PCER7		PCER	Irene/Altamaha Eroded	1	4.4	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216PCER1		PCER	Irene/Altamaha Stamped	3	5.8	
A-1	4	1	9CH155-000023PCER2		PCER	Residual	1	0.2	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216PCER4		PCER	Residual	2	2	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216PCER3		PCER	Residual	1	0.6	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216PCER6		PCER	Sand Temper Plain	2	5.6	
A-1	4	1	9CH155-000023PCER1		PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	1	3.5	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216PCER5		PCER	Savannah/Irene Stamped	1	0.9	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216PCER2		PCER	St. Simons Plain	5	49.2	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216SLG		SLG		1	1.9	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216TBY		TBY		6	19.5	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000201TBY		TBY		1	1.2	
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000184BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	16	27.1	
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000192BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	4	2.1	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
A-1	5	0	9CH155-000202BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	1.6	
A-1	5	0	9CH155-000202BRK		BRK		1	1.6	high fired
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000192BRK		BRK		1	10.7	high fired
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000184BRK		BRK		1	0.6	low fired
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000192CHA		CHA			0.2	
A-1	5	0	9CH155-000202CHA		CHA			1.5	
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000184CHA		CHA			0.5	
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000184GLS		GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	3.5	curved
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000184HCER1		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Mottled Brown	1	7.5	reddish orange paste can see part of a yellow band
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000184HCER3		HCER	Porcelain, Blue on White	1	0.9	blue on white
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000184HCER2		HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	1	5.4	
A-1	5	0	9CH155-000202MTL2		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	0.7	
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000192MTL2		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		1.8	
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000184MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	12	
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000184MTL		MTL	Nail, Cut	2	0.2	
A-1	5	0	9CH155-000202MTL1		MTL	Nail, Cut	3	25.6	
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000192MTL1		MTL	Nail, Cut	3	13.6	
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000192PCER		PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	1.7	
A-1	5	0	9CH155-000202PCER3		PCER	Residual	2	2.2	
A-1	5	0	9CH155-000202PCER1		PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	9.4	
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000184PCER		PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	1	2.7	
A-1	5	0	9CH155-000202PCER2		PCER	Savannah Plain	1	4.1	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		12.6	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000008BRK		BRK		4	79.7	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021BRK		BRK			157.9	high fired
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000008CHA		CHA			0.7	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021GLS9		GLS	Amber	5	4.5	curved
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021GLS1		GLS	Amethyst	2	6.8	curved, molded
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021GLS2		GLS	Aqua	9	2.4	flat
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000008GLS2		GLS	Aqua	3	19.4	curved
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021GLS5		GLS	Aqua	12	26.6	curved
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021GLS8		GLS	Clear	10	7.3	possible window glass
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000008GLS1		GLS	Clear	1	0.4	flat
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021GLS6		GLS	Clear	2	4.6	curved
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021GLS7		GLS	Clear	10	13.6	curved
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021GLS4		GLS	Clear	2	2.3	curved
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000008GLS3		GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	12.3	curved
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021GLS10		GLS	Dark Olive Green	10	35.9	curved
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021GLS3		GLS	Light Olive Green	6	15.8	curved
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021HCER11		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	1	22.2	rim
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021HCER3		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Mottled Brown	1	4.49	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021HCER6		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Tin-Glazed, Indeterminate	1	2.1	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021HCER13		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	6.9	stem frag., 5/64"
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021HCER8		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	0.6	Smallest of scallops, curved impressions; Rococo/Neoclassical; 1775-1830s
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021HCER10		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	0.6	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021HCER2		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	0.5	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021HCER12		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome, Late	1	0.1	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021HCER7		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome, Late	1	5.6	Rim
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021HCER9		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	0.2	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021HCER15		HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	2	3.5	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021HCER16		HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	8.2	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021HCER1		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	3	6.1	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021HCER5		HCER	Slipware, Indeterminate	1	1.5	yellowish lead glaze on both sides with a brown band on exterior
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021HCER17		HCER	Slipware, Indeterminate	1	4.27	cream interior slip, reddish orange paste
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021HCER4		HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed, Green	1	1.7	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021HCER14		HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	1	31.2	rim
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021MTL3		MTL	Bullet Casing	3	5	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021MTL1		MTL	Fence Staple	3	10	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000008MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	2.4	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021MTL10		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		305.7	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021MTL2		MTL	Minie Ball	2	5.8	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000008MTL2		MTL	Nail, Cut	5	12.6	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021MTL9		MTL	Nail, Cut	74	216.1	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021MTL7		MTL	Nail, Wire	9	28	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021MTL6		MTL	Padlock Fragment	1	22.8	lock frag.
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021MTL8		MTL	Ring	1	0.8	decorated metal ring
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021MTL11		MTL	Stake, Indeterminate	1	177.5	fence post frag? stake?
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021MTL4		MTL	Tacks	1	1.5	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021MTL5		MTL	Utensil Fragment	1	49	handle, silverware(?)

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021PCER3		PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	4	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021PCER2		PCER	Sand Temper Plain	3	5.2	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021PCER1		PCER	Sand Tempered Cord Marked	1	2.3	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021SLG		SLG			118	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000008SLG		SLG		8	5.3	
A-2	1	0	9CH155-000021TBY		TBY			207.4	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009BCL		BCL		6	2.2	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	76	57.7	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009BRK		BRK			23.6	low fired- .3□ high fired-20.6
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000191BRK		BRK		1	17.6	high fired
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009CHA		CHA			5.4	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS9		GLS	Amber	1	11.3	curved
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS14		GLS	Amber	1	0.9	curved
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS6		GLS	Amethyst	5	15.8	curved
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS11		GLS	Aqua	18	16.4	curved
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS13		GLS	Bead	1	0.5	black, frag.
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS15		GLS	Blue Green	1	2.9	curved
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS17		GLS	Clear	7	3.04	possible window glass
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS12		GLS	Clear	10	7.01	curved
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS1		GLS	Clear	2	1	patina, possible window glass
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS4		GLS	Clear, Frosted	1	11.4	Bottle Base Frag.
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS5		GLS	Cobalt	1	2	curved
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS3		GLS	Cobalt	1	0.8	curved
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS10		GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	28	curved
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS7		GLS	Indeterminate, Melted	1	1.96	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS8		GLS	Light Aqua	3	21.6	curved
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS16		GLS	Light Olive Green	4	2.1	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS2		GLS	Olive Green	7	70.4	curved
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER17		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Indet.	2	9.7	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER13		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	1	8	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER8		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Tin-Glazed, Blue on White	1	2	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER9		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Tin-Glazed, Indeterminate	2	0.7	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER3		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	9	26	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER5		HCER	Ironstone, Undecorated	1	14.2	semi-porcelain, John Maddock & Sons makers mark, made after 1906
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER4		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	frag., bowl, undecorated
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER14		HCER	North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware	1	7	North Devon Sgraffito, Mid 17th to early 18th

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER2		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	5.2	Unscalped, line impressed, could be due to size; 1840s-1860s
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER15		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome, Late	1	1.1	hand-painted, red, rim
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER16		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	0.4	handle frag.
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER10		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Red	1	0.2	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER1		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	1.9	base
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER12		HCER	Porcelain, Blue on White	1	0.6	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER6		HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	3.3	base
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER7		HCER	Slipware, Indeterminate	1	16.3	yellow lead glaze interior, reddish orange paste
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER11		HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	1	22.9	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009LITH		LITH	Unknown Lithic	3	1.7	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009MTL4		MTL	Lead Fragment, Indeterminate	1	0.6	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009MTL12		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		119.4	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009MTL11		MTL	Nail Fragment, Indeterminate	73	104.8	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009MTL7		MTL	Nail, Cut	99	323.1	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009MTL6		MTL	Nail, Wrought	3	8.6	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009MTL5		MTL	Rivet	1	0.3	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009MTL10		MTL	Shoe Lace Hook, Modern	1	0.8	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009MTL9		MTL	Shot, Lead	1	3.6	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009MTL2		MTL	Tacks	1	0.3	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009MTL8		MTL	Widget, Indeterminate	1	0.8	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009MTL3		MTL	Wire Fragment, Indeterminate	1	1.2	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009PCER5		PCER	Clay Tempered Plain	1	5.3	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009PCER3		PCER	Irene Cordmarked	2	8.7	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009PCER6		PCER	Irene Stamped	1	5.6	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009PCER2		PCER	Residual	22	27.1	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009PCER1		PCER	Savannah Complicated Stamped	1	4	Rim
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009PCER4		PCER	St. Catherines Plain	1	2.9	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009SLG		SLG			57.8	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009TBY		TBY		10	40.5	
A-2	3	0	9CH155-000207BOA2		BOA		2	0.8	
A-2	3	0	9CH155-000207BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	1.8	
A-2	3	0	9CH155-000207BOT		BOT			1.8	
A-2	3	0	9CH155-000207BRK		BRK		1	4.9	
A-2	3	0	9CH155-000207LITH		LITH	Indet Chert			
A-2	3	0	9CH155-000207MTL		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	4	5.9	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
A-2	3	0	9CH155-000190PCERsp		PCER				Sherdlet
A-2	3	0	9CH155-000190PCER		PCER	Grit Tempered Plain	1	2.4	
A-2	3	0	9CH155-000207PCER		PCER	St. Catherines Plain	1	3.79	
A-2	3	0	9CH155-000207SHE		SHE	SHE: Mercenaria spp.	3	46.2	
A-2	3	0	9CH155-000207TBY		TBY		2	0.9	
A-2	4	0	9CH155-000206BCL		BCL		1	1.3	
A-2	4	0	9CH155-000206CHA		CHA			3.1	
A-2	4	0	9CH155-000206PCER1		PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	4.3	
A-2	4	0	9CH155-000206PCER2		PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	5.2	
A-2	5	0	9CH155-000204CHA		CHA			2.4	
A-2	5	2	9CH155-000193MTL		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	17.9	
A-2	WALL	0	9CH155-000203PCER		PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	15.8	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015BCL		BCL		18	48.6	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015BOA2		BOA		5	3.1	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	7	2.2	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015BOT		BOT		1	0.01	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015BRK		BRK		67	191.4	low fired
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015CHA		CHA			0.01	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015GLS3		GLS	Amber	16	22.2	curved
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015GLS10		GLS	Amethyst	11	67.1	1 base with 852 on it
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015GLS8		GLS	Clear	78	78.5	curved
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015GLS5		GLS	Clear, Frosted	7	3.9	flat, possible window glass
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015GLS2		GLS	Cobalt	1	4.8	curved
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015GLS4		GLS	Dark Olive Green	8	16.5	curved
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015GLS9		GLS	Dark Olive Green	4	9.5	curved
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015GLS12		GLS	Indeterminate, Melted	1	0.7	melted
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015GLS11		GLS	Light Aqua	13	32	curved
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015GLS6		GLS	Light Olive Green	1	2.5	curved
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015GLS7		GLS	Light Olive Green	24	73	curved
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015GLS1		GLS	Milk	9	45.2	curved
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015HCER11		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Indet.	2	46.7	cream interior with brownish green band, reddish orange paste
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015HCER1		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Tin-Glazed, Blue on White	1	0.7	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015HCER3		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	3	rim
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015HCER8		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	0.9	pipe bowl frags. □ 1 undecorated □ 1 indeterminate design on seam
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015HCER2		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	2	3.7	Even Scallops, linear impressions; Neoclassical; 1800-1830s

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015HCER10		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome, Late	1	0.9	Matches design in D-1-1 101HCER1
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015HCER6		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	0.9	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015HCER5		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Red	1	0.8	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015HCER7		HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	1.5	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015HCER4		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	9	20.25	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015MTL7		MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	52	7	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015MTL5		MTL	Fence Staple	1	0.9	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015MTL6		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	3	4.6	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015MTL10		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	58	145.2	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015MTL8		MTL	Nail, Cut	1	5.4	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015MTL1		MTL	Nail, Cut	31	71.2	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015MTL2		MTL	Nail, Cut	8	22.2	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015MTL3		MTL	Nail, Wire	4	7.3	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015MTL9		MTL	Nail, Wire	7	45.9	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015MTL4		MTL	Shoe Lace Hook, Modern	1	2	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015PCER4		PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	2	4.8	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015PCER1		PCER	Residual	6	8.4	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015PCER3		PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	2.5	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015PCER2		PCER	Sand Tempered Cord Marked	1	1.6	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015SHE		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell	2	17.6	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015SLG		SLG			16.4	
A-3	1	0	9CH155-000015TBY		TBY		26	64.1	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014BCL		BCL		10	11.8	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221BCL		BCL		5	1.2	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014BOA2		BOA		116	62.8	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014BOA3		BOA		47	19.9	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	30	39.8	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221BOA2		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	12	6	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.6	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014BOT		BOT		8	0.7	seeds
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221BRK		BRK		69	162.3	low fired 17.3 high fired- 144.07
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014BRK		BRK			191.7	low fired- 11.23
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014CHA		CHA			12.3	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221CHA		CHA			0.01	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014GLS9		GLS	Amber	13	12.4	curved
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221GLS12		GLS	Amber	14	73.7	curved
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014GLS17		GLS	Amethyst	2	2.7	curved
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221GLS5		GLS	Amethyst	8	18.3	curved
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221GLS15		GLS	Aqua	25	14.2	flat
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014GLS7		GLS	Aqua	1	0.6	flat

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221GLS14		GLS	Clear	3	1.5	w/ light patina, possible window glass
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221GLS4		GLS	Clear	1	40.3	machine molded neck and lip
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221GLS3		GLS	Clear	47	49.1	curved
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014GLS8		GLS	Clear	23	12.1	curved
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014GLS5		GLS	Clear	9	3.2	flat
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014GLS14		GLS	Clear	7	14.8	curved
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014GLS11		GLS	Clear, Frosted	4	7.6	curved
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014GLS1		GLS	Cobalt	1	2.8	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221GLS11		GLS	Cobalt	2	0.4	curved
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221GLS1		GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	32.5	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221GLS7		GLS	Dark Olive Green	6	38.7	curved
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014GLS6		GLS	Dark Olive Green	27	91.1	curved
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221GLS6		GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	1	6	very heavy patina
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221GLS13		GLS	Indeterminate, Melted	1	10.5	melted glass
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014GLS2		GLS	Indeterminate, Melted	1	0.2	burned/melted
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014GLS12		GLS	Light Aqua	69	39.9	flat
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014GLS4		GLS	Light Cobalt Blue	1	0.1	curved
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221GLS8		GLS	Light Cobalt Blue	1	0.01	curved
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014GLS16		GLS	Light Green	11	11.5	curved
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221GLS10		GLS	Light Green	4	5.5	curved
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014GLS3		GLS	Light Olive Green	3	1.7	curved
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221GLS2		GLS	Light Olive Green	36	94	curved
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014GLS10		GLS	Olive Green	6	24.7	curved
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014GLS13		GLS	Olive Green	37	159.1	curved
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221GLS9		GLS	Olive Green	23	49	curved
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014GLS15		GLS	Opaque	1	1.2	curved
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER24		HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	1	Rim
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221HCER3		HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	0.3	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER3		HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	1.3	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER1		HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	2	1.7	Rim
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221HCER4		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Indet.	1	0.6	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER2		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	4	13.7	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER11		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	16	21.6	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER6		HCER	Jackfield-Type Ware	1	0.7	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER8		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	3	15.7	5/64", frags.
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER22		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	0.4	stem frag., 4/64"
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221HCER8		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	6	6.9	bowl, 3 piece mend, some decoration along seam but it is unclear
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER16		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1.3	pipe bowl frag., eagle shield design

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221HCER6		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	1.6	Octagonal Neoclassical, curved embossing; 1800-1830s **There is a pipe-bowl frag in this bag**
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221HCER13		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	4	8	1) four evenly scalloped, two with curved impressions (with scallops), one scalloped no impressions, scalloped linear impressions 2) four NC 1800-1830s
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER21		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	2	5.1	1) Even scalloped, curved impressions; Neoclassical; 1800-1830s 2) Curved Impressions, not enough rim to see scallops; RINC; 1775-1830s
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER14		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	3	2	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER5		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	1	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221HCER2		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	0.58	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER23		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	0.3	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221HCER12		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome, Late	1	3.3	sprig painted
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER15		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome, Late	1	0.4	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER7		HCER	Pearlware, Sponged	1	1	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER20		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed Purple	2	1.8	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221HCER1		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	2	1.48	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER10		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	5	8.7	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER4		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Brown	1	0.7	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221HCER14		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Green	2	4.4	Rim
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER9		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Green	2	11	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221HCER9		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Red	1	1.1	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221HCER10		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	19	42.22	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER12		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	18	32	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221HCER5		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	17	39.4	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221HCER7		HCER	Slipware, Indeterminate	1	0.8	yellow glaze on both sides, brown band
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER19		HCER	Staffordshire Slipware	1	2.9	yellow interior slip
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER13		HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed, Green	3	12.6	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER25		HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	62	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER18		HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	0.9	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014HCER17		HCER	Yellowware, Banded, Blue	1	3.1	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221HOT		HOT		1	4.9	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014LITH1		LITH	Unknown Lithic	3	3.6	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014LITH2		LITH	Unknown Lithic	1	0.6	polished stone fragment
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221MTL4		MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	17	27.8	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014MTL6		MTL	Bullet Casing	5	19.3	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221MTL9		MTL	Bullet Casing	1	3.2	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221MTL5		MTL	Button	1	0.8	four hole, type 20
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014MTL7		MTL	Button	1	0.6	iron button, Hume Type 21
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221MTL11		MTL	Chain Links	1	17.3	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221MTL14		MTL	Fence Staple	1	6.8	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221MTL7		MTL	Furniture Hardware, Indeterminate	1	4.4	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221MTL13		MTL	Keyhole Cover	2	8.3	VR Patent Kethole Cover
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014MTL8		MTL	Lead Fragment, Indeterminate	3	21.8	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	165	167.3	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		170.4	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221MTL12		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	1.4	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014MTL3		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	5.7	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014MTL12		MTL	Nail Fragment, UID	29	36.8	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014MTL4		MTL	Nail with Wood	1	6.9	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014MTL10		MTL	Nail, Cut	150	411.5	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221MTL6		MTL	Nail, Cut	94	270	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221MTL8		MTL	Nail, Wire	5	23.6	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014MTL2		MTL	Nail, Wire	7	13.8	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014MTL5		MTL	Nail, Wire	6	23.9	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221MTL2		MTL	Nail, Wrought	2	6.6	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014MTL9		MTL	Nail, Wrought	10	22.1	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221MTL3		MTL	Screw	1	4	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014MTL11		MTL	Shot, Lead	4	8.3	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221MTL10		MTL	Shot, Lead	1	1.7	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014MTL13		MTL	Spike	1	29.3	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221PCER1		PCER	Clay/Sand Tempered Cord Marked	1	3.7	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014PCER5		PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	7.4	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014PCER4		PCER	Irene Cordmarked	1	13.2	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014PCER3		PCER	Irene Stamped	8	23.8	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221PCER4		PCER	Residual	3	2.2	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014PCER2		PCER	Residual	14	18	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221PCER3		PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	2.4	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014PCER1		PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	2	7.1	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221PCER2		PCER	Savannah Cord Marked	1	3.3	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221PLS		PLS		2	0.6	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014SHE		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell	40	118.9	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221SHE		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell	2	0.7	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014SLG		SLG			26.2	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221SLG		SLG			27.7	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000014TBY		TBY			406.7	
A-3	2	0	9CH155-000221TBY		TBY		25	49	
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218BOA2		BOA			78.1	
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218BOA3		BOA		22	10.3	burned
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	1.5	possible cut marks
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218BRK		BRK		26	40.3	low fired- 15.15g high fired-24.67
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218CHA		CHA			10.8	
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218GLS4		GLS	Clear	2	1.7	curved
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218GLS3		GLS	Dark Olive Green	5	9.6	curved
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218GLS5		GLS	Light Aqua	10	5.7	flat
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218GLS1		GLS	Light Olive Green	1	3.1	curved
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218GLS2		GLS	Olive Green	2	8.5	curved
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000209GLS		GLS	Olive Green	1	1.4	curved
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218HCER6		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	1	4.9	Rim
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218HCER8		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	2	4.8	
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218HCER2		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	8	8.3	
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218HCER1		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1.9	pipe bowl frag., maker's mark "2" on spur
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218HCER7		HCER	Pearlware, Hand- painted Polychrome, Early	1	1	Rim
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218HCER3		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	1.4	
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218HCER5		HCER	Stoneware, Salt- Glazed, Brown	3	27.5	
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218MTL3		MTL	Hinge	1	49.2	iron hinge with tabby

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218MTL2		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	25	70	
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218MTL1		MTL	Nail, Cut	33	76	
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000209PCER		PCER	Clay Tempered Plain	1	1.8	
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218PCER4		PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	4	16.5	
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218PCER1		PCER	Irene Cordmarked	1	3.4	
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218PCER6		PCER	Residual	28	20.1	
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218PCER3		PCER	Sand Temper Plain	2	13.5	Rim
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218PCER2		PCER	Sand Tempered Stamped	2	16.3	
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218PCER5		PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	6	47.2	
A-3	3	0	9CH155-000218TBY		TBY			176.2	
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208BCL		BCL		1	0.2	
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208BOA2		BOA		25	9	1 piece with possible cut marks
A-3	4	1	9CH155-000194BOA2		BOA		1	0.7	burned bone
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	6	2	burned
A-3	4	1	9CH155-000194BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	8	1.9	
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208BRK		BRK		5	19.2	high fired
A-3	4	1	9CH155-000194BRK		BRK		2	0.5	high fired
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208CHA		CHA			8.3	
A-3	4	1	9CH155-000194CHA		CHA			3.1	
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208GLS3		GLS	Aqua	3	1	
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208GLS2		GLS	Clear	4	1	flat, window glass
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208GLS4		GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	3.5	curved
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208GLS1		GLS	Olive Green	3	1.3	curved
A-3	4	1	9CH155-000194HCER2		HCER	Annularware, Mocha	1	2.9	
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208HCER2		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	3	7.8	rim, 3 piece mend
A-3	4	1	9CH155-000194HCER4		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	2	
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208HCER1		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	0.9	Beaded Rim
A-3	4	1	9CH155-000194HCER3		HCER	Jackfield-Type Ware	1	0.3	
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208HCER3		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	0.5	pipe bowl frags. □ 1 undecorated □ 1 ribbed
A-3	4	1	9CH155-000194HCER5		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	8.5	
A-3	4	1	9CH155-000194HCER1		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	2.5	cup handle
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208LITH2		LITH	Coastal Plain	2	7.3	Lithic Flake, Secondary
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208LITH3		LITH	Pebble	2	0.8	
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208LITH1		LITH	Unknown Lithic	2	17	
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208MTL1		MTL	Copper Fragment, Indeterminate	1	0.01	
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208MTL2		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	3	2.7	
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208MTL3		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	11	34.3	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
A-3	4	1	9CH155-000194MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	1.6	
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208MTL5		MTL	Nail, Cut	1	2	
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208MTL4		MTL	Nail, Cut	9	29	
A-3	4	1	9CH155-000194MTL2		MTL	Nail, Cut	2	4.3	
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208PCER3		PCER	Clay Tempered Plain	1	1.7	
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208PCER1		PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	2	6.1	
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208PCER2		PCER	Residual	1	0.7	
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208SHE		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell	11	4.2	
A-3	4	1	9CH155-000194SHE		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell	2	15	
A-3	4	1	9CH155-000194TBY		TBY		3	4.4	
A-3	4	0	9CH155-000208TBY		TBY		4	3.8	
A-3	5	0	9CH155-000183BOA2		BOA		2	1.8	
A-3	5	0	9CH155-000183BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.6	burned bone
A-3	5	0	9CH155-000183BRK		BRK		1	0.7	high fired
A-3	5	0	9CH155-000183CHA		CHA			1.2	
A-3	5	0	9CH155-000183GLS		GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	7.7	curved
A-3	5	0	9CH155-000183MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	1.2	
A-3	5	0	9CH155-000183MTL2		MTL	Nail, Cut	1	6.7	
A-3	5	0	9CH155-000183PCER		PCER	Residual	1	1.2	
A-3	5	0	9CH155-000183SHE		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell	2	13.7	
A-3	5	0	9CH155-000183TBY		TBY		2	2.4	
A-3	WALL	0	9CH155-000205BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.2	
A-3	WALL	0	9CH155-000205BRK		BRK		1	14.9	low fired
A-3	WALL	0	9CH155-000205CHA		CHA			0.6	
A-3	WALL	0	9CH155-000205MTL		MTL	Nail, Cut	1	2.2	
A-3	WALL	0	9CH155-000205PCER1		PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	4.6	
A-3	WALL	0	9CH155-000205PCER2		PCER	Residual	2	1.1	
A-3	WALL	0	9CH155-000205TBY		TBY		1	6.6	
B-1	0	3	9CH155-000147CHA1		CHA			0.8	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211BCL1		BCL		8	2.7	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210BCL1		BCL		6	1.6	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211BOA2		BOA	Button	1	0.3	looks to be 1 hole
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	50	6.2	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	14	1.6	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210BRK1		BRK		3	2.4	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211BRK1		BRK		17	18	high fired
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210CHA1		CHA			0.6	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211CHA1		CHA			1.3	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210GLS3		GLS	Aqua	2	1.6	curved
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211GLS3		GLS	Clear	11	2.8	flat, possible window glass
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210GLS1		GLS	Clear	1	0.3	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211GLS4		GLS	Clear, Frosted	1	7.8	frosted base
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210GLS4		GLS	Clear, Frosted	2	0.8	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211GLS5		GLS	Indeterminate, Melted	1	0.6	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210GLS5		GLS	Light Olive Green	3	1.6	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211GLS2		GLS	Light Olive Green	14	12.5	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211GLS1		GLS	Light Olive Green	3	1	curved
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210GLS2		GLS	Olive Green	2	1.2	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210HCER4		HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	1.9	Rim
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211HCER8		HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	0.6	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210HCER7		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	0.5	bowl frag
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211HCER2		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2	Pipestem, 5/64" dia.
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211HCER1		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	10.8	pipe bowls □ 1 undecorated □ 1 ribbed, heel fragment
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210HCER8		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2.1	stem, 5/64" dia.
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211HCER7		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	4	Even scalloped, likely octagonal, curved impression; Neoclassical; 1800-1830
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210HCER1		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	0.2	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210HCER3		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	0.7	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211HCER6		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	3	2.5	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211HCER5		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	10	24.4	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210HCER2		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	8	8.9	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211HCER4		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	6	26.2	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211HCER9		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	0.9	rim, yellow glazed on both sides
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210HCER5		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	0.1	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211HCER3		HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	4.4	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210HCER6		HCER	Whiteware, Undecorated	1	2.1	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211LITH1		LITH	Pebble	2	0.1	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210LITH1		LITH	Sandstone	4	0.7	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210LITH2		LITH	Unknown Lithic	4	0.8	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211MTL3		MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	13	11.5	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210MTL2		MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	13	18.3	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210MTL5		MTL	Bullet Casing	1	0.5	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211MTL4		MTL	Bullet Casing	1	5.3	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210MTL4		MTL	Lead Shot	3	4	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210MTL3		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		16.1	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211MTL2		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		50.2	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210MTL1		MTL	Nail, Cut	13	16.4	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211MTL1		MTL	Nail, Cut	21	40.1	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211MTL5		MTL	Shot, Lead	1	0.2	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210PCER8		PCER	Irene Check Stamped	1	3.9	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211PCER5		PCER	Irene Plain	4	7.9	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210PCER1		PCER	Irene Plain	3	18.3	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210PCER2		PCER	Irene Stamped	1	1.6	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211PCER4		PCER	Irene Stamped	3	9.8	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210PCER7		PCER	Residual	5	2.9	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211PCER2		PCER	Residual	13	5.6	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210PCER5		PCER	Sand Temper Plain	5	12.1	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211PCER1		PCER	Sand/Clay Tempered Plain	7	19.3	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210PCER6		PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	1	0.5	Rim
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210PCER4		PCER	Savannah Complicated Stamped	1	2.1	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211PCER3		PCER	Savannah/Irene Check Stamped	1	2.7	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210PCER3		PCER	Unidentified Sand Tempered	1	0.9	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000210TBY1		TBY		4	4	
B-1	1	0	9CH155-000211TBY1		TBY		10	10	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177BCL1		BCL		5	3.9	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		9.2	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177BRK1		BRK		8	7.9	high fired
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177CHA1		CHA			9.3	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177GLS1		GLS	Clear	3	0.7	curved
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177GLS2		GLS	Light Olive Green	3	0.3	curved
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177HCER3		HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	0.4	brown glaze
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177HCER9		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Indet.	2	1	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177HCER7		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	5	10.9	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177HCER2		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	4.4	stem; 5/64"
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177HCER5		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	0.3	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177HCER6		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	1.1	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177HCER4		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	3.1	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177HCER8		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	0.9	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177HCER1		HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	9.1	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177LITH1		LITH	Pebble	6	0.6	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177MTL3		MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	9	16	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	59	16.9	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177MTL2		MTL	Nail, Cut	14	54.8	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177MTL4		MTL	Tacks	1	0.2	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177PCER6		PCER	Clay Tempered Plain	1	1.8	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177PCER5		PCER	Grit Tempered Plain	4	16.7	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177PCER4		PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	7.8	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177PCER3		PCER	Irene Stamped	1	3.8	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177PCER2		PCER	Residual	7	7	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177PCER7		PCER	Sand Tempered Plain	4	6.4	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177PCER1		PCER	Sand Tempered Burnished Plain	1	3	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177PCER8		PCER	Savannah Cord Marked	1	8.4	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177PCER9		PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	56.3	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177SLG1		SLG		2	0.1	
B-1	2	0	9CH155-000177TBY1		TBY			19.1	
B-1	3	0	9CH155-000168BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	6	0.3	
B-1	3	0	9CH155-000182BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	19	4.6	
B-1	3	0	9CH155-000182CHA1		CHA			5.9	
B-1	3	0	9CH155-000168CHA1		CHA			1.5	
B-1	3	0	9CH155-000182HCER2		HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	0.9	
B-1	3	0	9CH155-000182HCER1		HCER	Pearlware, Indeterminate	1	0.2	
B-1	3	0	9CH155-000182LITH2		LITH	Pebble	4	0.2	
B-1	3	0	9CH155-000182MTL2		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	17	12.1	
B-1	3	0	9CH155-000168MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.2	
B-1	3	0	9CH155-000182MTL1		MTL	Nail, Cut	5	16.2	
B-1	3	0	9CH155-000182PCER4		PCER	Irene Stamped	1	4	
B-1	3	0	9CH155-000182PCER1		PCER	Irene Stamped	1	11.3	
B-1	3	0	9CH155-000168PCER1		PCER	Residual	3	1.8	
B-1	3	0	9CH155-000182PCER3		PCER	Residual	19	4.6	
B-1	3	0	9CH155-000182PCER5		PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	1	9.9	
B-1	3	0	9CH155-000182PCER6		PCER	Savannah Cord Marked	1	7.6	
B-1	3	0	9CH155-000182PCER2		PCER	St. Simons Plain	4	45.6	
B-1	3	0	9CH155-000182TBY1		TBY		4	9.3	
B-1	3	0	9CH155-000168TBY1		TBY		2	2.6	
B-1	4	0	9CH155-000172BCL1		BCL		2	0.01	
B-1	4	0	9CH155-000172BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	21	2.7	
B-1	4	2	9CH155-000153BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	5	1.9	
B-1	4	1	9CH155-000171BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	8	0.3	
B-1	4	0	9CH155-000154BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	7	0.7	
B-1	4	1	9CH155-000171CHA1		CHA			1.9	
B-1	4	2	9CH155-000153CHA1		CHA			0.4	
B-1	4	0	9CH155-000172CHA1		CHA			2.6	
B-1	4	1	9CH155-000171MTL1		MTL	Nail, Cut	1	5.5	
B-1	4	0	9CH155-000172PCER1		PCER	Residual	67	9.2	
B-1	4	0	9CH155-000172PCER4		PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Check Stamped	1	0.8	
B-1	4	0	9CH155-000172PCER2		PCER	St. Simons Plain	5	28.7	
B-1	4	0	9CH155-000154PCER1		PCER	St. Simons Plain	8	3.6	
B-1	4	0	9CH155-000154PCER2		PCER	St. Simons Plain	2	1.8	Rim
B-1	4	2	9CH155-000153PCER1		PCER	St. Simons Plain	1	4.3	
B-1	4	1	9CH155-000171SHE1		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell		0.1	
B-1	5	3	9CH155-000126CHA		CHA			3.5	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
B-1	5	3	9CH155-000126PCER		PCER	St. Simons Plain	2	5.6	
B-1	6	0	9CH155-000122LITH		LITH		1	0.2	Shatter
B-1	Profile	0	9CH155-000121BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	1	
B-1	Profile	0	9CH155-000121GLS		GLS	Olive Green	1	0.5	curved
B-1	Profile	0	9CH155-000121HCER1		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	0.7	
B-1	Profile	0	9CH155-000121HCER2		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	0.4	
B-1	Profile	0	9CH155-000121MTL		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.7	
B-1	Profile	0	9CH155-000121PCER2		PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	5.3	
B-1	Profile	0	9CH155-000121PCER1		PCER	Residual	1	0.5	
B-1	Profile	0	9CH155-000121TBY		TBY		1	1.4	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213BCL		BCL		3	0.2	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212BCL		BCL		3	0.6	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	60	45.2	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.5	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000215BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	14	0.2	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212BOT		BOT		4	0.01	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213BRK		BRK		2	8.3	high fired
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212BRK		BRK		11	91.7	high fired
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000215BRK		BRK		1	0.8	high fired
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212CHA		CHA			1.3	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213CHA		CHA			3.8	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000215CHA		CHA			0.01	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212GLS1		GLS	Clear	3	0.3	flat, possible window glass
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213GLS2		GLS	Clear	1	0.01	curved
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213GLS1		GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	3.3	curved
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212GLS3		GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	1	9.9	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212GLS2		GLS	Light Olive Green	1	0.01	curved
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213GLS3		GLS	Olive Green	2	4.1	w/ heavy patina
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000215GLS		GLS	Olive Green	1	0.5	curved
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000215HCER3		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	5.4	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213HCER3		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	2	5.6	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212HCER9		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	3.42	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213HCER4		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	1.6	pipe stem frags., 5/64"
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213HCER5		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1.6	pipe bowl frag., ribbed
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212HCER4		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1.1	bowl frag., ribbed
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212HCER3		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2	pipe stem frag., 5/64"
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212HCER2		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	1.1	Scalloped, unsure if even or asymmetrical linear impressed; Rococo/Neoclassical/ 1775-1830s

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000215HCER1		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	3.3	Scalloped, unsure if evenly or asymmetrical linear impressed; Rococo/Neoclassical; 1775-1830
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213HCER1		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	1.1	Uneven scallops, curved impressions; Rococo; 1775-1800
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212HCER5		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	2	4.2	INT Scallop, curved impressions; Rococo/Neoclassical; 1775-1830s
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212HCER7		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome, Late	1	6.9	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212HCER1		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	2	2.1	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212HCER8		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	2	3.7	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212HCER6		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	3	10.34	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213HCER2		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	0.8	Rim
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000215HCER2		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	5.5	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213LITH2		LITH	Pebble	2	0.01	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212LITH3		LITH	Pebble	2	0.1	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212LITH1		LITH	Petrified Wood	1	1.1	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212LITH2		LITH	Unknown Lithic	8	5.8	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213LITH1		LITH	Unknown Lithic	1	94.6	ballast stone frag.?
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212MTL4		MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	5	8.9	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213MTL1		MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	3	6	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213MTL3		MTL	Bottle Cap, Modern	1	2.2	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212MTL5		MTL	Bullet Casing	1	3.9	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213MTL5		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		67	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000215MTL3		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	54	6.5	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212MTL6		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		157.6	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213MTL2		MTL	Nail, Cut	11	8.6	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212MTL3		MTL	Nail, Cut	10	10.4	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000215MTL2		MTL	Nail, Cut	6	6	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212MTL1		MTL	Shot, Lead	1	2.3	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212MTL2		MTL	Shot, Lead	1	0.2	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000215MTL1		MTL	Spike	1	3.2	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213MTL4		MTL	Straps/Strips/Bands, Indeterminate	3	70.8	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212PCER1		PCER	Irene Eroded	1	2.1	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000215PCER		PCER	Irene Plain	1	1.7	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212PCER5		PCER	Irene Stamped	2	5.8	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212PCER2		PCER	Residual	19	14.1	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213PCER2		PCER	Residual	3	2.8	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212PCER3		PCER	Sand Temper Plain	4	8.4	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212PCER4		PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	2	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212PCER6		PCER	Sand Tempered Stamped	1	5.2	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213PCER1		PCER	Savannah/Irene Check Stamped	1	3.5	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000215SHE		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell	2	11	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212SHE		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell		35.3	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213SHE		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell	6	5.2	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000215TBY		TBY		1	1.4	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000212TBY		TBY		7	39.9	
B-3	1	0	9CH155-000213TBY		TBY		3	5.5	
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101BOA2		BOA		2	1.5	
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	48	12.7	burnt
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101BRK2		BRK			282	low fired-109.8□ high fired- 173
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101BRK		BRK		1	15.3	tabby mortar layer between bricks
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101CHA		CHA			0.2	
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101GLS1		GLS	Button	2	0.5	milk glass, four hole for both
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101GLS3		GLS	Clear	11	14.1	curved
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101GLS4		GLS	Clear	9	54.6	curved, patina present
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101GLS5		GLS	Dark Olive Green	5	35.7	curved
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101GLS2		GLS	Light Olive Green	14	14.9	curved
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101HCER4		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Tin-Glazed, Indeterminate	1	1.3	
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101HCER3		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	0.4	pipe frag, red clay, bore cannot be determined-broken
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101HCER1		HCER	Pearlware, Hand- Painted, Polychrome, Late	2	13.4	rim, Same Design as A- 3-1 15HCER10
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101HCER5		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	3	7.1	base
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101HCER2		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	31	rim
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101HCER6		HCER	Stoneware, Indet.	2	8.8	
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101MTL1		MTL	Bullet Casing	68	4	
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101MTL2		MTL	Bullet Shell Casing Top	10	4.3	
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101MTL4		MTL	Cast Iron Pot	1	70.24	
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101MTL5		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		277.7	
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101MTL3		MTL	Nail, Cut		203.9	
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101SHE		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell	3	1.5	
D-1	1	0	9CH155-000101TBY		TBY		10	63.3	
D-1	2	0	9CH155-000105BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	4	2.5	
D-1	2	0	9CH155-000105BRK		BRK		1	0.6	high fired
D-1	2	0	9CH155-000105GLS2		GLS	Button	1	0.5	four hole
D-1	2	0	9CH155-000105GLS3		GLS	Clear	2	0.8	curved
D-1	2	0	9CH155-000105GLS1		GLS	Clear	5	8.1	flat, window glass

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
D-1	2	0	9CH155-000105GLS5		GLS	Light Green	4	4.6	curved
D-1	2	0	9CH155-000105GLS4		GLS	Light Green	2	5.4	curved, patina
D-1	2	0	9CH155-000105GLS6		GLS	Olive Green	2	3	curved
D-1	2	0	9CH155-000105HCER2		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome, Late	1	7.4	Rim
D-1	2	0	9CH155-000105HCER1		HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	11.1	
D-1	2	0	9CH155-000105MTL2		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	16	28.2	
D-1	2	0	9CH155-000105MTL1		MTL	Nail, Cut	7	12.9	
D-1	2	0	9CH155-000105PCER3		PCER	Charcoal and Grit Tempered Stamped	1	2	
D-1	2	0	9CH155-000105PCER2		PCER	Deptford Check Stamped	1	4.7	
D-1	2	0	9CH155-000105PCER1		PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	3	5.8	
D-1	2	0	9CH155-000105PCER4		PCER	Irene Plain	2	4.5	
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301BCL		BCL		1	2	
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	6	2	
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301BRK		BRK		20	198	
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301GLS6		GLS	Amber	1	1	curved
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301GLS2		GLS	Black	1	1	curved
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301GLS3		GLS	Clear	2	1	curved
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301GLS4		GLS	Clear	1	5	Bottle Base Frag.
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301GLS1		GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	1	1	heavy patina
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301GLS5		GLS	Olive Green	5	4	curved
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301HCER4		HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	1	
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301HCER7		HCER	Annularware, Marbelized	1	1	
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301HCER9		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	2	1	
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301HCER10		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	2	Even scalloped, deep curved impressions; 1800-1830
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301HCER5		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	1	
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301HCER3		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	1	
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301HCER8		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	1	
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301HCER2		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	2	
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301HCER6		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	6	8	
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301HCER1		HCER	Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	5	38	
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301LITH		LITH	Unmodified	2	8	
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301MTL2		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	4	1	
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301MTL1		MTL	Nail, Cut	3	11	
E-1	1	1	9CH155-000302PCER		PCER	Indet. Prehistoric Ceramic	1	15	
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301PCER1		PCER	Residual		30	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-1	1	0	9CH155-000301SHE		SHE	SHE: Knobbed Whelk	1	152	
E-1	2	0	9CH155-000304BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		3	
E-1	2	1	9CH155-000316BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
E-1	2	1	9CH155-000316CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	2	1	9CH155-000312CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	2	0	9CH155-000304CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	2	0	9CH155-000304LITH		LITH	Quartz	8	3	
E-1	2	0	9CH155-000304MTL		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.1	
E-1	2	0	9CH155-000304PCER		PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	3	32	
E-1	2	1	9CH155-000312PCER1		PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	10	
E-1	2	0	9CH155-000304PCER6		PCER	Residual	14	12	
E-1	2	0	9CH155-000304PCER3		PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	4	
E-1	2	0	9CH155-000304PCER4		PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Eroded	1	5	
E-1	2	1	9CH155-000312PCER2		PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Eroded	1	2	
E-1	2	1	9CH155-000312PCER		PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	1	1	
E-1	2	0	9CH155-000304PCER1		PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	3	5	
E-1	2	0	9CH155-000304PCER7		PCER	Savannah Burnished Plain	1	2	
E-1	2	0	9CH155-000304PCER2		PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	1	20	Rim
E-1	2	0	9CH155-000304PCER5		PCER	Savannah Plain	1	1	
E-1	2	1	9CH155-000316PCER1		PCER	Savannah/Irene Complicated Stamped	1	7	
E-1	2	1	9CH155-000316PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	1	2	
E-1	3	15	9CH155-000515BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	0.1	
E-1	3	7	9CH155-000513BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
E-1	3	10	9CH155-000514BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		2	
E-1	3	11	9CH155-000379BRK		BRK		1	9.1	
E-1	3	7	9CH155-000513CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	3	11	9CH155-000379CHA		CHA			0.2	
E-1	3	16	9CH155-000516CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	3	10	9CH155-000514CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	3	12	9CH155-000508CHA		CHA			1	
E-1	3	14	9CH155-000517CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	3	9	9CH155-000511CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	3	13	9CH155-000518CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	3	15	9CH155-000515CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	3	9	9CH155-000511LITH		LITH	Quartz	6	0.1	
E-1	3	12	9CH155-000508LITH		LITH	Quartz	1	0.1	
E-1	4	4	9CH155-000463BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		0.1	
E-1	4	17	9CH155-000450BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
E-1	4	31	9CH155-000455BOT		BOT			0.1	
E-1	4	26	9CH155-000482CHA		CHA			0.1	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-1	4	3	9CH155-000461CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	30	9CH155-000519CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	25	9CH155-000483CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	20	9CH155-000524CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	27	9CH155-000465CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	2	9CH155-000462CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	11	9CH155-000452CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	18	9CH155-000451CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	12	9CH155-000481CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	4	9CH155-000463CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	29	9CH155-000459CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	31	9CH155-000455CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	39	9CH155-000523CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	17	9CH155-000450CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	8	9CH155-000476CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	19	9CH155-000480CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	33	9CH155-000464CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	7	9CH155-000453CHA		CHA			2	
E-1	4	9	9CH155-000477CHA		CHA			1	
E-1	4	38	9CH155-000478CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	37	9CH155-000479CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	36	9CH155-000460CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	28	9CH155-000456CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	42	9CH155-000522CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	28	9CH155-000457CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	34	9CH155-000458CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	29	9CH155-000459LITH		LITH	Quartz	1	0.1	
E-1	4	33	9CH155-000464LITH		LITH	Quartz	1	0.1	
E-1	4	3	9CH155-000461LITH		LITH	Quartz	1	0.1	
E-1	4	20	9CH155-000524LITH		LITH	Quartz	1	0.1	
E-1	4	19	9CH155-000480LITH		LITH	Quartz	1	0.1	
E-1	4	4	9CH155-000463PCER1		PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	1	3	
E-1	4	4	9CH155-000463PCER		PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	1	2	
E-2	1	0	9CH155-000424BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		26	
E-2	1	0	9CH155-000424BRK		BRK			132	
E-2	1	0	9CH155-000424BRK1		BRK			13	low-fired
E-2	1	0	9CH155-000424GLS3		GLS	Light Aqua	1	4	curved
E-2	1	0	9CH155-000424GLS2		GLS	Medium Olive Green	3	3	curved
E-2	1	0	9CH155-000424GLS1		GLS	Olive Green	3	1	curved
E-2	1	0	9CH155-000424GLS		GLS	Opaque	1	0.1	curved
E-2	1	0	9CH155-000424HCER2		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	5	Neoclassical, faint linear impression; 1800-1830
E-2	1	0	9CH155-000424HCER		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	1	
E-2	1	0	9CH155-000424HCER1		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	3	
E-2	1	0	9CH155-000424HCER3		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	6	13	
E-2	1	0	9CH155-000424MTL1		MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	9	17	
E-2	1	0	9CH155-000424MTL4		MTL	Brass Button	1	1	
E-2	1	0	9CH155-000424MTL2		MTL	Hand Wrought Nail	1	6	
E-2	1	0	9CH155-000424MTL5		MTL	Metal	1	6	wrought iron

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-2	1	0	9CH155-000424MTL7		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	8	4	
E-2	1	0	9CH155-000424MTL6		MTL	Nail, Cut	9	27	
E-2	1	0	9CH155-000424MTL3		MTL	Spike	1	24	cut nail spike
E-2	1	0	9CH155-000424MTL		MTL	Tacks	1	1	
E-2	1	0	9CH155-000424PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	48	48	
E-2	1	0	9CH155-000424STN		STN		2	3	Limestone
E-2	1	0	9CH155-000424TBY		TBY			89	
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		22	
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442BRK		BRK			655	
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442BRK1		BRK			65	low-fired
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442GLS4		GLS	Aqua	1	2	curved
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442GLS10		GLS	Clear	4	5	curved
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442GLS6		GLS	Clear, Frosted	1	3	curved
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442GLS1		GLS	Dark Olive Green	9	27	curved
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442GLS7		GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	2	1	heavy patina
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442GLS2		GLS	Indeterminate, Melted	1	7	melted
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442GLS5		GLS	Light Aqua	3	0.1	flat
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442GLS		GLS	Light Aqua	2	5	curved
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442GLS3		GLS	Light Olive Green	3	1	curved
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442GLS9		GLS	Medium Olive Green	4	6	
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442GLS8		GLS	Olive Green	1	1	curved
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442HCER1		HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	4	engine turned
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442HCER4		HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	0.1	
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442HCER7		HCER	Annularware, Marbelized	1	0.1	
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442HCER		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	3	4	
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442HCER9		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	Pipe Stem
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442HCER2		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	0.1	No scallops, No impressions visible; 1800-1830
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442HCER5		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	0.1	
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442HCER6		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	2	3	
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442HCER3		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Brown	1	6	
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442HCER8		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	8	22	
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442MTL1		MTL	Grommet	1	0.1	
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442MTL2		MTL	Lead Fragment	1	9	
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442MTL3		MTL	Lead Shot	3	7	
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442MTL		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	22	19	
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442MTL5		MTL	Nail, Cut	39	71	
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442MTL4		MTL	Tacks	3	4	
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	111	109	
E-2	2	0	9CH155-000442TBY		TBY			802	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000631BCL		BCL		1	0.1	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000637BOA		BOA		12	3	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000632BOA		BOA	Fish	1	0.1	catfish otolith

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000604BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	7	1	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000632BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	14	5	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000616BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	9	1	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000630BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	20	3	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000599BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		14	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000609BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000598BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	10	3	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000620BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	4	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000617BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	0.1	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000540BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	25	10	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000613BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	4	1	
E-2	3	0	9CH155-000724BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		5	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000631BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	5	0.1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000589BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		1	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000540BRK		BRK		1	254	brick conglomerate
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000630BRK		BRK		7	4	low-fired
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000620BRK		BRK		6	141	low-fired
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000613BRK		BRK		1	1	low-fired
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000540BRK1		BRK			28	
E-2	3	0	9CH155-000724BRK		BRK			113	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000604BRK		BRK			20	low fired
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000540BRK2		BRK		1	146	low-fired brick
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000609BRK		BRK			0.1	low fired
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000599BRK		BRK		8	2	low fired
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000637BRK		BRK		6	8	low fired
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000632BRK		BRK		4	2	high fired
E-2	3	0	9CH155-000724BRK1		BRK		2	7	low-fired
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000589BRK		BRK			334	high fired
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000617CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000540CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-2	3	0	9CH155-000724CHA		CHA			1	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000637CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000613CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000599CHA		CHA			3	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000589CHA		CHA			1	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000630CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000609CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000598CHA		CHA			1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000616CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000604CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000632CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000620CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000540GLS2		GLS	Amber	1	4	curved
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000599GLS		GLS	Clear	2	0.1	curved
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000604GLS		GLS	Clear	1	0.1	curved
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000540GLS3		GLS	Clear	1	5	curved

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000589GLS		GLS	Clear	1	0.1	flat
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000540GLS1		GLS	Light Olive Green	1	3	curved
E-2	3	0	9CH155-000724GLS		GLS	Olive Green	1	4	curved
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000631HCER		HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	1	geometric squiggles
E-2	3	0	9CH155-000724HCER1		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	0.1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000604HCER		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	0.1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000616HCER		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green		3	Even scallops, curved impressions; 1800-1830
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000609HCER		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	1	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000540HCER1		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	2	6	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000599HCER		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	2	2	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000617HCER		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue		1	
E-2	3	0	9CH155-000724HCER		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	2	Handle
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000609HCER1		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	0.1	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000620HCER		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	1	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000540HCER		HCER	Stoneware, Indet.	1	0.1	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000630LITH		LITH	Pebble	1	0.1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000598MTL2		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	9	7	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000620MTL		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	6	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000617MTL		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	1	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000540MTL		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	7	3	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000631MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	6	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000630MTL		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	5	2	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000604MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	11	8	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000589MTL		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		2	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000609MTL2		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	5	11	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000613MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	4	2	
E-2	3	0	9CH155-000724MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000616MTL		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	7	2	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000599MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	17	4	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000540MTL2		MTL	Nail Fragment, UID	1	46	datum from Dan Elliot excavation
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000616MTL1		MTL	Nail, Cut	5	7	
E-2	3	0	9CH155-000724MTL		MTL	Nail, Cut	1	1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000609MTL1		MTL	Nail, Cut	1	1	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000620MTL1		MTL	Nail, Cut	2	8	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000604MTL		MTL	Nail, Cut	7	12	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000598MTL		MTL	Nail, Cut	4	5	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000631MTL		MTL	Nail, Cut	1	8	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000613MTL		MTL	Nail, Cut	4	14	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000540MTL1		MTL	Nail, Cut	6	14	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000589MTL1		MTL	Nail, Cut	3	9	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000599MTL		MTL	Nail, Cut	6	16	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000609MTL		MTL	Shot, Lead	1	2	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000598MTL1		MTL	Shot, Lead	2	4	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000589MTL2		MTL	Shot, Lead	1	3	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000616MTL2		MTL	Shot, Lead	1	2	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000630PCER		PCER		6	7	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000632PCER1		PCER	Sand Tempered Stamped	1	5	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000631PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	4	3	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000589PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	11	22	
E-2	3	0	9CH155-000724PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	6	4	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000620PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	4	4	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000632PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	3	3	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000599PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	5	7	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000616PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	1	0.1	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000540PCER		PCER	Sherdlets		33	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000604PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	9	28	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000598PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	4	6	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000637PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	2	2	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000617PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	1	0.1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000613PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	2	2	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000632PCER2		PCER	St. Simons Stamped	1	3	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000540TBY		TBY			831	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000637TBY		TBY			502	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000598TBY		TBY				
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000599TBY		TBY			596	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000616TBY		TBY			431	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000604TBY		TBY			1277	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000609TBY		TBY			550	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000620TBY		TBY		1	532	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000632TBY		TBY			286	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000589TBY		TBY			908	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000631TBY		TBY			461	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000617TBY		TBY			33	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000613TBY		TBY			334	
E-2	3	0	9CH155-000724TBY		TBY			190	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000630TBY		TBY			819	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000630TBY1		TBY		1	5	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000620TBY1		TBY			402	
E-2	4	7	9CH155-000703BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		0.1	
E-2	4	13	9CH155-000711BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		0.1	
E-2	4	3	9CH155-000702BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	4	2	
E-2	4	14	9CH155-000710BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		0.1	
E-2	4	6	9CH155-000706BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		0.1	
E-2	4	0	9CH155-000656BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	1	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-2	4	3	9CH155-000682BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
E-2	4	7	9CH155-000703BRK		BRK			3	low-fired
E-2	4	3	9CH155-000681BRK		BRK		1	0.1	low-fired
E-2	4	6	9CH155-000706CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-2	4	3	9CH155-000682CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-2	4	7	9CH155-000703CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-2	4	3	9CH155-000681CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-2	4	0	9CH155-000656CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-2	4	14	9CH155-000710CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-2	4	13	9CH155-000711CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-2	4	3	9CH155-000702CHA		CHA			2.2	
E-2	4	0	9CH155-000656HCER		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	7	Even scallops, linear impressions; 1800-1830
E-2	4	0	9CH155-000656MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	3	
E-2	4	3	9CH155-000702MTL		MTL	Nail, Cut	1	11	
E-2	4	0	9CH155-000656MTL		MTL	Nail, Cut	2	6	
E-2	4	0	9CH155-000656PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	8	5	
E-2	4	3	9CH155-000681PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	1	4	
E-2	4	3	9CH155-000681PCER1		PCER	Sherdlets	1	0.1	
E-2	4	3	9CH155-000682PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	2	3	
E-2	4	3	9CH155-000680SHE		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell		39	
E-2	4	7	9CH155-000703SHE		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell		73	
E-2	4	6	9CH155-000706SHE		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell		0.1	
E-2	4	13	9CH155-000711SHE		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell		0.1	
E-2	4	3	9CH155-000682SHE		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell		200	
E-2	4	14	9CH155-000710SHE		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell		0.1	
E-2	4	3	9CH155-000681SHE		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell		173	
E-2	4	3	9CH155-000702SHE		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell		428	
E-2	4	3	9CH155-000680TBY		TBY			893	
E-2	4	3	9CH155-000702TBY		TBY			210	
E-2	4	3	9CH155-000682TBY		TBY			609	
E-2	4	0	9CH155-000656TBY		TBY			25	
E-2	4	3	9CH155-000681TBY		TBY			445	
E-2	4	7	9CH155-000703TBY		TBY			5	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		48	animal teeth n=6
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000543BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	4	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521BRK1		BRK			36	low-fired
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000543BRK		BRK			4230	high fired
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521BRK		BRK			567	high fired
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000525BRK1		BRK		2	208	low-fired
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000525BRK		BRK			1319	high fired
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000543BRK1		BRK			310	low fired
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521GLS		GLS	Amber	1	1	curved
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521GLS3		GLS	Amber	2	2	curved
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521GLS5		GLS	Amethyst	2	2	curved
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521GLS11		GLS	Aqua	3	6	curved

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521GLS2		GLS	Aqua	3	2	curved
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521GLS8		GLS	Button	1	0.1	white button with holes
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521GLS10		GLS	Clear	12	6	curved
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521GLS12		GLS	Clear, Frosted	8	4	curved
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521GLS9		GLS	Dark Olive Green	6	63	curved
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000543GLS		GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	4	curved
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521GLS6		GLS	Medium Olive Green		31	curved
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521GLS13		GLS	Olive Green	1	19.1	Bottle Neck, applied
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521GLS7		GLS	Olive Green		19	curved
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521GLS4		GLS	Olive Green	9	8.85	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521GLS1		GLS	Olive Green	1	1	curved
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER16		HCER	Annularware, Banded	8	10	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER18		HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	2	engine turned, beaded rouletting
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER5		HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	3	1	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER1		HCER	Annularware, Marbelized	1	2	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER19		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead, Brown	1	4	reddish orange paste
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER23		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Mottled Brown	1	2.14	cream interior slip
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER13		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	4	7	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER3		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	8	9	5- 5/64" □ 3-4/64"
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER7		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	3	Unscaloped, impressed; 1840s-1860s
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER21		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	4	10	A)Even scallops Curved impression; 1800-1830s □ B)No visible scallops, linear impression; 1775-? □ C)INT scallops, linear impressions; 1775-1830 □ D)INT scallops, linear impressions; 1775-1830
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER15		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	2	1	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER20		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	3	2	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed Purple	1	3	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER17		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	3	2	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER6		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Red	2	2	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER11		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	9	25	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000543HCER1		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	3	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER22		HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	0.1	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER9		HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	1	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER8		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	73	113	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER10		HCER	Staffordshire Slipware	3	12	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER4		HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	4	14	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER2		HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	2	4.36	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000543HCER		HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	10	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER14		HCER	Whiteware, Undecorated	5	15	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521HCER12		HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	3	4	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521LITH		LITH	Modified	2	0.1	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521MTL1		MTL	Bale Seal, Lead	2	17	material bolt lead bale seal
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521MTL4		MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing		373	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000525MTL1		MTL	Bolt	1	15	metal bolt
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000525MTL		MTL	Button	1	2	brass, undecorated, type 7
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521MTL7		MTL	Fence Staple	2	8.21	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521MTL8		MTL	Fish Hook, Possible	1	1.44	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521MTL6		MTL	Hook and Eye Fastener	3	0.1	2 eyes, hook
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521MTL3		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		136	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000543MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	5	9	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521MTL2		MTL	Nail, Cut		556	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000543MTL		MTL	Nail, Cut	1	1	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521MTL5		MTL	Nail, Wire	1	45	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521MTL		MTL	Percussion Cap	2	0.1	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000543PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	3	4	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521PCER		PCER	Sherdlets		34	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521PLS		PLS		1	2	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521STN		STN		4	10	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000543TBY		TBY			34	
E-3	1	0	9CH155-000521TBY		TBY			98	
E-3	2	3	9CH155-000566BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	9	0.1	
E-3	2	1	9CH155-000564BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	6	0.1	
E-3	2	8	9CH155-000625BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
E-3	2	2	9CH155-000565BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	1	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		57	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000552BRK1		BRK			366	low-fired
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000552BRK		BRK			993	high fired
E-3	2	12	9CH155-000621BRK		BRK			2	high fired
E-3	2	4	9CH155-000567BRK		BRK		3	225	high fired
E-3	2	3	9CH155-000566BRK		BRK		3	334	high fired
E-3	2	9	9CH155-000627BRK		BRK		1	1	high fired
E-3	2	1	9CH155-000564BRK		BRK			1386	high fired
E-3	2	2	9CH155-000565BRK		BRK			492	high fired
E-3	2	8	9CH155-000625BRK		BRK			2	high fired
E-3	2	8	9CH155-000625BRK1		BRK			1	low-fired
E-3	2	12	9CH155-000621CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-3	2	11	9CH155-000623CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-3	2	6	9CH155-000626CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-3	2	8	9CH155-000625CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-3	2	3	9CH155-000566CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-3	2	14	9CH155-000624CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741GLS4		GLS	Amber	3	5	curved
E-3	2	9	9CH155-000627GLS		GLS	Clear	1	2	curved
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741GLS8		GLS	Clear	4	5	curved
E-3	2	4	9CH155-000567GLS		GLS	Clear	1	0.1	curved
E-3	2	3	9CH155-000566GLS		GLS	Clear	1	1	curved
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741GLS9		GLS	Clear, Frosted	3	2	curved
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741GLS3		GLS	Cobalt	3	4	curved
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741GLS6		GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	35	Bottle Base Frag.
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741GLS1		GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	4	curved
E-3	2	1	9CH155-000564GLS		GLS	Indeterminate Glass	1	0.1	flat
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741GLS5		GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	10	11	curved
E-3	2	8	9CH155-000625GLS		GLS	Light Olive Green	1	1	curved
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741GLS7		GLS	Light Olive Green	7	4	curved
E-3	2	2	9CH155-000565GLS		GLS	Light Olive Green	1	1	curved
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741GLS2		GLS	Medium Olive Green	1	8	curved
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741GLS		GLS	Olive Green	13	24	curved
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741HCER5		HCER	Annularware, Banded	11	7	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741HCER15		HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	2	0.1	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741HCER14		HCER	Annularware, Marbelized	1	1	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741HCER20		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	1	0.34	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741HCER19		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Reddish Brown	1	0.65	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741HCER16		HCER	Creamware, Indet.	10	11	
E-3	2	8	9CH155-000625HCER		HCER	Ironstone, Undecorated	1	12.54	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741HCER10		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	5	pipe bowl and stem frag 7/64" reed stem short stemmed
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741HCER4		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	7	10	4- undecorated 2-ribbed

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741HCER7		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	3	2	1 -broken, no bore 1- 5/64" 1- 6/64"
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741HCER9		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	2	INT scallop, linear impressions; 1775-1830
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741HCER8		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	1	Even scallop, linear impressions; 1800-1830s
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000552HCER1		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	2	4	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741HCER13		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	6	12	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741HCER3		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed Purple	1	2	text "WARRA..."
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000552HCER		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	5	15	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741HCER		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	10	14	
E-3	2	8	9CH155-000625HCER2		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.		1.21	
E-3	2	3	9CH155-000566HCER		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	0.1	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741HCER12		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	28	43	
E-3	2	2	9CH155-000565HCER		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	1	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741HCER11		HCER	Staffordshire Slipware	1	2	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741HCER1		HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed, Green	1	1	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741HCER2		HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	4	20	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741HCER18		HCER	Stoneware, Indet.	1	0.1	
E-3	2	2	9CH155-000565HCER1		HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	17	
E-3	2	7	9CH155-000622HCER		HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	6	
E-3	2	14	9CH155-000624HCER		HCER	Whiteware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome	1	0.1	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741HCER17		HCER	Whiteware, Indet.	1	3	Handle
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741HCER6		HCER	Whiteware, Undecorated	3	4	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000552LITH		LITH	Slate	2	4	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741LITH		LITH	Unknown Lithic	1	8	Ground stone
E-3	2	9	9CH155-000627MTL1		MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	1	2	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741MTL5		MTL	Bolt	1	66	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741MTL6		MTL	Button	1	0.1	4 hole, type 21 or 22
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741MTL1		MTL	Fastener	1	0.1	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000552MTL2		MTL	Hinge	1	7	
E-3	2	9	9CH155-000627MTL		MTL	Lead, Fishing Weight	1	3	fishing weight

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-3	2	3	9CH155-000566MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	3	2	
E-3	2	12	9CH155-000621MTL		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.1	
E-3	2	11	9CH155-000623MTL		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		0.1	
E-3	2	8	9CH155-000625MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	0.1	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741MTL2		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.1	
E-3	2	1	9CH155-000564MTL		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	7	7.6	
E-3	2	2	9CH155-000565MTL		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	11	16	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741MTL4		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		90	
E-3	2	3	9CH155-000566MTL		MTL	Nail, Cut	1	3	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000552MTL		MTL	Nail, Cut		314	
E-3	2	4	9CH155-000567MTL		MTL	Nail, Cut	2	2	
E-3	2	2	9CH155-000565MTL1		MTL	Nail, Cut	2	2	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741MTL7		MTL	Nail, Wrought	1	26	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741MTL		MTL	Percussion Cap	1	0.1	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741MTL3		MTL	Shot, Lead	1	2	
E-3	2	8	9CH155-000625MTL		MTL	Wire Fragment, Indeterminate	11	7	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000741PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	14	17	
E-3	2	3	9CH155-000566TBY		TBY		8	90	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000552TBY		TBY			248	
E-3	2	6	9CH155-000626TBY		TBY			2	
E-3	2	1	9CH155-000564TBY		TBY			0.1	
E-3	2	0	9CH155-000552TBY1		TBY		1	99	high-fired, very hard
E-3	3	2	9CH155-000629BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.1	
E-3	3	0	9CH155-000628BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	5	4	
E-3	3	0	9CH155-000628BRK		BRK			43	high fired
E-3	3	2	9CH155-000629BRK1		BRK		1	2	low-fired
E-3	3	2	9CH155-000629BRK		BRK			22	high fired
E-3	3	0	9CH155-000628CHA		CHA			2	
E-3	3	2	9CH155-000629CHA		CHA			1	
E-3	3	0	9CH155-000628GLS		GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	1	0.1	heavy patina
E-3	3	0	9CH155-000628HCER3		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	5	
E-3	3	0	9CH155-000628HCER2		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	0.1	bowl, undecorated
E-3	3	0	9CH155-000628HCER		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	1	INT Scallop, curved impressions; 1775-1830
E-3	3	0	9CH155-000628HCER4		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	2	
E-3	3	0	9CH155-000628HCER1		HCER	Stoneware, Lead Glazed, Brown	2	38	
E-3	3	2	9CH155-000629MTL1		MTL	Lead Fragment, Indeterminate	1	4	
E-3	3	2	9CH155-000629MTL2		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	1	
E-3	3	0	9CH155-000628MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	6	3	
E-3	3	0	9CH155-000628MTL2		MTL	Nail, Cut	9	24	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-3	3	2	9CH155-000629MTL		MTL	Nail, Cut	4	4	
E-3	3	0	9CH155-000628MTL		MTL	Shot, Lead	1	3	
E-3	3	0	9CH155-000628PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	16	21	
E-3	3	0	9CH155-000628TBY		TBY		1	1	
E-3	3	2	9CH155-000629TBY		TBY			5	
E-3/E-5	3	0	9CH155-000679BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
E-3/E-5	3	0	9CH155-000679BRK		BRK		2	2	low-fired
E-3/E-5	3	0	9CH155-000679BRK1		BRK		3	10	high fired
E-3/E-5	3	0	9CH155-000679CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-3/E-5	3	0	9CH155-000679HCER		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	2	
E-3/E-5	3	0	9CH155-000679MTL1		MTL	Nail, Cut	2	1	
E-3/E-5	3	0	9CH155-000679MTL		MTL	Wire Fragment, Indeterminate	1	0.1	
E-3/E-5	3	0	9CH155-000679PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	2	2	
E-4	2	17	9CH155-000715BOA	009	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		1	
E-4	2	16	9CH155-000718BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000610BOA	011	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	29	17	
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000611BOA	015	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		12	
E-4	2	11	9CH155-000725BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	2	
E-4	2	18	9CH155-000717BOA	009	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		0.1	
E-4	2	01	9CH155-000612BOA	011	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	18	11	
E-4	2	13	9CH155-000723BOA	019	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		5	
E-4	2	10	9CH155-000697BOA	021	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	5	0.1	
E-4	2	16	9CH155-000718BRK		BRK			0.1	Low Fired
E-4	2	01	9CH155-000612BRK	011	BRK		12	304	
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000610BRK	011	BRK		3	340	Low Fired
E-4	2	10	9CH155-000697BRK	021	BRK		1	1	
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000610BRK1	011	BRK		7	427.5	High Fired
E-4	2	17	9CH155-000715BRK	009	BRK		2	2	high Fired
E-4	2	13	9CH155-000723BRK	019	BRK			284	low fired
E-4	2	11	9CH155-000725CHA		CHA			3	
E-4	2	19	9CH155-000716CHA	014	CHA			0.1	
E-4	2	01	9CH155-000612CHA	011	CHA			15	
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000610CHA	011	CHA			1.8	
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000611CHA	015	CHA			18	
E-4	2	18	9CH155-000717CHA	009	CHA			5	
E-4	2	10	9CH155-000697CHA	021	CHA			2	
E-4	2	16	9CH155-000718CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000611GLS1	015	GLS	Aqua	1	0.1	curved
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000610GLS	011	GLS	Dark Olive Green	3	3.4	curved
E-4	2	01	9CH155-000612GLS1	011	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	9	curved
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000611GLS	015	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	1	curved

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	2	01	9CH155-000612GLS	011	GLS	Indeterminate Glass	1	2	curved
E-4	2	18	9CH155-000717GLS	009	GLS	Olive Green	1	6	curved
E-4	2	01	9CH155-000612HCER	011	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	1	
E-4	2	15	9CH155-000709HCER	009	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	4	
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000610HCER1	011	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	1.7	
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000610HCER4	011	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Reddish Brown	1	1.6	
E-4	2	16	9CH155-000718HCER		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	3	5	
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000610HCER3	011	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	6.5	Rim
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000611HCER	015	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	6/64"
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000610HCER7	011	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1.6	bowl, scalloped design
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000611HCER1	015	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	10	Even scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830
E-4	2	01	9CH155-000612HCER2	011	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	5	Even scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000610HCER2	011	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	3	
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000610HCER	011	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	0.1	
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000611HCER2	015	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	2	
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000610HCER6	011	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Red	1	0.1	Rim
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000610HCER5	011	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	2.9	
E-4	2	18	9CH155-000717HCER	009	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	2	
E-4	2	01	9CH155-000612HCER1	011	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	1	
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000610LITH	011	LITH	Indet Chert	1	337.5	
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000611LITH	015	LITH	Quartz	1	0.1	
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000611MTL	015	MTL	Cut Nails	2	8	
E-4	2	17	9CH155-000715MTL	009	MTL	Cut Nails	1	0.1	
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000610MTL1	011	MTL	Cut Nails	3	6	
E-4	2	16	9CH155-000718MTL		MTL	Cut Nails	2	7	
E-4	2	01	9CH155-000612MTL	011	MTL	Cut Nails	4	12	
E-4	2	01	9CH155-000612MTL1	011	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	4	3	
E-4	2	19	9CH155-000716MTL	014	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.1	
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000610MTL	011	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.1	
E-4	2	13	9CH155-000723MTL	019	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	2	
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000610MTL2	011	MTL	Wire Nail	1	1.7	
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000610PCER	011	PCER	Sherdlets	8	5.7	
E-4	2	11	9CH155-000725PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	1	3	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	2	11	9CH155-000725TBY		TBY			1	
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000610TBY	011	TBY		3	13.9	
E-4	2	01	9CH155-000612TBY	011	TBY			6	
E-4	2	10	9CH155-000697TBY	021	TBY		2	0.1	
E-4	2	18	9CH155-000717TBY	009	TBY			0.1	
E-4	2	17	9CH155-000715TBY	009	TBY			1	
E-4	2	0	9CH155-000611TBY	015	TBY		7	405	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000639BOA	015	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		27	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000641BOA	011	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		17	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000640BOA	011	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	14	4	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000641BRK	011	BRK		1	0.1	Low Fired
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000639BRK	015	BRK		8	11.7	high fired
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000641CHA	011	CHA			4	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000640CHA	011	CHA			7	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000639CHA	015	CHA			21.8	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000641GLS1	011	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	10	curved
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000641GLS	011	GLS	Light Olive Green	2	5	curved
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000640GLS	011	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	0.1	curved
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000639GLS	015	GLS	Olive Green	1	2.6	curved
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000641HCER	011	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Reddish Brown	1	0.6	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000641HCER1	011	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	5.9	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000640HCER1	011	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2	Pipe Bowl
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000639HCER1	015	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2.8	5/64"; stem with shank/bowl juncture
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000639HCER2	015	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Brown/Red glaze	1	3	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000640HCER	011	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	3	3	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000639HCER	015	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	13	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000641MTL	011	MTL	Cut Nails	2	3	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000639MTL	015	MTL	Cut Nails	2	1.6	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000640MTL	011	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	1	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000641PCER	011	PCER	Sherdlets		12	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000641TBY	011	TBY			102	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000639TBY	015	TBY		5	5	
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000653BOA	011	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	5	1.1	
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000655BOA	011	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		2	
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000654BOA	015	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	5	1.1	
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000655BRK	011	BRK		4	121	low fired
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000654CHA	015	CHA			4.2	
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000653CHA	011	CHA			0.1	
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000653GLS	011	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	curved
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000653HCER	011	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	1.2	
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000653LITH	011	LITH		1	0.1	
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000655MTL1	011	MTL	Cut Nails	1	4	
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000655MTL	011	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.1	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000654PCER	015	PCER	Shell/Charcoal/Grit Cord Marked	4	3.5	
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000653PCER	011	PCER	Sherdlets	7	1.3	
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000655TBY	011	TBY			4	
E-4	5	05	9CH155-000558BOA	007	BOA		6	4	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535BOA2	016	BOA	Button	1	0.01	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557BOA1	010	BOA	Button	1	0.1	4 hole, type 21 or 22
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774BOA1	003	BOA	Button	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557BOA	010	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		94	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000748BOA	015	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	4	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667BOA	004	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		27	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000585BOA	011	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		9	
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000576BOA	002	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000529BOA	020	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	7	3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000530BOA	019	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	10	4	
E-4	5	05	9CH155-000583BOA	011	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		10	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330BOA	005	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	65	42	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569BOA	008	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	73	31	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000537BOA	012	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		33	
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000578BOA	006	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		9	
E-4	5	07	9CH155-000594BOA	015	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000750BOA	011	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553BOA	011	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		185	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775BOA	015	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	75	35	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592BOA	015	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal			
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535BOA	016	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		52	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000587BOA	016	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536BOA	009	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		65	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531BOA	018	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		13	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534BOA	014	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		74	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533BOA	013	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		11	
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000579BOA	005	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554BOA	001	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		22	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000584BOA	012	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	6	3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000605BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	10	13	
E-4	5	07	9CH155-000595BOA	019	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	1	
E-4	5	08	9CH155-000593BOA	015	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000532BOA	017	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	9	11	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000586BOA	010	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774BOA	003	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	84	147	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568BOA	006	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		70	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538BOA	007	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	83		
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563BOA	002	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		93	
E-4	5	04	9CH155-000577BOA	005	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000670BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	5	1	
E-4	5	02	9CH155-000575BRK	002	BRK		1	11	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000537BRK	012	BRK			442	high-fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000529BRK	020	BRK			29	
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000576BRK	002	BRK		1	0.1	
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000579BRK	005	BRK			14	Low Fired
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000578BRK	006	BRK			173	High Fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533BRK	013	BRK			36	high-fired
E-4	5	05	9CH155-000583BRK	011	BRK			899	High Fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554BRK	001	BRK			703	high-fired
E-4	5	01	9CH155-000573BRK	001	BRK		1	1	Low Fired
E-4	5	04	9CH155-000577BRK	005	BRK		7	437	High Fired
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000587BRK	016	BRK		5	38	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000584BRK	012	BRK		11	494	
E-4	5	02	9CH155-000574BRK	001	BRK			745	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536BRK	009	BRK			400	high-fired
E-4	5	05	9CH155-000558BRK	007	BRK		3	937	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557BRK	010	BRK			386	high-fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534BRK	014	BRK			313	high-fired
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000585BRK	011	BRK			143	Low Fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667BRK	004	BRK			28	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000530BRK	019	BRK			25	
E-4	5	08	9CH155-000593BRK	015	BRK			557	High Fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000532BRK	017	BRK			7	High Fired
E-4	5	07	9CH155-000595BRK	019	BRK			0.1	Low Fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538BRK	007	BRK			609	high-fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531BRK	018	BRK			693	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563BRK	002	BRK			433	high-fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000605BRK		BRK			43	Low Fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775BRK	015	BRK			330	high-fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775BRK2	015	BRK		1	5	brick with mortar
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535BRK	016	BRK		36	102	high-fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569BRK	008	BRK		27	154	low-fire□
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774BRK	003	BRK		45	259	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774BRK1	003	BRK		12	11	low-fired

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000605BRK1		BRK			22	High Fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568BRK1	006	BRK			66	low-fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000532BRK1	017	BRK		1	17	Low Fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538BRK1	007	BRK			105	low-fired
E-4	5	01	9CH155-000573BRK1	001	BRK			238	High Fired
E-4	5	07	9CH155-000595BRK1	019	BRK		7	70.3	High Fired
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000586BRK	010	BRK			209	high fired
E-4	5	08	9CH155-000596BRK	020	BRK			1589	high fired 1560□ low fired 29
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534BRK1	014	BRK			21	low-fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775BRK1	015	BRK			2	low-fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568BRK	006	BRK			653	high fired
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000585BRK1	011	BRK			470	High Fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000537BRK1	012	BRK		3	4	low-fired
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592BRK	015	BRK			1357	1313 high fired□ 44 low fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569BRK1	008	BRK		50	424	high-fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535BRK1	016	BRK			20	low-fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554BRK1	001	BRK			108	low-fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330BRK	005	BRK			419	hard to tell if some are low fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553BRK	011	BRK			1185	high fired 930□ low fired 255
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531BRK1	018	BRK			80	Low Fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536BRK1	009	BRK			161	low-fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667BRK1	004	BRK			68	low-fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000530BRK1	019	BRK			39	low-fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557BRK1	010	BRK			102	low-fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000670BRK		BRK			102	high fired
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000579BRK1	005	BRK			552	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563BRK1	002	BRK			87	low-fired□
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557CHA	010	CHA			5	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000532CHA	017	CHA			1	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592CHA	015	CHA			1	
E-4	5	05	9CH155-000558CHA	007	CHA			0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000750CHA	011	CHA			1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563CHA	002	CHA			3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553CHA	011	CHA			0.1	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000585CHA	011	CHA			1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000530CHA	019	CHA			8	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000670CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535CHA	016	CHA			0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000605CHA		CHA			2	
E-4	5	07	9CH155-000595CHA	019	CHA			0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534CHA	014	CHA			0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538CHA	007	CHA			1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000529CHA	020	CHA			4	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000584CHA	012	CHA			1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000748CHA	015	CHA			9	
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000579CHA	005	CHA			2	
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000576CHA	002	CHA			0.1	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000587CHA	016	CHA			1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533CHA	013	CHA			7	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531CHA	018	CHA			0.1	
E-4	5	07	9CH155-000594CHA	015	CHA			1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667CHA	004	CHA			2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568CHA	006	CHA			4	
E-4	5	04	9CH155-000577CHA	005	CHA			1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775CHA	015	CHA			1	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569CHA	008	CHA			0.1	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592GLS4	015	GLS		1	2	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557GLS8	010	GLS	Amber	1	3	curved
E-4	5	04	9CH155-000577GLS	005	GLS	Amber	3	2	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330GLS10	005	GLS	Amber	2	2	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568GLS8	006	GLS	Amber	1	1	curved
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000578GLS1	006	GLS	Amber	1	0.1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531GLS	018	GLS	Aqua	1	8	Rim
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553GLS1	011	GLS	Aqua	5	4	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569GLS3	008	GLS	Blue Green	1	7	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557GLS5	010	GLS	Button	1	0.1	white glass. 4 holes
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563GLS3	002	GLS	Button	1	0.1	white-glass, 4 holes
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330GLS	005	GLS	Button	1	0.1	white glass, two holes
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536GLS4	009	GLS	Clear	2	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535GLS2	016	GLS	Clear	8	4	2 of the pieces ,may be window glass
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569GLS4	008	GLS	Clear	6	4	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330GLS7	005	GLS	Clear	5	3	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553GLS4	011	GLS	Clear	3	2.76	flat, possible window glass
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563GLS6	002	GLS	Clear	2	0.1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330GLS1	005	GLS	Clear	2	1	flat
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553GLS6	011	GLS	Clear	1	5	Bottle Base Frag.
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553GLS8	011	GLS	Clear	7	3.36	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536GLS2	009	GLS	Clear	3	1	curved
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000578GLS	006	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533GLS1	013	GLS	Clear	4	1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538GLS5	007	GLS	Clear	3	2	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534GLS4	014	GLS	Clear	2	0.1	flat
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592GLS1	015	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774GLS2	003	GLS	Clear	7	6	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568GLS6	006	GLS	Clear	2	2	flat, possible window glass
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568GLS7	006	GLS	Clear	4	1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000529GLS	020	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554GLS4	001	GLS	Clear	5	7	curved
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592GLS3	015	GLS	Clear	2	1	flat, possible window glass
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534GLS5	014	GLS	Clear	2	0.1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557GLS1	010	GLS	Clear	2	0.1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775GLS3	015	GLS	Clear	2	3	flat, possible window glass
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667GLS2	004	GLS	Clear	8	7	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775GLS5	015	GLS	Clear	3	3	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557GLS3	010	GLS	Clear, Frosted	2	15	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569GLS5	008	GLS	Clear, Frosted	1	1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775GLS4	015	GLS	Clear, Frosted	1	1	flat, possible window glass
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000537GLS	012	GLS	Clear, Frosted	1	1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775GLS2	015	GLS	Clear, Frosted	1	4	Bottle Neck
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533GLS	013	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	2	curved
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000584GLS	012	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	9	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000532GLS	017	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557GLS9	010	GLS	Dark Olive Green	15	49	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557GLS6	010	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	17	applied lip
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330GLS2	005	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	3	curved
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592GLS	015	GLS	Dark Olive Green	4	22	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569GLS8	008	GLS	Dark Olive Green	6	8	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534GLS3	014	GLS	Dark Olive Green	3	8	curved

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774GLS	003	GLS	Dark Olive Green	9	22	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568GLS	006	GLS	Dark Olive Green	15	35	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538GLS6	007	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	40	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775GLS	015	GLS	Dark Olive Green	5	42	curved
E-4	5	02	9CH155-000574GLS	001	GLS	Dark Olive Green	3	26	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535GLS	016	GLS	Dark Olive Green	3	42	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553GLS5	011	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	11	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569GLS	008	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	23	applied lip
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000578GLS3	006	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	3	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536GLS5	009	GLS	Dark Olive Green	4	14	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330GLS5	005	GLS	Green	2	4	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538GLS3	007	GLS	Green	1	46	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000530GLS1	019	GLS	Indeterminate Glass	1	1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774GLS1	003	GLS	Indeterminate Glass	7	27	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568GLS1	006	GLS	Indeterminate Glass	1	26	Bottle Base Frag.
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568GLS3	006	GLS	Indeterminate Glass	1	7	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538GLS7	007	GLS	Indeterminate Glass	1	1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330GLS8	005	GLS	Indeterminate Glass	4	15	curved
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592GLS2	015	GLS	Indeterminate Glass	4	16	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568GLS2	006	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	6	8	heavy patina
E-4	5	02	9CH155-000575GLS	002	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	1	0.1	Heavy Patina
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554GLS2	001	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	13	48	heavy patina
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000579GLS	005	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	1	1	Heavy Patina
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531GLS3	018	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	4	3	Heavy Patina
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538GLS4	007	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	6	31	heavy patina
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000578GLS2	006	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	1	2	Heavy Patina
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563GLS2	002	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	7	19	heavy patina
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533GLS3	013	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	2	0.1	heavy patina
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534GLS2	014	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	3	2	heavy patina
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000586GLS	010	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	1	0.1	Heavy Patina
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557GLS4	010	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	8	19	heavy patina
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775GLS7	015	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	2	6	patina
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536GLS	009	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	7	11	heavy patina
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667GLS3	004	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	5	12	heavy patina
E-4	5	07	9CH155-000595GLS	019	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	1	5	Heavy Patina

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775GLS8	015	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	1	1	patina
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569GLS9	008	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	3	6	heavy patina
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553GLS2	011	GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	11	65	heavy patina
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554GLS1	001	GLS	Indeterminate, Melted	2	11	melted
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569GLS1	008	GLS	Indeterminate, Melted	1	4	melted
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568GLS5	006	GLS	Light Aqua	1	1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774GLS4	003	GLS	Light Aqua	1	1	flat
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569GLS6	008	GLS	Light Aqua	1	0.1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538GLS2	007	GLS	Light Aqua	2	0.1	flat
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554GLS6	001	GLS	Light Aqua	3	2	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563GLS7	002	GLS	Light Aqua	6	8	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330GLS6	005	GLS	Light Aqua	1	0.1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557GLS	010	GLS	Light Aqua	1	1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534GLS	014	GLS	Light Green	1	0.1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000605GLS		GLS	Light Olive Green	2	0.1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531GLS1	018	GLS	Light Olive Green	4	1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535GLS1	016	GLS	Light Olive Green	2	1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557GLS7	010	GLS	Light Olive Green	11	5	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000537GLS2	012	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667GLS1	004	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536GLS3	009	GLS	Light Olive Green	8	6	curved
E-4	5	02	9CH155-000574GLS1	001	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	0.1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538GLS1	007	GLS	Light Olive Green	4	1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554GLS	001	GLS	Light Olive Green	2	1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330GLS9	005	GLS	Light Olive Green	4	5	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774GLS3	003	GLS	Light Olive Green	5	7	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775GLS6	015	GLS	Light Olive Green	8	6	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563GLS4	002	GLS	Light Olive Green	13	7	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667GLS	004	GLS	Medium Olive Green	2	0.1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563GLS5	002	GLS	Medium Olive Green	6	15	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538GLS	007	GLS	Olive Green	16	17	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568GLS4	006	GLS	Olive Green	13	6	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775GLS1	015	GLS	Olive Green	2	6	curved
E-4	5	04	9CH155-000577GLS1	005	GLS	Olive Green	3	5	curved
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000576GLS	002	GLS	Olive Green	1	0.1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536GLS1	009	GLS	Olive Green	5	5	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554GLS3	001	GLS	Olive Green		20	curved
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000585GLS	011	GLS	Olive Green	3	2	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557GLS2	010	GLS	Olive Green	6	9	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554GLS5	001	GLS	Olive Green	1	6	Bottle Lip
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000530GLS	019	GLS	Olive Green	1	0.1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569GLS7	008	GLS	Olive Green	2	1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553GLS	011	GLS	Olive Green	1	56	applied lip-only a small portion visible
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667GLS4	004	GLS	Olive Green	4	5	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553GLS3	011	GLS	Olive Green	17	16	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569GLS2	008	GLS	Olive Green	4	2	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330GLS4	005	GLS	Olive Green	1	6	applied rim
E-4	5	07	9CH155-000594GLS	015	GLS	Olive Green	1	0.1	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531GLS2	018	GLS	Olive Green	2	3	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534GLS1	014	GLS	Olive Green	5	3	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533GLS2	013	GLS	Olive Green	2	2	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563GLS	002	GLS	Olive Green	13	25	curved

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592GLS5	015	GLS	Olive Green	6	2	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330GLS3	005	GLS	Olive Green	8	7	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000537GLS1	012	GLS	Olive Green	4	6	curved
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563GLS1	002	GLS	Purple Red	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553GLS7	011	GLS	Reddish Brown	4	15	curved
E-4	5	07	9CH155-000595HCER2	019	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557HCER13	010	HCER	Annularware, Banded	7	10	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775HCER1	015	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554HCER8	001	HCER	Annularware, Banded	5	8	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000586HCER3	010	HCER	Annularware, Banded	2	3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569HCER6	008	HCER	Annularware, Banded	3	4	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536HCER4	009	HCER	Annularware, Banded	5	4	
E-4	5	01	9CH155-000573HCER	001	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330HCER3	005	HCER	Annularware, Banded	8	9	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667HCER6	004	HCER	Annularware, Banded	2	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535HCER5	016	HCER	Annularware, Banded	3	2	
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000576HCER2	002	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	2	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592HCER5	015	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538HCER15	007	HCER	Annularware, Banded	4	6	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000605HCER5		HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563HCER15	002	HCER	Annularware, Banded	7	6	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553HCER5	011	HCER	Annularware, Banded	3	8	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000532HCER5	017	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538HCER13	007	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	2	checkered, engine turned
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533HCER8	013	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568HCER10	006	HCER	Annularware, Banded	2	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667HCER5	004	HCER	Annularware, Cabled	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538HCER8	007	HCER	Annularware, Cabled	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569HCER4	008	HCER	Annularware, Cabled	1	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000532HCER6	017	HCER	Annularware, Cabled	1	1	
E-4	5	04	9CH155-000577HCER	005	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569HCER15	008	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	2	1	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592HCER4	015	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	3	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000585HCER1	011	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531HCER5	018	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	2	4.06	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774HCER7	003	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	7	13	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667HCER3	004	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563HCER16	002	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	2	3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534HCER5	014	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557HCER2	010	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	2	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553HCER15	011	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	3	3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536HCER10	009	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	2	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535HCER13	016	HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667HCER4	004	HCER	Annularware, Marbelized	1	5	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330HCER8	005	HCER	Annularware, Marbelized	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536HCER7	009	HCER	Annularware, Marbelized	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568HCER4	006	HCER	Annularware, Marbelized	3	4	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563HCER5	002	HCER	Annularware, Marbelized	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538HCER6	007	HCER	Annularware, Marbelized	2	5	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557HCER1	010	HCER	Annularware, Marbelized	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535HCER7	016	HCER	Annularware, Marbelized	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775HCER6	015	HCER	Annularware, Mocha	2	3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569HCER16	008	HCER	Annularware, Mocha	2	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553HCER7	011	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead, Brown	1	1.24	reddish orange paste
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554HCER7	001	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	2	2	orange paste
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568HCER13	006	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	1	1	orange paste
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536HCER	009	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	2	11	orange paste
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557HCER14	010	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	2	3	orange paste

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774HCER	003	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	1	4	orange paste
E-4	5	02	9CH155-000574HCER2	001	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	1	3	orange paste
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563HCER12	002	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	1		
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553HCER18	011	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Mottled Brown	1	0.45	reddish orange paste cream interior slip
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536HCER12	009	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Mottled Brown	1	3	brown mottled
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538HCER9	007	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Mottled Brown	1	16	orange paste
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533HCER4	013	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Mottled Brown	1	3	orange paste
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553HCER16	011	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Reddish Brown	1	0.1	red orange paste
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667HCER10	004	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Reddish Brown	1	2	red-orange paste
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534HCER3	014	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Reddish Brown	1	6	red orange paste
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774HCER2	003	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Reddish Brown	9	10	1 reddish orange paste 1 indeterminate
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330HCER9	005	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Reddish Brown	1	4	red- orange paste
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557HCER12	010	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Reddish Brown	2	12	reddish orange paste
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775HCER7	015	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Reddish Brown	1	2	cream interior slip
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568HCER11	006	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Reddish Brown	1	2	cream slip interior
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000579HCER	005	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Reddish Brown	1	3	reddish orange
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000537HCER1	012	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Reddish Brown	1	2	reddish orange paste
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568HCER16	006	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Reddish Brown	1	0.1	orange paste
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535HCER8	016	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Reddish Brown	1	1	cream interior slip
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000537HCER	012	HCER	Creamware, Indet.	2	5	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	08	9CH155-000596HCER	020	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000529HCER	020	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	2	3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000605HCER6		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	2	8	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553HCER9	011	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	2	6	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554HCER5	001	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	2	4	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538HCER10	007	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated		5	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563HCER9	002	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	7	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568HCER	006	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	6	71	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569HCER12	008	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536HCER11	009	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	8	14	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000605HCER7		HCER	Indet. Historic Ceramic	1	2	
E-4	5	04	9CH155-000577HCER2	005	HCER	Indet. Historic Ceramic	2	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553HCER14	011	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	3	1	no design
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553HCER13	011	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	0.1	both 5/64"; one decorated with leaf design on seam
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569HCER7	008	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	6	11	3=4/64"□ 3=5/64"□ 1 has a shank-bowl juncture
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000585HCER4	011	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2	5/64"
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000605HCER		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	2	5/64"
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000537HCER3	012	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	3	1	5/64"
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000530HCER5	019	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2	Pipe Bowl, ribbed
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000530HCER	019	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	3	1=5/64"□ 1= indeterminate
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563HCER14	002	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	0.1	bowl, undecorated
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531HCER4	018	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	0.01	Pipe Bowl
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667HCER1	004	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	0.1	broken in half; unable to get bore diameter
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536HCER14	009	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	3	4	1=4/64"□ 1=5/64"□ 1=5/64"
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000578HCER1	006	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	4	5/64"
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536HCER13	009	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	bowl, undecorated
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000530HCER4	019	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	yellow glaze, 4/64"
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563HCER1	002	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	6	9	4=5/64"□ 2=5/64"□
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533HCER10	013	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	5/64", red clay

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557HCER3	010	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	3	7	2= 5/64"□ 1=6/64"□ 1 stem has a partial spur
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535HCER1	016	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	3	1	bowl, 2 with leaf design on seam, one burnished red
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557HCER4	010	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	1	bowl, 1 plain, 1 with ribbed
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554HCER1	001	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	4	8	Pipe Stem
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533HCER1	013	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	0.1	Pipe Bowl
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538HCER	007	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	3	6	Pipe Stem
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538HCER1	007	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	Pipe Bowl
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568HCER6	006	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	2	bowl, 1 has possible eagle design, 1 has leaves
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568HCER5	006	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	3	6	5/64"
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330HCER6	005	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	yellow glazed□ 5/64"
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330HCER5	005	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	3	1=5/64"□ 1=6/64"
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775HCER3	015	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	5/64", possible mouthpiece
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000532HCER2	017	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	5/64"
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592HCER1	015	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	3	4	5/64"
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774HCER9	003	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	3	5/64"
E-4	5	02	9CH155-000574HCER	001	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	3.8	5/64"
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000576HCER1	002	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	Pipe Bowl
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667HCER	004	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	3	12	A)Even scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830□ B)Asymmetric Scallop, faint linear impression; 1775-1810□ C)INT Scallop, curved impression; 1775-1830
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554HCER2	001	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	3	4	A)Even scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830□ B)INT scallop, linear impression; 1775-1860□ C)INT scallop, linear impression; 1775-1860
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553HCER8	011	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	8	34.4	A-G) Even scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830□ H)INT scallop, INT impression; 1775-1860□
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000532HCER4	017	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	0.1	INT scallop, linear impression; 1775-1830

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538HCER12	007	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	3	9	A)No scallop, faint linear impression; 1840-1860s□ B)No scallop, curved impression; 1840-1860s□ C)INT scallop, linear impression; 1775-1860s
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000537HCER5	012	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	2	INT scallop, curved impression; 1775-1830
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535HCER6	016	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	0.1	INT scallop, curved impression; 1775-1860
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568HCER15	006	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	6	14	A)Even scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830□ B)Even scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830s□ C)No scallop, dot&curved impression; 1840-1860□ D)Even scallop, curved impression; 1775-1830□ E)Even scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830□ F)INT scallop, UID Imp
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000587HCER	016	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	1	INT scallop, curved impression; 1775-1830
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534HCER	014	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	4	5	A)No scallop, no impression; 1775-1830□ B)Asymmetric scallop, linear impression; 1775-1810□ C)Asymmetric scallop, curved impression; 1775-1810□ D)Asymmetric scallop, curved impression; 1775-1810
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330HCER	005	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	2	2	A)No scallop, painted rim, curved impression; 1840-1860□ B)Even scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531HCER3	018	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	2	9.37	1- 1820s-1830s embossed 1-1800s-1830s Neo Classical
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536HCER16	009	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	2	2	A)Even scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830 B)INT scallop, no visible impression; 1775-1830
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569HCER1	008	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	3	3	A) Even scallop, faint linear impression; 1800-1830 B)INT scallop, faint linear impression; 1775-1860 C)INT scallop, faint linear impression; 1775-1860
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775HCER10	015	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	6	Symmetric scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000578HCER	006	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	7	Asymmetric scallop, curved impression; 1775-1810
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774HCER8	003	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	4	16	feathered edged Scalloped, Neo Classical
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592HCER6	015	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	1	Even scallop, linear imprint; 1800-1830
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563HCER13	002	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	4	12	A)INT Scallop, curved impression; 1775-1830 B)Even scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830 C)INT scallop, linear impression; 1775-1860 D)INT scallop, INT impression; 1775-1860
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000586HCER	010	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	3	INT scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557HCER6	010	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	7	20	A) unscalloped, curved impression; 1840-1860 B)Unscalloped, painted rim no feather; 1840s-1860s C-G) Even scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774HCER5	003	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	1	INT scallop, INT impression; 1775-1860
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568HCER3	006	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	2	Even scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830s
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538HCER5	007	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	6	Even scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775HCER11	015	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	1	embossed, 1820-1830s
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533HCER2	013	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	0.1	Even scallop, linear impression; 1800-1830s
E-4	5	08	9CH155-000593HCER	015	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	0.1	Even scallop, curved impression; 1800-1830
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535HCER	016	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	3	Even scallop, dot impression (cannot see specific); 1840-1860
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557HCER5	010	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	0.1	INT scallop, curved impression; 1775-1830s
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563HCER2	002	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	0.1	INT scallop, curved impression; 1775-1830
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569HCER14	008	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	2	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533HCER6	013	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775HCER4	015	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557HCER15	010	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000748HCER	015	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538HCER11	007	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569HCER10	008	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	2	1.4	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534HCER2	014	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	0.1	
E-4	5	02	9CH155-000574HCER1	001	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	0.9	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592HCER2	015	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	3	4	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774HCER10	003	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553HCER	011	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	7	7	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536HCER9	009	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000605HCER4		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	2	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538HCER14	007	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	2	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557HCER7	010	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	2	3	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000586HCER2	010	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330HCER2	005	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome, Late	1	2	
E-4	5	07	9CH155-000595HCER1	019	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome, Late	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553HCER11	011	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome, Late	2	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557HCER11	010	HCER	Pearlware, Indeterminate	7	33	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553HCER6	011	HCER	Pearlware, Sponged	2	5	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569HCER2	008	HCER	Pearlware, Sponged	1	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568HCER1	006	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed Purple	2	7	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569HCER	008	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed Purple	1	5	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000585HCER3	011	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed Purple	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330HCER7	005	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Black	1	4	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536HCER5	009	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Black	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568HCER7	006	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Black	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535HCER3	016	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Black	1	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533HCER5	013	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Black	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563HCER7	002	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Black	2	3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775HCER12	015	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	5	4	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553HCER4	011	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	2	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000530HCER3	019	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	0.1	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667HCER9	004	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000605HCER1		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	26	Foot
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534HCER1	014	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	6	
E-4	5	07	9CH155-000595HCER	019	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	12	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000532HCER1	017	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538HCER7	007	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	3	6	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535HCER2	016	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	2	10	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536HCER8	009	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	2	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569HCER3	008	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	4	7	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568HCER8	006	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	3	5	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557HCER9	010	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533HCER7	013	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554HCER3	001	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	4	8	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563HCER4	002	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	3	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000530HCER2	019	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Brown	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553HCER3	011	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Brown	2	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531HCER	018	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Brown	1	0.73	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000605HCER3		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Red	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569HCER13	008	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Red	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536HCER3	009	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Red	3	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775HCER2	015	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Red	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533HCER3	013	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Red	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000537HCER2	012	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Red	1	1	
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000576HCER	002	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Red	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563HCER10	002	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Red	1	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535HCER4	016	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Red	2	3	1 may be purple 1 has the bubble design
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563HCER17	002	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Red	2	4	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553HCER10	011	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Red	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554HCER4	001	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Red	2	1	bubble like design

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568HCER12	006	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	9	45	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534HCER6	014	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536HCER17	009	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	3	3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563HCER6	002	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	6	29	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534HCER9	014	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	5	4	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538HCER18	007	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	9	61	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592HCER	015	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	7	68	includes 1 large base-44g
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775HCER9	015	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	9	16	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774HCER6	003	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	8	20	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000532HCER3	017	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667HCER2	004	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	8	
E-4	5	05	9CH155-000558HCER	007	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	20	base
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554HCER9	001	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	4	16	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569HCER8	008	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	4	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531HCER2	018	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	3.91	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553HCER2	011	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	14	51	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557HCER8	010	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	3	Handle
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535HCER11	016	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	5	
E-4	5	01	9CH155-000573HCER1	001	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667HCER7	004	HCER	Porcelain, Blue on White	2	8	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569HCER5	008	HCER	Porcelain, Blue on White	3	6	base
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534HCER10	014	HCER	Porcelain, Hand-painted, Blue	1	3	Base
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000578HCER2	006	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	2	
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000579HCER1	005	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563HCER8	002	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	10	22	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536HCER15	009	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	16	17	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330HCER10	005	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	22	34	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000532HCER	017	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	0.1	
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000576HCER3	002	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	1	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000670HCER		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535HCER10	016	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	7	12	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534HCER7	014	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	8	7	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774HCER3	003	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000605HCER2		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568HCER2	006	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	9	13	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553HCER12	011	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	2	reddish orange paste□ cream interior slip□ silver and white-lusterware?
E-4	5	08	9CH155-000593HCER1	015	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667HCER8	004	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	7	13	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000530HCER1	019	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554HCER6	001	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	20	33	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557HCER17	010	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	21	38	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775HCER	015	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	17	27	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000586HCER1	010	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533HCER9	013	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000537HCER4	012	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	3	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538HCER16	007	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	15	40	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569HCER17	008	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	9	11	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775HCER8	015	HCER	Staffordshire Slipware	1	0.1	orange paste, also a little brown on the slip
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533HCER	013	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed, Green	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774HCER4	003	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed, Green	1	20	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563HCER3	002	HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline-Glazed, Green	1	6	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554HCER	001	HCER	Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	2	15	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538HCER17	007	HCER	Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	1	21	inkwell frag
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330HCER1	005	HCER	Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	1	5	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538HCER2	007	HCER	Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	1	2	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569HCER9	008	HCER	Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	1	4	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557HCER	010	HCER	Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	1	5	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592HCER3	015	HCER	Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	1	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554HCER10	001	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535HCER12	016	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	12	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536HCER18	009	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	7	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538HCER3	007	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	12	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553HCER1	011	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	23	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330HCER4	005	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	2	31	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534HCER8	014	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	17	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774HCER1	003	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557HCER16	010	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	2	12	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000670HCER1		HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	2	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000585HCER2	011	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	23	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563HCER11	002	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	8	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536HCER2	009	HCER	Stoneware, Indet.	2	3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568HCER9	006	HCER	Stoneware, Indet.	2	3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536HCER6	009	HCER	Stoneware, Lead Glazed, Brown	1	8	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569HCER11	008	HCER	Stoneware, Lead Glazed, Brown	1	8	Rim
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536HCER1	009	HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531HCER6	018	HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	5.69	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568HCER14	006	HCER	Whiteware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535HCER9	016	HCER	Whiteware, Hand-Painted, Polychrome	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553HCER17	011	HCER	Yellowware, Mocha	1	2.41	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538HCER4	007	HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	2	4	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534HCER4	014	HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	1	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557HCER10	010	HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	1	0.1	
E-4	5	04	9CH155-000577HCER1	005	HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	1	8	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563HCER	002	HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	1	2	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775HCER5	015	HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	1	0.1	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000585HCER	011	HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	1	7	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000532LITH	017	LITH	Indet Chert	1	0.1	Modified
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000670LITH		LITH	Indet Chert	1	0.1	Modified
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531LITH	018	LITH	Indet Chert	1	28	Modified
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000537LITH	012	LITH	Pebble	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538LITH1	007	LITH	Quartz	1	6	unmodified
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534LITH	014	LITH	Quartz	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533LITH	013	LITH	Unknown Lithic	1	5	modified
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568LITH	006	LITH	Unknown Lithic	1	4	modified
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554LITH	001	LITH	Unknown Lithic	3	9.4	Lithic Flake, Indet.
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536LITH	009	LITH	Unknown Lithic			
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563LITH	002	LITH	Unknown Lithic	1	23	possible millstone
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538LITH	007	LITH	Unknown Lithic	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775LITH	015	LITH	Unknown Lithic	2	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774LITH	003	LITH	Unmodified	5	93	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553LITH	011	LITH	Unmodified	2	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568MTL6	006	MTL	Buckle	1	6	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557MTL2	010	MTL	Bullet Casing	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535MTL	016	MTL	Button	1	5	copper, type 9
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538MTL4	007	MTL	Button	2	3	type 9, shramrock desgin type 16. flower design
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563MTL1	002	MTL	Button	1	1	type 21 or 22; very rusted
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775MTL1	015	MTL	Button	1	3	"fine treble orange gilt 32"
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000605MTL1		MTL	Button	1	4	Brass, Type 7, cannon design
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568MTL	006	MTL	Button	1	4	copper edge design
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553MTL4	011	MTL	Cast Iron Pot	1	28	Rim
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000585MTL3	011	MTL	Cast Iron Pot	1	215	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538MTL6	007	MTL	Cast Iron Pot	1	38	Rim
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557MTL4	010	MTL	Cast Iron Pot	1	113	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557MTL6	010	MTL	Cast Iron Pot	1	104	foot
E-4	5	07	9CH155-000595MTL2	019	MTL	Cast Iron Pot	1	52	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569MTL3	008	MTL	Chisel	1	18	
E-4	5	02	9CH155-000575MTL	002	MTL	Cut Nails	1	0.1	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000586MTL1	010	MTL	Cut Nails	1	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774MTL	003	MTL	Cut Nails	36	104	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557MTL	010	MTL	Cut Nails	40	94	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330MTL1	005	MTL	Cut Nails	47	98	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533MTL2	013	MTL	Cut Nails	4	4	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563MTL3	002	MTL	Cut Nails		99	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538MTL1	007	MTL	Cut Nails	37	137	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592MTL1	015	MTL	Cut Nails	23	77	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000530MTL1	019	MTL	Cut Nails	10	39	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592MTL	015	MTL	Cut Nails	1	7	"J" Shaped
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569MTL2	008	MTL	Cut Nails	30	70	
E-4	5	07	9CH155-000595MTL	019	MTL	Cut Nails	5	19	"J shaped"
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000532MTL1	017	MTL	Cut Nails	1	3	
E-4	5	08	9CH155-000593MTL	015	MTL	Cut Nails	2	7	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531MTL1	018	MTL	Cut Nails	2	3	"J" Shaped
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531MTL	018	MTL	Cut Nails	8	14	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535MTL4	016	MTL	Cut Nails	14	52	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535MTL2	016	MTL	Cut Nails	3	8	"J" Shaped

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563MTL4	002	MTL	Cut Nails	3	11	"J" shaped, 1 is possible fish hook
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000605MTL2		MTL	Cut Nails	9	21	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568MTL5	006	MTL	Cut Nails	54	181	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000529MTL	020	MTL	Cut Nails	5	19	
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000578MTL	006	MTL	Cut Nails	5	14	
E-4	5	07	9CH155-000594MTL1	015	MTL	Cut Nails	1	6	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000585MTL	011	MTL	Cut Nails	9	17	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568MTL2	006	MTL	Cut Nails	1	5	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000670MTL1		MTL	Cut Nails	1	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534MTL	014	MTL	Cut Nails	19	46	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000537MTL	012	MTL	Cut Nails	11	49	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775MTL2	015	MTL	Cut Nails	33	112	
E-4	5	02	9CH155-000574MTL1	001	MTL	Cut Nails	10	43.9	
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000579MTL	005	MTL	Cut Nails		16	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554MTL3	001	MTL	Cut Nails	58	151	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569MTL1	008	MTL	Fish Hook, Possible	1	4	Hook
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534MTL1	014	MTL	Furniture Hardware	1	0.1	Furniture Hardware
E-4	5	07	9CH155-000594MTL2	015	MTL	Hand Wrought Nail	1	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533MTL1	013	MTL	Hand Wrought Nail	3	11	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330MTL2	005	MTL	Hand Wrought Nail	1	2	
E-4	5	07	9CH155-000595MTL3	019	MTL	Harness Ring	1	40	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330MTL3	005	MTL	Hinge	1	17	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553MTL3	011	MTL	Hinge	1	7	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563MTL	002	MTL	Hook	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536MTL3	009	MTL	Key Fragment	1	5	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775MTL4	015	MTL	Knife	1	11.46	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554MTL1	001	MTL	Knife	2	19	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592MTL3	015	MTL	Latch	1		
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533MTL	013	MTL	Lead Fragment	2	9	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568MTL3	006	MTL	Lead Shot	2	6	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554MTL4	001	MTL	Metal	1	0.1	possible pin
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774MTL2	003	MTL	Metal	1	0.1	watch gear
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534MTL3	014	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		12	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330MTL	005	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	14	31	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568MTL1	006	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	17	55	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535MTL1	016	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	24	30	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667MTL1	004	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	12	32	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000530MTL	019	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536MTL	009	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	36	44	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775MTL	015	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	16	17	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774MTL1	003	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	14	30	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000670MTL		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	3	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557MTL1	010	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	11	22	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563MTL2	002	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	25	25	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569MTL	008	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	18	36	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000605MTL		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	10	9	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538MTL3	007	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	20	93	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531MTL2	018	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	3	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000537MTL2	012	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		13	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000529MTL1	020	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	9	7	
E-4	5	07	9CH155-000594MTL	015	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.1	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000586MTL	010	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	3	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000585MTL1	011	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	10	
E-4	5	02	9CH155-000575MTL1	002	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.1	
E-4	5	07	9CH155-000595MTL1	019	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	20	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000532MTL	017	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	551	possible oven door
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553MTL	011	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		90	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554MTL	001	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		44	
E-4	5	04	9CH155-000577MTL	005	MTL	Nail, Cut	6	16	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536MTL1	009	MTL	Nail, Cut	42	103	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667MTL	004	MTL	Nail, Cut	17	50	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553MTL2	011	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	18	"J" shaped
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553MTL1	011	MTL	Nail, Cut	34	109	
E-4	5	08	9CH155-000593MTL1	015	MTL	Nail, Wrought	1	23	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535MTL3	016	MTL	Percussion Cap	1	1	
E-4	5	02	9CH155-000574MTL	001	MTL	Screw	1	6.8	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531MTL4	018	MTL	Shot, Lead	1	10	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557MTL5	010	MTL	Spike	1	60	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538MTL2	007	MTL	Tacks	3	3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568MTL4	006	MTL	Tacks	7	10	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000537MTL1	012	MTL	Tacks	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775MTL3	015	MTL	Tacks	1	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667MTL2	004	MTL	Tacks	1	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557MTL3	010	MTL	Tacks	4	4	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534MTL2	014	MTL	Tacks	1	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554MTL2	001	MTL	Tacks	5	9	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531MTL3	018	MTL	Thimble	1	3	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592MTL2	015	MTL	Straps/Strips/Bands, Indeterminate	4	16	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554PCER	001	PCER	Clay Tempered Plain	1	1.9	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000748PCER	015	PCER	Indet. Prehistoric Ceramic	3	88	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000750PCER1	011	PCER	Indet. Prehistoric Ceramic	4	80	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554PCER1	001	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	4	9.2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554PCER3	001	PCER	Savannah Burnished Plain	1	2.89	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554PCER2	001	PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	6	21.2	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000578PCER	006	PCER	Shell/Charcoal/Grit Cord Marked	2	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000670PCER		PCER	Shell/Charcoal/Grit Cord Marked	3	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000747PCER	011	PCER	Sherdlets	1	6	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000605PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	3	3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775PCER	015	PCER	Sherdlets	7	8	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569PCER	008	PCER	Sherdlets	26	25	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000529PCER	020	PCER	Sherdlets	6	5	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533PCER	013	PCER	Sherdlets	3	3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774PCER	003	PCER	Sherdlets	14	17	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534PCER	014	PCER	Sherdlets	14	16	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667PCER	004	PCER	Sherdlets	23	31	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531PCER	018	PCER	Sherdlets	7	7	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000585PCER	011	PCER	Sherdlets	1	2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553PCER	011	PCER	Sherdlets	9	11	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000537PCER	012	PCER	Sherdlets	19	12	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568PCER	006	PCER	Sherdlets	21	32	
E-4	5	08	9CH155-000593PCER	015	PCER	Sherdlets	3	2	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592PCER	015	PCER	Sherdlets	4	4	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563PCER	002	PCER	Sherdlets	9	9	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554PCER4	001	PCER	Sherdlets	3	8	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538PCER	007	PCER	Sherdlets	19	21	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000532PCER	017	PCER	Sherdlets	1	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557PCER	010	PCER	Sherdlets	4	6	
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000576PCER	002	PCER	Sherdlets	2	3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000745PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	3	19	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536PCER	009	PCER	Sherdlets	6	7	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000750PCER	011	PCER	Sherdlets		14	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000748PCER1	015	PCER	Sherdlets		13	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330PCER	005	PCER	Sherdlets	20	30	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531STN	018	STN		1	3	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000532TBY	017	TBY		1	0.1	
E-4	5	07	9CH155-000595TBY	019	TBY		1	1.4	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592TBY	015	TBY			30	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000774TBY	003	TBY			66	
E-4	5	05	9CH155-000558TBY	007	TBY			0.1	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000586TBY	010	TBY			6	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000538TBY	007	TBY			224	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000563TBY	002	TBY			132	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000535TBY	016	TBY			203	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000568TBY	006	TBY			72	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000530TBY	019	TBY			10	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000584TBY	012	TBY			96	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000750TBY	011	TBY			2	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000557TBY	010	TBY			129	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000569TBY	008	TBY		45	75	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000529TBY	020	TBY			5	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000531TBY	018	TBY		4	5	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000534TBY	014	TBY			69	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000533TBY	013	TBY			34	
E-4	5	01	9CH155-000573TBY	001	TBY		2	1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000536TBY	009	TBY			127	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000537TBY	012	TBY			23	
E-4	5	02	9CH155-000575TBY	002	TBY			1	
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000578TBY	006	TBY			13	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000587TBY	016	TBY			98	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000330TBY	005	TBY		163		
E-4	5	07	9CH155-000594TBY	015	TBY			95	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000576TBY	002	TBY		2	5	
E-4	5	03	9CH155-000579TBY	005	TBY			35	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000554TBY	001	TBY			70	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775TBY	015	TBY			190	
E-4	5	04	9CH155-000577TBY	005	TBY			46	
E-4	5	02	9CH155-000574TBY	001	TBY			10	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000585TBY	011	TBY			32	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000605TBY		TBY			10	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000670TBY		TBY			17	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000667TBY	004	TBY		33	113	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553TBY	011	TBY			148	
E-4	6	05	9CH155-000751CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		16	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000674BRK		BRK			105	Low Fired
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000652BRK	001	BRK		27	636	Low Fired
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000652BRK1	001	BRK			237	High Fired
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000674BRK1		BRK			3717	High Fired
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668GLS5		GLS	Blue Green	1	10	curved
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668GLS10		GLS	Blue, Royal	1	0.1	curved
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668GLS6		GLS	Clear	2	3	curved
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668GLS8		GLS	Clear	3	18	curved
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668GLS12		GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	16	applied lip
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668GLS11		GLS	Dark Olive Green	29	156	curved
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668GLS		GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	3	27	curved
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668GLS1		GLS	Light Aqua	1	24	Bottle Neck
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668GLS3		GLS	Light Aqua	1	12	Bottle Neck
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668GLS4		GLS	Light Olive Green	3	1	curved
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668GLS9		GLS	Light Olive Green	4	9	curved
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668GLS2		GLS	Olive Green	3	71	curved
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668GLS7		GLS	Reddish Brown	4	28	curved
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER4		HCER	Annularware, Banded	2	3	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER27		HCER	Annularware, Banded	9	24	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER1		HCER	Annularware, Cabled	1	1	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER19		HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	5	14	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER18		HCER	Annularware, Marbelized	2	10	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER17		HCER	Annularware, Mocha	1	1	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER5		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	4	34	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER25		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	3	12	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER15		HCER	Ironstone, Sponged	1	17	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER6		HCER	Ironstone, Undecorated	4	27	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER13		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	81	bowl, 1-undecorated 1-indeterminate decoration, not enough present
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER11		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	4	12	1- 4/64" 3-5/64" 1 of these is embossed with maker's mark
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER20		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	7	42	1800s-1830s Neo Classical
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER14		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	3	14	1800s-1830s Neo Classical
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER7		HCER	Pearlware, Hand- Painted, Blue on White	5	4	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER24		HCER	Pearlware, Hand- Painted, Polychrome, Late	1	3	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER21		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	12	30	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER22		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Red	1	1	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER16		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	17	70	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER8		HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	3	12	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER23		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	22	37	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER2		HCER	Stoneware, Albany Slipped	4	30	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER		HCER	Stoneware, Alkaline, Green	1	2	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER3		HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt- glazed	11	218	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER28		HCER	Stoneware, Salt- Glazed, Brown	2	15	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER26		HCER	Whiteware, Sponged	1	4	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668HCER9		HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	3	33	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000652LITH	001	LITH	Indet Chert	2	156	modified possible drill or prestle?
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000652MTL	001	MTL	Button	1	3	type 7, brass, plain
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668MTL1		MTL	Cut Nails	19	79	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668MTL2		MTL	Lead Fragment, Indeterminate		26.32	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668MTL7		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		71.86	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000674MTL		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	3	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668MTL8		MTL	Nail, Wrought	2	43	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668MTL6		MTL	Pipe, Iron			
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668MTL		MTL	Pipe, Iron	2	191.04	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668MTL5		MTL	Tong, Iron	1	78.39	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668MTL4		MTL	Tool, Indeterminate	2	35.11	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000668MTL3		MTL	Wire Fragment, Indeterminate	1	7.45	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000652SLG	001	SLG		1	5	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000652TBY	001	TBY			53	
E-4	SURFA CE	0	9CH155-000674TBY		TBY		1	7	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		95	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606BRK		BRK			72	low-fired
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606GLS6		GLS	Amber	1	4	curved
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606GLS3		GLS	Amber	2	1	curved
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606GLS		GLS	Clear	14	7	curved
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606GLS8		GLS	Cobalt	2	2	curved
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606GLS1		GLS	Dark Olive Green	12	9	curved
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606GLS2		GLS	Dark Olive Green	13	32	curved
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606GLS5		GLS	Green	1	1	curved
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606GLS7		GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	6	7	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606GLS4		GLS	Olive Green	12	56	curved
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER2		HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	4	engine turned, geometric. matches other
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER22		HCER	Annularware, Banded	7	11	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER16		HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	3	2	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER13		HCER	Annularware, Mocha	1	0.1	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER11		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Indet.	1	7	rockingham, possibly
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER1		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead, Brown	1	5	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER8		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	2	6	buff paste
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER9		HCER	Creamware, Indet.	17	44	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER12		HCER	Ironstone, Undecorated	3	26	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER5		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	1	bowl, undecorated

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	7	12	1= 6/64□ 6=5/64□ 1 stem has bowl-shank junction with spur and "H" or "I" stamped□ 1 stem stamped with "GLAS", "ITE" which is made in Glasgow by White circe 1805-1891
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER4		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	3	6	A) Even scallop, linear imprint; 1800-1830□ B) Indeterminate Scallop, linear imprint; 1775-1830□ C) Indeterminate Scallop, no imprint; 1775-1830
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER17		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	5	Even scallop, linear imprint; 1800-1830
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER6		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	0.1	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER7		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	0.1	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER18		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed Purple	1	1	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER14		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Black	1	1	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER26		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	13	20	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER15		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	7	17	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER10		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	10	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER3		HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	0.1	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER25		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	6	Handle
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER24		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	3	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER20		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	22	29	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER19		HCER	Slipware, Indeterminate	1	1	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER23		HCER	Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	2	12	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606HCER21		HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	3	48	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606LITH		LITH	Unknown Lithic	2	2	Lithic Flake, Primary
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606MTL5		MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing		229	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606MTL		MTL	Button	1	0.1	possibly type 21; 2 holes; really rusted
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606MTL4		MTL	Cut Nails		317	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606MTL2		MTL	Lead Shot	1	3	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606MTL6		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		330	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606MTL1		MTL	Nail Fragment, UID	1	7	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606MTL3		MTL	Percussion Cap	4	2	
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606PCER		PCER	Pipe Fragment	4	2	Pipe Bowl
E-5	1	0	9CH155-000606TBY		TBY			300	
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633BOA		BOA	Button	1	0.1	2 hole ,type 19, broken in half
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		45	
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633BRK		BRK			12	low-fired □
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633BRK2		BRK			1841	high-fired
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633BRK3		BRK			2000	high-fired
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633BRK1		BRK			1811	high-fired
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633CHA		CHA			3	
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633GLS4		GLS	Amber	2	9	curved
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633GLS6		GLS	Amber	2	0.1	curved
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633GLS3		GLS	Clear	2	0.1	curved
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633GLS1		GLS	Cobalt	1	3	curved
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633GLS5		GLS	Dark Olive Green	4	13	curved
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633GLS		GLS	Indeterminate, Heavy Patina	3	14	
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633GLS2		GLS	Light Olive Green	4	2	curved
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000646GLS		GLS	Light Olive Green	1	0.1	curved
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633HCER6		HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	1	Rim
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633HCER5		HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	2	1	
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633HCER4		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Indet.	1	4	unglazed, reddish-orange paste
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633HCER9		HCER	Creamware, Indet.	10	23	
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633HCER3		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	bowl, undecorated
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633HCER2		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	4	10	1=6/64 possibly □ 1=5/64 □ 2=4/64
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633HCER1		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	0.1	
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633HCER		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	0.1	
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633HCER8		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated			
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633HCER10		HCER	Whiteware, Undecorated	1	0.1	
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633HCER7		HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	2	3	
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000646MTL1		MTL	Cut Nails	5	10	
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633MTL2		MTL	Cut Nails	2	6	
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633MTL		MTL	Cut Nails	25	65	
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633MTL3		MTL	Lead Fragment	1	3	
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000646MTL		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	4	0.1	
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633MTL4		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		57	
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633MTL1		MTL	Screw	1	2	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	10	6	
E-5	2	0	9CH155-000633TBY		TBY			119	
E-5	3	0	9CH155-000650BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	0.9	
E-5	3	1	9CH155-000647BRK		BRK		1	1	high-fired
E-5	3	0	9CH155-000650BRK		BRK		2	3.4	high fired
E-5	3	1	9CH155-000647CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-5	3	1	9CH155-000663CHA		CHA			0.1	
E-5	3	1	9CH155-000647MTL		MTL	Cut Nails	2	5	
E-5	3	0	9CH155-000650PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	1	1	
E-5	3	1	9CH155-000663TBY		TBY			0.1	
Unit 08-1	0	0	08-9CH155-00006BOT		BOT	BOT: C14 Sample			
Unit 08-1	0	0	08-9CH155-00010GLS1		GLS	Olive Green	1	9.8	Olive green glass <input type="checkbox"/> Curved <input type="checkbox"/> Poss. Tool
Unit 08-1	0	0	08-9CH155-00010HCER2		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	5.9	Rim
Unit 08-1	0	0	09-9CH155-00002HCER1		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	2.8	Rim
Unit 08-1	0	0	08-9CH155-00010HCER4		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	2.9	
Unit 08-1	0	0	08-9CH155-00010HCER3		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	0.9	
Unit 08-1	0	0	08-9CH155-00010HCER1		HCER	UID Residual, Indeterminate	1	0.5	
Unit 08-1	0	0	08-9CH155-00010MTL1		MTL	Nail, Cut	3	6	
Unit 08-1	0	0	09-9CH155-00017PCER1		PCER	Irene Plain	1	4.8	
Unit 08-1	0	0	08-9CH155-00010PCER		PCER	Residual	1	0.5	
Unit 08-1	0	0	09-9CH155-00002PCER3		PCER	Residual	1	2.8	
Unit 08-1	0	0	09-9CH155-00017PCER2		PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	1	7.3	
Unit 08-1	0	0	09-9CH155-00017PCER3		PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	1	7	
Unit 08-1	0	0	09-9CH155-00002PCER1		PCER	Savannah Cord Marked	1	10.7	
Unit 08-1	0	0	09-9CH155-00002PCER2		PCER	UIDClay Tempered Stamped	1	8	Sherdlet
Unit 08-1	0	0	09-9CH155-00002TBY1		TBY		2	22.7	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003BCL		BCL		3	9.4	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		14.8	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003BRK		BRK		3	11.1	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003BRK1		BRK		3	11.1	high fired
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003BRK2		BRK			173.54	high fired
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003CL		CL	CL: Marble	1	1.1	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003GLS5		GLS	Blue Green	1	1.1	curved
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003GLS1		GLS	Clear	5	6.2	curved
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003GLS2		GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	22.3	Applied Lip
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003GLS3		GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	86.7	Bottle Base Frag.
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003GLS4		GLS	Olive Green	12	34.9	curved
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003GLS6		GLS	Opaque	2	0.2	flat
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER22		HCER	Annularware, Banded	2	3	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER4		HCER	Annularware, Indeterminate	1	1	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER7		HCER	Annularware, Mocha	3	3.3	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER20		HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-Glazed, Black	2	4.5	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER18		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	2	2.2	Rim
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER8		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	2	15.2	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER17		HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	7	14.2	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER3		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2.6	Floral Molded□ Pipe Stem Fragment□ 5/64
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER2		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	0.9	bowl, undecorated
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER1		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	3.8	5/64
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER9		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	4	25.6	3- scalloped neoclassical□ 1-straight edged unscaloped□ 1 indeterminate
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER21		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	0.8	too broken to determine scallop
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER16		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	2	3	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER11		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	2	3	Rim
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER19		HCER	Pearlware, Sponged	1	4.9	Rim
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER10		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	2	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER15		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	2	5.8	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER13		HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	3	7.7	Rim
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER5		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	4	37.3	Base

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER12		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	5	20	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER14		HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	53.5	Base
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER23		HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	3	52.5	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003HCER6		HCER	Stoneware, Salt-glazed, Brown/Gray	1	5.7	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003LITH		LITH	Coastal Plain	1	8	Core
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003MTL6		MTL	Brass Button	1	3.6	Undecorated <input type="checkbox"/> Silver Plated <input type="checkbox"/> South Type 28
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003MTL5		MTL	Brass Button	1	1.3	Undecorated <input type="checkbox"/> South Type 28
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003MTL8		MTL	Bullet Casing	1	8.2	12 gauge <input type="checkbox"/> "REM-UMC"
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003MTL1		MTL	Loop	1	0.2	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003MTL7		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		86.8	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003MTL3		MTL	Nail, Cut	13	41.3	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003MTL2		MTL	Nail, Wrought	4	9.5	Nail, Wrought
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003MTL4		MTL	Shot, Lead	1	2	Shot
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003PCER5		PCER	Deptford Check Stamped	7	40.5	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003PCER4		PCER	Grit Tempered Plain	5	21.7	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003PCER3		PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	5.2	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003PCER1		PCER	Irene Incised	1	2.4	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003PCER7		PCER	Sand Temper Plain	5	12	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003PCER6		PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	1	4.4	Rim
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003PCER8		PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	4	21.1	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003PCER2		PCER	Sherdlets	19	27.4	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003SHE		SHE	SHE: Channeled Whelk	1	30.1	
Unit 08-1	2	0	09-9CH155-00003TBY		TBY			218.4	
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00006BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	4	5.8	
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00004BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	1.1	
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00005BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	40	26.2	
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00006BRK1		BRK		1	10	high fired
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00005GLS1		GLS	Olive Green	2	0.6	curved
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00005HCER2		HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	1.8	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00006HCER3		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	1.8	Rim
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00006HCER2		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-painted Polychrome, Early	1	1.2	
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00005HCER1		HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted, Blue on White	1	0.9	Rim
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00006HCER1		HCER	Pearlware, Indeterminate	1	1.3	
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00006LITH1		LITH	Petrified Wood	1	17.1	UID Unmodified Lithic <input type="checkbox"/> Petrified Wood (?)
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00006MTL1		MTL	Nail, Cut	5	16.3	
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00005PCER4		PCER	Deptford Check Stamped	6	53.9	
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00005PCER3		PCER	Fiber Temper Plain	7	44.3	
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00006PCER3		PCER	Irene Plain	1	4.6	
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00006PCER1		PCER	Residual	6	7.6	
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00005PCER2		PCER	Savannah Burnished Plain	1	23	
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00006PCER2		PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	2	8.8	
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00005PCER5		PCER	Savannah Fine Cord Marked	7	37.6	
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00005PCER1		PCER	Sherdlets	9	17.2	Sherdlet
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00004PCER1		PCER	Unidentified Grit-Tempered	1	5.3	Rim
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00006TBY1		TBY		17	394.6	
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00004TBY1		TBY		1	22.5	
Unit 08-1	3	0	09-9CH155-00005TBY1		TBY		11	120.8	
Unit 08-1	4	0	09-9CH155-00007BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		18.4	UID Bone <input type="checkbox"/> w/ Cut mark
Unit 08-1	4	0	09-9CH155-00008BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	0.6	
Unit 08-1	4	0	09-9CH155-00007MTL1		MTL	Nail, Wrought	1	10.4	Wrought Nil <input type="checkbox"/> w/ Rose head
Unit 08-1	4	0	09-9CH155-00007PCER6		PCER	Deptford Check Stamped	6	35.7	
Unit 08-1	4	0	09-9CH155-00007PCER2		PCER	Fiber Temper Plain	2	10.8	Rim
Unit 08-1	4	0	09-9CH155-00008PCER1		PCER	Residual	3	6.1	
Unit 08-1	4	0	09-9CH155-00007PCER5		PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	3.8	Rim
Unit 08-1	4	0	09-9CH155-00007PCER8		PCER	Savannah Burnished Plain	4	14.3	
Unit 08-1	4	0	09-9CH155-00007PCER9		PCER	Savannah Burnished Plain	14	97.6	
Unit 08-1	4	0	09-9CH155-00007PCER4		PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	1	27.9	Rim

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
Unit 08-1	4	0	09-9CH155-00007PCER3		PCER	Savannah Cord Marked	1	16.7	
Unit 08-1	4	0	09-9CH155-00007PCER7		PCER	Sherdlets	12	12.3	Sherdlet
Unit 08-1	4	0	09-9CH155-00007PCER1		PCER	St. Catherines Burnished Plain	1	3.6	
Unit 08-1	4	0	09-9CH155-00007SHE2		SHE	SHE: Bead	1	0.3	Bead
Unit 08-1	4	0	09-9CH155-00007SHE1		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell	1	17.9	Possible Shell Tool
Unit 08-1	4	0	09-9CH155-00007TBY1		TBY		10	60.6	
Unit 08-1	4	0	09-9CH155-00008TBY1		TBY		2	2.3	
Unit 08-1	5	0	09-9CH155-00009BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		10.4	
Unit 08-1	5	0	09-9CH155-00009BOT1		BOT		2	0.2	
Unit 08-1	5	0	09-9CH155-00009PCER4		PCER	Fiber Temper Plain	1	6.1	Rim
Unit 08-1	5	0	09-9CH155-00009PCER2		PCER	Fiber Temper Plain	8	21.6	
Unit 08-1	5	0	09-9CH155-00009PCER6		PCER	Grit Tempered Plain	2	5.8	
Unit 08-1	5	0	09-9CH155-00009PCER1		PCER	Irene Cordmarked	1	2.4	
Unit 08-1	5	0	09-9CH155-00009PCER5		PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	4	22	
Unit 08-1	5	0	09-9CH155-00009PCER3		PCER	Sherdlets	3	5.4	Sherdlet
Unit 08-1	5	0	09-9CH155-00009TBY1		TBY		2	27.8	
Unit 08-1	6	0	09-9CH155-00012BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		2.5	
Unit 08-1	6	0	09-9CH155-00011BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		6.8	
Unit 08-1	6	0	09-9CH155-00012PCER3		PCER	Fiber Temper Plain	1	3.9	
Unit 08-1	6	0	09-9CH155-00011PCER2		PCER	Fiber Temper Plain	1	5.6	Rim
Unit 08-1	6	0	09-9CH155-00012PCER1		PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	1.7	
Unit 08-1	6	0	09-9CH155-00011PCER1		PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	1	5	
Unit 08-1	6	0	09-9CH155-00012PCER2		PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	2	10.9	
Unit 08-1	6	0	09-9CH155-00011PCER3		PCER	Savannah Cord Marked	1	4.8	
Unit 08-1	6	0	09-9CH155-00011SHE1		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell	1	3.8	Possible Shell Tool
Unit 08-1	6	Post 1	09-9CH155-00010TBY1		TBY		2	2.7	
Unit 08-1	7	0	09-9CH155-00013BOA1		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		1.5	
Unit 08-1	7	0	09-9CH155-00014BOT1		BOT		2	0.2	
Unit 08-1	7	0	08-9CH155-00007BOT1		BOT	BOT: C14 Sample			

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
Unit 08-1	7	0	08-9CH155-00008BOT1		BOT	BOT: C14 Sample			
Unit 08-1	7	0	08-9CH155-00009BOT1		BOT	BOT: C14 Sample			
Unit 08-1	7	0	09-9CH155-00013PCER1		PCER	Savannah Burnished Plain	1	11.6	
Unit 08-1	7	0	09-9CH155-00016PCER1		PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	1	3.9	
Unit 08-1	7	0	09-9CH155-00015PCER1		PCER	Savannah Fine Cord Marked	1	23.5	Rim
Unit 08-1	7	0	09-9CH155-00013PCER3		PCER	Walthour Tool Impressed	1	10.3	
Unit 08-1	7	0	09-9CH155-00013PCER2		PCER	Wilmington Heavy Cord Marked	2	149.5	
Unit 201	1	0	02-9CH155-00020BRK		BRK		26	105.9	
Unit 201	1	0	02-9CH155-00020GLS1		GLS	Olive Green	4	4.9	curved
Unit 201	1	0	02-9CH155-00020GLS2		GLS	Olive Green	1	109.5	Bottle neck Applied finish lip
Unit 201	1	0	02-9CH155-00020MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		14.5	
Unit 201	1	0	02-9CH155-00020MTL2		MTL	Nail, Cut	8	16.5	
Unit 201	1	0	02-9CH155-00020PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	1	0.9	
Unit 201	1	0	02-9CH155-00020SHE		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell		5.9	
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.3	
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021BOT		BOT		1	0.01	
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021BRK		BRK		14	49.4	high fired
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021CHA		CHA			0.01	
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021GLS3		GLS	Amber	1	1.1	curved
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021GLS2		GLS	Clear	5	2	curved
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021GLS1		GLS	Dark Aqua	3	8.7	curved
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021GLS4		GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	8.9	curved
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021GLS5		GLS	Light Aqua	3	4.9	curved
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021GLS6		GLS	Light Olive Green	6	10.3	curved
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021HCER1		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	2	1.5	
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021HCER2		HCER	Stoneware, Indet.	2	0.9	
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021LITH		LITH	Unknown Lithic	1	0.9	Shatter
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		48.3	
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021MTL3		MTL	Nail, Cut	27	85.3	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021MTL2		MTL	Screw	2	4.2	
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021MTL4		MTL	Tacks	2	2.1	
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021PCER6		PCER	Fiber Temper Plain	1	3.9	
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021PCER3		PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	4.1	
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021PCER4		PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	2	7.8	
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021PCER1		PCER	Shell/Charcoal/Grit Cord Marked	1	3.8	
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021PCER2		PCER	Sherdlets	1	2	
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021PCER5		PCER	Sherdlets	1	4.4	
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021SHE		SHE	SHE: Unanalyzed Shell		29.9	
Unit 201	2	0	02-9CH155-00021TBY		TBY		1	5.3	
Unit 201	3	0	02-9CH155-00022BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	4.6	
Unit 201	3	0	02-9CH155-00022BRK		BRK		5	13.3	high fired
Unit 201	3	0	02-9CH155-00022GLS1		GLS	Amber	7	19.9	curved
Unit 201	3	0	02-9CH155-00022GLS4		GLS	Aqua	4	12.3	curved
Unit 201	3	0	02-9CH155-00022GLS2		GLS	Clear	2	4.1	curved
Unit 201	3	0	02-9CH155-00022GLS3		GLS	Olive Green	6	17.8	curved
Unit 201	3	0	02-9CH155-00022HCER1		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2	bowl, undecorated
Unit 201	3	0	02-9CH155-00022HCER2		HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green	1	3.2	Rim
Unit 201	3	0	02-9CH155-00022HCER3		HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	4.4	Rim
Unit 201	3	0	02-9CH155-00022MTL3		MTL	Brass Button	1	3.6	Embossed □ Type 1
Unit 201	3	0	02-9CH155-00022MTL4		MTL	Brass Button	1	4.9	Type 6
Unit 201	3	0	02-9CH155-00022MTL2		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		25.4	
Unit 201	3	0	02-9CH155-00022MTL1		MTL	Nail, Cut	20	42.1	
Unit 201	3	0	02-9CH155-00022PCER2		PCER	Fiber Temper Plain	2	3.9	
Unit 201	3	0	02-9CH155-00022PCER3		PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	2	
Unit 201	3	0	02-9CH155-00022PCER4		PCER	Shell/Charcoal/Grit Cord Marked	1	3.5	
Unit 201	3	0	02-9CH155-00022PCER1		PCER	Sherdlets	5	6	
Unit 201	4	0	02-9CH155-00023BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		5.9	

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
Unit 201	4	0	02-9CH155-00023BRK		BRK		3	6.9	low fired
Unit 201	4	0	02-9CH155-00023GLS5		GLS	Amber	3	5.5	curved
Unit 201	4	0	02-9CH155-00023GLS3		GLS	Clear	5	7.9	curved
Unit 201	4	0	02-9CH155-00023GLS1		GLS	Dark Aqua	1	6.4	curved
Unit 201	4	0	02-9CH155-00023GLS4		GLS	Light Aqua	2	12.8	curved
Unit 201	4	0	02-9CH155-00023GLS6		GLS	Light Olive Green	3	7.7	curved
Unit 201	4	0	02-9CH155-00023GLS2		GLS	Olive Green	3	9.1	curved
Unit 201	4	0	02-9CH155-00023HCER6		HCER	Button	1	1.9	Porcelain □ 2 hole
Unit 201	4	0	02-9CH155-00023HCER1		HCER	Ironstone, Undecorated	1	3.7	Rim
Unit 201	4	0	02-9CH155-00023HCER4		HCER	Ironstone, Undecorated	1	3.3	
Unit 201	4	0	02-9CH155-00023HCER3		HCER	Pearlware, Hand- painted Polychrome, Early	1	1.1	
Unit 201	4	0	02-9CH155-00023HCER2		HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	7.6	
Unit 201	4	0	02-9CH155-00023HCER5		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	6.6	
Unit 201	4	0	02-9CH155-00023LITH		LITH	Indet Chert	1	1.8	Lithic Flake, Indet.
Unit 201	4	0	02-9CH155-00023MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		33.9	
Unit 201	4	0	02-9CH155-00023MTL2		MTL	Nail, Cut	13	33.4	
Unit 201	4	0	02-9CH155-00023PCER		PCER	Sherdlets	5	6.8	
Unit 202	1	0	03-9CH155-00050GLS1		GLS	Amber	1	0.2	curved
Unit 202	1	0	03-9CH155-00050GLS4		GLS	Button	1	1.1	Molded, black glass, hole in back diamond with leaves
Unit 202	1	0	03-9CH155-00050GLS3		GLS	Clear	1	1.3	curved
Unit 202	1	0	03-9CH155-00050GLS2		GLS	Olive Green	1	12.2	Bottle Base Frag.
Unit 202	1	0	03-9CH155-00050HCER		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	2.1	Rim
Unit 202	1	0	03-9CH155-00050LITH		LITH	Unknown Lithic	1	4.4	
Unit 202	1	0	03-9CH155-00050MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		14.2	
Unit 202	1	0	03-9CH155-00050MTL2		MTL	Nail, Cut	14	33.3	
Unit 202	1	0	03-9CH155-00050PCER1		PCER	Altamaha Red Filmed	1	6.6	
Unit 202	1	0	03-9CH155-00050PCER2		PCER	Sherdlets	1	1.2	
Unit 202	2	0	03-9CH155-00051BRK		BRK		1	103.3	high fired

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
Unit 202	2	0	03-9CH155-00051GLS2		GLS	Amber	1	1	curved
Unit 202	2	0	03-9CH155-00051GLS3		GLS	Light Olive Green	6	15.8	curved
Unit 202	2	0	03-9CH155-00051GLS1		GLS	Olive Green	3	27.1	curved
Unit 202	2	0	03-9CH155-00051HCER1		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	3.9	5/64"□ "S. 78 W. WHIT[E]"
Unit 202	2	0	03-9CH155-00051HCER2		HCER	Whiteware, Transfer-Printed, Blue	1	2.5	"Y" is visible, as is a face and hand
Unit 202	2	0	03-9CH155-00051MTL1		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		12.3	
Unit 202	2	0	03-9CH155-00051MTL2		MTL	Nail, Cut	16	29.6	
Unit 202	2	0	03-9CH155-00051PCER1		PCER	Clay/Charcoal Tempered Check-Stamped	1	3.9	Rim
Unit 202	2	0	03-9CH155-00051PCER2		PCER	Sherdlets	2	2.8	
Unit 202	3	0	03-9CH155-00052BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	1.5	
Unit 202	3	0	03-9CH155-00052BRK		BRK		8	77.3	
Unit 202	3	0	03-9CH155-00052CHA		CHA		34		
Unit 202	3	0	03-9CH155-00052GLS1		GLS	Amber	3	4.8	curved
Unit 202	3	0	03-9CH155-00052GLS3		GLS	Clear	4	3.1	curved
Unit 202	3	0	03-9CH155-00052GLS4		GLS	Clear	1	2	Bottle Neck
Unit 202	3	0	03-9CH155-00052GLS6		GLS	Cobalt	1	0.3	curved
Unit 202	3	0	03-9CH155-00052GLS5		GLS	Light Aqua	1	13.4	curved
Unit 202	3	0	03-9CH155-00052GLS7		GLS	Light Olive Green	3	2	curved
Unit 202	3	0	03-9CH155-00052GLS2		GLS	Olive Green	1	2.9	curved
Unit 202	3	0	03-9CH155-00052HCER3		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	0.7	5/64"
Unit 202	3	0	03-9CH155-00052HCER1		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	1	1.6	
Unit 202	3	0	03-9CH155-00052HCER2		HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	5.9	
Unit 202	3	0	03-9CH155-00052MTL3		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		22.2	
Unit 202	3	0	03-9CH155-00052MTL2		MTL	Nail, Cut	14	31	
Unit 202	3	0	03-9CH155-00052PCER2		PCER	Sherdlets	5	9.4	
Unit 202	3	0	03-9CH155-00052PCER1		PCER	St. Simons Incised	1	8	
Unit 202	4	0	03-9CH155-00002BOA		BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		4.4	
Unit 202	4	0	03-9CH155-00002GLS5		GLS	Amber	2	3.5	curved

Appendix 6.5. Unit artifact data.

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Square	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
Unit 202	4	0	03-9CH155-00002GLS1		GLS	Clear	1	1.2	curved
Unit 202	4	0	03-9CH155-00002GLS2		GLS	Green	3	2.3	curved
Unit 202	4	0	03-9CH155-00002GLS3		GLS	Light Aqua	3	5.2	curved
Unit 202	4	0	03-9CH155-00002GLS4		GLS	Light Olive Green	1	0.9	
Unit 202	4	0	03-9CH155-00002GLS6		GLS	Medium Olive Green	2	16.4	curved
Unit 202	4	0	03-9CH155-00002HCER2		HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	2.8	
Unit 202	4	0	03-9CH155-00002HCER3		HCER	Kaolin Pipe	2	1.6	bowl, undecorated
Unit 202	4	0	03-9CH155-00002HCER1		HCER	Refined Earthenware, Undecorated	2	2.3	
Unit 202	4	0	03-9CH155-00002MTL1		MTL	Grommet	1	0.1	
Unit 202	4	0	03-9CH155-00002MTL2		MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		30.3	
Unit 202	4	0	03-9CH155-00002MTL3		MTL	Nail, Cut	13	18.6	
Unit 202	4	0	03-9CH155-00002MTL4		MTL	Shot, Lead	1	3.3	Shot
Unit 202	4	0	03-9CH155-00002PCER1		PCER	Fiber Temper Plain	1	14.2	Rim
Unit 202	4	0	03-9CH155-00002PCER3		PCER	Fiber Temper Plain	7	49.6	
Unit 202	4	0	03-9CH155-00002PCER4		PCER	Savannah Check Stamped	1	2.9	
Unit 202	4	0	03-9CH155-00002PCER2		PCER	Savannah/Irene Complicated Stamped	1	2.7	
Unit 202	4	0	03-9CH155-00002PCER5		PCER	Sherdlets	10	10.5	
Unit 202	5	0	03-9CH155-00054GLS		GLS	Green	1	0.2	curved
Unit 202	5	0	03-9CH155-00054HCER		HCER	Porcelain, Blue on White	1	1.6	
Unit 202	5	0	03-9CH155-00054LITH		LITH	Coastal Plain	1	0.2	Lithic Flake, Tertiary