DELINEATING INDIGENOUS CHRONOLOGIES AND REDISCOVERING THE HISTORY OF THE BUCKHEAD SITE (9CH150), OSSABAW ISLAND, GEORGIA

by

MARY E. PORTER FREEMAN

(Under the Direction of Victor D. Thompson)

ABSTRACT

This thesis focuses on archaeology at the Buckhead site (9CH150), located on Ossabaw Island, one of Georgia's largest barrier islands. Buckhead is one of many large cultural sites on the island with a long occupational history. The purpose of this research is to investigate intra-site settlement patterning at Buckhead and establish comparative data to integrate into the greater history of Ossabaw Island and the Georgia Coast in general. This thesis provides a summary of recent archaeological investigations including survey and excavation work conducted at Buckhead and how its history fits within the greater context of Georgia's Native American past.

INDEX WORDS: Archaeology, Native American, Ossabaw Island, Georgia Coast, Settlement, Survey

DELINEATING INDIGENOUS CHRONOLOGIES AND REDISCOVERING THE HISTORY OF THE BUCKHEAD SITE (9CH150), OSSABAW ISLAND, GEORGIA

by

MARY E. PORTER FREEMAN

B.A., University of Georgia, 2015

A Thesis Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of The University of Georgia in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree

MASTER OF ARTS

ATHENS, GEORGIA

2022

DELINEATING INDIGENOUS CHRONOLOGIES AND REDISCOVERING THE HISTORY OF THE BUCKHEAD SITE (9CH150), OSSABAW ISLAND, GEORGIA

by

MARY E. PORTER FREEMAN

Major Professor:	Victor D. Thompson
Committee:	Jennifer Birch
	Ted L. Gragson

Electronic Version Approved:

Ron Walcott
Vice Provost for Graduate Education and Dean of the Graduate School
The University of Georgia
December 2022

DEDICATION

For Kevin and Freya.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The journey involved in producing this thesis was a culmination of a lot of support and hard work by many individuals and organizations to say the very least. My Major Professor, Dr. Victor Thompson, took me on as a special circumstance for a master's degree due to my continuing to work full-time at the Laboratory of Archaeology and Georgia Archaeological Site File and enroll in graduate school through the Tuition Assistance Program. The University of Georgia did not explicitly have a program for a master's in anthropology, and without Victor's help in getting my case accepted as an exception to the rule, this thesis would not have been possible.

Along those same lines, I could not have completed this program without the never-ending support of my cheer squad at work – the Lab staff at the Laboratory of Archaeology and Georgia Archaeological Site File. In particular, Dr. Amanda Roberts Thompson's unrelenting support and flexibility through the years of my having to juggle a chaotic schedule, including 40 hours of work, plus classes, maternity leave, research and writing hours, among other things like the crazy internal work adjustments we all had to make due to the Covid-19 pandemic, were invaluable to me throughout my program of study.

I met Victor and Amanda in the summer of 2014 as an undergraduate student at UGA during my first field school, and they have served as mentors and sounding boards for me and my aspirations ever since, to an extent that has led to the accomplishment of this thesis, as well as my continual growth as a scholar and professional archaeologist. My appreciation for and admiration of their tag-team wisdom and encouragement cannot fully be expressed.

To all the UGA field school crews that helped to accumulate the data for my research, including my own peers from 2014 who started it all on Ossabaw Island, the crew from 2015 who conducted the shovel test surveys and excavations, and my students from 2019 who learned how to excavate their first unit on the very first day of field school, thank you for your contributions. Additionally, without the support and cooperation of the team at GDNR and HPD as well as the Ossabaw Island Foundation, the ongoing and invaluable research on Ossabaw would not be possible. Thank you for supporting UGA's work on the island and continuing the fight to preserve Georgia's heritage.

Thank you to my Graduate Committee members, Dr. Jennifer Birch and Dr. Ted Gragson, for your support and guidance through this process. Working with a committee of such esteemed academics has been an honor. To my peers, friends, and colleagues, especially Dr. Brandon Ritchison, Matt Colvin, and KC Jones, thanks for helping me stay grounded throughout the years in the midst of graduate school chaos and by always being open to share your knowledge and expertise for my own betterment as an archaeologist.

Lastly, I do not know how to word the extent of my gratitude to my family for their support throughout my graduate school journey. To my partner and best friend, Kevin, your continued love and support for me and my journey to further my career in a field in which I truly enjoy what I do has never gone unnoticed. Thank you so much for always being there, through all the ups and downs, of this adventure. Even without being able to understand "my process," you never stopped being my rock, and I am forever grateful for that. To my parents, grandparents, siblings, and all the rest of the members of my ginormous family who knew I could succeed and incessantly encouraged me even when I doubted myself, thank you for proving me wrong. This accomplishment is in part due to the appreciation for higher education

and an ongoing quest for knowledge that was instilled in me long ago by all of you. For Freya, one of my many responsibilities to you is to be a good role model. I hope my success inspires you to aim for the stars and strive to do what you love, too – whatever that may end up to be.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

LIST OF TABLES

Page

LIST OF FIGURES

Page

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION AND RESEARCH DESIGN

Located in Chatham County, Ossabaw Island is one of Georgia's largest barrier islands. Situated between Skidaway and St. Catherines Islands, the mouth of the Ogeechee River and Ossabaw Sound are found at the island's northern end while St. Catherines Sound bounds its southern border. This thesis focuses on investigations at the Buckhead site (9CH150), located along the western marsh edge of Ossabaw near the island's midsection (Fig. 1). Buckhead is one of many large cultural sites on the island with a long occupational history. Further, its northern end is at risk of erosion due to the ongoing meandering of the Buckhead Creek and the influence of sea level rise along Georgia's coastline. Archaeological work conducted at Buckhead is especially important because of the endangered nature of the site. This thesis provides a summary of recent archaeological investigations at Buckhead and how its history fits within the greater context of Georgia's Native American past.

Research Questions

The primary purpose of this research is to investigate intra-site settlement patterning at Buckhead using ceramics as a proxy for periods of occupation as well as occupational intensity. The secondary purpose is to establish additional comparative data to integrate into the greater history of Ossabaw Island and the Georgia Coast in general. The primary research questions of this thesis include two broadly posed questions concerning the overall history and use of the Buckhead site as well as three questions that aim to specifically address Buckhead in terms of

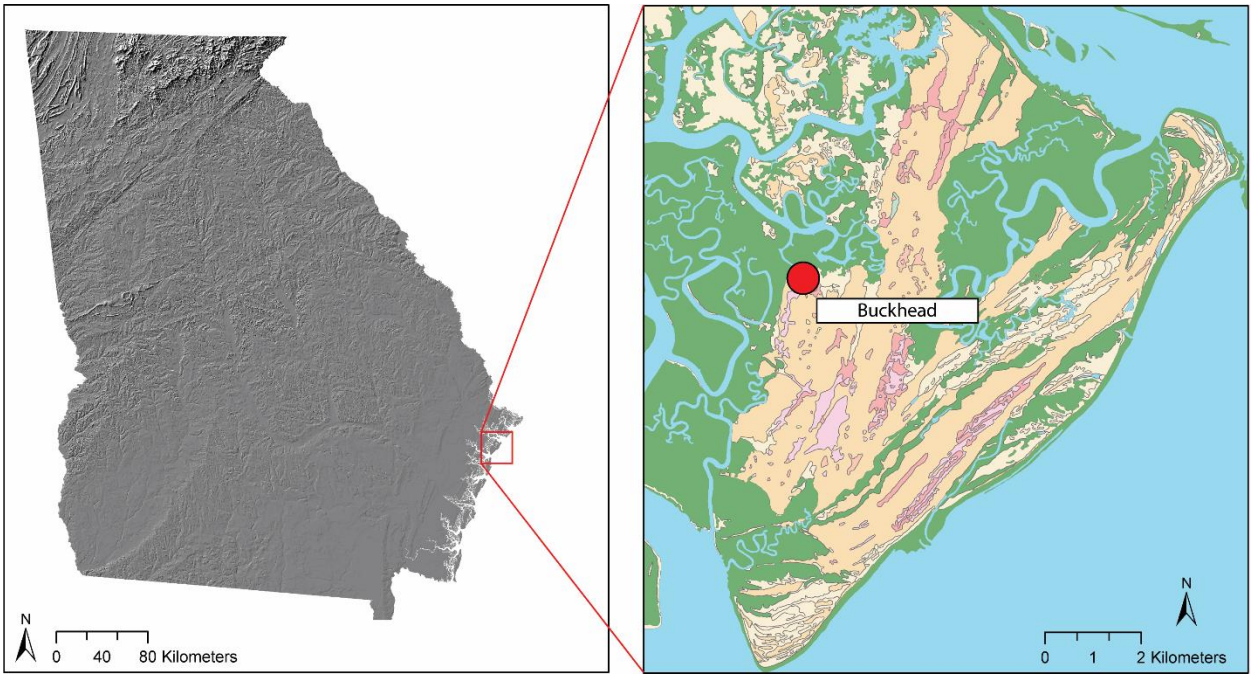

Figure 1 Ossabaw Island and Buckhead Site Locations

comparable trends to other coastal sites. The five main research questions addressed in this thesis are as follows:

1. What is the settlement chronology and occupational history of Buckhead?
2. How did intra-site use of the Buckhead landscape change over time?
3. To what extent did early inhabitants (i.e., Late Archaic, 2500-1100 BC) occupy Buckhead?
4. Did settlement expansion occur rapidly at AD 1350-1450?
5. Was the site abandoned before the sixteenth century?

Building a settlement chronology and occupational history, as well as analyzing transformations in site use, all assist with understanding the production of space as it relates to the social, political, and physical organization of the site's inhabitants. Answers to these questions then aid the broader objective of comparison with other sites on Ossabaw and the coastal region. My research questions specifically address site expansion and abandonment and are particularly focused on a settlement-scaled approach. This is to investigate if inhabitants of Buckhead followed similar trends as other sites in the area, which include three major ongoing research agendas that archaeologists have been examining at other sites in the region as outlined in Chapter 2.

First, recent research centers on the use of the landscape during the early Late Holocene ca. 2500-3000 BC at sites other than the well-known shell ring villages found along the barrier islands (see Thompson and Worth 2011). Specifically, more recent work has sought to understand the nature of Native American occupation after these large shell ring villages were abandoned (ca. 3800 cal. BP) (Turck and Thompson 2016). The second broader research theme in the region relates to the abandonment of the Savannah River Valley chiefdoms and the hypothesized migration of people to the coast (Anderson 1994; Pearson and Cook 2012; Ritchison 2019; Stephenson et al. 2015; Thompson and Turck 2010; Thompson and Worth 2011). Finally, another major research trend of interest concerns site abandonment following the invasion of European colonists and missionaries.

All of the above identified research themes have implications for intra-site settlement patterns at large multicomponent sites that are occupied for long periods of times. The research themes above imply human response to specific events that in theory should affect settlement patterns, both at an intra- and inter-site level in the region. Understanding Buckhead's place

within these broader archaeological patterns and themes identified will help to conceptualize how different settlements in the region reacted to these events and shifts in traditions. Put simply, the aim of this thesis is to know happened among residents of Buckhead and when, and what similarities and/or differences can be ascertained when comparing the history of occupation at Buckhead to that of the greater Georgia Coast.

Outline of the Thesis

In the following chapter, I provide a summary of the environmental history of the Georgia Coast and Ossabaw Island and a broad review of previous research conducted on Ossabaw. These environmental and historical backgrounds are significant from a foundational perspective in establishing the known chronology and context of the area upon which this thesis builds.

In Chapter 3, I discuss the various methods utilized in my investigation in both the field and the laboratory. In particular, the use of multiple surveying techniques, including a remote sensing survey method and a systematic shovel test grid, highlights the importance of a multi-method approach to data collection and subsequent excavation procedures. Additionally, an explanation of ceramic type classification and how cultural materials were analyzed in the laboratory assists with the interpretation of results provided in Chapter 4. The methods discussed in Chapter 3 are significant because they are consistent with those used to investigate other sites on Ossabaw and other barrier islands, providing comparable data for multi-scalar analysis of Buckhead within this coastal zone.

In Chapter 4, I present findings of the most recent investigations, including results from fieldwork conducted in 2015 and 2019 at the Buckhead site. These findings include high amplitude planar and point source reflections from the GPR survey that determined the location

of several unit excavations, cultural material distributions from the shovel test survey, and materials and features documented during block excavations. These results provide the basis for my discussion of the shifting intensity of occupation at Buckhead during different time periods and how use of space at the site shifted over time based on recorded feature types and artifact densities.

Lastly, in Chapter 5, I present a synthesis of the chronology and activities of Buckhead while contextualizing these conclusions within the broader history of the Georgia Coast. I address the research questions of the thesis at an intra-site level as well as compare them to settlement chronologies to the other sites on Ossabaw, Sapelo, and St. Catherines Islands to establish how the history of Buckhead follows the same general pattern of occupation along the coast. Finally, I provide recommendations for future research and management at Buckhead and explain the potential significance of this site within the coastal region's archaeological record, as well as address preservation and conservation concerns.

CHAPTER 2

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF OSSABAW AND BUCKHEAD

In what follows, I provide a summary of the environmental history of the Ossabaw Island and the Georgia Coast, an overview of the Buckhead site, and a history of research on Ossabaw Island, as well as the broader history of Native American research on the Georgia Coast. At the end of this chapter, I discuss and put into context how the recent research at Buckhead speaks to these broader research themes in Georgia coastal archaeology.

Environmental History of the Georgia Coast and Ossabaw Island

The Georgia Coast is home to a complex marsh-estuarine system that includes tidal creeks, estuaries, and salt marshes that separate the interior mainland from a series of barrier islands surrounded by these intertidal areas and smaller marsh islands. There are 15 primary barrier islands, with eight of these landforms dating to the Pleistocene and seven to the Holocene epoch. Additionally, there are at least 1,400 small, neighboring marsh islands that are characterized by their ability to support terrestrial vegetation and by the tidal marsh that bounds them (Thompson and Turck 2010).

The Silver Bluff Formation is a shoreline composed of Pleistocene islands that took shape between 110,000 and 38,000 years ago (Howard and Frey 1985:78). During this period, sea level was higher than modern day. During the last glacial period, sea level then lowered and Pleistocene islands temporarily joined with the formerly established mainland. The Silver Bluff shoreline later returned to its previous form when sea levels rose around 2500 BC during the early Late Archaic. Due to this fluctuation in sea level, additional deposits resulted in new

Holocene islands alongside the existing Pleistocene landforms (Turck and Thompson 2019), and salt marshes began to resemble their present-day forms (Turck 2011).

The various landforms within Georgia's coastal region are distinguishable based on drainage patterns and the flow of freshwater as it reaches the coast, specifically in terms of existing within deltaic or non-deltaic areas. Rivers within deltaic areas provide a lot of sediment accumulation with the potential to cause marsh progradation as changes in sea level occur (Reed 2002; Turck and Thompson 2019). The Ogeechee River, located near the north end of Ossabaw Island, is a deltaic area, along with the Savannah, Altamaha, Satilla, and St. Marys Rivers. Between these large rivers, non-deltaic areas are situated where there is no sediment accumulation, and marshes may not sustain themselves as easily during periods of sea level fluctuation (Turck and Thompson 2019).

Throughout the Late Archaic period, from 2500-1100 BC, environmental fluctuations occurred as sea level began to decrease in cal 2300 BC before gradually rising again around cal 1600 BC (Turck and Thompson 2019). During times of declining sea level, deltaic area marshes were able to maintain productivity, but this does not appear to be the case for marshes in non-deltaic areas (Turck 2011; Turck and Thompson 2016, 2019). Research by Turck and Alexander (2013) suggests intertidal marsh deposition began near the coast of Sapelo Island, in a non-deltaic area, sometime during the transition from the Late Archaic to the Early Woodland period.

By the start of the Early Woodland period, around 1100 BC, there was another decline in sea level prior to the transition to the Middle Woodland period in 400 BC when there was then a rapid rise in sea level (Thompson and Turck 2010; Turck and Thompson 2019). Evidence suggests that the existing marsh-estuarine system generally maintained itself as well as developed additional landforms in some areas. Between the Early Woodland and Middle

Woodland periods, these formations occurred in both deltaic and non-deltaic areas (Turck and Alexander 2013).

Throughout the Late Woodland period, from AD 500-1000, sea level continued to rise (Turck and Thompson 2019), and Lulewicz and colleagues (2017) suggest major environmental changes occurred based on a reduction in oyster size during this time. The continuous rise in sea level resulted in both flooding and marsh formation, and by the start of the Mississippian period, the Georgia Coast was in progress towards taking its present shape (Turck and Thompson 2019).

During the Mississippian period, from AD 1000-1580, sea level rise was minimal (Gayes et al. 1992). Major climate events, including the Medieval Climate Anomaly and Little Ice Age, occurred during this time but not enough research has been conducted to determine if and to what extent these global climate shifts may have affected the local marsh-estuarine system along Georgia's coast (Turck and Thompson 2019). However, periodic droughts as well as their effect on the coast during the Mississippian period have been tracked largely due to the dendrochronology research conducted by Stahle and Cleaveland (1992) and revisited by Blanton and Thomas (2008). The environmental conditions during this time continually shifted between wetter and warmer to drier and cooler (Blanton and Thomas 2008). Additionally, depending on how pronounced each drier, cooler period was, subsistence practices could have been variably impacted at times, including from AD 1176-1220 when a major drought occurred at a time of universally cooler temperatures across the Northern Hemisphere (Blanton and Thomas 2008).

The Georgia barrier islands have regularly been reshaped over time as environmental factors such as reconfiguration of bays and sounds and shifting supplies of local sediment constantly affected the rate of growth, erosion, and reformation of the islands (Pearson 2014). However, present-day trends show the Georgia Coast has returned to a state of active erosion due

to the current rising sea level, and Ossabaw Island is no exception to this pattern (Howard and Frey 1980:69; Pearson 2014:5).

Since sea level stabilized approximately 4,500 years ago, sedimentation caused the formation of salt marshes, which continue to divide the Georgia mainland from its barrier islands (DePratter and Howard 1980:6-7; Pearson 2014). Deposition continues, albeit slowly, and various nutrients are distributed in these salt marshes while inundated during high tides. Tidal creeks, estuaries, and rivers form an extensive drainage network throughout the marshes and offer pathways to the various resources within the area (Pearson 2014). To understand the natural setting of Ossabaw Island, it is important to recognize the close relationship between tidal activity and the habitats of creatures living in this environment. The influence of such tidal activity upon inhabitants and resources will be explored in more detail in the paragraphs below.

The third largest of the Georgia barrier islands, Ossabaw is located approximately 20 kilometers southeast of the coastal city of Savannah, and up to eight kilometers of salt marsh, tidal creeks, and hammocks divide it from the mainland. However, what is considered Ossabaw proper is not a singular landmass but a primary body of island along with several hammocks separated by marsh and tidal creeks. Pearson (2014:3) notes how young Ossabaw Island is in terms of its geology and ecology, having been shaped by sedimentation, sea level fluctuation, and erosion that occurred throughout the Pleistocene and beyond.

The western section of Ossabaw Island dates to the Pleistocene and took shape as part of the Silver Bluff shoreline approximately 36,000-25,000 years ago (DePratter and Howard 1980:2; Hoyt et al. 1968). Characteristics of the Pleistocene-aged region include low and relatively level elevation as well as mature, well-drained soil. The east portion of the island is much younger, forming during the Holocene between 6,000 and 5,000 years ago. This section of

Ossabaw includes dune ridges and beaches indicative of progradation and continuous land development that has occurred since its initial formation. However, erosion still plagues the ocean side of the island today and is suspected to have followed a similar pattern in the past (Pearson 2014). The Holocene portion of Ossabaw differs physiologically from the Pleistocene section by its dune ridges and the poorly drained areas of low elevation spread intermittently between them. Due to these characteristics, the eastern region of the island was less amenable to human settlement compared to its western, Pleistocene counterpart (Pearson 1977:20, 2014:5).

Ossabaw, as well as other barrier islands, is situated in an extremely diverse ecological location, a transition zone. At this ecological interchange, three biotic community zones converge: 1) marsh-estuary area; 2) island high ground; and 3) open ocean (Pearson 2014). Transition zones are known to support a greater diversity and quantity of fauna, called the "edge effect" (Odum 1971:157-159), and the joining of multiple, "biologically rich" community zones allows for easier access and exploitation of diverse resources by local populations (Pearson 2014:8).

Tidal activity influenced settlement on Ossabaw due to its effect on important sources of food found in the estuaries and marshes, most notably shellfish, as evidenced by the abundance of eastern oyster (*Crassastrea virginica*) in particular. This mollusk alone makes up the majority of food remains among precolonial sites on Ossabaw and elsewhere on the Georgia Coast. Additionally, there are four distinct forest communities found on Ossabaw, and each of them provide different island resources: 1) oak-palmetto forest; 2) mixed oak-hardwood forest; 3) lowland mixed forest; and 4) high marsh plants (Pearson 2014). Another environmental variable that affected resources are the soils on Ossabaw, which tend to be acidic, porous, infertile, and

either overly drained if found in high elevation locales or poorly drained and often among swamps and ponds in areas of low elevation (Johnson et al. 1974).

Varying environmental compositions throughout Ossabaw provided separate habitats for a range of both permanent and visiting animal species, including places to feed, nest, and wade. Some of the animals commonly found on Ossabaw include white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), American alligators (*Alligator mississippiensis*), diamondback rattlesnakes (*Crotalus adamanteus*), Atlantic loggerheads (*Caretta caretta*), and wild turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*). Along with many other species of terrestrial animals, reptiles, and birds, there is also an abundance of shellfish and fish commonly found in the estuaries, marshes, and tidal creeks around the island, such as the hardshell clam (*Mercenaria mercenaria*), stout razor clam (*Tagelus plebeius*), knobbed whelk (*Busycon carica*), hardhead catfish (*Arius felis*), and sheepshead (*Archosargus probatocephalus*) (Pearson 2014). With such resource availability and variety due to Ossabaw's position within this ecological zone, Native inhabitants lived with a major advantage in terms of subsistence, and it is estimated that Native American communities began to occupy marginal regions of the barrier islands, including Ossabaw, by the time sea level stabilized about 5,000 years ago (DePratter and Howard 1980:7; Pearson 2014).

Early Native American Activities on the Georgia Coast and Ossabaw Island

During the Late Archaic, local estuarine resources were harvested by inhabitants of the coast, resulting in a large number of shell midden sites (Thompson and Turck 2010:285; Ritchison et al. 2021). The most well-known of the sites dating to this period are shell rings so called based on their characteristic arcuate or circular shape. Many of these sites are not true rings but rather are shell crescents depending on the how the shell deposits are distributed.

Finally, some of the sites dating to this period are large mounds of shell, which may represent intentional mounding for ritual or ceremonial purposes (Thompson and Worth 2011; Thompson 2022). Archaeological evidence concerning these highly visible sites suggests that shell rings marked year-round settlements (Colaninno 2012; Garland et al. 2022; Reitz et al. 2009; Russo 1998; Thomas 2010:190-191; Thompson and Andrus 2011). These sites included large refuse midden deposits in support of long-term habitation and possibly additional cooperative activities such as those related to ceremonial practices and feasting (Russo 2004; Thompson 2007, 2018). However, shell ring village sites were gradually abandoned by their inhabitants beginning around the end of the Late Archaic (Sanger 2010; Turck and Thompson 2016).

According to a regional site distribution study by Thompson and Turck (2009), by the start of the Early Woodland period, a decline in sea level paralleled a decrease in settlement density spanning several of the larger barrier islands (DePratter and Howard 1980, 1981; Gayes et al. 1992). Through the duration of the Early Woodland period, coastal populations appear to have shifted their resource reliance from primarily estuarine environments to those found in inland river valleys and more terrestrial settings (DePratter 1976, 1977a, 1978:70-72; Marrinan 1975:78). However, it is also possible that Early Woodland sites with denser occupations were potentially inundated during the transition to the Middle Woodland period in 400 BC when sea level fluctuated again.

Following this next period of sea level rise, archaeological evidence suggests local populations swiftly adjusted. Studies of large shell middens along the coast support a general increase in population and site density, as well as greater exploitation of estuarine and coastal environments including via the occupation of marsh edges (DePratter and Howard 1980; Thompson and Turck 2009; Thompson and Turck 2010:286). Additionally, the common practice

of building earthen mounds was established during the Middle Woodland and carried into the Late Woodland period prior to the abandonment of large mound centers later on (Turck and Thompson 2019). However, before the end of the Middle Woodland period, there is a decline in the number of sites found along the coast, but this trend does not necessarily equate to a decrease in population. Instead, Turck and Thompson (2019) suggest that this change reflects a shift toward more defined social boundaries that would have resulted in less mobility between settlements.

Throughout the Late Woodland period, coastal inhabitants grew in number and quickly colonized new island landforms that developed as part of the prograding coastline of the region (DePratter 1977b; DePratter and Thompson 2013). Evidence of occupation during this time include almost all interbarrier islands within deltaic areas as well as in some non-deltaic areas (DePratter 1977b; Thompson and Turck 2010; Turck and Alexander 2013). Year-round settlement patterns seem to have persisted at the same degree of occupational intensity as exhibited during the Middle Woodland. However, the proceeding Mississippian period marked a time of change, including shifts in settlement organization and sociopolitical boundaries.

Ethnohistoric evidence supports a complex network of polities developed that were organized into three tiers with group leaders meeting in council houses within the larger towns (Pearson 2014; Thomas 2008a; Worth 1995). With the organization of occupations around political groups, settlements became more clustered, and larger towns grew as smaller satellite settlements decreased in number during the Early Mississippian period (DePratter and Howard 1980). However, by the Late Mississippian, settlements had become more dispersed again, although large settlements remained as major religious and/or political centers.

The Mississippian period is also characterized by rapid population growth on the coast (Ritchison and Anderson 2022; Turck and Thompson 2019) and subsistence practices also shifted. At this time, Native American inhabitants were not just fishing, hunting and gathering, but also establishing farming practices (Turck and Thompson 2019). Nevertheless, through all these changes among the inhabitants and their local landscape for the past 4,000 years, Native Americans have continued to build and maintain their coastal economies (Thompson and Turck 2010).

As elsewhere on the Georgia Coast, the archaeological record shows that a large number of sites accumulated on Ossabaw over years of occupation. Like other barrier islands, food resources were available in abundance year-round. However, the large number of sites attests to not only the large quantity of food supply in the area but also the high level of accessibility to resources on and around the island (Pearson 2014). As Pearson (1979:36) aptly notes, a major advantage to living on Ossabaw was that no location on the island was entirely isolated from any one resource in the area. Resource restriction or monopolization, therefore, could not have been solely dependent on the physical location of a site (Pearson 2014:8-9).

Because a chosen settlement location on Ossabaw would not inherently limit access to particular resources in the region, evidence suggests that Native inhabitants chose sites based upon quantifiable factors pertaining to a favorable environment, including variables such as forest community and soil type (Pearson 1979, 1980, 2014). A general trend has since emerged from investigating environmental variables and settlement distribution patterns on Ossabaw Island. The most favorable environmental factors and places in which those factors exist in combination with one another generally correlate with the largest sites. In contrast, smaller sites are more commonly associated with relatively less favorable environments (Pearson 2014:9).

Previous Archaeological Research

Ossabaw's first known documentation concerning its archaeological resources was by D. Brown in 1871 who recorded information about the island's shell middens (Brown 1873:423). According to Holmes (1893:109), W. Hallett Phillips collected items from Ossabaw Island before the year 1891, and these objects are now part of a curated collection at the Smithsonian. Additionally, Clarence B. Moore notes that Ossabaw is "rich in archaeological remains" in an issue of *American Anthropologist* published in 1904 (Elliott 2007:8; Moore 1904:666). Moore's investigations on Ossabaw in 1896 provide the greatest amount of data from early archaeological research on the island (Ritchison et al. 2018:14). Moore notes several precolonial sites on Ossabaw with archaeological investigations of nine mound sites, including Bluff Field (9CH160) and Middle Place (9CH158) (Ritchison et al. 2018).

There was a major gap in archaeological investigations on Ossabaw following these earlier endeavors until the 1960s when students from the University of Georgia, Gordon and Rebecca Midgette, completed a partial survey and limited test excavations on the island (Kelly 1967). Unfortunately, the field notes and artifacts collected during this time cannot be located (Ritchison et al. 2018). Chester DePratter and Donald Crusoe were the first of many archaeologists to work on Ossabaw in the 1970s, as they excavated portions of the Cane Patch site (9CH35) in 1971 (DePratter 1974). Between 1972 and 1973, Pat Garrow worked on the island with Shorter College. Chester DePratter conducted additional investigations in 1974, and Charles Pearson conducted field research on Ossabaw in 1974 and again in 1977 (Pearson 1977). DePratter returned to Ossabaw in 1976 to conduct a series of additional archaeological surveys (DePratter 1974; Elliott 2007:10; Pearson 1975).

Multiple shipwrecks were recorded by Ronnie Rogers and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division (GDNR, HPD) around the island in 1999, and later in 2001, GDNR, HPD began routine investigations on Ossabaw (Ritchison et at. 2018; Rogers 1999a, 1999b, 1999c, 1999d). South End (9CH155) was of particular focus to the agency, which monitored erosion along the bluff edge and conducted limited archaeological work from 2001-2003. The Boy Scouts of America also teamed up with GDNR, HPD to assist with shovel testing and limited excavations at Middle Place and South End over several years (Office of the State Archaeologist 2004; Rogers 2002, 2003). Excavation work has more recently been emphasized at Cane Patch and how archaeological investigations can continue to coincide with island management goals (Ritchison et al. 2018).

In 2003, archaeological excavations began at North End (9CH1062) under the direction of Dan Elliott at the LAMAR Institute and the cooperation of GDNR, HPD and the Ossabaw Island Foundation, and investigations continued at North End in 2005 (Elliott 2003, 2005a, 2006a, 2006b, 2007, 2008). During this same year, the shipwreck of the Tracy D. was documented by Dan Elliott with the LAMAR Institute at South End Point (Elliott 2005b), and Charles Pearson and Fred Cook performed mapping and limited excavations at the Bead Maker's Midden site (9CH199) (Pearson and Cook 2008). Additional work on South End was conducted by Dan Elliott with the LAMAR Institute to investigate a Native American burial feature and perform a limited ground penetrating radar survey in 2008 (Elliott 2008). A shovel test survey was also performed by Dan Elliott in 2010 due to a proposed telecommunications tower being constructed at South End (Elliott 2010).

Nicholas Honerkamp and students from the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga performed limited testing and survey on North End in 2011 and 2012 (Honerkamp 2011;

Honerkamp and Gilligan 2013). Additionally, a University of Tennessee at Chattanooga field school completed a pedestrian survey along South End's bluff edge under the direction of Nicholas Honerkamp in 2011. This survey included documentation and collection of various artifacts and features that were at risk of eroding out into the adjacent Newell Creek. When Honerkamp returned with a team in 2013 to complete another pedestrian survey along South End's bluff, he noted that all features had in fact eroded out that were previously recorded in 2011 (Honerkamp 2013). The following year, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga students were led by Dan Elliott and the LAMAR Institute in performing an archaeological investigation at Scarlett's Mound (9CH1350) (Honerkamp and Elliott 2014).

Also in 2014, the Ossabaw Island Foundation and GNDR, HPD began mitigation work with the University of Georgia at South End by conducting a remote sensing survey, mechanical scraping, shovel testing, and limited excavations with the help of UGA field school students (Ritchison et al. 2018; Roberts Thompson 2020). In 2015, additional field school students from UGA conducted archaeological investigations at Buckhead through shovel tests and excavations as well as a remote sensing survey (see Colvin and Lulewicz 2015). The University of Georgia returned to the South End in 2018 to conduct additional archaeological work (Jones et al. 2019), and UGA field school students excavated a single 1-x-1 m test unit at Buckhead in the summer of 2019. Archaeological findings from the UGA 2015 field school and the additional test excavation in 2019 serve as the primary data for this thesis.

Putting the Buckhead Research in Context

Buckhead is a large site, primarily made up of grassy field, that stretches approximately 240 m east-west and 150 m north-south (DePratter 1974). It is located along the marsh edge of the western, Pleistocene portion of Ossabaw near the island's midsection. Buckhead Creek runs

along the northern edge of the site with an ever-eroding bank line that includes a thick layer of shell. South of the creek bank is a line of trees with dense undergrowth, followed by a large field; shell continues to be scattered throughout these areas as well.

The northwest section of the field includes concentrated brick piles assumed to be left over from a Plantation-era and later tenant farming structure, as well as remains of an artesian well. Buckhead was an additional tract created from a division of the South End land tract in 1809 (Roberts Thompson 2020:65). It is known that the tract was farmed to some degree between the 18th and 20th centuries and that there were enslaved people living on the property by 1828 (Edwards 1996:63). However, the extent of these historical activities at Buckhead are not well known due to limited research into its post-colonial narrative. Additionally, the results of recent excavations did not include a large quantity of Plantation period cultural material compared with other previously investigated sites on Ossabaw, including South End (Ritchison et al. 2018; Roberts Thompson 2020) and North End (Elliott 2003, 2005a, 2006a, 2006b, 2007, 2008).

In the northern portion of the field is a low sandy rise that Pearson (2014) thought to be a possible mound disturbed by plowing but is actually the result of the digging out of a nearby water feature (see Chapter 4: Investigation Results). Southwest of this feature is a shallow depression which, despite its large size, does not have an identifiable function. Closer to the midway point of the site, is a grove of trees marking a feature which is a remnant mound, now designated as Mound A (see Chapter 4: Investigation Results), which was excavated at some point by an unknown party, leaving the feature donut-shaped with a large excavation pit in its center. Mound A has been suggested as either an Ancestral Muskogean mound or a large shell midden (Pearson 2014). Throughout the western section of the field are several possible shell

middens – circular shell concentrations probably reduced in size by plowing (Pearson 2014). In addition to these features, an extensive history of human settlement at Buckhead is further evidenced by both historic and precolonial artifacts collected throughout the greater portion of the field.

The Late Archaic period exhibits intensive coastal occupation, most often represented by shell-bearing sites, with either shell rings or shell middens present, and this shell ring activity was eventually replaced with mound building during the Middle and Late Woodland periods (Turck and Thompson 2019). Buckhead has a large occupation dating to the Late Archaic, but it does not have large above-surface shell deposits that would represent rings or mounds, though a large pit feature was discovered at the site that offers insight into other activities that took place during this period (see Chapter 4: Investigation Results).

Because coastal archaeologists tend to focus their investigations on shell rings and shell mounds, establishing the site's settlement history can offer insight into Late Archaic activities that have been understudied. An occupational chronology can also shed light on possible activities during the Woodland period, a time frame which has not received as much centered research by coastal archaeologists, possibly due to less visibility (Pearson 2014; Turck and Thompson 2019).

Analyzing the intra-site use of the Buckhead landscape and shifts in settlement activities overtime can provide comparable data to intra-site patterning investigated elsewhere on the Georgia Coast. Circular-shaped villages have been documented alongside investigations of circular middens, including shell rings, dating to the Late Archaic and into the Woodland period (Russo 1994a, 1994b, 2004; Saunders 2002, 2004; Thompson 2007). As Buckhead is a non-shell ring Late Archaic site that appears to transition into a midden mound site during the Woodland

period, intra-site patterning can assist in understanding how settlement organization differed from other shell-bearing sites. Additionally, it would be significant to then decipher if a difference in earlier spatial organization affected inhabitants' cultural, social, and physical adaptations during the transition to a Woodland mound site.

Settlement patterning at Buckhead can also be utilized as comparative data alongside the expansive research already documenting Mississippian community organization and settlement systems. Examples of this include Crook's (1978) analysis of Kenan Field, Sapelo Island that aligned with the "seasonal round model" popularized by Larson (1980), which argued settlement patterns paralleled seasonality and subsistence behavior. Pluckhahn and McKivergan's (2002) work utilized cluster analysis (Hally 1993) to delineate Middle Mississippian polities. Additional Mississippian period research concerned year-round sedentism (Keene 2002, 2004) and dispersed settlement modeling (Jones 1978; Sipe 2013).

Midden mounds, specifically large platform mounds, were constructed at Mississippian sites throughout the interior, but the existence of such monumentality does not seem to be as visible across coastal sites during this time. The general patterning of household clusters is also a characteristic of the mainland Mississippian sites. However, research on the coast suggests less defined settlement boundaries and less clustering of site residents (Pluckhahn and McKivergan 2002:149). As investigations into these differences between coastal and interior Mississippian sites continue, an analysis of the use of space at Buckhead could contribute to why coastal community organization differs in such specific ways. As demonstrated by Thompson (2009), research focusing on intra-site organization often evolves into more detailed analysis concerning settlement hierarchy, social and cultural tactics of inclusion/exclusion, as well as investigations into taskscapes and distribution of production spaces (Ingold 1993).

Through previous archaeological investigation, a gradual collapse of the Savannah River Valley was identified that began around AD 1350 and ultimately led to the abandonment of the region by AD 1450 (Anderson 1994; Hudson 1998). However, settlements along the Georgia Coast, which neighbors the Savannah River Valley, not only remained occupied during this time, but exhibited population growth and potential sociopolitical changes during the same period as the Savannah River Valley was abandoned (Beck 2013; Ritchison 2019; Saunders 2017; Thompson 2009). Pearson's (2014) work provides evidence that this influx of coastal inhabitants is also visible specifically on Ossabaw. As this thesis delves into what occupational trends were followed at Buckhead in continuity with other coastal sites, the question of late precolonial expansion is extremely pertinent. How this pattern holds for Buckhead will be demonstrated in the following chapters.

Exploring possible abandonment of Buckhead by the sixteenth century is an additional point of interest due to the lack of Altamaha period and Spanish type ceramics throughout the entirety of Ossabaw Island. This Native American ceramic type spans the post-colonial period from AD 1580-1700 and has been recovered at other coastal sites, but not on Ossabaw (Pearson 2014). Other islands have evidence of heavy occupations during this time, including Spanish missions that supported European and Native American inhabitants, such as Kenan Field on Sapelo Island (Ritchison 2019), and Mission Santa Catalina de Guale on St. Catherines Island (Thomas 1993). With the potential for both Native Americans and early European colonists to reside at Buckhead during this time period, as with other sites on Ossabaw, the significance of this apparent absence of such occupations will be discussed.

CHAPTER 3

METHODS

Remote Sensing

The primary remote sensing technique employed at the Buckhead site and discussed here is ground penetrating radar (GPR). This geophysical survey method works by detecting physical differences within the subsurface to evaluate the potential presence of archaeological features. A GPR machine emits high-frequency electromagnetic waves into a matrix that are then reflected back as these waves interact with physical differences in subsurface deposits. The travel time of reflected waves is recorded and used to analyze the depths at which potential archaeological features exist. Two separate GPR surveys were conducted during the 2014 and 2015 summer field school seasons. GPR data was processed by Ashley L. Blewitt-Golsch in GPR SLICE.

2014 GPR Survey. The purpose of the GPR survey in 2014 was to locate areas for excavation during the 2015 field school the following year. Nine 20-x-20 m survey grids were laid out, totaling a 3,600 sq. m survey block. The survey region was located northwest of Mound A and covered an area with varying densities of surface shell (Colvin and Lulewicz 2015).

One particular area of interest discovered during the GPR survey was an elevated ridge formation that included high density surface shell and a large distribution of artifacts stretching northwest to southeast. Comparatively, the areas northwest of Mound A and southeast of the ridge feature had low surface shell densities. The elevated ridge was originally identified using Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data provided by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The NOAA Digital Coast website

(https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/) houses publicly available aerial LiDAR data which was utilized to create a detailed elevation map to better visualize site features with high precision, including the boundaries of Mound A (Colvin and Lulewicz 2015).

The greatest density of GPR anomalies was identified along the elevated ridge formation itself. Additionally, northwest of Mound A there were two concentric circular anomalies located in the southeast section of the survey grid. The findings from the 2014 GPR survey determined the location of four of the excavation blocks investigated in 2015. Two excavation blocks, Operations A and B, were situated to investigate the inner circular anomaly, while a third block, Operation D, was placed to target the outer circle of the two concentric anomalies. Another large anomaly identified at the greatest point of elevation in the ridge feature was targeted through the placement of Operation C (Colvin and Lulewicz 2015).

2015 GPR Survey. A single, 40-x-40 m GPR grid was surveyed during the 2015 summer field season. This survey grid was placed east of Operation G, an excavation block that targeted a previous shovel test with a large shell feature. The Operation G excavation units were positioned so the eastern profiles bisected the shell feature. Additionally, the GPR grid was situated to survey the eastern portion of the feature, mapping the other half of its boundary as well as the area surrounding it (Colvin and Lulewicz 2015).

Shovel Tests

A full-coverage systematic shovel test survey of the field and adjacent wooded areas was also conducted during the 2015 summer field season. The primary purpose of conducting a shovel test survey at Buckhead was twofold: 1) determine the occupation chronology of the site, and 2) examine intra-site community organization (Colvin and Lulewicz 2015). A survey grid

was laid out with a Real Time Kinesmatic GPS NAD83 datum (RTK GPS) and shovel tests were conducted at 20 m intervals.

A total of 108 square 50-x-50 cm shovel test pits were completed, recorded in arbitrary level intervals of 20 cm each, and soil matrix was screened through ¼ in. mesh. Shovel tests were excavated to at least one sterile level when possible; however, shovel tests that extended beyond one meter in depth were terminated as it became more difficult to excavate beyond this point. At least one wall profile was mapped for each shovel test, and in cases where features appeared, additional profiles may have been recorded.

Cultural materials were collected per 20 cm levels. All materials were collected for analysis and curation, excluding large deposits of dense shell midden. For shovel tests that included dense shell midden features, all excavated shell was weighed, and a small sample of oyster and all non-oyster shell was bagged. Small samples of concentrated brick debris were also recorded and bagged in similar fashion. Over all, the shovel test survey included an array of archaeological findings with very few sterile shovel test pits included within the survey boundary.

Unit Excavations

All excavation unit locations (Fig. 2) were chosen based on the results of the geophysical surveys as well as the systematic shovel test survey. In particular, anomalies discovered during the 2015 shovel test survey were specifically targeted for further exploration through excavation. Excavation unit locations included an apparent plow zone layer of highly disturbed soil with features identified below the plow zone (Colvin and Lulewicz 2015). Unit locations were designated using the RTK GPS. Nine units were excavated in 2015, and one additional unit was excavated in 2019.

Figure 2 Buckhead Unit Locations by Operation

2015 Unit Excavations. Operations A through D were established based on the subsurface anomalies discovered from the GPR survey conducted in 2014 (Fig. 3). A special thanks to Ashley L. Blewitt-Golsch who processed the GPR data and produced this map. Operations A and B were positioned over the inner circular anomaly. These two operations began as single 2-x-2 m units, A-1 and B-1. Operation A expanded with the addition of A-2, another 2-x-2 m unit, in an attempt to extend the visibility of a line of features revealed in A-1.

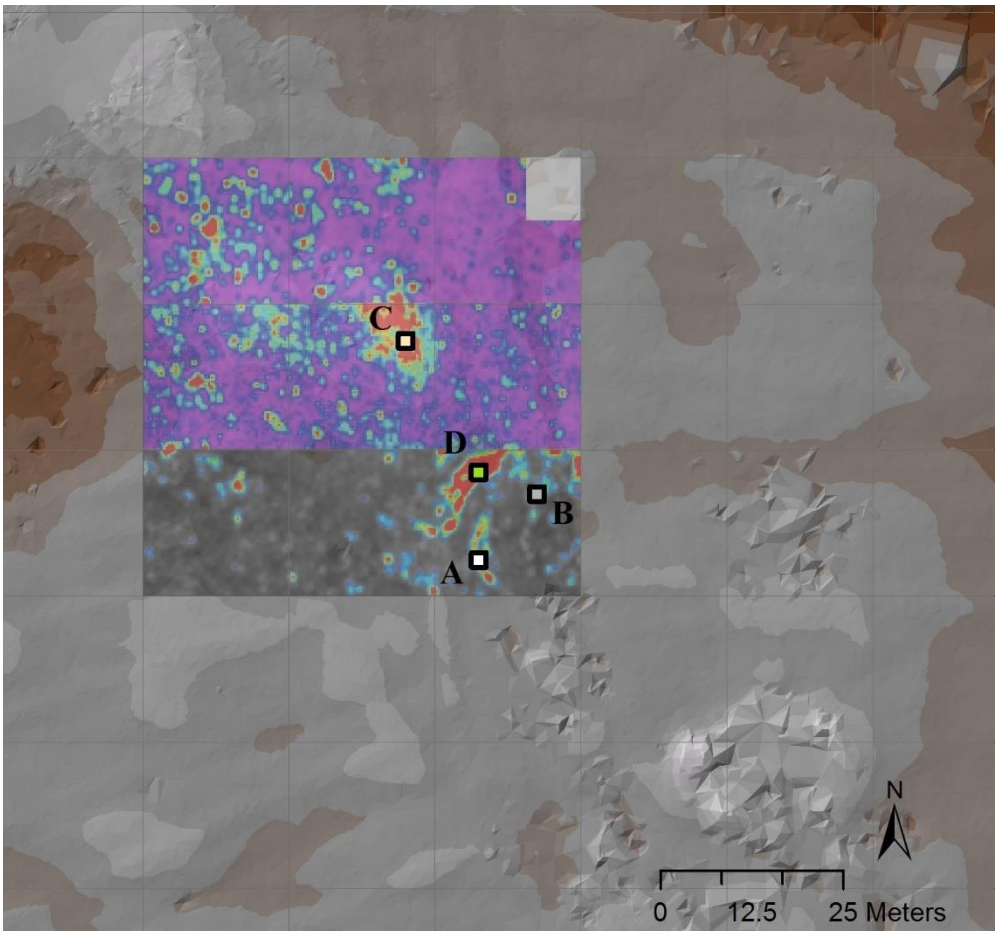

Figure 3 2014 GPR Survey and Unit Locations

Operation C included a single 2-x-2 m unit, C-1, that was positioned at the highest elevation point of the ridge formation where a midden-mound was initially suspected to be located. Operation D targeted the exterior circular anomaly with a single 2-x-2 m block, Unit D-1.

Operations E, F, and G were positioned to target other areas of interest at Buckhead. Operation E included a single 50-x-50 cm shovel test pit named E-1 because of a dense shell midden that was discovered in the northeast section of the shovel test survey boundary. Operation F was positioned to test the area just east of the large mound and included a single 1-x-2 m block, Unit F-1. Operation G involved two units measuring 2-x-2 m each. G-1 was placed over the location of ST 30 to expand a possible pit feature that was discovered during the shovel test survey. G-2 was positioned north of G-1 to further explore the large feature and included a 50-x-50 cm column sample that was excavated in the center of the pit feature.

Several samples of different materials were collected from units during excavation, especially for radiocarbon dating and particle-size analyses. Units A-1 and B-1 included a number of features that were 100% excavated, but half of each feature fill was screened while the second half was collected as sediment sample. Carbonized wood samples were also collected from these two units. Soil samples were retained from interest areas at Unit F-1 that were later concluded not to be features. Operation G included carbonized wood, faunal, and various shell samples as well as sediment samples collected via coring. Both G Units also included loci with organic layers that were individually excavated and retained as soil samples, as well as a column sample that was excavated and collected separately in Unit G-2.

All cultural materials were collected per unit level. Plan views for each level were concurrently mapped during the excavation process. Any identified features of note were also

photographed individually between level excavations. All profiles were mapped and photographed at the end of each unit excavation.

2019 Unit Excavation. Operation P consisted of a single 1-x-1 m unit that was excavated during the 2019 summer field season. The location of Unit P-1 was located in an area thought to possibly contain later Altamaha (i.e., post-contact) materials based on surface ceramics. Furthermore, we located this unit far away from the area where ancestor burials are thought to be concentrated.

Level 1 of Unit P-1 was taken down to 20 cmbd, while Levels 2 through 4 were excavated in 10 cm intervals to a total depth of 50 cmbd. Plan views were recorded and photographed as each unit level was completed. At the end of unit excavation, all profiles were also mapped and photographed. All cultural materials were collected by unit level and assigned a serial number except shell midden deposits. In this case, all shell was weighed, and a small sampling of oyster and all non-oyster shell was bagged. No additional samples were taken for this unit.

Laboratory Methods

A chronology for human occupation along the Georgia Coast has been an ongoing construction project assisted by several archaeological excavations and broad investigative surveys over many decades. During this time, research questions, hypotheses, and perspectives have shifted as substantive archaeological data was accumulated from across this coastal zone. However, a few common methods utilized when investigating archaeological sites have remained in the analytical toolbox of coastal archaeologists throughout the years. The presence of pottery often has been used as a proxy for estimating the intensity and ubiquity of occupation, as well as the presence of shell deposits supporting possible subsistence activity at coastal sites.

Materials, styles, and manufacturing techniques of pottery shifted over time, and years of accumulated data resulted in a classification system of ceramics that can link pottery types to temporal periods. Using a standardized set of categories, collected ceramics were analyzed and typed in the laboratory to their corresponding cultural affiliations. These categories primarily include temper and surface treatment, as well as within broader contexts, geographical range and chronological range/age, if exact or estimated dates can be determined.

As this research was conducted on the Georgia Coast, the classification of ceramic types was already narrowed based upon the known geographical range of the recovered materials. Additionally, the typical tempers used to make pottery on the coast include plant fibers, sand, grit, or a combination of sand and grit, as well as clay. Surface treatments for ceramics can vary widely, but common categories include stamped (simple, check, or complicated), incised, punctated, brushed or scraped, marked or impressed (by materials such as cord, net, fabric, or shell), or decorated or painted.

The temporal sequence of ceramics on the Georgia Coast, including ceramic type names and affiliated periods and phases discussed in this document is based on the comprehensive chronology recorded by DePratter (1979, 1991). The ceramic type names included in these analyses and span from the Late Archaic to the Late Mississippian period are as follows. St. Simons are fiber tempered ceramics representing the Late Archaic period. Refuge and Deptford ceramics are sand, grit, and sand/grit ceramics corresponding to the Early and Middle Woodland periods respectively. Wilmington ceramics of the Late Woodland period and St. Catherines ceramics of the Early Mississippian period are both clay tempered ceramic types. Savannah ceramics are sand/grit tempered and correlate to the Middle Mississippian period. Irene grit tempered ceramics represent the Late Mississippian period. Observable surface treatments when

combined with known temper resulted in subtyping of collected ceramics whenever possible (e.g. St. Simons plain, Deptford check stamped, Savannah cord marked, etc.). See Table 1 for a breakdown of this chronology.

Table 1 Georgia Coast Chronology by DePratter (1979, 1991)

Period	**Sub-Period**	**Phase**	**Years Before Present (BP)**	**Chronology Age**
Archaic	Late	St. Simons	4200 - 3100	2500 - 1100 BC
Woodland	Early	Refuge	3100 - 2400	1100 - 400 BC
	Middle	Deptford	2400 - 1500	400 BC - AD 500
	Late	Wilmington	1500 - 1000	AD 500 - 1000
Mississippian	Early	St. Catherines	1000 - 800	AD 1000 - 1200
	Middle	Savannah	800 - 675	AD 1200- 1325
	Late	Irene	675 - 370	AD 1325 - 1580
Historical Contact		Altamaha	370 - 250	AD 1580-1700

CHAPTER 4

INVESTIGATION RESULTS

Remote Sensing

2014 GPR Survey. As previously discussed (see Chapter 3: Methods, Remote Sensing), the primary purpose of the GPR survey in 2014 was to search for potential excavation locations for the following field school season. This endeavor was a success, as four of the seven operation blocks excavated during the summer of 2015 were positioned within the 3,600 sq. m survey boundary based on the GPR results of 2014 (see Fig. 3).

Operation C, situated slightly northeast of the survey center, was positioned over a noticeable ridge formation that appeared anomalous in the GPR results. While details of this operation can be found below (see Unit Excavations, Operation C), the overall findings from this anomaly proved to be contextually ambiguous. However, the positioning of Operations A, B, and D following the GPR analysis proved to be more fruitful. The results displayed large, vaguely circular, high amplitude anomalies in the southeastern corner of the survey grid. These anomalies exhibited portions of two concentric semicircles. Operations A and B were positioned along the inner circular anomaly. Operation D, positioned just northwest of the other two operations, was situated along the outer circular anomaly.

Based upon the shape of these concentric semicircles, investigators originally hypothesized that these point source reflections marked the location of a potential structure, possibly a council house. However, excavation results suggested these GPR findings were not related to a structure at all, albeit they did correspond to a different type of feature with

precolonial significance. Given the large overall size of this area of interest, the placement of three separate operation blocks atop these point source reflections proved a success following a more in-depth investigation in 2015.

Shovel Test Survey

The full-coverage, systematic shovel test survey conducted in 2015 resulted in only four sterile shovel test pits within the survey boundary (Fig. 4). Utilizing the ceramic sequence for the Georgia Coast developed by DePratter (1991), ceramic distributions were analyzed based on temporal periods and represented a chronological spread from the Late Archaic through post-European contact. Shell distribution by weight was also analyzed based on shovel test findings. A special thanks to Dr. Brandon T. Ritchison for his analysis and processing of the shovel test findings to produce the density distribution maps cited below.

St. Simons (Fig. 5). St. Simons ceramics, representing the Late Archaic period (2500-1100 BC), were recovered from 30 shovel test pits and had a sum weight of 461.4 g. The majority of these sherds were identified as St. Simons Plain, with (1) St. Simons Incised and (4) St. Simons Punctated also recorded. St. Simons ceramics were recovered from shovel test pits positioned on the western edge of the survey boundary, stretching from north to south, as well as major concentrations in the southeastern portion of the survey area. There was also a significant concentration of St. Simons found approximately 50 meters directly west of Mound A. Interestingly, the distribution of St. Simons ceramics does not follow the general pattern observed among many of the other ceramic type distributions, which were concentrated more often in the northern half of the survey boundary closer to the creek bank.

Refuge/Deptford (Fig. 6). In alignment with greater patterns of shifting activity along the Georgia Coast (see Thompson and Turck 2009), Refuge and Deptford ceramics were extremely

Figure 4 Shovel Test Survey Locations

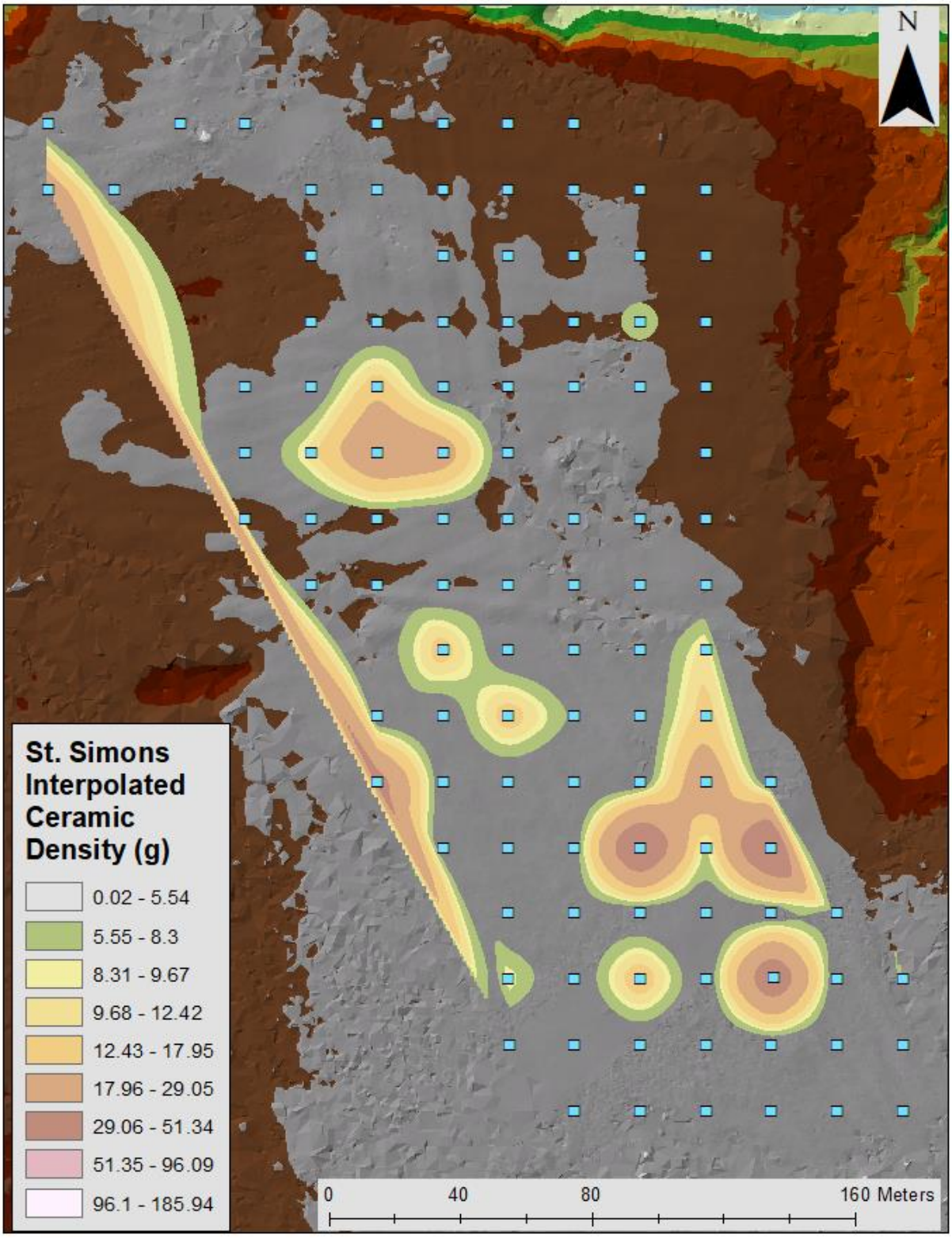

Figure 5 St. Simons Interpolated Ceramic Density Distribution

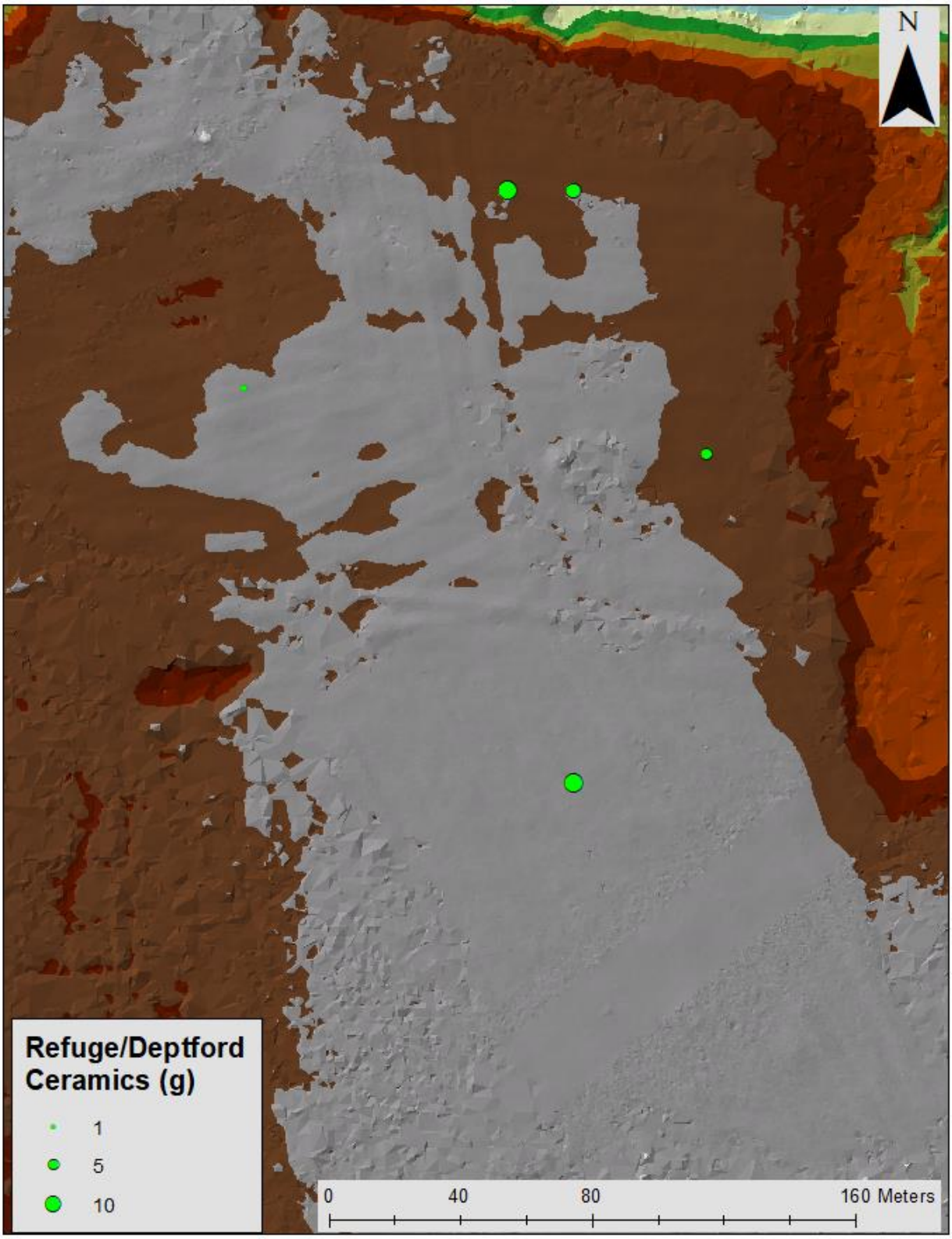

Figure 6 Refuge/Deptford Ceramic Density Distribution

rare from shovel tests. Reflecting a timeframe spanning the Early and Middle Woodland periods (1100 BC-AD 500), the distributions of these ceramics were grouped together due to their limited presence at the Buckhead site. Only five shovel test pits included Refuge/Deptford Plain, Deptford Cord Marked, and/or Deptford Check Stamped ceramic types, with a total weight of 46.44 g recovered. The greatest densities for Refuge and Deptford sherds were recorded in the northeast portion of the survey boundary and in the south-central section of the survey. However, there is no apparent correlation between the overall distribution of Refuge/Deptford and St. Simons or Wilmington type densities. Therefore, it is difficult to conclude if relevant activities had any corresponding relationship with occurrences at the site prior to or following this Early to Middle Woodland time frame.

Wilmington (Fig. 7). Wilmington type ceramics, associated with the Late Woodland period (AD 500-1000), were recovered from 16 shovel test pits with a sum weight of 164.3 g. The vast majority of these ceramics were Wilmington Cord Marked, Wilmington Plain, and Wilmington Stamped sherds also found. The distribution of Wilmington ceramics at Buckhead is heavily concentrated around Mound A, with the greatest densities appearing northeast, northwest, and southwest of the mound and forming a semi-circular shape. This pattern aligns with other clay tempered ceramics that were often found in ancestral burial mounds from this time period. This distribution pattern suggests that activities from this time period were possibly tied to the significance of Mound A and its location at the site.

St. Catherines (Fig. 8). St. Catherines ceramics, representing the Early Mississippian period (AD 1000-1150), were recovered from three shovel test pits with a sum weight of 84.28 g. Only eight St. Catherines sherds were found in total, and five of those were St. Catherines Cord

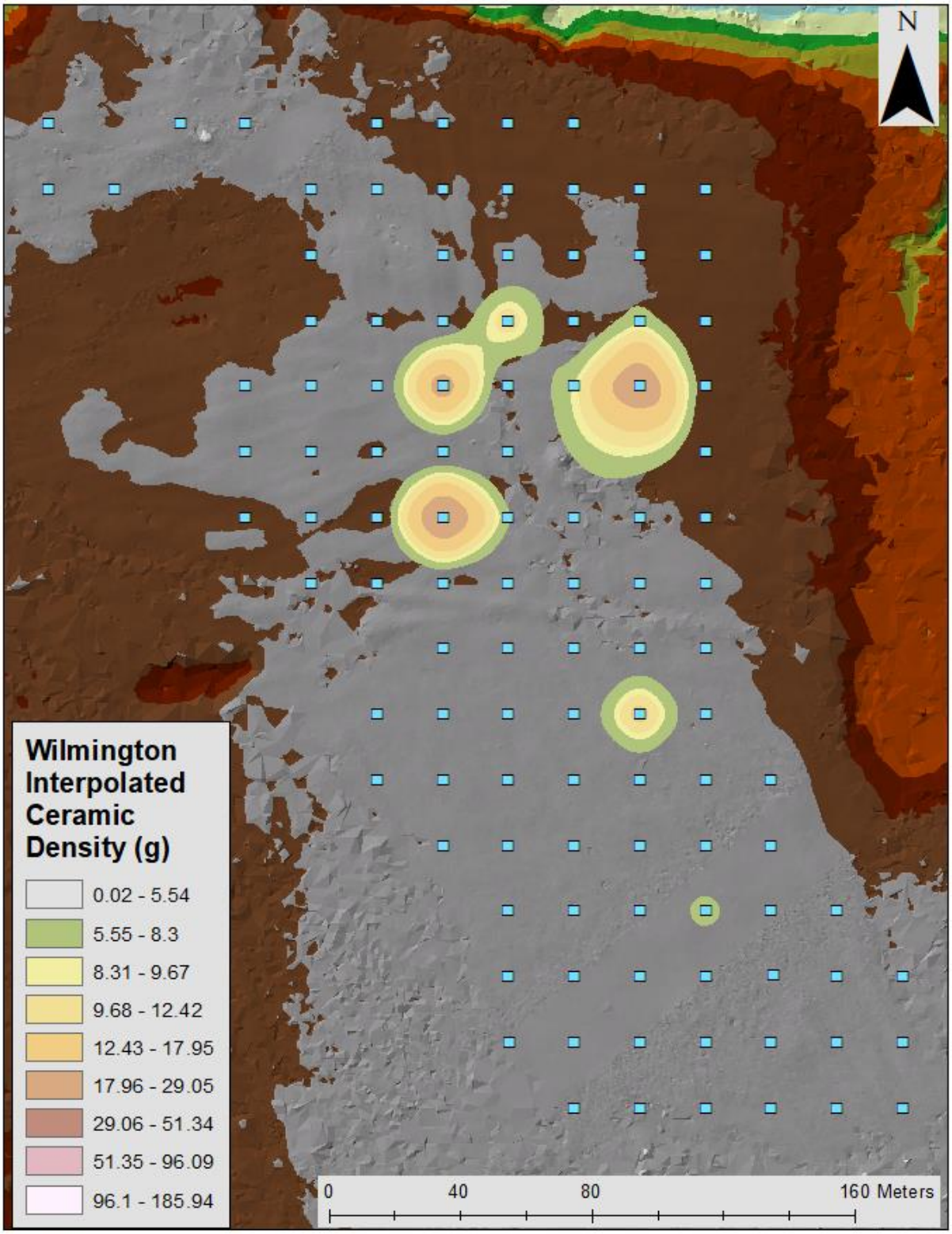

Figure 7 Wilmington Interpolated Ceramic Density Distribution

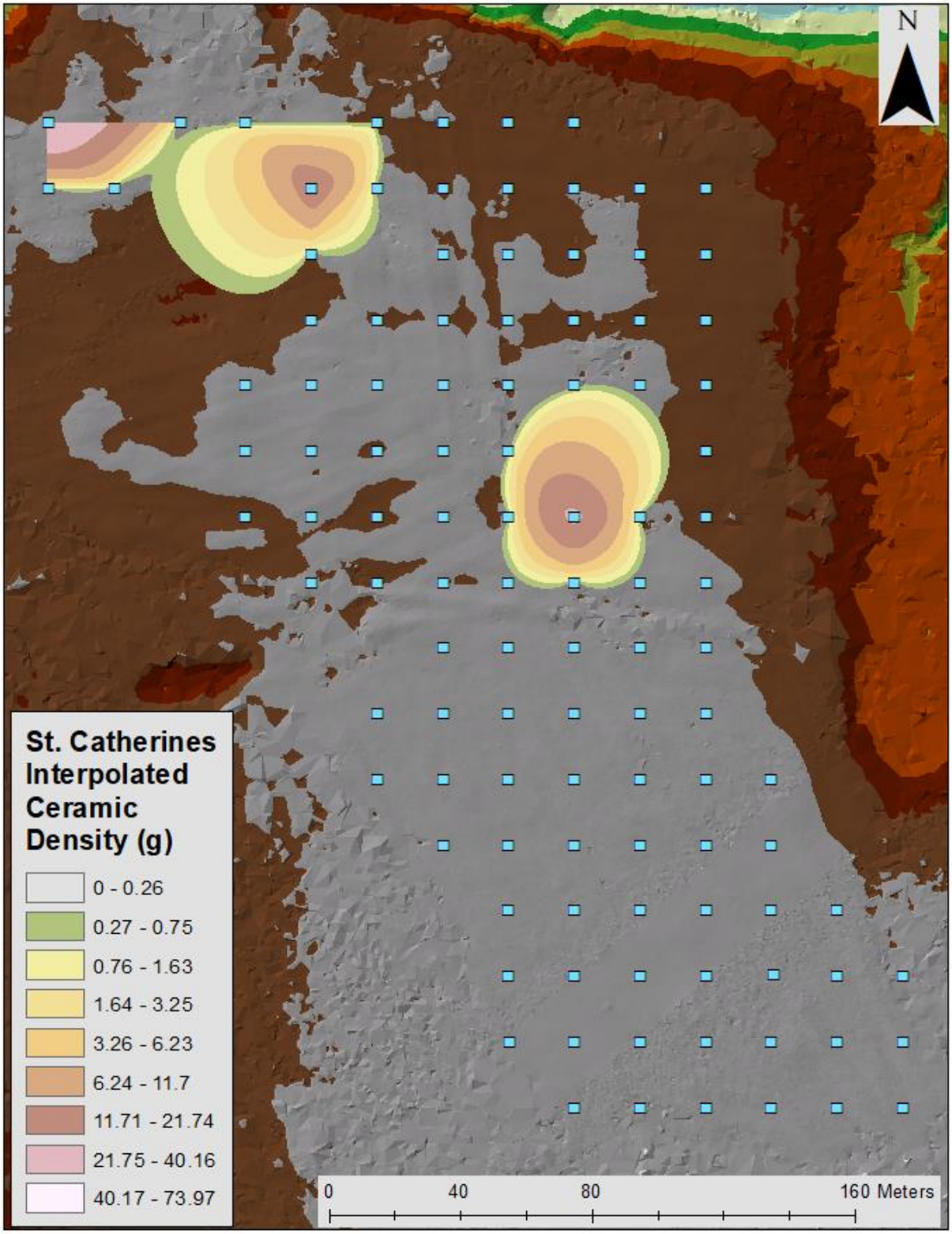

Figure 8 St. Catherines Interpolated Ceramic Density Distribution

Marked, all found in the northwest corner of the site. Fragments of St. Catherines Burnished Plain and St. Catherines Stamped were also recovered; these were located immediately south-southwest of Mound A. With such a limited number of St. Catherines sherds recovered in total, no distribution pattern can be observed.

Savannah (Fig. 9). Savannah ceramics associated with the Middle Mississippian period (AD 1150-1275) were found within 12 shovel test pits with a sum weight of 83.89 g. More than half of the sum weight came from Savannah Burnished Plain sherds as they were recovered in the greatest numbers. However, Savannah Plain, Savannah Complicated Stamped, and Savannah Stamped were also found. Savannah sherds were primarily concentrated along the north section of Buckhead, closer to the creek

Irene (Fig. 10). Representing the Late Mississippian period (AD 1275-1580), Irene type ceramics were collected from 90 shovel test pits with a sum weight of 2,180.21 g and were the most common sherd type to be found during the shovel test survey by far. Irene Complicated Stamped was found in the greatest quantities, with a total weight of 1,536.29 g recovered for this subtype of Irene sherd alone. Other designs collected were Irene Cane Punctated, Irene Check Stamped, Irene Cord Marked, Irene Incised, Irene Plain, and Irene Stamped, as well as eroded Irene sherds which could not be conclusively categorized into a subtype. The distribution of Irene sherds stretched broadly across the entire site of Buckhead with notable concentrations along the northern end of the survey boundary. There was a concentration slightly north-northeast of Mound A, but the density of Irene sherds near the mound were not as sizeable as those in the northwest corner, which resulted in shovel tests with the highest Irene densities overall. The sheer quantity of Irene ceramics along with the broad distribution of this sherd type

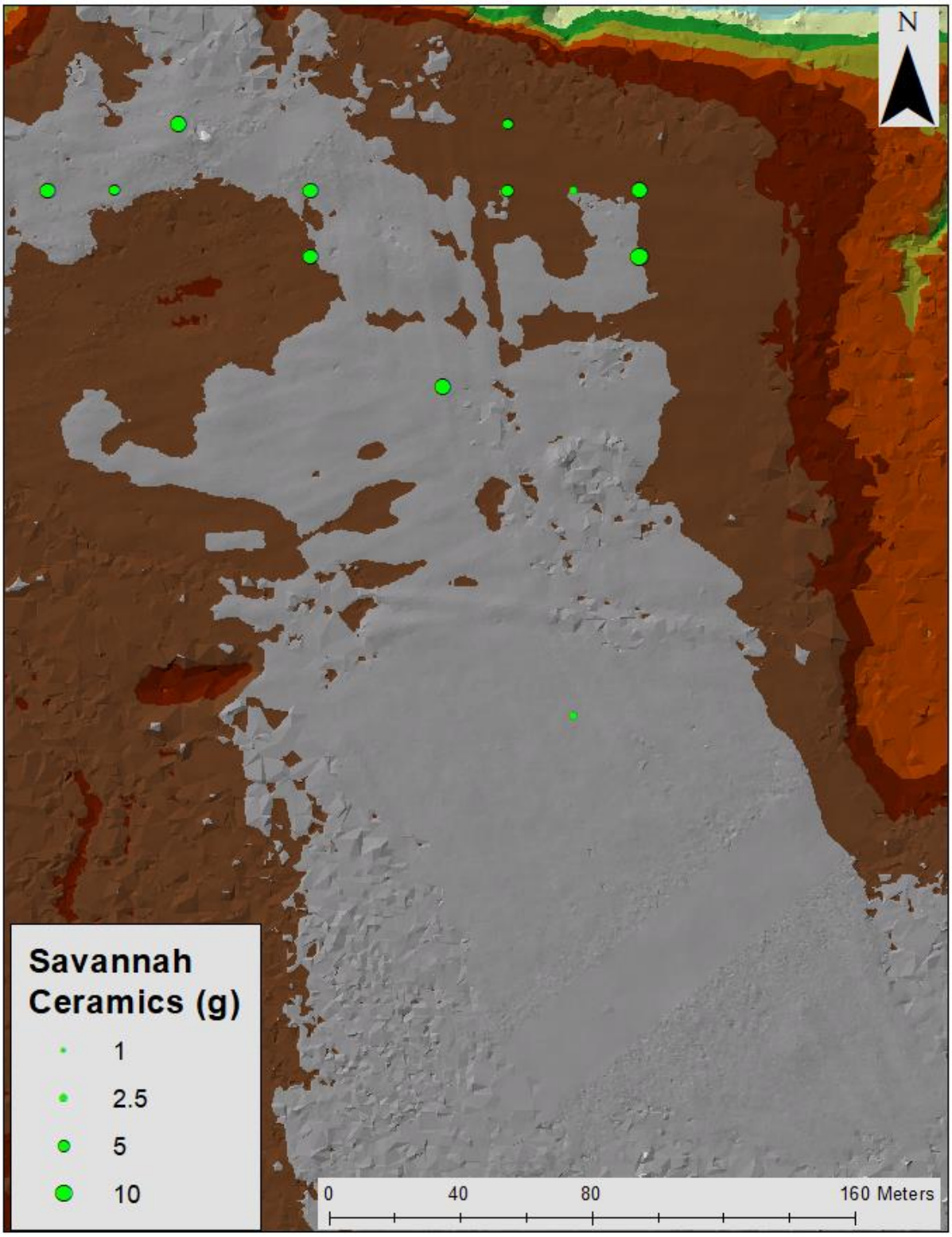

Figure 9 Savannah Ceramic Density Distribution

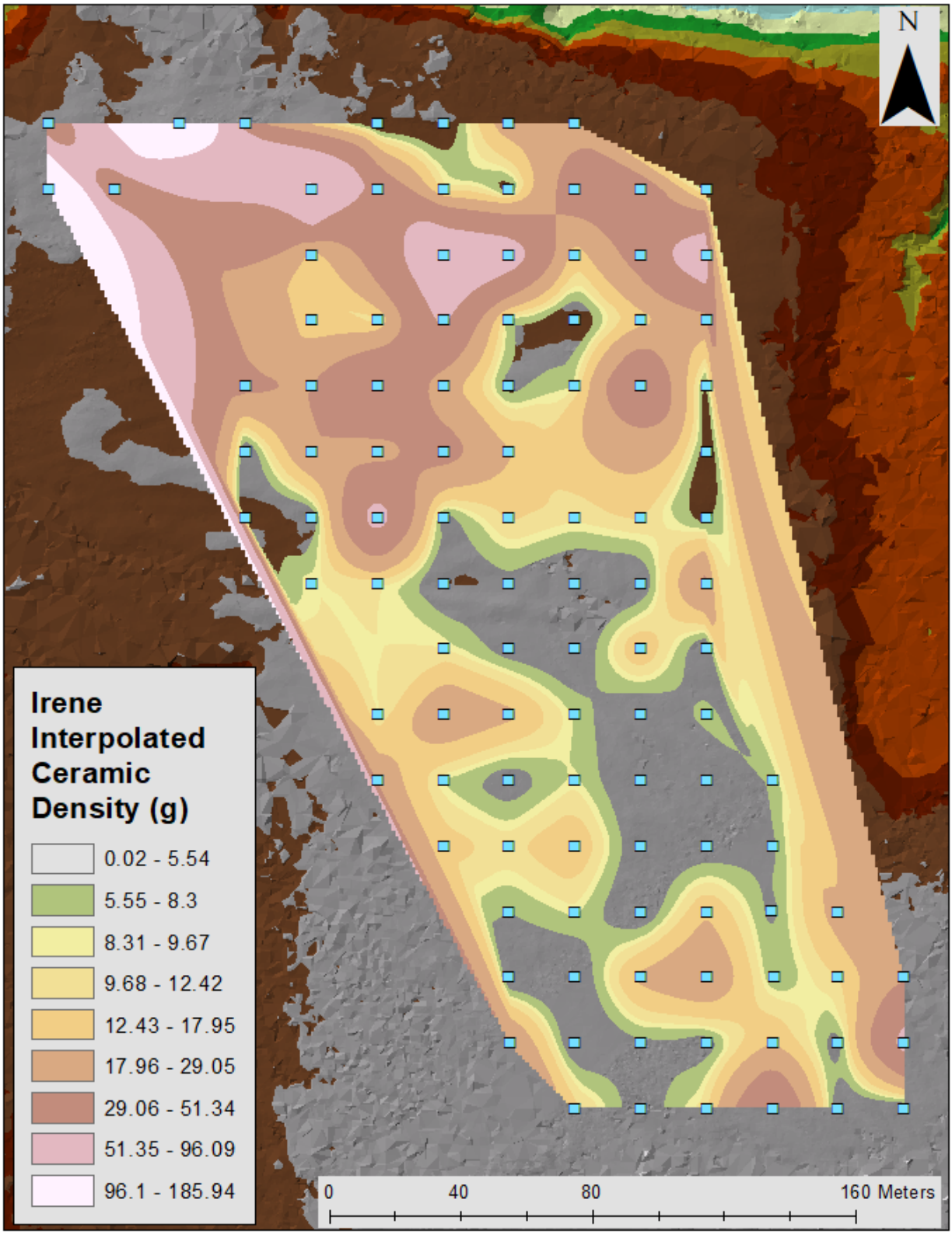

Figure 10 Irene Interpolated Ceramic Density Distribution

suggests there was a massive increase in activity at Buckhead throughout the Late Mississippian period.

Historical Contact / Euro-American (Fig. 11). Post-contact European ceramics, aptly named in association with the Historical Contact period (AD 1580-1700), were collected from 18 shovel test pits totaling a sum weight of 135.82 g. The most abundant of the European ceramics were various types of pearlwares, which were recovered from 14 shovel test pits. Pearlwares collected included edged, hand-painted, plain, polychrome, sponged, and transfer-printed. Brown annularware, porcelain, kaolin pipe fragments, earthenwares, both refined and tin-glazed, as well as salt-glazed stonewares were also recovered. The distribution of European ceramics was exclusively within the northern half of the site, primarily along the northern edge of the survey boundary, with the greatest concentration found in the northeast corner. Unlike many of the precontact ceramic distribution patterns, no concentrations of European ceramics were recovered from the area immediately surrounding Mound A.

Unidentified (UID) Ceramics. There were many ceramics that were only able to be identified based on temper but could not be categorized within a particular ceramic type with certainty. Based on the large number of UID ceramics, the distribution of those with the most common tempers are briefly discussed below.

UID Sand Tempered (Fig. 12). UID sand tempered ceramics were recovered in limited quantities from 50 shovel test pits with a sum weight of 286.59 g. Surface treatments observed on these ceramics included plain, complicated stamped, cord marked, incised, and stamped. Three higher concentrations of UID sand tempered ceramics occurred in the north and northwest portions of the survey boundary and were more commonly recovered in the northern section of the survey area overall.

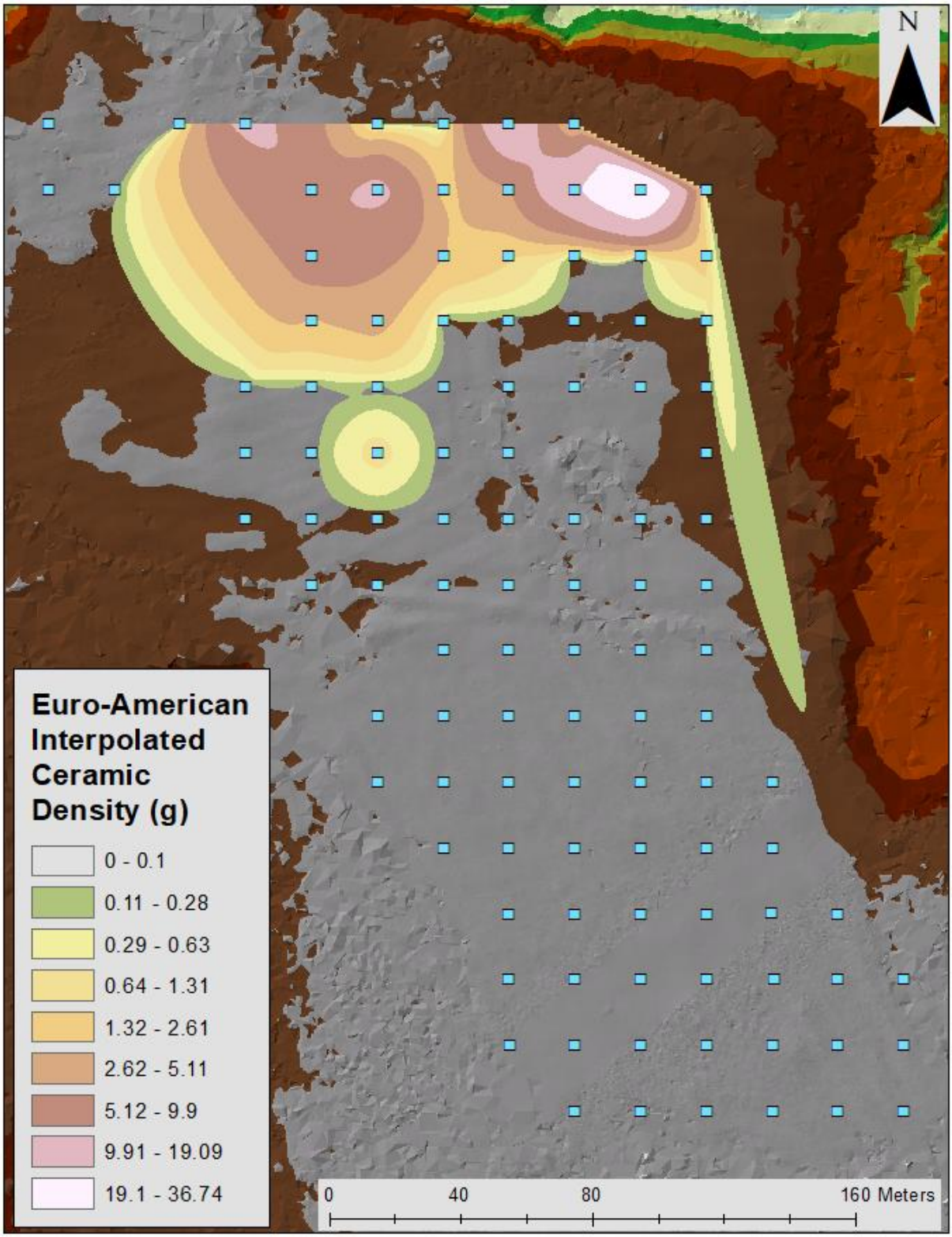

Figure 11 Historical Contact/Euro-American Interpolated Ceramic Density Distribution

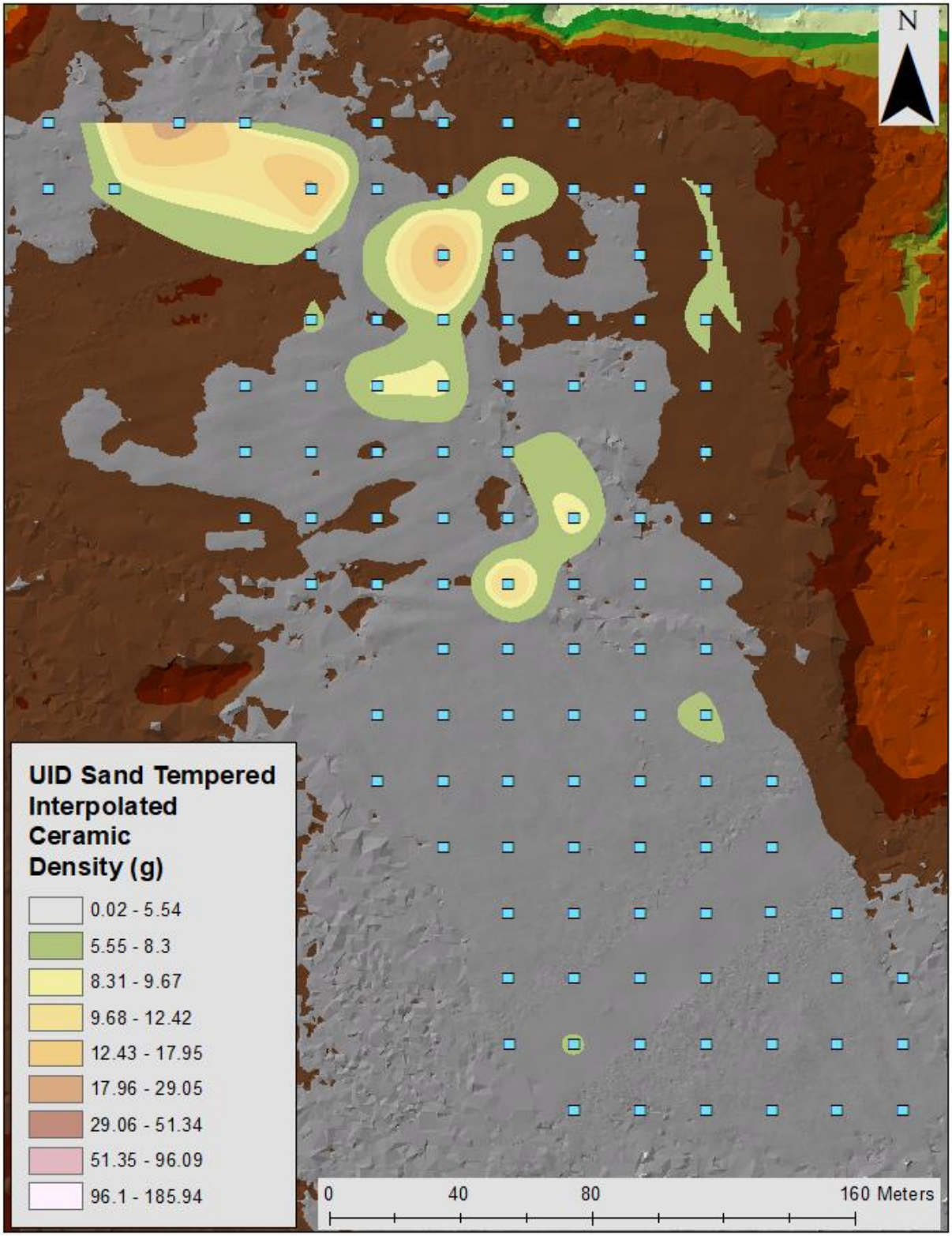

Figure 12 UID Sand Tempered Interpolated Ceramic Density Distribution

UID Sand/Grit Tempered (Fig. 13). Similar to UID sand tempered ceramics, UID sand/grit tempered sherds were collected in small amounts from 45 shovel test pits totaling a sum weight of 249.19 g. Surface treatments observed on these ceramics included cord marked, plain, and stamped. The distribution of these ceramics, albeit in limited quantities, stretched over the entire survey area, with two higher concentrations noted in the northwest and northeast sections of the survey boundary.

UID Clay Tempered (Fig. 14). UID clay tempered ceramics were recovered from 35 shovel test pits with a sum weight of 449.78 g. Surface treatments observed on these ceramics included check stamped, cord marked, plain, punctated, and stamped. Higher densities of UID clay tempered sherds were found north and northeast of Mound A as well as in multiple clusters in the southeast portion of the survey area.

Shell (Fig. 15). Various species of shell were recovered from 80 shovel test pits with a sum weight of 479.55 g. However, a quarter of these shovel test pits contained three-fourths of the total shell weight collected during the survey. Species found included flat coils, clam, knobbed whelk, oyster, ribbed mussel, marsh periwinkle, cockle, barnacle, stout tagelus, and scallop. The largest shell concentrations were noted primarily in the northern portion of the survey boundary with some smaller clusters recorded along the central eastern edge of the survey. Notably, shell distributions closely resemble the distribution pattern of post-contact European ceramics which were also heavily concentrated along the northern edge of the survey.

Shovel Test Features. During the shovel test survey, features were identified and recorded. There were three shovel test pits that contained post hole features. Based on artifact content, two of these post holes were estimated to be precontact, and the third post feature was most likely post-contact in age. These features are briefly described below.

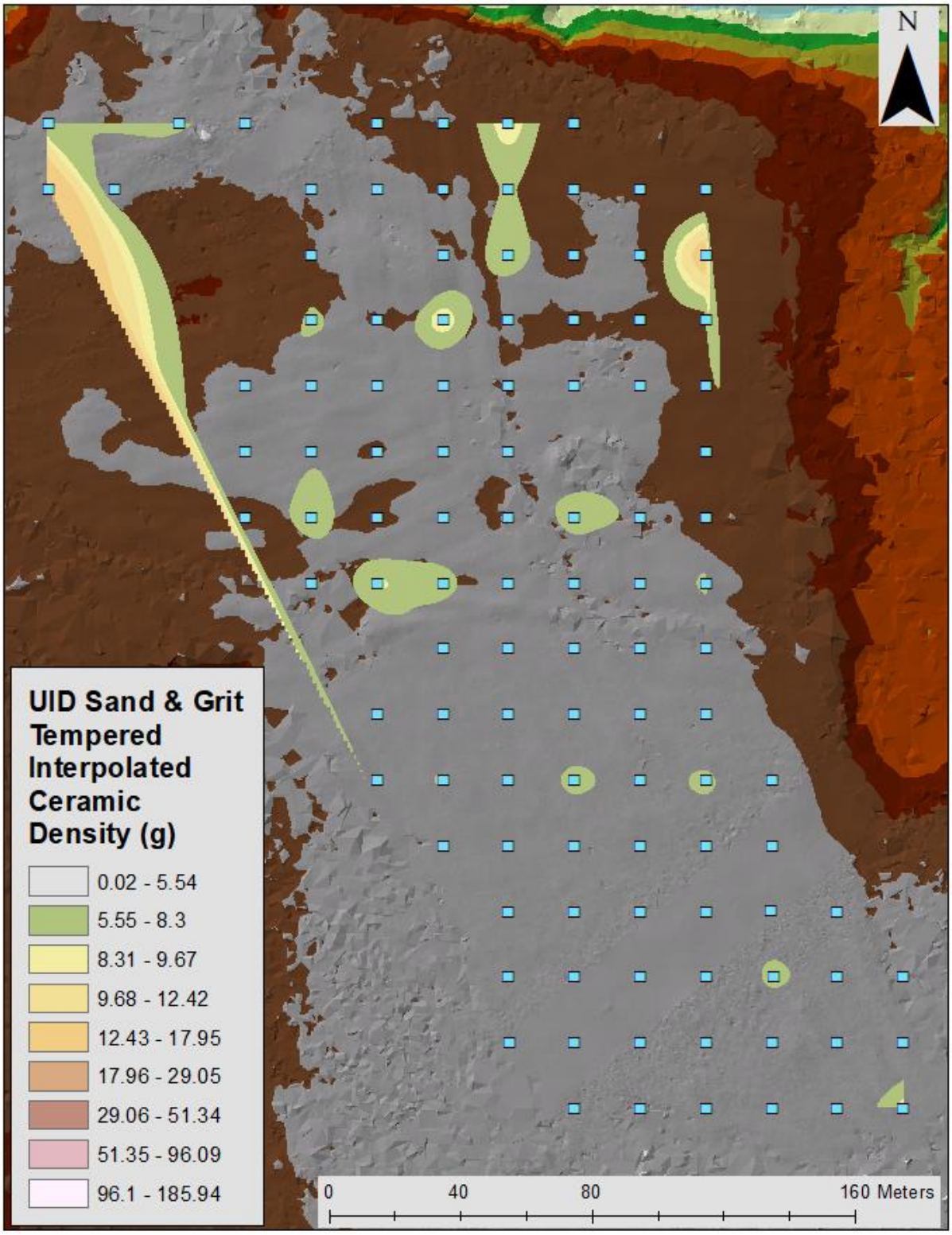

Figure 13 UID Sand/Grit Tempered Interpolated Ceramic Density Distribution

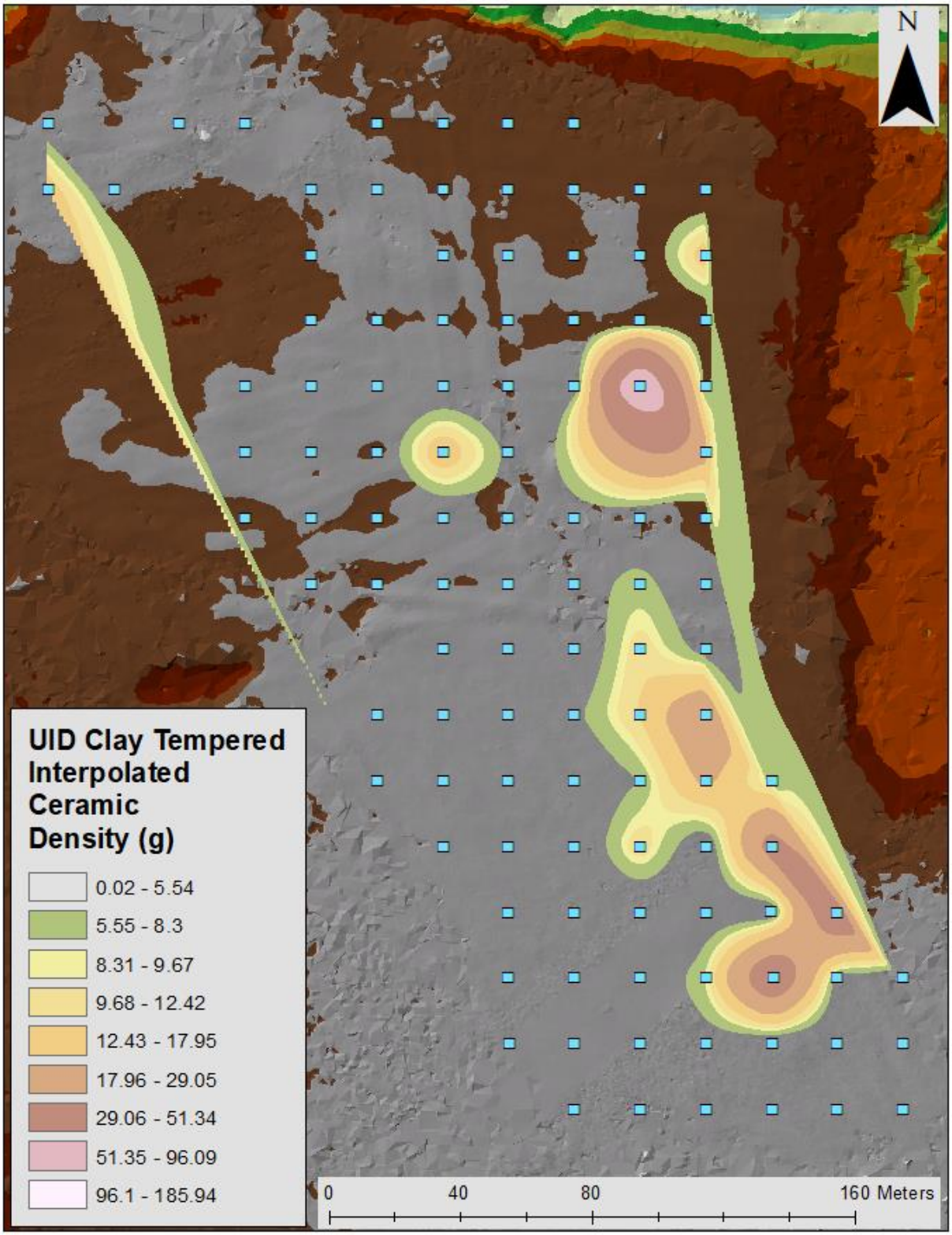

Figure 14 UID Clay Tempered Interpolated Ceramic Density Distribution

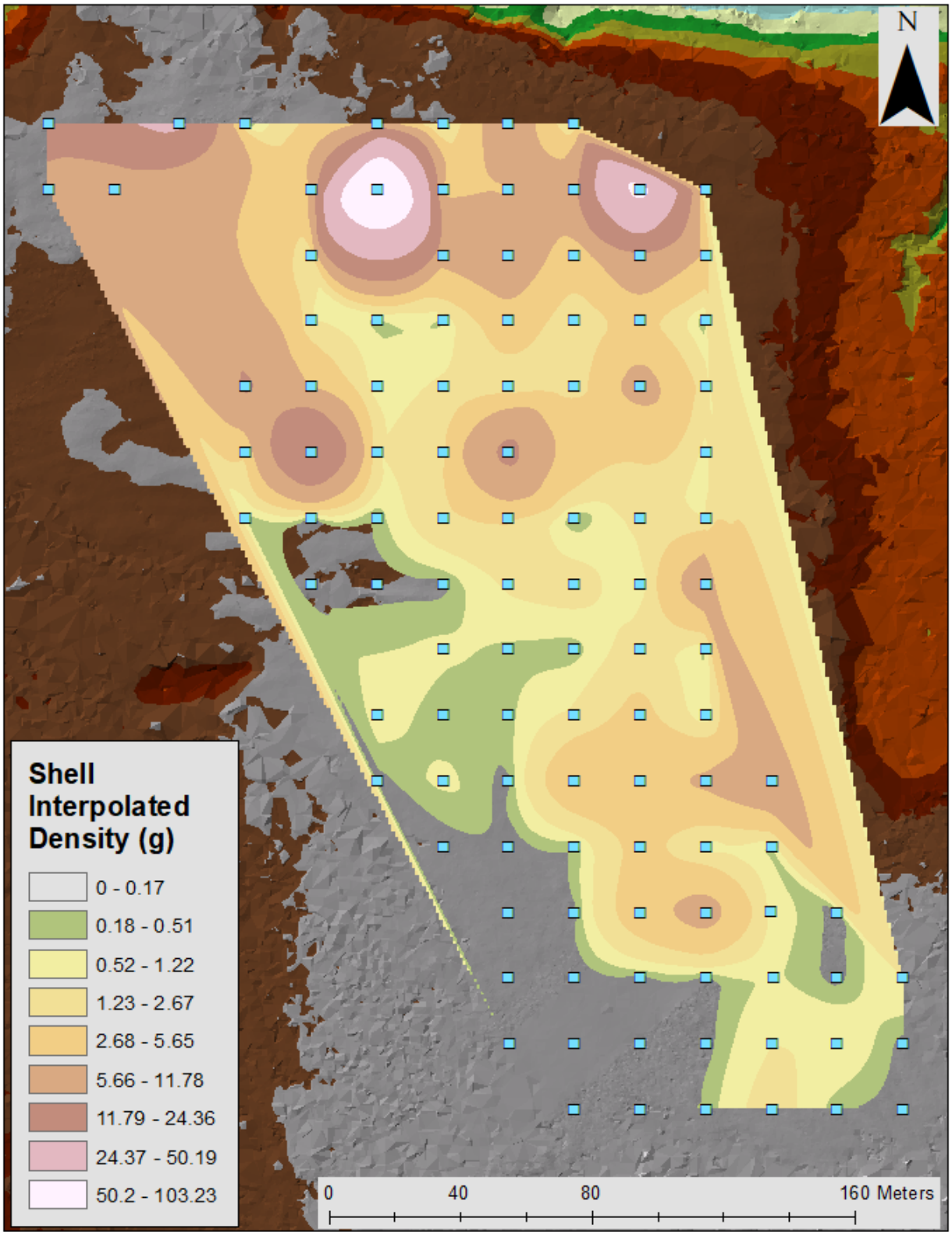

Figure 15 Shell Interpolated Density Distribution

Shovel Test 9, Feature. A post hole feature was discovered in the southwest corner of Shovel Test 9 at approximately 16 cmbs and extended to a depth of 55 cmbs, most likely post-contact in age. It was recorded that shell was noticeably absent from a portion of the area surrounding the post hole at about 40 cmbs.

Shovel Test 27, Feature. Within Shovel Test 27, a precontact post hole feature was identified at approximately 37 cmbs and continued to a depth of 50 cmbs. There was also a semicircular soil stain recorded that extended into the west wall and a cluster of loose shell in the floor and west wall of the shovel test pit. Charcoal flecking was also noted in Shovel Test 27.

Shovel Test 28, Feature. Shovel Test 28 included a precontact post hole feature at approximately 56 cmbs and found on the west wall. This post feature measured 15 cm wide and had shell embedded within it. Another potential feature was recorded on the shovel test form at approximately 35 cmbs but was never formally identified.

2015 Excavations

Unit Summary of Operation A. Operation A was positioned slightly north of Buckhead's approximate midline east to west and included two 2-x-2 m units. Operation A consisted of two of the three units positioned over the interior circular pattern of point source reflections from the 2014 GPR data (see Fig. 3). Unit A-1 was initially placed on top of the inner anomaly, and Unit A-2 expanded the excavation block northward in order to further investigate a concentration of features exposed in A-1. Summaries of artifacts collected during this operation are listed in Tables 2 and 3.

Unit A-1, N 3517624 E 487707. All units were excavated in arbitrary levels. Level 1 contained the plow zone and was about 20 cm in thickness not including the unit datum that was positioned 10 cm above the surface. Level 1 of A-1 was taken down to 30 cmbd, and the

Table 2 Unit A-1, Artifact Summary

Unique Find ID	Unit	LVL	FEA	Category	Qty.	Wgt. (g)	Sub-Category	Remark
9CH150-000038TAB	A-1	1	0	TAB	1	3.3		
9CH150-000155LITH1	A-1	1	0	LITH	9	2.9	LITH: Indet Chert	
9CH150-000155LITH2	A-1	1	0	LITH	7	2.7	LITH: Petrified Wood	
9CH150-000155LITH3	A-1	1	0	LITH	15	17.5	LITH: Ferrocrete	
9CH150-000169SHE1	A-1	1	0	SHE	2	5.3	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000169SHE2	A-1	1	0	SHE	3	1.1	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000169SHE3	A-1	1	0	SHE	2	58.1	SHE: Knobbed Whelk	
9CH150-000169SHE4	A-1	1	0	SHE	6	0.3	SHE: Flat Coils	
9CH150-000153BOA	A-1	1	0	BOA	8	1.9		
9CH150-000170HCER1	A-1	1	0	HCER	4	6.2	HCER: Pearlware, Plain	
9CH150-000165GLS1	A-1	1	0	GLS	6	13.1	GLS: Dark Olive Green	

9CH150-000165GLS2	A-1	1	0	GLS	1	0.4	GLS: Light Green	
9CH150-000163PCER1	A-1	1	0	PCER	7	25.4	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000163PCER10	A-1	1	0	PCER			PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	Complicated stamped with UID overstamped surface treatment
9CH150-000163PCER11	A-1	1	0	PCER	1	1.7	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	Rim
9CH150-000163PCER12	A-1	1	0	PCER	2	7.5	PCER: Clay Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000163PCER13	A-1	1	0	PCER	1	2.7	PCER: Irene Stamped	Rim with cane punctated applique
9CH150-000163PCER14	A-1	1	0	PCER	1	1.97	PCER: Sand Tempered Complicated Stamped	Rim
9CH150-000163PCER15	A-1	1	0	PCER	1	1.6	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	Rim

9CH150-000163PCER16	A-1	1	0	PCER	1	0.9	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	Rim with punctated applique
9CH150-000163PCER17	A-1	1	0	PCER	1	2.7	PCER: Sand Tempered	Rim with punctated applique
9CH150-000163PCER18	A-1	1	0	PCER	1	4.1	PCER: Sand Tempered	Rim with cane impressed applique strip and burnished interior
9CH150-000163PCER19	A-1	1	0	PCER	1	1.4	PCER: Sand Tempered Stamped	Rim
9CH150-000163PCER2	A-1	1	0	PCER	8	35.5	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000163PCER20	A-1	1	0	PCER	1	2.2	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	Rim
9CH150-000163PCER21	A-1	1	0	PCER	1	6.3	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	Rim
9CH150-000163PCER22	A-1	1	0	PCER	142	103	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000163PCER3	A-1	1	0	PCER	47	223	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	

9CH150-000163PCER4	A-1	1	0	PCER	4	17.2	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	
9CH150-000163PCER5	A-1	1	0	PCER	1	5.2	PCER: Clay Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000163PCER6	A-1	1	0	PCER	1	5.8	PCER: Sand/Grit Cord Marked	
9CH150-000163PCER7	A-1	1	0	PCER	1	4.4	PCER: Wilmington Heavy Cord Marked	
9CH150-000163PCER8	A-1	1	0	PCER	12	35	PCER: Irene Plain	
9CH150-000163PCER9	A-1	1	0	PCER	2	4.5	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000171MTL1	A-1	1	0	MTL	4	1	MTL: Metal	
9CH150-000370BRK	A-1	2	0	BRK	8	5.2		
9CH150-000371BOA	A-1	2	0	BOA	2	0.3		
9CH150-000388LITH1	A-1	2	0	LITH	4	2.4	LITH: Petrified Wood	
9CH150-000388LITH2	A-1	2	0	LITH	3	1.5	LITH: Indet Chert	

9CH150-000388LITH3	A-1	2	0	LITH	1	3.6	LITH: Ferrocrete	
9CH150-000040GLS	A-1	2	0	GLS	1	0.6	GLS: Dark Olive Green	
9CH150-000369PCER1	A-1	2	0	PCER	1	15.5	PCER: Irene Plain	Rim, two pieces were glued back together
9CH150-000369PCER2	A-1	2	0	PCER	1	2.2	PCER: Irene Plain	
9CH150-000369PCER3	A-1	2	0	PCER	3	6.6	PCER: Clay Tempered Cord Marked	
9CH150-000369PCER4	A-1	2	0	PCER	13	45.9	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000369PCER5	A-1	2	0	PCER	1	1.8	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	
9CH150-000369PCER6	A-1	2	0	PCER	42	24.1	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000369PCER7	A-1	2	0	PCER	2	5.8	PCER: Sand Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000369PCER8	A-1	2	0	PCER	1	1.9	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	

9CH150-000369PCER9	A-1	2	0	PCER	1	7.1	PCER: Clay Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000373MTL	A-1	2	0	MTL	4	1.2	MTL: Metal	
9CH150-000372TAB	A-1	2	0	TAB	1	1		
9CH150-000306PCER1	A-1	2	0	PCER	1	6.5	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	Rim
9CH150-000277LITH1	A-1	3	0	LITH	1	0.4	LITH: Indet Chert	
9CH150-000277LITH2	A-1	3	0	LITH	1	2.1	LITH: Unknown Lithic	
9CH150-000277LITH3	A-1	3	0	LITH	2	1.1	LITH: Petrified Wood	
9CH150-000062SHE	A-1	3	L009	SHE	2	7.6	SHE: Oyster	
9CH150-000069LITH	A-1	3	L002	LITH	1	0.3	LITH: Indet Chert	
9CH150-000255PCER	A-1	3	L001	PCER	2	1.9	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000049LITH1	A-1	3	L001	LITH	1	0.1	LITH: Indet Chert	
9CH150-000049LITH2	A-1	3	L001	LITH	1	0.6	LITH: Petrified Wood	

9CH150-000070PCER	A-1	3	L010	PCER	1	12.4	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH150-000047PCER1	A-1	3	0	PCER	1	1.1	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000047PCER2	A-1	3	0	PCER	3	15.4	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH150-000047PCER3	A-1	3	0	PCER	1	7.6	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000047PCER4	A-1	3	0	PCER	1	19.2	PCER: Clay Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000067PCER	A-1	3	L005	PCER	1	7	PCER: Wilmington Heavy Cord Marked	
9CH150-000278SHE	A-1	3	0	SHE	1	0.3	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000068CHA	A-1	3	L006	CHA	1	0.1		
9CH150-000104CHA	A-1	4	L007	CHA		0.1		
9CH150-000198PCER	A-1	4	0	PCER	1	1.3	PCER: Sherdlets	

9CH150-000133CHA	A-1	4	L011	CHA		0.1		
9CH150-000137CHA	A-1	4	L005	CHA		0.2		
9CH150-000139PCER	A-1	4	L002	PCER	1	2.7	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000138CHA	A-1	4	L004	CHA		0.2		
9CH150-000135CHA	A-1	4	L010	CHA		0.1		
9CH150-000141CHA	A-1	4	L003	CHA	3	0.1		
9CH150-000136CHA	A-1	4	L009	CHA		0.5		
9CH155-000262PCER	A-1	WF	0	PCER	1	3.4	PCER: Irene Stamped	

remaining three levels were excavated in approximately 10 cm intervals. A-1 was excavated to a total depth of 60 cmbd.

The total number of artifacts recorded was 422, with a total artifact weight of 824.97 g for all of Unit A-1. There was carbonized wood collected from Level 4 for radiocarbon dating (see Table 11) that was not included in the total artifact count but contributed 1.2 g to the total artifact weight. Along with carbonized wood, the other types of materials recovered included

Table 3 Unit A-2, Artifact Summary

Unique Find ID	Unit	LVL	FEA	Category	Qty.	Wgt. (g)	Sub-Category	Remark
9CH150-000374SHE1	A-2	1	0	SHE	6	0.5	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	
9CH150-000374SHE2	A-2	1	0	SHE	2	39.1	SHE: Knobbed Whelk	
9CH150-000374SHE3	A-2	1	0	SHE	35	2.3	SHE: Flat Coils	
9CH150-000374SHE4	A-2	1	0	SHE	3	7.3	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000374SHE5	A-2	1	0	SHE	4	1.7	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000291MTL	A-2	1	0	MTL	2	0.2	MTL: Metal	
9CH150-000368BCL	A-2	1	0	BCL	1	0.2		
9CH150-000375LITH	A-2	1	0	LITH	10	8.8	LITH: Ferrocrete	
9CH150-000112PCER1	A-2	1	0	PCER	1	3.6	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	Rim
9CH150-000112PCER10	A-2	1	0	PCER	85	65	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000112PCER11	A-2	1	0	PCER	1	2.4	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	Rim

9CH150-000112PCER12	A-2	1	0	PCER	2	8.6	PCER: Sand/Grit/Clay Plain	
9CH150-000112PCER13	A-2	1	0	PCER	1	9.9	PCER: Sand/Grit/Clay Tempered Cord Marked	
9CH150-000112PCER14	A-2	1	0	PCER	3	9.6	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000112PCER15	A-2	1	0	PCER	1	3.7	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	Sand/Grit tempered rim with cane punctated applique
9CH150-000112PCER16	A-2	1	0	PCER	1	2	PCER: Sand/Grit Incised	
9CH150-000112PCER17	A-2	1	0	PCER	8	27.6	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000112PCER18	A-2	1	0	PCER	10	60.5	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000112PCER19	A-2	1	0	PCER	3	22	PCER: Wilmington Heavy Cord Marked	

9CH150-000112PCER2	A-2	1	0	PCER	1	4	PCER: Clay Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000112PCER20	A-2	1	0	PCER	20	108	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000112PCER21	A-2	1	0	PCER	1	6.1	PCER: Irene Plain	Rim
9CH150-000112PCER3	A-2	1	0	PCER	1	1.5	PCER: Irene Stamped	Rim
9CH150-000112PCER4	A-2	1	0	PCER	2	4.9	PCER: Sand/Grit/Clay Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000112PCER5	A-2	1	0	PCER	4	18.3	PCER: Sand/Grit/Clay Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000112PCER6	A-2	1	0	PCER	5	13.7	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	
9CH150-000112PCER7	A-2	1	0	PCER	1	2.5	PCER: Clay Tempered Eroded	

9CH150-000112PCER8	A-2	1	0	PCER	10	34	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000112PCER9	A-2	1	0	PCER	4	7.5	PCER: Clay Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000382LITH1	A-2	1	0	LITH	10	5.9	LITH: Petrified Wood	
9CH150-000382LITH2	A-2	1	0	LITH	4	1.8	LITH: Coastal Plain	
9CH155-000271BRK	A-2	1	0	BRK	5	27.6		
9CH150-000325GLS1	A-2	1	0	GLS	5	14.6	GLS: Dark Olive Green	
9CH150-000325GLS2	A-2	1	0	GLS	2	5.9	GLS: Clear	
9CH150-000330LITH1	A-2	1	0	LITH	2	0.44	LITH: Indeterminate Concretion	
9CH150-000330LITH2	A-2	1	0	LITH	1	1.6	LITH: Indeterminate Concretion	
9CH150-000330SEE	A-2	1	0	SEE	2	0.2		
9CH150-000329BOA	A-2	1	0	BOA	5	3.3		

9CH150-000326HCER1	A-2	1	0	HCER	1	0.7	HCER: Pearlware, Annular ware	
9CH150-000326HCER2	A-2	1	0	HCER	1	0.9	HCER: Pearlware, Hand-painted	
9CH150-000326HCER3	A-2	1	0	HCER	1	15.5	HCER: Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	
9CH150-000111BCL	A-2	2	0	BCL	3	1.7		
9CH150-000111LITH1	A-2	2	0	LITH	5	2.2	LITH: Petrified Wood	
9CH150-000111LITH2	A-2	2	0	LITH	1	0.7	LITH: Coastal Plain	
9CH150-000111MTL	A-2	2	0	MTL	3	0.6	MTL: Metal	
9CH150-000111PCER1	A-2	2	0	PCER	3	26.5	PCER: Wilmington Heavy Cord Marked	
9CH150-000111PCER10	A-2	2	0	PCER	1	1.6	PCER: Clay Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000111PCER11	A-2	2	0	PCER	41	25	PCER: Sherdlets	

9CH150-000111PCER12	A-2	2	0	PCER	1	1.6	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH150-000111PCER2	A-2	2	0	PCER	1	11.1	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	Rim
9CH150-000111PCER3	A-2	2	0	PCER	1	1.2	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	Rim
9CH150-000111PCER4	A-2	2	0	PCER	3	4.8	PCER: Sand Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000111PCER5	A-2	2	0	PCER	2	5.2	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	
9CH150-000111PCER6	A-2	2	0	PCER	1	1.9	PCER: Sand Tempered Incised	
9CH150-000111PCER7	A-2	2	0	PCER	10	52.7	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000111PCER8	A-2	2	0	PCER	1	2.1	PCER: Sand/Grit/Clay Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000111PCER9	A-2	2	0	PCER	9	23.7	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempere	

							d Stamped	
9CH150-000333BRK	A-2	2	0	BRK	8	12.8		
9CH150-000334SHE	A-2	2	0	SHE	1	10.2	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000335GLS1	A-2	2	0	GLS	4	4.5	GLS: Dark Olive Green	
9CH150-000335GLS2	A-2	2	0	GLS	1	0.5	GLS: Amber	
9CH150-000335GLS3	A-2	2	0	GLS	1	0.1	GLS: Olive Green with Heavy Patina	
9CH150-000331LITH	A-2	3	0	LITH	3	2.32	LITH: Coastal Plain	
9CH150-000323LITH	A-2	3	L001	LITH	2	2.3	LITH: Petrified Wood	
9CH150-000322PCER1	A-2	3	L001	PCER	1	4.6	PCER: Wilmington Cord Marked	
9CH150-000322PCER2	A-2	3	L001	PCER	1	1.5	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	

9CH150-000267SHE	A-2	3	L001	SHE	1	0.9	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000324CHA	A-2	3	L001	CHA	4	0.3		
9CH150-000110BRK	A-2	3	0	BRK	1	184		
9CH150-000332PCER1	A-2	3	0	PCER	1	14.5	PCER: Clay Tempered Burnished Plain	
9CH150-000332PCER10	A-2	3	0	PCER	2	11.8	PCER: Clay Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000332PCER2	A-2	3	0	PCER	4	20.1	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH150-000332PCER3	A-2	3	0	PCER	1	3.04	PCER: Clay Tempered Complicated Stamped	Rim
9CH150-000332PCER4	A-2	3	0	PCER	1	1.82	PCER: Clay Tempered Stamped	Clay tempered rim with applique
9CH150-000332PCER5	A-2	3	0	PCER	1	3.05	PCER: Clay Tempered Complicated Stamped	

9CH150-000332PCER6	A-2	3	0	PCER	8	8.03	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000332PCER7	A-2	3	0	PCER	1	2.94	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	
9CH150-000332PCER8	A-2	3	0	PCER	2	9.77	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000332PCER9	A-2	3	0	PCER	1	3.1	PCER: Sand/Grit Burnished Plain	
9CH155-000263BOA	A-2	4	0	BOA	1	0.1		
9CH155-000263PCER	A-2	4	0	PCER	1	2.3	PCER: St. Simons Plain	

shell, tabby, lithic, animal bone, pre- and post-contact ceramics, metal, brick, and glass. Levels 1 and 2 had a mixed artifact context while Levels 3 and 4 only included precontact artifacts. Furthermore, the greatest quantity of typed ceramics recovered from Unit A-1 dated to the Irene Late Mississippian period.

Unit A-1, Features. A total of 11 potential features were initially recorded for Unit A-1 before additional investigations determined Features 1, 3, 6, 9, and 10 were not likely features after all. Feature 1 was originally noted due to its distinct soil color of dark brown (10YR 3/3) that differed from the surrounding unit soil matrix that was yellowish brown (10YR 5/6).

Features 3, 6, 9, and 10 were originally labeled based on concentrations of carbonized wood, pieces of which were retained from each area as they were excavated individually. The post-like features of Unit A-1 were particularly difficult to define. See below for a photographed plan view of Unit A-1 and its features at 50 cmbd (Fig. 16).

Feature 2 was first identified in Level 4 at 50 cmbd. This feature appeared to be a post hole. Although it measured a wide diameter at 22 cm, Feature 2 was relatively shallow as it only extended an additional 6 cm in depth. The feature was fully excavated with half of the feature fill screened and the other half taken as a sediment sample. Carbonized wood was recovered from

Figure 16 Unit A-1, Plan View at 50 cmbd

the feature fill and a precontact sherd was located along the feature's western periphery. A sediment description was not properly recorded for this feature.

Feature 4 was first identified in Level 4 at 50 cmbd. This feature was recorded as a probable post hole. Initially measuring 12 cm in diameter and extending 7 cm in depth, the profile walls sloped inward and terminated with a rounded bottom. The feature was fully excavated with half of the feature fill screened and the other half taken as a sediment sample. Carbonized wood was recovered from the feature fill. A sediment description was not properly recorded for this feature.

Feature 5 was first identified in Level 4 at 50 cmbd. Measuring approximately 15 cm in diameter and extending 7 cm in depth on the eastern side, this feature resembles Feature 8 in its shape and the way it slopes upward on the western side. The feature profile was noted as very well-defined. The feature was fully excavated with half of the feature fill screened and the other half taken as a sediment sample. The fill was dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) fine sand. However, Feature 5 was only noted as a possible feature as it was also hypothesized to be the remnants of a root rather than a small post hole.

Feature 7 was first identified in Level 4 at 50 cmbd. Measuring an approximate diameter of 15 cm, this feature only extended 5 cm in depth. It was concluded that Feature 7 was most likely a post hole. Heavy disturbance due to burrowing was noted at the bottom of the feature. The feature was fully excavated with half of the feature fill screened and the other half taken as a sediment sample. The fill was dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) fine sand. Carbonized wood was recovered from the feature fill.

Feature 8 was identified in Level 4 at 50 cmbd, although it emerged from a mottled, amorphous locus in Level 3. Measuring 20 cm long and 14 cm wide, the feature extended an

additional 4 cm in depth on its eastern side while slanting up to the surface on the western side. Therefore, it was hypothesized that this feature was a post hole but probably not for a support post. The feature was fully excavated with half of the feature fill screened and the other half taken as a sediment sample. The fill was dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) fine sand. One small shell was recovered from the feature fill.

Feature 11 was first identified in Level 4 at 50 cmbd. Although two-thirds of the feature was retained in the unit wall, the feature measured 20 cm long and 15 cm wide from the east wall to the furthest point of the feature's exposed western edge. This feature could have been a large, single post hole, or based on two dips in the north and south portions of the feature's bottom, it could represent two smaller post holes situated side by side. Only the exposed one-third portion of the feature was excavated. Of this excavation portion, half of the feature fill was screened, and the other half was taken as a sediment sample. The fill was dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) fine sand. Carbonized wood and small shell fragments were recovered from the feature fill.

Unit A-1, Wall Profile. The east profile (Fig. 17) of Unit A-1 was part of the entire east wall of Operation A, including Unit A-2, and the following description reviews the combined east profile of both units as a whole. The east wall exhibited four major strata as well as an intrusion that extended from Stratum II to Stratum IV. Stratum I was very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sand and primarily root mat. The sediment of Stratum II matched that of Stratum I as it was also very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sand, but it did not include the same high density of roots. Stratum III was brown (10YR 4/3) fine sand, and the deepest natural layer of sediment was Stratum IV and described as dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sand. Stratum V was an undefined intrusion of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) fine sand that post-dated the sediments of Strata III and IV.

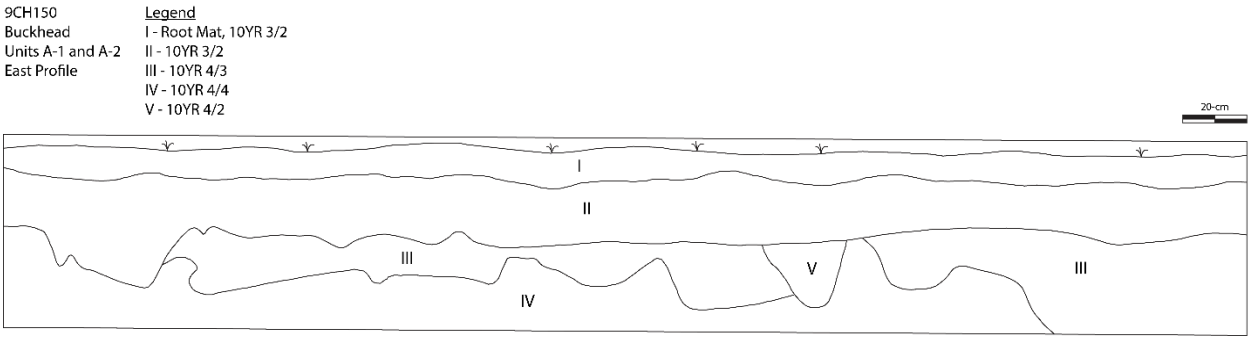

Figure 17 Unit A-1 & A-2, East Profile

Unit A-2, N 3517626 E 487707. Similar to A-1, Unit A-2 was excavated in arbitrary levels of 10 cm following the removal of the plow zone in Level 1, which was first taken to a depth of 30 cmbd. With four levels in total, the closing excavation depth for A-2 was approximately 60 cmbd.

The total artifact count for Unit A-2 was 405, with a sum weight of 1,020.86 g. Material types recovered during excavation included shell, metal, baked clay, lithic, brick, glass, pre- and post-contact ceramics, animal bone, and seeds. Levels 1 and 2 included a mixed context. Level 3 included a single brick of post-contact context while Level 4 only provided artifacts of precontact origin. In addition, the greatest quantity of typed ceramics recovered from Unit A-2 dated to the Irene Late Mississippian period.

Unit A-2, Features. Feature 1 was first identified as a large stain in Level 3 at 50 cmbd in the southwest quadrant. Initially measuring 53 cm long and 21 cm wide, this feature was recorded as a probable post hole. At 55 cmbd, the original soil stain become more pronounced and localized. After a window probe showed the stain extending less than 7 cm deep, it was bisected to reveal a second, smaller circular stain. This second stain was subsequently probed and excavated, and it terminated at a tapered bottom. The final depth recorded for Feature 1 was

63 cmbd. The feature was fully excavated, and all of the feature fill was screened. The fill was very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sand, and bioturbation was noted.

Unit A-2, Wall Profiles. See Unit A-1, Wall Profile (Fig. 17) for a description of the entire east wall of Operation A. The south profile of Unit A-2 (Fig. 18) displayed three major strata that aligned with Stata I, II, and III described in the east profile review. Stratum I was very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sand and primarily root mat. Stratum II was also very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sand but there were not root inclusions in this sediment to the extent that was found in Stratum I. Stratum III was brown (10YR 4/3) fine sand, and the deepest sediment layer recorded for the south wall of Unit A-2.

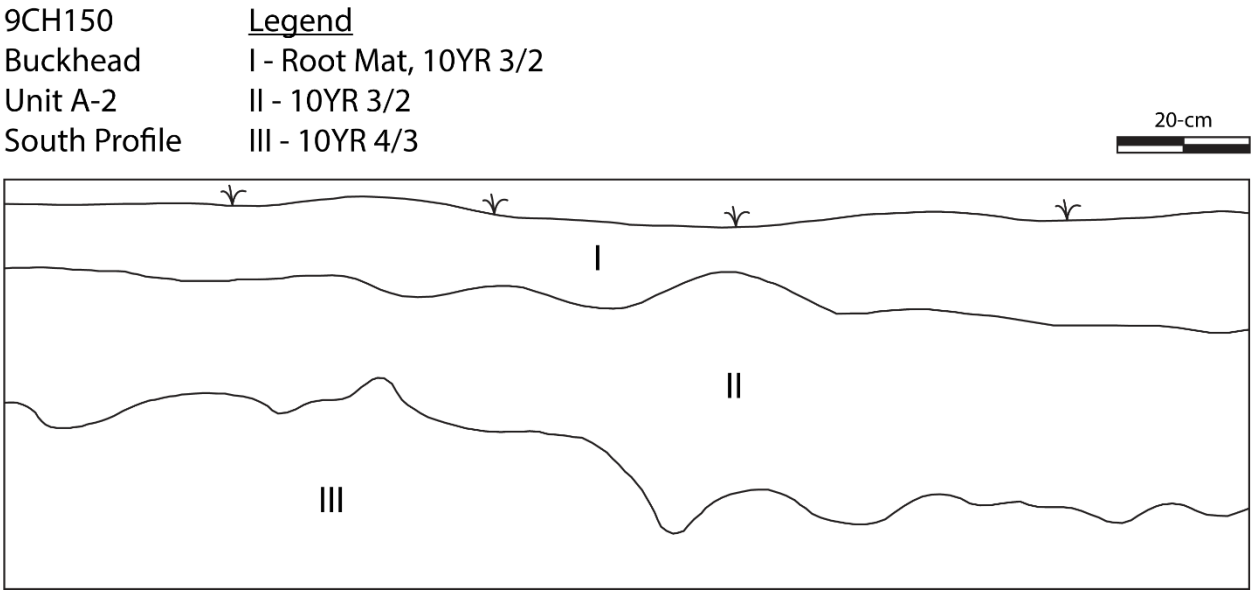

Figure 18 Unit A-2, South Profile

Unit Summary of Operation B. Operation B included the additional unit positioned to investigate the inner circular anomaly (see Fig. 3). Operation B consisted of a single 2-x-2 m excavation labeled Unit B-1. This operation was specifically placed slightly northeast of Units A-1 and A-2 to excavate the interior anomaly at an additional location. For a summary of artifacts collected during this operation, see Table 4.

Unit B-1, N 3517633 E 487715. All Unit B-1 levels were excavated in arbitrary intervals. Level 1, plow zone, was taken down to 30 cmbd, and Levels 2 and 3 were each excavated an additional 10 cm in depth. Level 4 was 15 cm in thickness, with a closing depth of 65 cmbd for Unit B-1.

The total number of artifacts recorded was 339, with a total artifact weight of 887 g for all of Unit B-1. Carbonized wood collected from Level 3 was not included in the final artifact count but contributed 3.8 g to the total artifact weight from B-1. Along with carbonized wood, the other types of materials recovered included shell, tabby, animal bone, brick, lithic, glass, and precontact ceramics. All four levels of B-1 were primarily precontact in context with the exception of minimal post-contact artifacts recovered from Level 1, including (1) tabby and (3) brick, and from Level 2, including (2) brick and (1) glass. Furthermore, the greatest quantity of typed ceramics recovered from Unit B-1 dated to the Irene Late Mississippian period.

Unit B-1, Features. Feature 1 was first identified in Level 3 at 50 cmbd. This feature appeared to be a post hole located in the southwest quadrant, and about half of the feature was retained in the unit's south wall. The feature measured 17 cm long and 24 cm wide, of the portion exposed on unit floor. The feature was fully excavated with half of the feature fill screened and the other half taken as a sediment sample. The fill was very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sand with some mottling near the feature's bottom at an additional 12 cm in

Table 4 Unit B-1, Artifact Summary

Unique Find ID	Unit	LVL	FEA	Category	Qty.	Wgt. (g)	Sub-Category	Remark
9CH150-000261SHE	B-1	1	0	SHE	16	14.6	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000380SHE1	B-1	1	0	SHE	2	106	SHE: Knobbed Whelk	
9CH150-000380SHE2	B-1	1	0	SHE	2	0.2	SHE: Flat Coils	
9CH150-000380SHE3	B-1	1	0	SHE	5	5.4	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000192TAB	B-1	1	0	TAB	1	4.9		
9CH150-000301BOA	B-1	1	0	BOA	12	7		
9CH150-000302BRK	B-1	1	0	BRK	3	16.5		
9CH150-000367LITH	B-1	1	0	LITH	3	6.9	LITH: Ferrocrete	
9CH150-000367PCER1	B-1	1	0	PCER	1	2.6	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	Sand/grit stamped rim with applique
9CH150-000367PCER10	B-1	1	0	PCER	15	44.4	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	

9CH150-000367PCER11	B-1	1	0	PCER	2	5	PCER: Clay Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000367PCER12	B-1	1	0	PCER	3	8.1	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	
9CH150-000367PCER13	B-1	1	0	PCER	5	16.1	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000367PCER14	B-1	1	0	PCER	49	53.7	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000367PCER15	B-1	1	0	PCER	5	16.5	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000367PCER2	B-1	1	0	PCER	34	145	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000367PCER3	B-1	1	0	PCER	3	5.7	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000367PCER4	B-1	1	0	PCER	1	4.8	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	Rim
9CH150-000367PCER5	B-1	1	0	PCER	1	1.9	PCER: Irene Plain	

9CH150-000367PCER6	B-1	1	0	PCER	1	3.1	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	Sand/grit stamped rim with cane punctate
9CH150-000367PCER7	B-1	1	0	PCER	1	2.9	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	Sand/grit comp stamped rim with applique
9CH150-000367PCER8	B-1	1	0	PCER	2	13.2	PCER: Sand/Grit/Clay Tempered Cord Marked	
9CH150-000367PCER9	B-1	1	0	PCER	1	4.6	PCER: Clay Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000288LITH	B-1	1	0	LITH	3	6.6	LITH: Coastal Plain	
9CH155-000269LITH	B-1	2	0	LITH	1	2.1	LITH: Unknown Lithic	
9CH150-000290SHE1	B-1	2	0	SHE	4	9.4	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000290SHE2	B-1	2	0	SHE	1	34.2	SHE: Knobbed Whelk	
9CH150-000290SHE3	B-1	2	0	SHE	1	2.2	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000321LITH	B-1	2	0	LITH	3	10.4	LITH: Ferrocrete	

9CH150-000292BRK	B-1	2	0	BRK	2	1.3		
9CH150-000200BOA	B-1	2	0	BOA	13	3.4		
9CH150-000259PCER1	B-1	2	0	PCER	1	10.7	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000259PCER10	B-1	2	0	PCER	2	4.9	PCER: Clay Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000259PCER11	B-1	2	0	PCER	1	1.9	PCER: Irene Stamped	Irene rim with applique
9CH150-000259PCER12	B-1	2	0	PCER	4	24.2	PCER: Wilmington Cord Marked	
9CH150-000259PCER2	B-1	2	0	PCER	59	47.5	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000259PCER3	B-1	2	0	PCER	1	1.5	PCER: Sand/Grit/Clay Plain	Rim
9CH150-000259PCER4	B-1	2	0	PCER	2	8.5	PCER: Irene Plain	
9CH150-000259PCER5	B-1	2	0	PCER	1	1.5	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000259PCER6	B-1	2	0	PCER	1	4.1	PCER: Clay Tempered Plain	

9CH150-000259PCER7	B-1	2	0	PCER	10	33.9	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000259PCER8	B-1	2	0	PCER	33	149	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000259PCER9	B-1	2	0	PCER	3	17.5	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000320GLS	B-1	2	0	GLS	1	0.6	GLS: Clear	
9CH150-000270CHA	B-1	3	L004	CHA		0.6		
9CH150-000269CHA	B-1	3	L003	CHA		1.3		
9CH150-000268CHA	B-1	3	L002	CHA		0.6		
9CH150-000265CHA	B-1	3	L001	CHA		0.3		
9CH150-000327BOA	B-1	3	0	BOA	1	0.2		
9CH150-000328PCER1	B-1	3	0	PCER	1	4.6	PCER: Irene Plain	
9CH150-000328PCER2	B-1	3	0	PCER	1	1.3	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	

9CH150-000328PCER3	B-1	3	0	PCER	1	1.2	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH155-000270CHA	B-1	3	L003	CHA		1		
9CH150-000266SHE	B-1	3	L001	SHE	20	11.5	SHE: Indet. Shell	

depth. Carbonized wood and indeterminate shell fragments were recovered from the feature fill. See below for a photographed plan view of Unit B-1 and its features at 50 cmbd (Fig. 19).

Feature 2 was first identified in Level 3 at 50 cmbd. This feature appeared to be a post hole and measured approximately 28 cm long and 31 cm wide. The feature was fully excavated with half of the feature fill screened and the other half taken as a sediment sample. The fill was very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sand with some mottling near the feature's bottom at an additional 12 cm in depth, similar to the soil patterns of Feature 1. A sampling of large chunks of carbonized wood was retained from the feature fill.

Feature 3 was first identified in Level 3 at 50 cmbd. This feature was only labeled based on its potential significance, and a definitive feature type was never determined. With relatively large dimensions, it measured 36 cm in length and 56 cm in width and extended 12 cm in depth. The feature was fully excavated with half of the feature fill screened and the other half taken as a sediment sample. The fill was very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sand with some smudging of black (10YR 2/1) fine sand visible as well. Mottling was also noticed at the bottom of this feature. Carbonized wood was recovered from the feature fill.

Feature 4 was first identified in Level 3 at 50 cmbd. Similar to Feature 3, this feature was

Figure 19 Unit B-1, Plan View at 50 cmbd

only labeled based on its potential significance; a specific feature type was never determined. With the largest surface dimensions of all Unit B-1 features, it measured 57 cm long and 51 cm wide. However, it matched several of the other unit features in depth, which extended 12 cm. The feature was fully excavated with half of the feature fill screened and the other half taken as a sediment sample. The fill was very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sand with black (10YR 2/1) fine sand mixed in. As with Feature 3, mottling was noticed at the bottom of this feature, and carbonized wood was recovered from the feature fill.

Feature 5 was first identified in Level 3 at 50 cmbd. Measuring approximately 23 cm in diameter and 5 cm deep, this feature appeared to be a shallow post hole. The feature was fully excavated with half of the feature fill screened and the other half taken as a sediment sample. A sediment description was not properly recorded for this feature, although mottling was noted toward bottom of the feature. Carbonized wood was recovered from the feature fill.

Unit B-1, Wall Profiles. The south profile of Unit B-1 (Fig. 20) revealed three major strata. Stratum I, described as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sand, included root mat at the upper portion of the layer while root density decreased as the depth of the Stratum I increased. The point of differentiation between Stratum I and Stratum II was loosely defined due to the root inclusions of Stratum I restricting the visibility of a clear sediment transition. Stratum II was dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) fine sand and also included the fill of Feature 1 from

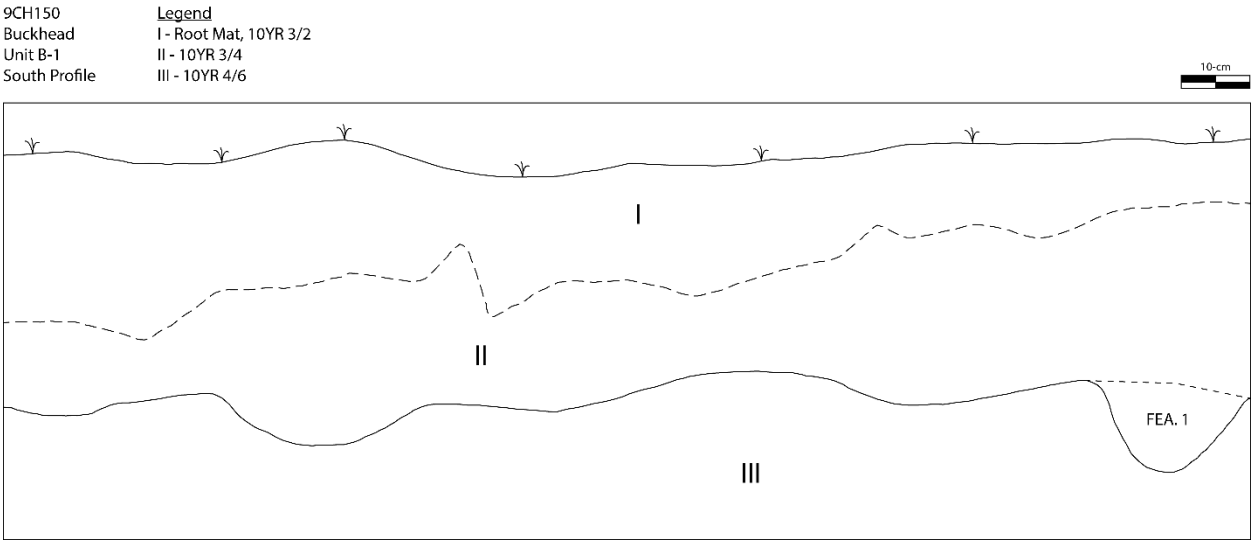

Figure 20 Unit B-1, South Profile

Unit B-1, a post hole feature that was retained in the south wall following the excavation of its exposed portion in the unit floor. Stratum III revealed major bioturbation and was described as a different hue of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine sand compared with Stratum II.

Similar to the south wall, the west profile of Unit B-1 (Fig. 21) exhibited three major strata. Stratum I included the root mat and was recorded as very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sand. The point of differentiation between Stratum I and Stratum II was loosely defined due to the root inclusions of Stratum I restricting the visibility of a clear sediment transition. However, Stratum II was delineated as a much thicker sediment layer than the root mat and described as dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) fine sand. The deepest layer recorded, Stratum III, was dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine sand and the thickest of all three natural layers.

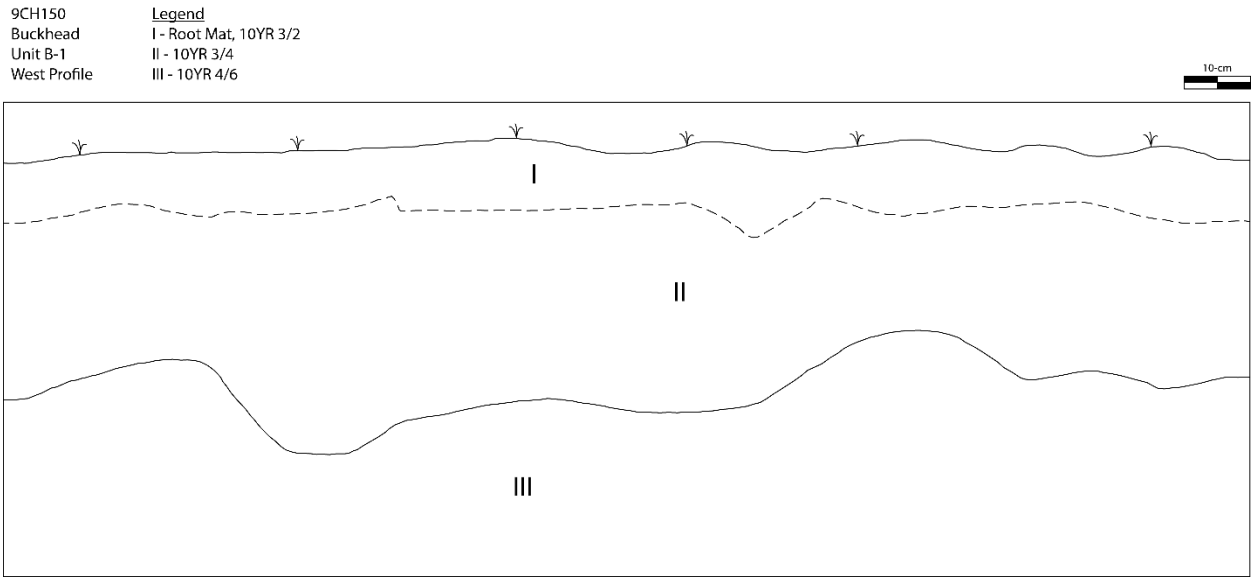

Figure 21 Unit B-1, West Profile

Unit Summary of Operation D. Operation D was positioned northwest of Operation B and directly north of Operation A. This operation included a single 2-x-2 m excavation block, D-1. From the 2014 GPR data, two concentric anomalies were identified. As Operations A and B investigated the interior circular anomaly, Operation D was placed on top of the exterior anomaly (see Fig. 3). A summary of artifacts collected during this operation is listed in Table 5.

Unit D-1, N 3517636 E 487707. Similar to other excavation operations, Unit D-1 was initially excavated to 30 cmbd to remove the plow zone included in Level 1. Levels 2 through 4 were then excavated in 10 cm arbitrary intervals, while Level 5 was taken down an additional 20 cm. The subsequent closing depth for D-1 was 80 cmbd. No features were found in this unit.

The total artifact count for Unit D-1 was 418, with a sum weight of 1,284.7 g. Material types recovered during excavation included lithic, tabby, baked clay, animal bone, shell, glass, metal, brick, and precontact ceramics. Unit context was majority precontact. Although, Level 1 did include a mix of pre- and post-contact materials, and very minor quantities of post-contact artifacts were also discovered in Levels 2, 3, and 4, including (1) metal and (5) glass. In addition, the greatest quantity of typed ceramics recovered from Unit D-1 dated to the Irene Late Mississippian period.

Unit D-1, Wall Profiles. The west profile of Unit D-1 (Fig. 22) displayed three major strata with an additional sediment layer found as an inclusion that post-dates the deepest two strata. Stratum I was very dark brown (10YR 2/2) fine sand and represented the root mat and a heavily disturbed plow zone. Stratum II was described as a pit-shaped stain of dark brown (10YR 3/3) fine sand. It was located immediately below Stratum I and contained charcoal flecking. Stratum III was the second of the three major strata noted in the west profile and included dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sand. The point of differentiation between Strata III and IV

Table 5 Unit D-1 Artifact Summary

Unique Find ID	Unit	LVL	FEA	Category	Qty.	Wgt. (g)	Sub-Category	Remark
9CH150-000125LITH1	D-1	1	0	LITH	8	5.4	LITH: Petrified Wood	
9CH150-000125LITH2	D-1	1	0	LITH	4	4.7	LITH: Coastal Plain	
9CH150-000125LITH3	D-1	1	0	LITH	1	0.9	LITH: Quartz	
9CH150-000125LITH4	D-1	1	0	LITH	37	40.9	LITH: Ferrocrete	
9CH150-000103TAB	D-1	1	0	TAB	1	0.5		
9CH150-000158BCL	D-1	1	0	BCL	1	0.1		
9CH150-000158BOA	D-1	1	0	BOA	11	1.8		
9CH150-000026SHE1	D-1	1	0	SHE	2	0.4	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	
9CH150-000026SHE2	D-1	1	0	SHE	2	27.7	SHE: Knobbed Whelk	
9CH150-000026SHE3	D-1	1	0	SHE	1	1.4	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000026SHE4	D-1	1	0	SHE	1	1.9	SHE: Indet. Shell	

9CH150-000055PCER1	D-1	1	0	PCER	36	154	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000055PCER10	D-1	1	0	PCER	2	60.7	PCER: Wilmington Heavy Cord Marked	
9CH150-000055PCER11	D-1	1	0	PCER	2	11.6	PCER: Sand/Grit Cord Marked	
9CH150-000055PCER12	D-1	1	0	PCER	9	28.3	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000055PCER13	D-1	1	0	PCER	1	5	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Check Stamped	
9CH150-000055PCER14	D-1	1	0	PCER	7	20.9	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000055PCER15	D-1	1	0	PCER	6	20.2	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000055PCER16	D-1	1	0	PCER	2	8.9	PCER: Clay Tempered Plain	

9CH150-000055PCER17	D-1	1	0	PCER	1	4.4	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	Rim with node
9CH150-000055PCER18	D-1	1	0	PCER	3	15.2	PCER: Clay Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000055PCER19	D-1	1	0	PCER	1	0.7	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	Rim
9CH150-000055PCER2	D-1	1	0	PCER	1	5.6	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	Rim
9CH150-000055PCER20	D-1	1	0	PCER	1	1.6	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	Rim
9CH150-000055PCER21	D-1	1	0	PCER	1	5.6	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	Rim
9CH150-000055PCER3	D-1	1	0	PCER	1	2.5	PCER: Grit/Shell Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000055PCER4	D-1	1	0	PCER	1	1.8	PCER: Clay/Grit Tempered Stamped	

9CH150-000055PCER5	D-1	1	0	PCER	1	1.6	PCER: Clay Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000055PCER6	D-1	1	0	PCER	2	9.3	PCER: Sand/Grit/Clay Plain	
9CH150-000055PCER7	D-1	1	0	PCER	9	39.2	PCER: Sand Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000055PCER8	D-1	1	0	PCER	158	117	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000055PCER9	D-1	1	0	PCER	8	29.7	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	
9CH150-000157GLS1	D-1	1	0	GLS	4	15.8	GLS: Dark Olive Green	
9CH150-000157GLS2	D-1	1	0	GLS	1	0.3	GLS: Clear	
9CH150-000124MTL1	D-1	1	0	MTL	4	1.1	MTL: Metal	
9CH150-000124MTL2	D-1	1	0	MTL	2	3.5	MTL: Cut Nails	
9CH150-000124MTL3	D-1	1	0	MTL	1	16.9	MTL: Spike	
9CH150-000015BRK	D-1	1	0	BRK	6	444		

9CH150-000280MTL	D-1	2	0	MTL	1	1	MTL: Metal	
9CH150-000280PCER1	D-1	2	0	PCER	1	1.7	PCER: Sand Tempered	Rim with node
9CH150-000280PCER2	D-1	2	0	PCER	1	6.4	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	
9CH150-000280PCER3	D-1	2	0	PCER	1	7.1	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000280PCER4	D-1	2	0	PCER	1	3	PCER: Sand/Grit/Clay Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000280PCER5	D-1	2	0	PCER	1	2.7	PCER: Clay Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000280PCER6	D-1	2	0	PCER	4	18.1	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000280PCER7	D-1	2	0	PCER	23	19.3	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000280PCER8	D-1	2	0	PCER	8	61	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	

9CH150-000280PCER9	D-1	2	0	PCER	1	2	PCER: Sand Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000027BOA	D-1	2	0	BOA	7	4.7		
9CH150-000282SHE	D-1	2	0	SHE	2	0.3	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000281LITH	D-1	2	0	LITH	8	14	LITH: Ferrocrete	
9CH150-000279LITH	D-1	2	0	LITH	2	1	LITH: Coastal Plain	
9CH150-000287LITH	D-1	3	0	LITH	2	2.5	LITH: Ferrocrete	
9CH150-000028GLS	D-1	3	0	GLS	4	0.1	GLS: Melted Glass	
9CH150-000286PCER1	D-1	3	0	PCER	2	1.4	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000286PCER2	D-1	3	0	PCER	1	2.7	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	Sand/grit stamped notched, pinched rim
9CH150-000286PCER3	D-1	3	0	PCER	1	2.3	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000286PCER4	D-1	3	0	PCER	1	3.4	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	Sand/grit stamped rim with cane punctate

9CH150-000286PCER5	D-1	3	0	PCER	1	3.2	PCER: Sand Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000286PCER6	D-1	3	0	PCER	1	8.1	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	Pinched rim
9CH150-000033BOA	D-1	4	0	BOA	1	0.8		
9CH150-000257GLS	D-1	4	0	GLS	1	0.5	GLS: Melted Glass	
9CH150-000037PCER1	D-1	5	0	PCER	1	4.3	PCER: Sand Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000037PCER2	D-1	5	0	PCER	1	2.4	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	

was not as clearly defined as the transitions between previous strata of the west wall. However, Stratum IV was the deepest and third primary stratum observed and consisted of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) fine sand.

The strata of the north wall of Unit D-1 (Fig. 23) naturally aligned with the three major strata described above for the west profile and did not include any specific inclusions beyond the expected roots of Stratum I, which consisted of root mat and very dark brown (10YR 2/2) fine sand. Similar to the west wall of Unit D-1, the transition between Strata II and III of the north

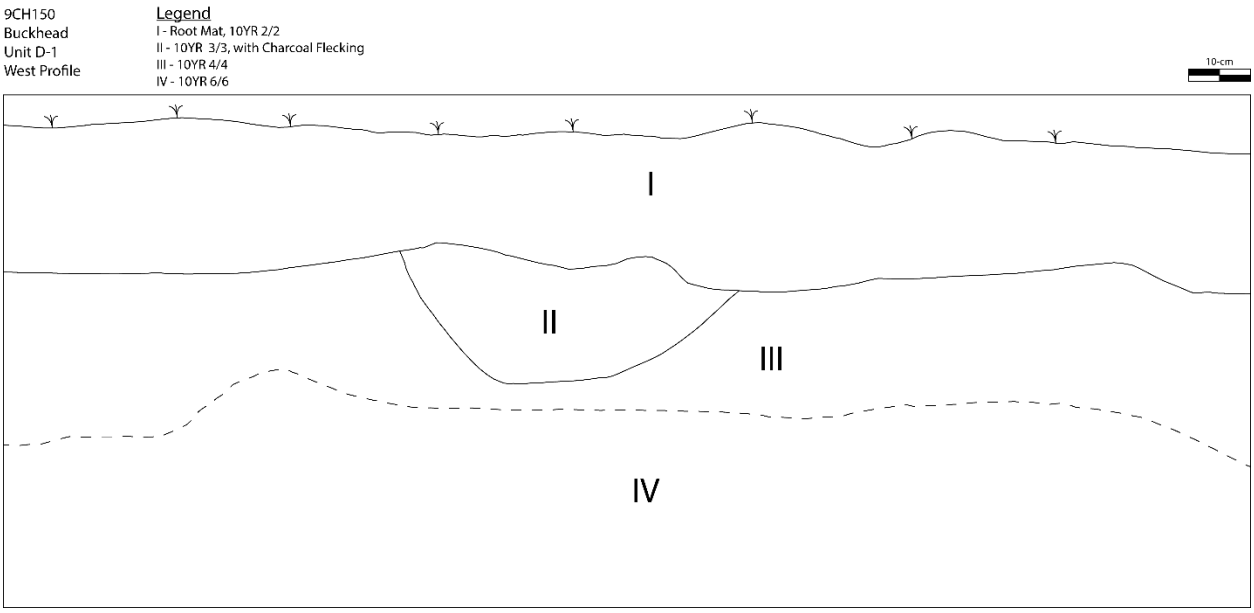

Figure 22 Unit D-1, West Profile

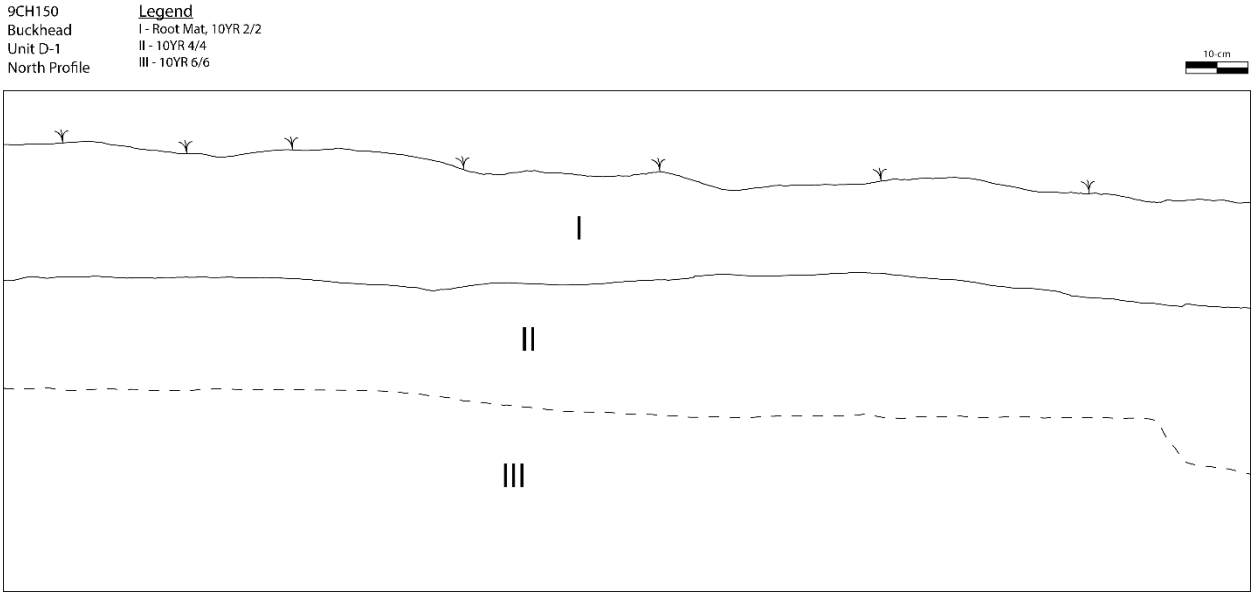

Figure 23 Unit D-1, North Profile

profile was not as apparent as that between Strata I and II. However, beneath Stratum I, Stratum II consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sand, and the deepest natural layer, Stratum III, was of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) fine sand.

Unit Summary of Operation C. Operation C was located in the north-central portion of Buckhead, northwest by north of Operations A, B, and D. This operation included a single 2-x-2 m block, Unit C-1, which was placed along a ridge formation at the feature's peak elevation point. The reason for this placement was based on suspicions that a midden-mound was possibly located at this formation. However, following the excavation of Unit C-1, it was determined that this feature was not a midden-mound at all but instead most likely a mound created from dirt fill that was removed to make a water feature elsewhere. For a summary of the artifacts collected during this operation, see Table 6.

Unit C-1, N 3517654 E 487697. All levels for Unit C-1 were excavated in arbitrary intervals. Level 1, which was solely plow zone, was excavated to approximately 30 cmbd. The remaining three levels were taken down in approximate intervals of 10 cm each. Closing depth for the unit at the bottom of Level 4 was 60 cmbd.

Unit C-1 had the highest artifact density of all units excavated at Buckhead in 2015. The total number of artifacts recorded was 2,725, with a total artifact weight of 10,905 g. A large concentration of animal bone fragments was recovered in Level 1, and while the fragments were not counted individually, they contributed 220.4 g to the total artifact weight for the unit. In addition to animal bone, brick, glass, pre- and post-contact ceramics, lithic, shell, metal, tabby, baked clay, carbonized wood, and slag were all material types recovered from Unit C-1. To the dismay of the excavation team, the context was heavily mixed throughout all unit levels, adding

Table 6 Unit C-1 Artifact Summary

Unique Find ID	Unit	LVL	FEA	Category	Qty.	Wgt. (g)	Sub-Category	Remark
9CH150-000097BOA	C-1	1	0	BOA		220		
9CH150-000097BRK	C-1	1	0	BRK	14	428		
9CH150-000097GLS1	C-1	1	0	GLS	3	8.1	GLS: Clear	
9CH150-000097GLS2	C-1	1	0	GLS	8	7.4		With Heavy Patina
9CH150-000097GLS3	C-1	1	0	GLS	1	4.6	GLS: Lime Green	
9CH150-000097GLS4	C-1	1	0	GLS	2	1.7	GLS: Dark Olive Green	
9CH150-000097HCER1	C-1	1	0	HCER	1	1.1	HCER: Kaolin Pipe	
9CH150-000097HCER10	C-1	1	0	HCER	1	0.1	HCER: Refined Earthenware, Indet.	Black sherdlet
9CH150-000097HCER2	C-1	1	0	HCER	1	1.4	HCER: Kaolin Pipe	Fragment
9CH150-000097HCER3	C-1	1	0	HCER	1	0.8	HCER: Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	

9CH150-000097HCER4	C-1	1	0	HCER	1	0.7	HCER: Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	Brown/Green Salt Glazed Stoneware
9CH150-000097HCER5	C-1	1	0	HCER	4	7.9	HCER: Pearlware, Plain	White
9CH150-000097HCER6	C-1	1	0	HCER	4	6.1	HCER: Pearlware, Hand-painted, Blue on White	
9CH150-000097HCER7	C-1	1	0	HCER	2	10.9	HCER: Pearlware, Plain	Plain White with Maker's Mark
9CH150-000097HCER8	C-1	1	0	HCER	1	7.6	HCER: Pearlware, Edged, Blue	
9CH150-000097HCER9	C-1	1	0	HCER	1	0.7	HCER: Pearlware, Transfer-Printed, Blue on White	Uncertain, could be Hand Painted?
9CH150-000097LITH	C-1	1	0	LITH	3	6.3		Flakes
9CH150-000097SHE	C-1	1	0	SHE	1	0.3	SHE: Bead	
9CH150-000097UNK	C-1	1	0	UNK	1	46.2		Misc. Concentration
9CH150-000121MTL1	C-1	1	0	MTL	12	36.1	MTL: Cut Nails	

9CH150-000121MTL2	C-1	1	0	MTL	10	164	MTL: Metal	
9CH150-000121MTL3	C-1	1	0	MTL	3	8.3	MTL: Slag	
9CH150-000121MTL4	C-1	1	0	MTL	1	2.3	MTL: Button	
9CH150-000121MTL5	C-1	1	0	MTL	10	142	MTL:Metal Barbed Wire	
9CH150-000074SHE1	C-1	1	0	SHE	58	344	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000074SHE2	C-1	1	0	SHE	21	855	SHE: Knobbed Whelk	
9CH150-000074SHE3	C-1	1	0	SHE	10	9.9	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000074SHE4	C-1	1	0	SHE	8	0.7	SHE: Flat Coils	
9CH150-000074SHE5	C-1	1	0	SHE	13	12.8	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000123BRK	C-1	1	0	BRK	3	5		
9CH150-000123HCER1	C-1	1	0	HCER	1	7	HCER: Refined Earthernware, Tin Glazed	Yellow Tin-Glazed

9CH150-000123HCER2	C-1	1	0	HCER	1	1.1	HCER: Refined Earthenware, Indet.	
9CH150-000123LITH	C-1	1	0	LITH	1	1	LITH: Petrified Wood	
9CH150-000123MTL	C-1	1	0	MTL	1	3.1	MTL: Ferrocrete	
9CH150-000123PCER1	C-1	1	0	PCER	44	124	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000123PCER10	C-1	1	0	PCER	1	4.3	PCER: Grit Tempered Plain	Punctated Rim
9CH150-000123PCER11	C-1	1	0	PCER	1	7.2	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	Rim
9CH150-000123PCER12	C-1	1	0	PCER	7	38.1	PCER: Clay Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000123PCER13	C-1	1	0	PCER	8	26.6	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000123PCER14	C-1	1	0	PCER	10	39.6	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	

9CH150-000123PCER15	C-1	1	0	PCER	1	2.8	PCER: Sand/Grit/ Clay Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000123PCER16	C-1	1	0	PCER	2	5	PCER: Clay Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000123PCER17	C-1	1	0	PCER	1	2.2	PCER:Sand Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000123PCER18	C-1	1	0	PCER	5	12.9	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	
9CH150-000123PCER19	C-1	1	0	PCER	1	5.2	PCER: Sand/Grit Burnished Plain	
9CH150-000123PCER2	C-1	1	0	PCER	3	8.8	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000123PCER20	C-1	1	0	PCER	1	11.4	PCER: Sand/Grit/ Clay Plain	
9CH150-000123PCER21	C-1	1	0	PCER	1	4.5	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	With Node
9CH150-000123PCER22	C-1	1	0	PCER	1	3.5	PCER: Sand Tempered	Rim

9CH150-000123PCER3	C-1	1	0	PCER	10	39.1	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000123PCER4	C-1	1	0	PCER	3	11.7	PCER: Clay Tempered Cord Marked	
9CH150-000123PCER5	C-1	1	0	PCER	87	335	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000123PCER6	C-1	1	0	PCER	209	205	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000123PCER7	C-1	1	0	PCER	1	5.8	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	Rim
9CH150-000123PCER8	C-1	1	0	PCER	1	2.2	PCER: Clay Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000123PCER9	C-1	1	0	PCER	1	7.1	PCER: Sand Tempered	Cane Punctated Rim
9CH150-000123TAB	C-1	1	0	TAB	25	142		
9CH150-000182PCER1	C-1	2	0	PCER	1	2.7	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	

9CH150-000182PCER2	C-1	2	0	PCER	9	10.2	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000182PCER3	C-1	2	0	PCER	1	5.1	PCER: Sand/Grit/Clay Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000182PCER4	C-1	2	0	PCER	2	7.5	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000182PCER5	C-1	2	0	PCER	1	5	PCER: Sand/Grit/Clay Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000182PCER6	C-1	2	0	PCER	2	8.5	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000182PCER7	C-1	2	0	PCER	2	7.3	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000014SHE	C-1	2	0	SHE	1	0.1	SHE: Bead	
9CH150-000087PCER1	C-1	2	0	PCER	3	10.9	PCER: Clay Tempered Plain	

9CH150-000087PCER10	C-1	2	0	PCER	1	1.4	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	Pinched rim
9CH150-000087PCER11	C-1	2	0	PCER	5	13.6	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000087PCER12	C-1	2	0	PCER	3	15.4	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	
9CH150-000087PCER13	C-1	2	0	PCER	10	27.1	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000087PCER2	C-1	2	0	PCER	2	9.5	PCER:Sand Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000087PCER3	C-1	2	0	PCER	57	243	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000087PCER4	C-1	2	0	PCER	10	43.5	PCER: Sand Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000087PCER5	C-1	2	0	PCER	103	105	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000087PCER6	C-1	2	0	PCER	27	121	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	

9CH150-000087PCER7	C-1	2	0	PCER	1	4.5	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	Pinched rim
9CH150-000087PCER8	C-1	2	0	PCER	1	3.7	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	Pinched rim
9CH150-000087PCER9	C-1	2	0	PCER	1	2.4	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	Rim
9CH150-000019BOA	C-1	2	0	BOA	16	19.1		
9CH150-000017BOH	C-1	2	0	BOH	1	1		Human phalange
9CH150-000174SHE1	C-1	2	0	SHE	4	24.3	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000174SHE2	C-1	2	0	SHE	2	34.3	SHE: Knobbed Whelk	
9CH150-000020MTL	C-1	2	0	MTL	1	3.7	MTL: Cut Nails	
9CH150-000178GLS	C-1	2	0	GLS	1	5.5	GLS: Clear, Frosted	
9CH150-000177LITH	C-1	2	0	LITH	1	1	LITH: Indet Chert	

9CH150-000176HCER	C-1	2	0	HCER	1	0.3	HCER: Pearlware, Hand-painted, Blue on White	
9CH150-000175BOA	C-1	2	0	BOA	11	3.3		
9CH150-000181BRK	C-1	2	0	BRK	25	1041		
9CH150-000190PCER1	C-1	2	0	PCER	10	12.3	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000190PCER2	C-1	2	0	PCER	3	11.9	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000190PCER3	C-1	2	0	PCER	1	27.7	PCER: Wilmington Heavy Cord Marked	
9CH150-000190PCER4	C-1	2	0	PCER	1	3	PCER: Sand Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000185HCER1	C-1	2	0	HCER	1	5.2	HCER: Annularware, Banded	
9CH150-000185HCER2	C-1	2	0	HCER	1	8.5	HCER: Pearlware, Plain	

9CH150-000185HCER3	C-1	2	0	HCER	1	8.4	HCER: Stoneware, Plain	
9CH150-000185HCER4	C-1	2	0	HCER	1	0.9	HCER: Pearlware, Polychrome	
9CH150-000191SHE1	C-1	2	0	SHE	1	3.2	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000191SHE2	C-1	2	0	SHE	2	1.5	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000187TAB	C-1	2	0	TAB	1	13.7		
9CH150-000188MTL1	C-1	2	0	MTL	8	117	MTL:Metal Barbed Wire	
9CH150-000188MTL2	C-1	2	0	MTL	5	4.5	MTL: Metal	
9CH150-000189TAB	C-1	2	0	TAB	1	5.7		
9CH150-000173PCER1	C-1	2	0	PCER	2	8	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000173PCER2	C-1	2	0	PCER	2	6.6	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	
9CH150-000173PCER3	C-1	2	0	PCER	2	10.6	PCER: Sand Tempered Stamped	

9CH150-000173PCER4	C-1	2	0	PCER	11	8.8	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000173PCER5	C-1	2	0	PCER	1	4	PCER: Sand Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000173PCER6	C-1	2	0	PCER	2	12.4	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000117TAB	C-1	2	0	TAB	18	84.8		
9CH150-000115HCER1	C-1	2	0	HCER	3	22.5	HCER: Pearlware, Plain	
9CH150-000115HCER2	C-1	2	0	HCER	1	0.3	HCER: Pearlware, Polychrome, Hand-painted	
9CH150-000115HCER3	C-1	2	0	HCER	1	2.1	HCER: Pearlware, Blue Transfer-print	
9CH150-000114GLS1	C-1	2	0	GLS	4	74.7	GLS: Dark Olive Green	
9CH150-000114GLS2	C-1	2	0	GLS	3	3	GLS: Light Green	
9CH150-000114GLS3	C-1	2	0	GLS	2	1.1	GLS: Clear	

9CH150-000114GLS4	C-1	2	0	GLS	2	2.4	GLS: Glass with Heavy Patina	
9CH150-000077BOA	C-1	2	0	BOA	145	70.9		
9CH150-000118SHE1	C-1	2	0	SHE	49	286	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000118SHE2	C-1	2	0	SHE	5	5	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000118SHE3	C-1	2	0	SHE	11	286	SHE: Knobbed Whelk	
9CH150-000118SHE4	C-1	2	0	SHE	4	0.7	SHE: Flat Coils	
9CH150-000118SHE5	C-1	2	0	SHE	9	18.3	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000116LITH1	C-1	2	0	LITH	5	1.5	LITH: Petrified Wood	
9CH150-000116LITH2	C-1	2	0	LITH	3	1.2	LITH: Coastal Plain	
9CH150-000119MTL1	C-1	2	0	MTL	9	17.2	MTL: Cut Nails	
9CH150-000119MTL2	C-1	2	0	MTL	1	23.6	MTL: Spike	
9CH150-000078PCER1	C-1	3	0	PCER	52	187	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	

9CH150-000078PCER10	C-1	3	0	PCER	9	36.4	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000078PCER11	C-1	3	0	PCER	1	4.4	PCER: Sand/Grit/Clay Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000078PCER12	C-1	3	0	PCER	5	20.2	PCER: Sand/Grit/Clay Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000078PCER13	C-1	3	0	PCER	1	12	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	Rim
9CH150-000078PCER14	C-1	3	0	PCER	1	5.9	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	Rim with applique
9CH150-000078PCER2	C-1	3	0	PCER	6	23	PCER: Irene Plain	
9CH150-000078PCER3	C-1	3	0	PCER	7	32.2	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000078PCER4	C-1	3	0	PCER	110	95.1	PCER: Sherdlets	

9CH150-000078PCER5	C-1	3	0	PCER	1	1.7	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH150-000078PCER6	C-1	3	0	PCER	2	9.2	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000078PCER7	C-1	3	0	PCER	2	17.9	PCER: Clay Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000078PCER8	C-1	3	0	PCER	3	15.1	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	
9CH150-000078PCER9	C-1	3	0	PCER	1	3.7	PCER: Clay Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000179SLG1	C-1	3	0	SLG	1	21.4		
9CH150-000091BCL	C-1	3	0	BCL	3	1.6		
9CH150-000186GLS1	C-1	3	0	GLS	1	0.3	GLS: Light Green	
9CH150-000186GLS2	C-1	3	0	GLS	1	1.6	GLS: Olive Green with Heavy Patina	
9CH150-000162BRK1	C-1	3	0	BRK	4	11.2		

9CH150-000159PCER1	C-1	3	0	PCER	2	5.7	PCER: Clay Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000159PCER2	C-1	3	0	PCER	1	1.7	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	Rim
9CH150-000159PCER3	C-1	3	0	PCER	5	23.4	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000159PCER4	C-1	3	0	PCER	10	35.5	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000159PCER5	C-1	3	0	PCER	1	2.2	PCER: Clay Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000159PCER6	C-1	3	0	PCER	14	14	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000161MTL1	C-1	3	0	MTL	1	0.7	MTL: Grommet	
9CH150-000161MTL2	C-1	3	0	MTL	1	11.1	MTL: Metal	
9CH150-000161MTL3	C-1	3	0	MTL	1	1.2	MTL: Cut Nails	
9CH150-000023SHE1	C-1	3	0	SHE	2	0.1	SHE: Flat Coils	

9CH150-000023SHE2	C-1	3	0	SHE	12	55.4	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000023SHE3	C-1	3	0	SHE	4	1	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	
9CH150-000023SHE4	C-1	3	0	SHE	2	5.1	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000023SHE5	C-1	3	0	SHE	2	44.8	SHE: Whelk	
9CH150-000079SHE1	C-1	3	0	SHE	47	45.4	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000079SHE2	C-1	3	0	SHE	7	48.1	SHE: Knobbed Whelk	
9CH150-000079SHE3	C-1	3	0	SHE	50	234	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000079SHE4	C-1	3	0	SHE	2	1	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000079SHE5	C-1	3	0	SHE	10	0.9	SHE: Flat Coils	
9CH150-000079SHE6	C-1	3	0	SHE	2	0.6	SHE: Bead	Beads
9CH150-000093HCER1	C-1	3	0	HCER	1	10.6	HCER: Yellowware, Annular	
9CH150-000093HCER2	C-1	3	0	HCER	2	16.5	HCER: Pearlware, Edged, Blue	

9CH150-000093HCER3	C-1	3	0	HCER	1	0.6	HCER: Whitewar e, Indet.	
9CH150-000093HCER4	C-1	3	0	HCER	1	0.9	HCER: Annularw are, Banded	
9CH150-000093HCER5	C-1	3	0	HCER	1	0.4	HCER; Pearlware, Blue Transfer-print	
9CH150-000093HCER6	C-1	3	0	HCER	1	2.7	HCER; Pearlware, Polychro me, Hand-painted	
9CH150-000093HCER7	C-1	3	0	HCER	3	9.2	HCER: Refined Earthenwa re, Indet.	
9CH150-000093HCER8	C-1	3	0	HCER	3	7.4	HCER: Stoneware , Brown salt-glazed	
9CH150-000021BOA	C-1	3	0	BOA	16	4		
9CH150-000094LITH1	C-1	3	0	LITH	2	9.6	LITH: Quartz	
9CH150-000094LITH2	C-1	3	0	LITH	1	20.9	LITH: Unknown Lithic	
9CH150-000094LITH3	C-1	3	0	LITH	2	3.7	LITH: Petrified Wood	

9CH150-000094LITH4	C-1	3	0	LITH	2	1	LITH: Ridge and Valley	
9CH150-000094LITH5	C-1	3	0	LITH	1	1.3	LITH: Unknown Lithic	
9CH150-000095BOA	C-1	3	0	BOA	76	36		
9CH150-000089GLS1	C-1	3	0	GLS	1	0.4	GLS: Glass Bead	Bead
9CH150-000089GLS2	C-1	3	0	GLS	10	26.1	GLS: Dark Olive Green	
9CH150-000089GLS3	C-1	3	0	GLS	8	22.3	GLS: Olive Green with Heavy Patina	
9CH150-000108MTL1	C-1	3	0	MTL	6	11.1	MTL: Metal	
9CH150-000108MTL2	C-1	3	0	MTL	13	17.8	MTL: Cut Nails	
9CH150-000108MTL3	C-1	3	0	MTL	1	0.7	MTL: Button	
9CH150-000090CHA	C-1	3	0	CHA	1	0.1		
9CH150-000109TAB	C-1	3	0	TAB	14	63.2		
9CH150-000092BRK	C-1	3	0	BRK	10	567		

9CH150-000203LITH1	C-1	4	0	LITH	3	1	LITH: Petrified Wood	
9CH150-000203LITH2	C-1	4	0	LITH	8	2.6	LITH: Indet Chert	
9CH150-000205BOA	C-1	4	0	BOA	72	22.8		
9CH150-000208HCER1	C-1	4	0	HCER	1	1.3	HCER: Pearlware, Edged, Blue	
9CH150-000208HCER2	C-1	4	0	HCER	1	1.8	HCER: Pearlware, Blue Transfer-print	
9CH150-000204GLS1	C-1	4	0	GLS	2	0.5	GLS: Dark Olive Green	
9CH150-000204GLS2	C-1	4	0	GLS	1	0.1	GLS: Clear, Frosted	
9CH155-000273CHA	C-1	4	0	CHA	1	0.3		
9CH155-000273LITH1	C-1	4	0	LITH	3	3.1	LITH: Petrified Wood	
9CH155-000273LITH2	C-1	4	0	LITH	13	10.6	LITH: Indet Chert	
9CH150-000202MTL1	C-1	4	0	MTL	3	5	MTL: Cut Nails	
9CH150-000202MTL2	C-1	4	0	MTL	2	5.5	MTL: Metal	

9CH155-000272BCL	C-1	4	0	BCL	1	2		
9CH155-000272BRK	C-1	4	0	BRK	5	4.1		
9CH155-000272LITH	C-1	4	0	LITH	3	4	LITH: Ferrocrete	
9CH150-000206PCER1	C-1	4	0	PCER	1	2.3	PCER: Sand/Grit/Clay Tempered Cord Marked	
9CH150-000206PCER10	C-1	4	0	PCER	2	5.9	PCER: Sand/Grit/Clay Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000206PCER11	C-1	4	0	PCER	5	10.4	PCER: Sand/Grit/Clay Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000206PCER12	C-1	4	0	PCER	1	1.8	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000206PCER13	C-1	4	0	PCER	1	2.3	PCER: Sand Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000206PCER2	C-1	4	0	PCER	25	96.3	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	

9CH150-000206PCER3	C-1	4	0	PCER	2	5.8	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	
9CH150-000206PCER4	C-1	4	0	PCER	65	41.6	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000206PCER5	C-1	4	0	PCER	2	4.9	PCER: Sand/Grit/ Clay Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000206PCER6	C-1	4	0	PCER	5	25.5	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000206PCER7	C-1	4	0	PCER	1	7	PCER: Irene Plain	
9CH150-000206PCER8	C-1	4	0	PCER	3	11.6	PCER: Sand Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000206PCER9	C-1	4	0	PCER	14	38.8	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000088HCER1	C-1	4	0	HCER	3	3.6	HCER: Annularware, Banded	
9CH150-000088HCER2	C-1	4	0	HCER	1	51.7	HCER: Stoneware, Brown salt-glazed	

9CH150-000088HCER3	C-1	4	0	HCER	1	0.3	HCER: Pearlware, Blue Transfer-print	
9CH150-000088HCER4	C-1	4	0	HCER	1	3.4	HCER: Yellowware, Plain	
9CH150-000088HCER5	C-1	4	0	HCER	2	15.6	HCER: Pearlware, Plain	
9CH150-000088HCER6	C-1	4	0	HCER	1	2.7	HCER: Kaolin Pipe	
9CH150-000085MTL1	C-1	4	0	MTL	1	10.9	MTL:Metal Barbed Wire	
9CH150-000085MTL2	C-1	4	0	MTL	6	18.2	MTL: Metal	
9CH150-000085MTL3	C-1	4	0	MTL	1	14.6	MTL: Spike	
9CH150-000085MTL4	C-1	4	0	MTL	5	6.6	MTL: Cut Nails	
9CH150-000085MTL5	C-1	4	0	MTL	1	2.1	MTL: Round Nails	
9CH150-000101GLS1	C-1	4	0	GLS	1	0.2	GLS: Olive Green with Heavy Patina	
9CH150-000101GLS2	C-1	4	0	GLS	3	3.4	GLS: Dark Olive Green	

9CH150-000101GLS3	C-1	4	0	GLS	1	0.2	GLS: Clear	
9CH150-000101GLS4	C-1	4	0	GLS	1	0.4	GLS: Milk Glass	
9CH150-000082TAB	C-1	4	0	TAB	9	68.3		
9CH150-000081PCER1	C-1	4	0	PCER	1	11.4	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	Rim
9CH150-000081PCER10	C-1	4	0	PCER	1	6.3	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	Notched rim with cane punctated applique
9CH150-000081PCER11	C-1	4	0	PCER	1	9.1	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	Rim with cane punctated appliques
9CH150-000081PCER12	C-1	4	0	PCER	3	7.2	PCER: Sand Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000081PCER13	C-1	4	0	PCER	185	162	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000081PCER14	C-1	4	0	PCER	6	39.7	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Complicated Stamped	

9CH150-000081PCER15	C-1	4	0	PCER	1	2.7	PCER: Sand/Grit/ Clay Plain	
9CH150-000081PCER16	C-1	4	0	PCER	2	5.2	PCER: Clay Tempered Cord Marked	
9CH150-000081PCER17	C-1	4	0	PCER	52	241	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000081PCER18	C-1	4	0	PCER	9	40.7	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000081PCER19	C-1	4	0	PCER	5	2.2	PCER: Sand/Grit/ Clay Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000081PCER2	C-1	4	0	PCER	2	5.2	PCER: Clay Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000081PCER20	C-1	4	0	PCER	1	3.4	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	Notched rim with applique
9CH150-000081PCER21	C-1	4	0	PCER	2	11.3	PCER: Sand/Clay Tempered Plain	

9CH150-000081PCER22	C-1	4	0	PCER	3	13.2	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000081PCER23	C-1	4	0	PCER	2	9.7	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	
9CH150-000081PCER3	C-1	4	0	PCER	6	34.6	PCER: Sand/Grit/Clay Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000081PCER4	C-1	4	0	PCER	1	10.3	PCER: Sand/Grit/Clay Tempered Cord Marked	
9CH150-000081PCER5	C-1	4	0	PCER	1	2.7	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	Rim with applique
9CH150-000081PCER6	C-1	4	0	PCER	8	27.4	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000081PCER7	C-1	4	0	PCER	1	1.9	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	Rim

9CH150-000081PCER8	C-1	4	0	PCER	1	7.2	PCER: Sand/Grit/Clay Tempered Complicated Stamped	Rim
9CH150-000081PCER9	C-1	4	0	PCER	1	4.2	PCER: Sand Tempered	Cane punctated and notched rim
9CH150-000080SHE1	C-1	4	0	SHE	17	628	SHE: Knobbed Whelk	
9CH150-000080SHE2	C-1	4	0	SHE	100	84.5	SHE: Oyster	
9CH150-000080SHE3	C-1	4	0	SHE	44	338	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000080SHE4	C-1	4	0	SHE	7	0.7	SHE: Flat Coils	
9CH150-000080SHE5	C-1	4	0	SHE	2	0.3	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	
9CH150-000080SHE6	C-1	4	0	SHE	2	0.8	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000030BRK	C-1	4	0	BRK	6	85.4		
9CH150-000201SHE1	C-1	4	0	SHE	5	266	SHE: Knobbed Whelk	
9CH150-000201SHE2	C-1	4	0	SHE	3	0.8	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	

9CH150-000201SHE3	C-1	4	0	SHE	12	56.4	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000201SHE4	C-1	4	0	SHE	16	8.1	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000201SHE5	C-1	4	0	SHE	8	0.7	SHE: Flat Coils	
9CH150-000086BOA	C-1	4	0	BOA	95	40.1		

to the rationale that the ridge formation on which C-1 was positioned was most likely a mound of dirt fill rather than a midden-mound as originally suspected. Barbed wire recovered from the bottom of the unit offered additional evidence to this conclusion. Furthermore, the greatest quantity of typed ceramics recovered from Unit C-1 dated to the Irene Late Mississippian period.

Unit C-1, Features. Feature 1 was first identified in Level 1 at 32 cmbd near the bottom of the plowzone. This feature was labeled based on concentrations of carbonized wood and mottled soil. However, a definitive feature type was never determined. The dimensions of Feature 1 included two separate shapes (i.e., the carbonized wood concentration and the mottled soil concentration), totaling approximately 50 cm in length and 60 cm in width. The depth of the feature was not properly recorded. The feature was fully excavated and screened. No sediment samples were collected. The concentration of carbonized wood was included in the southern shape of Feature 1, and the fill was black (10YR 2/1) fine sand. The mottled fill of the northern shape included in Feature 1 was light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) fine sand. Along with carbonized wood, the other types of materials recovered from Feature 1 included pre- and post-contact ceramics, animal bone, and 3 kg of shell. Historic metal

was also collected, specifically barbed wire, which was pulled from the bottom of the feature during excavation. See below for a photographed plan view of Unit C-1 and its feature at 30 cmbd (Fig. 24).

Feature 2 was first identified in Level 1 at 30 cmbd near the bottom of the plowzone. Similar to Feature 1, this feature was labeled based on concentrations of carbonized wood and mottled soil. The dimensions for this feature are uncertain as it was noted that Feature 2 was amorphous and did not have a definite shape. The feature was fully excavated and screened. No sediment samples were collected. The primary concentration of carbonized wood was included in the southern of the two loosely defined shapes for Feature 2. The fill of this area was black

Figure 24 Unit C-1, Plan View at 30 cmbd

(10YR 2/1) fine sand. The northern shape was outlined based on the mottled fill of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) and dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) fine sand. There were also small concentrations of carbonized wood noted to the north of Feature 2. Along with carbonized wood, the other types of materials recovered from Feature 2 included pre- and post-contact ceramics, animal bone, and 9 kg of shell.

Unit C-1, Wall Profiles. The west profile of Unit C-1 (Fig. 25) revealed one major stratum throughout the greater portion of the unit with two minor intrusions noted based on a suspected animal burrow and additional bioturbation. From 0-60 cmbd, the west wall of Unit C-1 primarily exhibited very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sand that was recorded as Stratum I. From the southern edge of the west profile, Stratum II, described as black (10YR 2/1) find sand, stretched across the middle of the profile for approximately 61 cm and measured 16 cm as its thickest. This intrusion, possibly an animal burrow, did include some charcoal flecking. Stratum III was recorded as a second intrusion of dark brown (10YR 3/3) fine sand just above a small portion of Stratum II and likely the result of bioturbation.

The strata of the south wall of Unit C-1 (Fig. 26) naturally aligned with the strata recorded above for the west profile. Stratum I consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) fine sand that extended from 0-60 cmbd with two minor intrusions. Stratum II, described as black (10YR 2/1) find sand and the larger of the two intrusions, stretched from the western edge of the south wall eastward and measured approximately 116 cm wide and 9 cm long. As found in the west wall, Stratum II also included charcoal flecking through this sediment lens within the south profile. Stratum III was recorded in two portions consisting of dark brown (10YR 3/3) fine sand, located above a small section of Stratum II and along the eastern edge of Stratum II, all while engulfed in the surround Stratum I sediment. The display of only one major stratum with

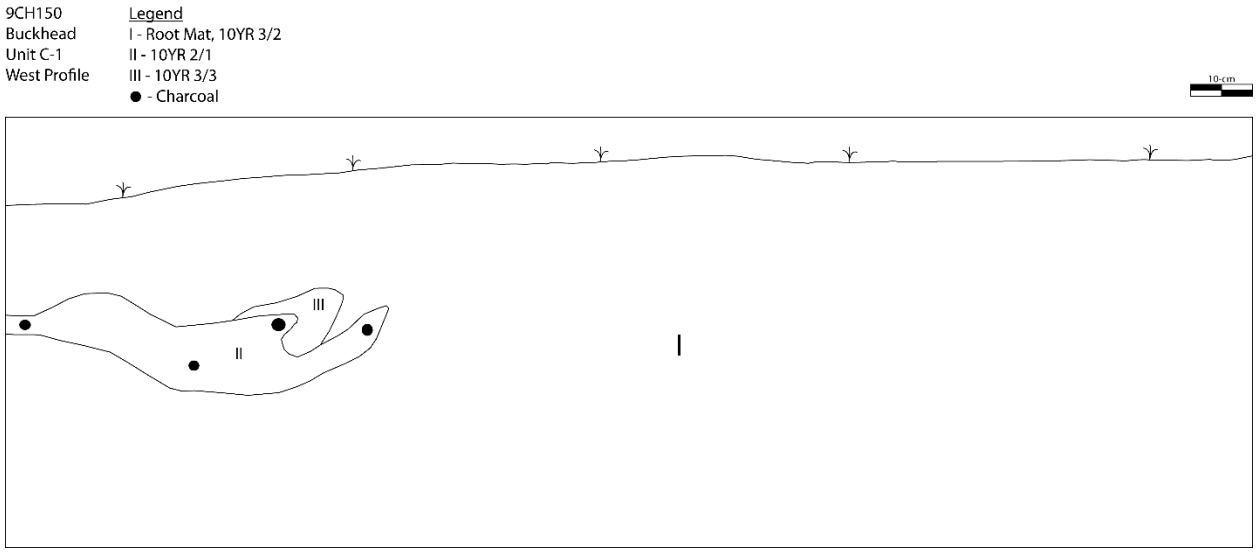

Figure 25 Unit C-1, West Profile

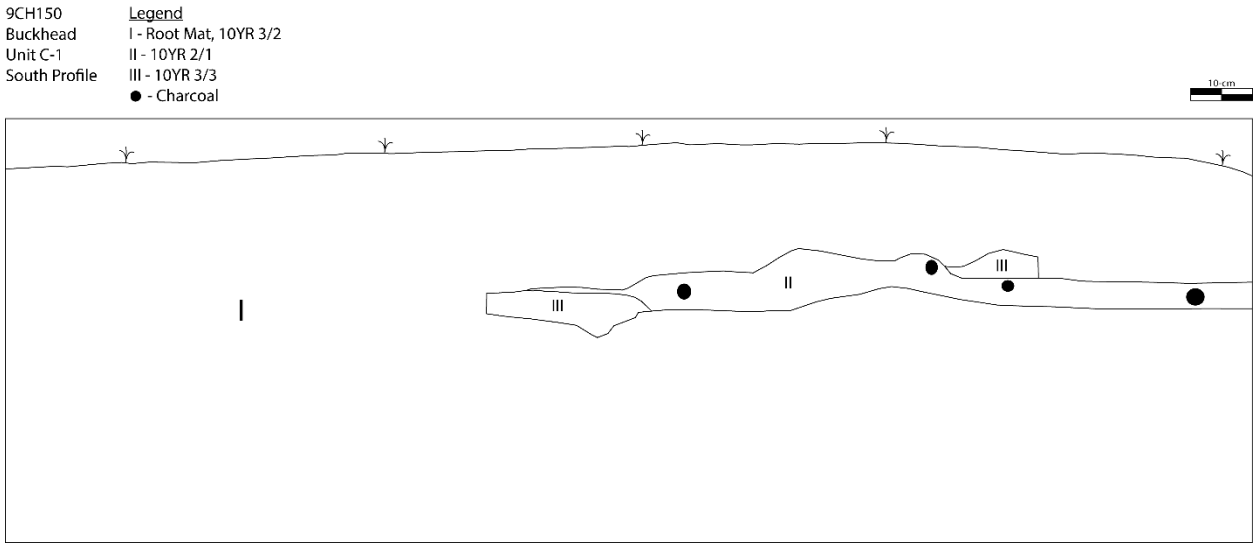

Figure 26 Unit C-1, South Profile

minor sediment lenses intruding throughout the Unit C-1 profiles supports the conclusions made from excavating C-1 concerning the high extent of sediment disturbance, the mixed context of all four unit levels, and the ridge formation of this unit likely being relocated dirt fill.

Unit Summary of Operation E. Operation E was located just south of Buckhead Creek and the tree line at the northern end of the field. Situated northwest of Mound A and north-northeast of Operations A-D as well as Operation G, Unit E-1 was a single 50-x-50 cm shovel test designated as Operation E after a dense shell midden was identified in the northeast portion of the shovel test survey area. Operation E was established in an effort to explore the intact midden in more detail. A summary of artifacts collected during this operation is listed in Table 7.

Unit E-1, N 3517692 E 487728. Unit E-1 was excavated in arbitrary levels of 20 cm intervals in the same fashion as the other shovel test pits completed at Buckhead. This unit included only two levels with a final closing depth of approximately 40 cm below the surface. No features were found in this unit.

The total artifact count was 115, with a sum weight of 471.9 g. Level 1 also included 120.4 g of tabby and 7.5 g of shell (ribbed mussel) that were not included in the final artifact count but did contribute to the total artifact weight for Unit E-1. In addition to tabby and ribbed mussel, other types of shell as well as glass, animal bone, tabby, brick, metal, baked clay, lithic, and pre- and post-contact ceramics were recovered. Level 1 included a mixed context of artifacts, while Level 2 was primarily precontact in context, with the exception of (1) tabby. In addition, the greatest quantity of typed ceramics recovered from Unit E-1 dated to the Irene Late Mississippian period.

Unit Summary of Operation F. Operation F was positioned northeast of Mound A in the central eastern portion of the site. Operation F included a single 2-x-1 m block designated Unit

Table 7 Unit E-1, Artifact Summary

Unique Find ID	Unit	LVL	FEA	Category	Qty.	Wgt. (g)	Sub-Category	Remark
9CH150-000213GLS1	E-1	1	0	GLS	1	2.7	GLS: Clear	
9CH150-000213GLS2	E-1	1	0	GLS	1	0.1	GLS: Opaque	
9CH150-000031BOA1	E-1	1	0	BOA	1	0.4		
9CH150-000031BOA2	E-1	1	0	BOA	4	2.7		
9CH150-000216TAB	E-1	1	0	TAB		120		
9CH150-000209BRK	E-1	1	0	BRK	5	15		
9CH150-000214MTL1	E-1	1	0	MTL	6	18.9	MTL: Cut Nails	
9CH150-000212BCL1	E-1	1	0	BCL	1	0.3		
9CH150-000212PCER1	E-1	1	0	PCER	20	24.3	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000212PCER2	E-1	1	0	PCER	2	3.7	PCER: Untyped Plain	UID conglomerate
9CH150-000212PCER3	E-1	1	0	PCER	3	35.1	PCER: Clay Tempered Cord Marked	

9CH150-000212PCER4	E-1	1	0	PCER	6	28.1	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000212PCER5	E-1	1	0	PCER	1	1.8	PCER:Sand Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000212PCER6	E-1	1	0	PCER	1	3.2	PCER: Sand Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000212PCER7	E-1	1	0	PCER	1	5.3	PCER: Sand Tempered Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000212PCER8	E-1	1	0	PCER	2	15	PCER: Clay Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000212PCER9	E-1	1	0	PCER	1	2.5	PCER: Sand Tempered	honed
9CH150-000215SHE1	E-1	1	0	SHE		7.5	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	
9CH150-000215SHE2	E-1	1	0	SHE	24	146	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000215SHE3	E-1	1	0	SHE	1	2.2	SHE: Cockle	
9CH150-000215SHE4	E-1	1	0	SHE	1	0.1	SHE: Flat Coils	

9CH150-000215SHE5	E-1	1	0	SHE	6	9.6	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000211LITH1	E-1	1	0	LITH	1	0.9	LITH: Unknown Lithic	
9CH150-000210HCER1	E-1	1	0	HCER	1	2.3	HCER: Pearlware, Plain	white, with maker's mark
9CH150-000035SHE1	E-1	2	0	SHE	5	0.2	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000035SHE2	E-1	2	0	SHE	3	1.4	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000256PCER1	E-1	2	0	PCER	3	6.2	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000377TAB1	E-1	2	0	TAB	1	1		
9CH150-000032SHE1	E-1	2	0	SHE	7	0.8	SHE: Flat Coils	
9CH150-000032SHE2	E-1	2	0	SHE	2	10.4	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000376PCER1	E-1	2	0	PCER	2	1.2	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000376PCER2	E-1	2	0	PCER	1	1.1	PCER: Clay Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000378BOA	E-1	2	0	BOA	1	1.1		

F-1. The location of this operation was determined in order to test the area adjacent to the edge of the mound. Therefore, Unit F-1 was situated just off the eastern side of Mound A. The excavation team expected to catch additional features in this unit that could be useful to further analyzing the presence of the mound, but no features were noted. For a summary of artifacts collected during this operation, see Table 8.

Unit F-1, N 3517602 E 487761. Unit F-1 was excavated in five arbitrary levels. Level 1, the plow zone, was taken down to 30 cmbd. Levels 2 through 4 were then excavated in 10 cm intervals each. Level 5 was only 5 cm deep, with a closing depth of 65 cmbd for Unit F-1. Three soil stains were initially noted as potential features for this unit. However, no definitive features were ultimately concluded to exist in this unit.

The total number of artifacts recorded was 246, with a total artifact weight of 345.8 g for all of Unit F-1. Material types recovered included animal bone, shell, lithic, metal, carbonized wood, tabby, and precontact ceramics. A slightly mixed context was found within this unit as (3) metal was recovered from Level 1 and (1) tabby was collected from Level 3. All other artifacts recovered from Unit F-1 were precontact in context. Furthermore, the greatest quantity of typed ceramics recovered from Unit F-1 dated to the Irene Late Mississippian period.

Unit F-1, Features. A total of three potential features were initially recorded for Unit F-1. Each of the three potential features were noted near the bottom of Level 3 at 45 cmbd, based on their distinct soil colors differing from the surrounding unit matrix that was brown (10YR 4/3) at the same depth. The fill for Features 1 and 2 was very dark brown (10YR 2/2), and Feature 3 included dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) fine sand. All potential features were excavated in full. Half of the fill for Features 1 and 2 was screened and the other half was collected as sediment samples. No artifacts were collected from any of these potential features. Feature 3 was

Table 8 Unit F-1, Artifact Summary

Unique Find ID	Unit	LVL	FEA	Category	Qty.	Wgt. (g)	Sub-Category	Remark
9CH150-000400BOA	F-1	1	0	BOA	11	4.9		
9CH150-000398SHE1	F-1	1	0	SHE	1	2.6	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000398SHE2	F-1	1	0	SHE	1	2	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000398SHE3	F-1	1	0	SHE	2	11.9	SHE: Knobbed Whelk	
9CH150-000315LITH1	F-1	1	0	LITH	3	1.8		
9CH150-000399MTL	F-1	1	0	MTL	3	3.3	MTL: Cut Nails	
9CH150-000352PCER1	F-1	1	0	PCER	28	21.2	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000352PCER10	F-1	1	0	PCER	2	3.4	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000352PCER11	F-1	1	0	PCER	4	8.7	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000352PCER12	F-1	1	0	PCER	2	3.4	PCER: Sand Tempered Stamped	

9CH150-000352PCER13	F-1	1	0	PCER	1	2.3	PCER: Clay Tempered Plain	rim
9CH150-000352PCER14	F-1	1	0	PCER	1	1.5	PCER:Sand Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000352PCER2	F-1	1	0	PCER	7	21.2	PCER: Clay Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000352PCER3	F-1	1	0	PCER	2	10.9	PCER: Clay Tempered Cord Marked	
9CH150-000352PCER4	F-1	1	0	PCER	1	1.4	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	rim
9CH150-000352PCER5	F-1	1	0	PCER	4	11.4	PCER: Clay Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000352PCER6	F-1	1	0	PCER	2	9.7	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	
9CH150-000352PCER7	F-1	1	0	PCER	13	34.8	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000352PCER8	F-1	1	0	PCER	4	11.8	PCER: Clay Tempered Stamped	

9CH150-000352PCER9	F-1	1	0	PCER	2	14.6	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000439LITH	F-1	2	0	LITH	6	1.6		
9CH150-000438CHA1	F-1	2	0	CHA	5	0.4		
9CH150-000438LITH1	F-1	2	0	LITH	3	1.6	LITH: Ferrocrete	
9CH150-000438PCER1	F-1	2	0	PCER	1	0.9	PCER:Sand Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000438PCER10	F-1	2	0	PCER	1	3.7	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	rim with cane punctate
9CH150-000438PCER11	F-1	2	0	PCER	4	13.5	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000438PCER12	F-1	2	0	PCER	36	24.3	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000438PCER2	F-1	2	0	PCER	1	3.6	PCER: Clay Tempered Cord Marked	
9CH150-000438PCER3	F-1	2	0	PCER	1	2.7	PCER: Sand Tempered Complicated Stamped	

9CH150-000438PCER4	F-1	2	0	PCER	2	11.6	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000438PCER5	F-1	2	0	PCER	1	2.7	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000438PCER6	F-1	2	0	PCER	1	4.8	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	
9CH150-000438PCER7	F-1	2	0	PCER	1	6.3	PCER: Clay Tempered Plain	rim
9CH150-000438PCER8	F-1	2	0	PCER	1	4.2	PCER: Clay Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000438PCER9	F-1	2	0	PCER	2	9.7	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000441SHE1	F-1	2	0	SHE	5	2.8	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000441SHE2	F-1	2	0	SHE	1	1.5	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000441SHE3	F-1	2	0	SHE	1	9.3	SHE: Knobbed Whelk	
9CH150-000440BOA	F-1	2	0	BOA	39	8.5		

9CH150-000442PCER1	F-1	2	0	PCER	2	3.4	PCER: Clay Tempered Stamped	comp stamp
9CH150-000455LITH1	F-1	3	0	LITH	1	0.4	LITH: Petrified Wood	
9CH150-000455LITH2	F-1	3	0	LITH	4	1.3	LITH: Ferrocrete	
9CH150-000455LITH3	F-1	3	0	LITH	1	0.1	LITH: Coastal Plain	
9CH150-000455LITH4	F-1	3	0	LITH	1	1.4	LITH: Quartz	
9CH150-000451TAB	F-1	3	0	TAB	1	3.1		
9CH150-000354PCER1	F-1	3	0	PCER	4	23.4	PCER: Sand/Grit/Clay Plain	
9CH150-000354PCER2	F-1	3	0	PCER	1	4	PCER: Sand Tempered Complicated Stamped	notched rim with applique
9CH150-000354PCER3	F-1	3	0	PCER	1	2.9	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000354PCER4	F-1	3	0	PCER	2	0.9	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000458CHA	F-1	3	0	CHA	16	1.8		

9CH150-000447BOA	F-1	3	0	BOA	5	1.5		
9CH150-000436LITH	F-1	4	0	LITH	1	5.1	LITH: Petrified Wood	

not even recorded on a separate feature form but only noted on the Level 3 form for Unit F-1. All three areas were explicitly concluded to not be features following excavation.

Unit F-1, Wall Profiles. The west profile of Unit F-1 (Fig. 27) exhibited three major strata. Stratum I was root mat consisting of very dark gray (10YR 3/1) fine sand. Stratum II was situated as the middle layer of the three sediment strata and was described as very dark brown (10YR 2/2) fine sand. The bottommost natural layer recorded for the west wall of Unit F-1 was Strata III and consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) fine sand. No inclusions or other features were noted beyond the roots included in Stratum I, and all three strata were relatively consistent in their horizontality.

The south profile of Unit F-1 (Fig. 28) mostly aligns with the west profile, with the exception of a fourth potential stratum that was recorded without a clear point of delineation below Strata III. Strata I, II, and III match with the soil descriptions of the strata by the same names listed above in association with the west profile. However, Stratum IV, described as a different hue of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine sand compared with Stratum III, was recorded as a potentially separate sediment stratum that could neither be clearly delineated in the south profile nor plainly visible as all in the west profile. While recognizing the potential of this additional stratum, it is important to note that the soil description provided for the floor of Unit

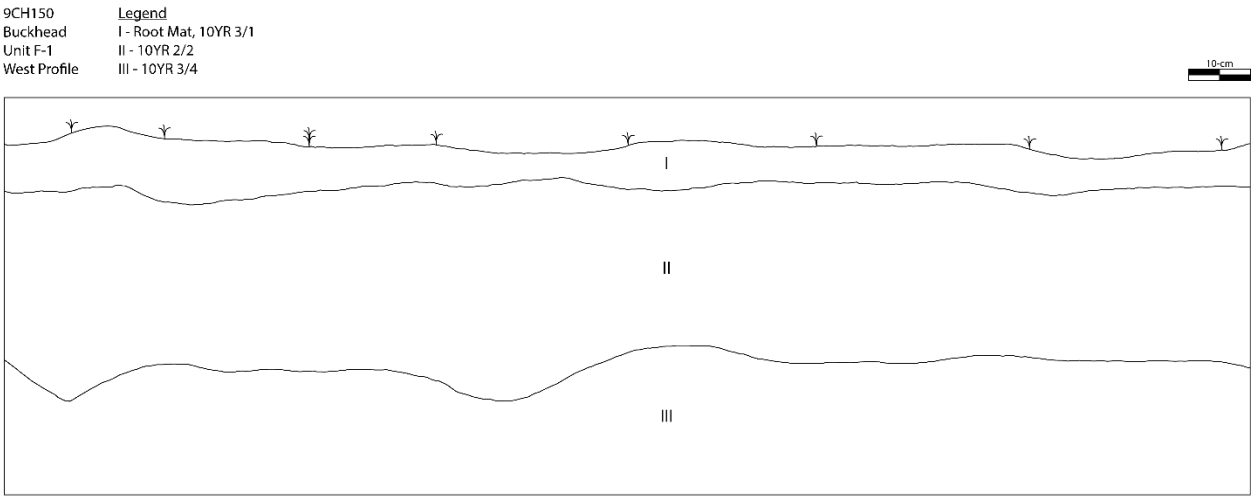

Figure 27 Unit F-1, West Profile

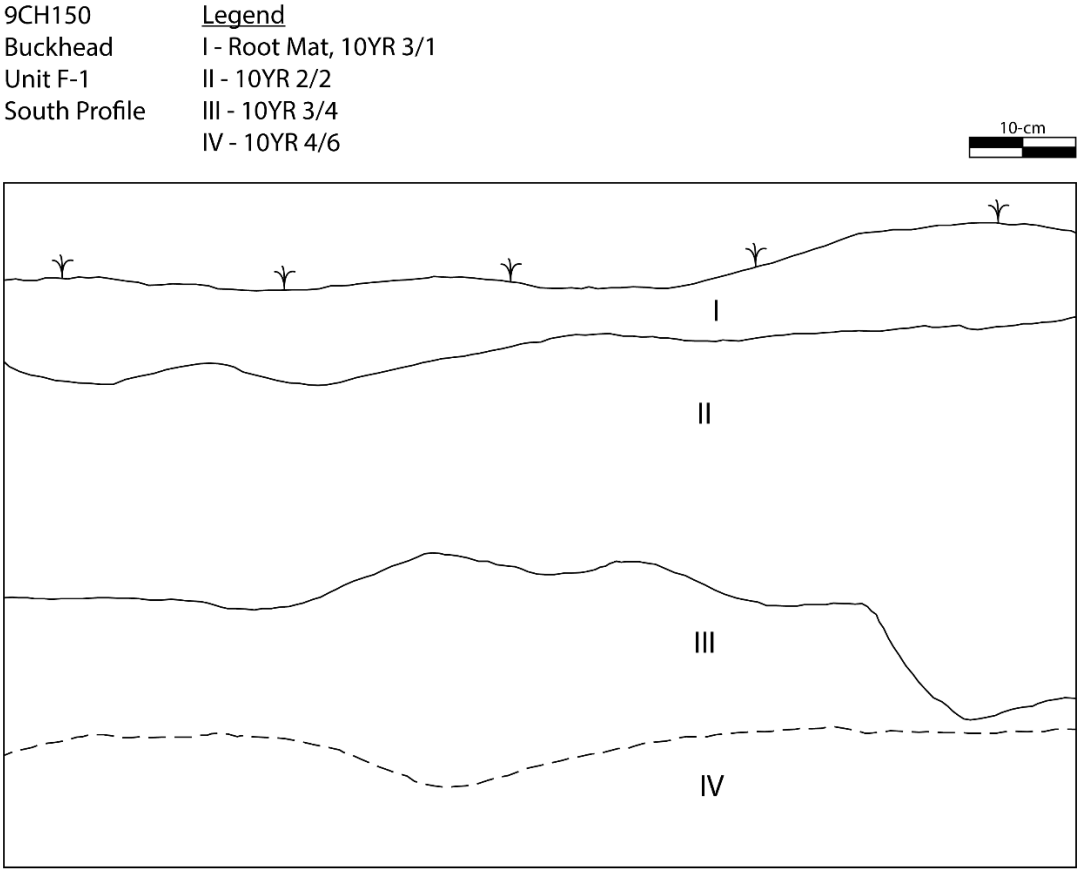

Figure 28 Unit F-1, South Profile

F-1 Level 5 aligned with the Stratum III sediment description: dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) fine sand.

Unit Summary of Operation G. Operation G was situated in the central western portion of Buckhead and consisted of two 2-x-2 m units. This operation explored a dense shell-filled feature first discovered during the shovel test survey to the southwest of the main GPR block. Unit G-1 was specifically placed over the location of ST 30 in order to expand the visibility of a possible pit feature. Unit G-2 was positioned north of G-1 to further explore the large semicircular anomaly. Radiocarbon dates from organic materials estimate the pit feature to be Late Archaic in context (see Table 11). Due to Operation G being specifically situated to explore one large feature, all areas of interest within the two-unit block were recorded as "loci." Summaries of artifacts collected during this operation are listed in Tables 9 and 10.

Unit G-1, N 3517598 E 487660. Unit G-1 was excavated in four arbitrary levels. Level 1 was taken down to 25 cmbd. Levels 2 through 4 were each excavated in 10 cm intervals. The initial closing depth for Operation G was 55 cmbd. However, following the complete excavation of Locus 1 which extended below 55 cmbd, there were cored soil samples taken from multiple loci in G-1 that continued to variable depths up to approximately 105 cmbd.

The total artifact count for Unit G-1 was 727, with a sum weight of 3,687.4 g. There were several concentrations of materials that were not included in the total artifact count but were included in the total artifact weight. Level 2 included shell, specifically marsh periwinkle, weighing a total of 589 g that were not individually counted. Level 3 included the following materials that were weighed but not individually counted: slaking lithic – 557.4 g; shell/marsh periwinkle – 426.3 g; and shell/ribbed mussel – 13.7 g. Lastly, these material concentrations

Table 9 Unit G-1, Artifact Summary

Unique Find ID	Unit	LVL	FEA	Category	Qty.	Wgt. (g)	Sub-Category	Remark
9CH150-000339BOA	G-1	1	0	BOA	6	3.2		
9CH150-000339LITH1	G-1	1	0	LITH	1	4.3	LITH: Ferrocrete	
9CH150-000339LITH2	G-1	1	0	LITH	1	2.6	LITH: Limestone	
9CH150-000339LITH3	G-1	1	0	LITH	1	1	LITH: Petrified Wood	
9CH150-000339LITH4	G-1	1	0	LITH	2	0.9		
9CH150-000339PCER1	G-1	1	0	PCER	5	15.6	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000339PCER2	G-1	1	0	PCER	3	5	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000339PCER3	G-1	1	0	PCER	1	3.1	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH150-000339PCER4	G-1	1	0	PCER	21	15.6	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000339PCER5	G-1	1	0	PCER	6	17	PCER: Irene Stamped	

9CH150-000339SHE1	G-1	1	0	SHE	57	72.7	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000339SHE2	G-1	1	0	SHE	2	0.7	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	
9CH150-000339SHE3	G-1	1	0	SHE	2	11.3	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000339SHE4	G-1	1	0	SHE	1	0.9	SHE: Oyster	
9CH150-000338BOA1	G-1	1	0	BOA	14	7.2		
9CH150-000338LITH	G-1	1	0	LITH	1	0.4		
9CH150-000338LITH1	G-1	1	0	LITH	1	0.4	LITH: Petrified Wood	
9CH150-000338PCER1	G-1	1	0	PCER	1	3.1	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000338PCER10	G-1	1	0	PCER	9	26.8	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000338PCER2	G-1	1	0	PCER	1	2.2	PCER: Sand Tempered	rim
9CH150-000338PCER3	G-1	1	0	PCER	3	11.9	PCER: Sand Tempered Stamped	

9CH150-000338PCER4	G-1	1	0	PCER	1	3.8	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	comp stamped
9CH150-000338PCER5	G-1	1	0	PCER	40	37.8	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000338PCER6	G-1	1	0	PCER	10	42.2	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000338PCER7	G-1	1	0	PCER	5	16.1	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000338PCER8	G-1	1	0	PCER	4	10.9	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH150-000338PCER9	G-1	1	0	PCER	2	11.7	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	
9CH150-000338SHE1	G-1	1	0	SHE	72	89.4	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000338SHE2	G-1	1	0	SHE	2	40.6	SHE: Knobbed Whelk	
9CH150-000338SHE3	G-1	1	0	SHE	2	0.2	SHE: Flat Coils	
9CH150-000338SHE4	G-1	1	0	SHE	4	9.3	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000338SHE5	G-1	1	0	SHE	3	0.5	SHE: Indet. Shell	

9CH150-000350BOA	G-1	2	0	BOA	1	2		
9CH150-000350LITH1	G-1	2	0	LITH	2	3.3	LITH: Ferrocrete	
9CH150-000350PCER1	G-1	2	0	PCER	1	3.5	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	punctated and incised rim
9CH150-000350PCER2	G-1	2	0	PCER	2	7.6	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH150-000350PCER3	G-1	2	0	PCER	4	19.4	PCER: Irene Stamped	
9CH150-000350PCER4	G-1	2	0	PCER	8	23.3	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000350PCER5	G-1	2	0	PCER	1	8.7	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	punctated rim *special sample
9CH150-000350SHE1	G-1	2	0	SHE		589	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000350SHE2	G-1	2	0	SHE	9	4.5	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	
9CH150-000350SHE3	G-1	2	0	SHE	2	0.7	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000350SHE4	G-1	2	0	SHE	1	2.9	SHE: Clam	

9CH150-000349LITH1	G-1	2	0	LITH	1	34	LITH: Ferrocrete	
9CH150-000349LITH2	G-1	2	0	LITH	2	6.1	LITH: Limestone	
9CH150-000349PCER1	G-1	2	0	PCER	4	15.3	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH150-000349PCER2	G-1	2	0	PCER	2	4.8	PCER:Sand Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000349PCER3	G-1	2	0	PCER	2	9.9	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000349PCER4	G-1	2	0	PCER	3	3.2	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000349PCER5	G-1	2	0	PCER	1	2.2	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	rim
9CH150-000349PCER6	G-1	2	0	PCER	4	13.1	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000349PCER7	G-1	2	0	PCER	6	23	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000349PCER8	G-1	2	0	PCER	2	5.5	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Eroded	

9CH150-000349SHE1	G-1	2	0	SHE	18	20.1	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000349SHE2	G-1	2	0	SHE	5	7.3	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000349SHE3	G-1	2	0	SHE	2	12.4	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000392PCER1	G-1	3	0	PCER	1	0.8	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000392SHE1	G-1	3	0	SHE	2	1.2	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000480BOA1	G-1	3	0	BOA	3	1.6		
9CH150-000480PCER1	G-1	3	0	PCER	2	4.8	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH150-000480PCER2	G-1	3	0	PCER	1	0.6	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000480SHE1	G-1	3	0	SHE	48	47.2	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000480SHE2	G-1	3	0	SHE	1	20.3	SHE: Knobbed Whelk	
9CH150-000480SHE3	G-1	3	0	SHE	4	4.3	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000509CHA	G-1	3	L005	CHA	2	0.1		

9CH150-000509PCER	G-1	3	L005	PCER	4	3.5	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH150-000509SHE1	G-1	3	L005	SHE	2	3.1	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000509SHE2	G-1	3	L005	SHE	1	47.3	SHE: Oyster	
9CH150-000505BOA	G-1	3	L001	BOA	3	0.7		
9CH150-000505CHA	G-1	3	L001	CHA	6	1.7		
9CH150-000505LITH	G-1	3	L001	LITH		279	LITH: Slaking	
9CH150-000505LITH1	G-1	3	L001	LITH		279	LITH: Slaking	
9CH150-000505LITH2	G-1	3	L001	LITH	1	2		Burned Sand
9CH150-000505PCER1	G-1	3	L001	PCER	9	28.3	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH150-000505PCER2	G-1	3	L001	PCER	4	1.4	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000505SHE1	G-1	3	L001	SHE		426	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000505SHE2	G-1	3	L001	SHE	1	0.6	SHE: Clam	

9CH150-000505SHE3	G-1	3	L001	SHE	25	25.5	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000505SHE4	G-1	3	L001	SHE	10	10.4	SHE: Stout Tagelus	
9CH150-000505SHE5	G-1	3	L001	SHE		13.7	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	
9CH150-000506BOA	G-1	3	L003	BOA	1	0.2		
9CH150-000506CHA	G-1	3	L003	CHA	9	0.8		
9CH150-000506PCER	G-1	3	L003	PCER	1	2	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH150-000506SHE1	G-1	3	L003	SHE	7	3.7	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	
9CH150-000506SHE2	G-1	3	L003	SHE	19	18.5	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000506SHE3	G-1	3	L003	SHE	8	192	SHE: Oyster	
9CH150-000504BOA	G-1	3	L001	BOA	2	0.6		
9CH150-000504CHA	G-1	3	L001	CHA	12	1		
9CH150-000504SHE1	G-1	3	L001	SHE	6	6.7	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	

9CH150-000504SHE2	G-1	3	L001	SHE	5	100	SHE: Oyster	
9CH150-000507CHA	G-1	3	L004	CHA	4	0.2		
9CH150-000507LITH	G-1	3	L004	LITH	1	4.6	LITH: Limestone	
9CH150-000507MTL	G-1	3	L004	MTL	1	0.4	MTL: Metal	Iron Oxide
9CH150-000507SHE1	G-1	3	L004	SHE	19	22.3	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000507SHE2	G-1	3	L004	SHE	5	174	SHE: Oyster	
9CH150-000507SHE3	G-1	3	L004	SHE	3	1	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	
9CH150-000536PCER1	G-1	4	0	PCER	1	1.5	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000536PCER2	G-1	4	0	PCER	5	4.6	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH150-000536SHE1	G-1	4	0	SHE	1	0.5	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000536SHE2	G-1	4	0	SHE	2	0.2	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	
9CH150-000536SHE3	G-1	4	0	SHE	1	1.2	SHE: Oyster	

9CH150-000536SHE4	G-1	4	0	SHE	10	7.9	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000207TAB	G-1	4	0	TAB	14	12.1		
9CH150-000511BOA	G-1	4	0	BOA	1	0.2		
9CH150-000511MTL	G-1	4	0	MTL	1	0.5	MTL: Ferrocrete	
9CH150-000511PCER	G-1	4	0	PCER	3	3.7	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH150-000511SHE1	G-1	4	0	SHE	2	0.3	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	
9CH150-000511SHE2	G-1	4	0	SHE	15	17.9	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000511SHE3	G-1	4	0	SHE	2	45	SHE: Oyster	
9CH150-000511TAB	G-1	4	0	TAB	1	0.6		Slaking
9CH150-000538BCL	G-1	4	L001	BCL	1	0.2		
9CH150-000538BOA	G-1	4	L001	BOA	13	14		
9CH150-000538CHA	G-1	4	L001	CHA		38.6		

9CH150-000538PCER1	G-1	4	L001	PCER	20	9.8	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000538PCER2	G-1	4	L001	PCER	11	23.8	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH150-000538SHE1	G-1	4	L001	SHE	2	6	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000538SHE2	G-1	4	L001	SHE		9.1	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	
9CH150-000538SHE3	G-1	4	L001	SHE	4	0.3	SHE: Flat Coils	
9CH150-000538SHE4	G-1	4	L001	SHE	4	3.2	SHE: Stout Tagelus	
9CH150-000538SHE5	G-1	4	L001	SHE	13	19.4	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000538SHE6	G-1	4	L001	SHE		306	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000538TAB	G-1	4	L001	TAB		141		Slaking

were collected from Level 4 and weighed but not counted: carbonized wood – 38.6 g; shell/ribbed mussel – 9.1 g; shell/marsh periwinkle – 306 g; slaking shell – 140.5 g.

Other material types collected from Unit G-1 include animal bone, precontact ceramics, metal, and baked clay, as well as additional lithic, shell, and carbonized wood. The artifact context for this unit was very inconsistent. Levels 1 and 2 only included precontact context.

Table 10 Unit G-2, Artifact Summary

Unique Find ID	Unit	LVL	FEA	Category	Qty.	Wgt. (g)	Sub-Category	Remark
9CH150-000466BOA	G-2	1	0	BOA	3	1.9		
9CH150-000466CHA	G-2	1	0	CHA	1	0.1		
9CH150-000466HCER	G-2	1	0	HCER	1	7.6	HCER: Pearlware, Indet.	Burned
9CH150-000466LITH1	G-2	1	0	LITH	1	1.2		
9CH150-000466LITH2	G-2	1	0	LITH	1	0.7	LITH: Petrified Wood	
9CH150-000466MTL	G-2	1	0	MTL	5	13.1	MTL: Ferrocrete	
9CH150-000466PCER1	G-2	1	0	PCER	1	2.9	PCER: Irene Plain	
9CH150-000466PCER2	G-2	1	0	PCER	6	12.7	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000466PCER3	G-2	1	0	PCER	9	39.1	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000466PCER4	G-2	1	0	PCER	22	20	PCER: Sherdlets	

9CH150-000466PCER5	G-2	1	0	PCER	1	4.7	PCER: Clay/Grit Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000466PCER6	G-2	1	0	PCER	6	18.7	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH150-000466PCER7	G-2	1	0	PCER	4	7.3	PCER: Irene Stamped	
9CH150-000466SHE1	G-2	1	0	SHE	1	8.7	SHE: Knobbed Whelk	
9CH150-000466SHE2	G-2	1	0	SHE	1	0.1	SHE: Flat Coils	
9CH150-000466SHE3	G-2	1	0	SHE	1	1.1	SHE: Stout Tagelus	
9CH150-000466SHE4	G-2	1	0	SHE	4	0.9	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	
9CH150-000466SHE5	G-2	1	0	SHE	7	90	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000466SHE6	G-2	1	0	SHE		574	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000466TAB	G-2	1	0	TAB	1	0.7		
9CH150-000467BOA	G-2	1	L002	BOA	10	1.2		
9CH150-000467CHA	G-2	1	L002	CHA		3.5		

9CH150-000467PCER1	G-2	1	L002	PCER	21	3.9	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000467PCER2	G-2	1	L002	PCER	1	2	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	
9CH150-000467SHE1	G-2	1	L002	SHE	17	340	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000467SHE2	G-2	1	L002	SHE	74	62.2	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000467SHE3	G-2	1	L002	SHE		18.1	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	
9CH150-000467SHE4	G-2	1	L002	SHE	58	17.4	SHE: Stout Tagelus	
9CH150-000467SHE5	G-2	1	L002	SHE	19	0.4	SHE: Flat Coils	
9CH150-000502SHE1	G-2	1	L004	SHE	6	111	SHE: Oyster	
9CH150-000502SHE2	G-2	1	L004	SHE	2	0.1	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	
9CH150-000502SHE3	G-2	1	L004	SHE	7	8.2	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	
9CH150-000417BOA	G-2	1	L001	BOA	19	14.6		
9CH150-000417BRK	G-2	1	L001	BRK	1	1.9		

9CH150-000417GLS	G-2	1	L001	GLS	1	0.3	GLS: Clear	
9CH150-000417LITH1	G-2	1	L001	LITH	5	40.7	LITH: Limestone	
9CH150-000417LITH2	G-2	1	L001	LITH	1	0.6	LITH: Graphite	
9CH150-000417LITH3	G-2	1	L001	LITH	2	3.2	LITH: Petrified Wood	
9CH150-000417MTL	G-2	1	L001	MTL	11	140	MTL: Ferrocrete	
9CH150-000417PCER1	G-2	1	L001	PCER	12	139	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH150-000417PCER10	G-2	1	L001	PCER	1	2.3	PCER: St. Simons Stamped	
9CH150-000417PCER11	G-2	1	L001	PCER	1	3	PCER: Wilmington Cord Marked	
9CH150-000417PCER12	G-2	1	L001	PCER	1	1.2	PCER: Irene Plain	Pinched Rim
9CH150-000417PCER13	G-2	1	L001	PCER	1	1.7	PCER: Irene Plain	Notched Rim with Rosette
9CH150-000417PCER14	G-2	1	L001	PCER	39	164	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	

9CH150-000417PCER15	G-2	1	L001	PCER	1	3.4	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	Rim with Punctate
9CH150-000417PCER2	G-2	1	L001	PCER	4	21.8	PCER: Savannah/ Irene Plain	
9CH150-000417PCER3	G-2	1	L001	PCER	85	92.4	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000417PCER4	G-2	1	L001	PCER	5	16.3	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000417PCER5	G-2	1	L001	PCER	1	5.7	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	Rim with Node
9CH150-000417PCER6	G-2	1	L001	PCER	1	1.9	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Eroded	
9CH150-000417PCER7	G-2	1	L001	PCER	7	17.3	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	
9CH150-000417PCER8	G-2	1	L001	PCER	1	3.5	PCER: Sand Tempered Complicated Stamped	Rim
9CH150-000417PCER9	G-2	1	L001	PCER	4	14.8	PCER: Sand Tempered Stamped	
9CH150-000417SHE1	G-2	1	L001	SHE	1	96.7	SHE: Knobbed Whelk	

9CH150-000417SHE2	G-2	1	L001	SHE	2	0.6	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	
9CH150-000417SHE3	G-2	1	L001	SHE	11	24.7	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000417SHE4	G-2	1	L001	SHE	9	116	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000417SHE5	G-2	1	L001	SHE		928	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000417TAB	G-2	1	L001	TAB	3	5.2		
9CH150-000510BOA	G-2	42371	L002	BOA	25	1.6		
9CH150-000510CHA	G-2	42371	L002	CHA		1.1		
9CH150-000510LITH	G-2	42371	L002	LITH	1	0.1	LITH: Quartz	
9CH150-000510SHE1	G-2	42371	L002	SHE		51.8	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	
9CH150-000510SHE2	G-2	42371	L002	SHE	15	496	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000510SHE3	G-2	42371	L002	SHE	71	51.6	SHE: Stout Tagelus	
9CH150-000510SHE4	G-2	42371	L002	SHE	7	6.4	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	

9CH150-000510SHE5	G-2	42371	L002	SHE	7	0.1	SHE: Flat Coils	
9CH150-000503SHE1	G-2	2	L005	SHE	3	39	SHE: Oyster	
9CH150-000503SHE2	G-2	2	L005	SHE	1	0.8	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000478BOA	G-2	2	0	BOA	9	6		
9CH150-000478MTL	G-2	2	0	MTL	1	1.5	MTL: Ferrocrete	
9CH150-000478PCER	G-2	2	0	PCER	6	4.6	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000478SHE1	G-2	2	0	SHE	1	9.5	SHE: Knobbed Whelk	
9CH150-000478SHE2	G-2	2	0	SHE		88.8	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000478SHE3	G-2	2	0	SHE	3	1.2	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000483BOA	G-2	2	L001	BOA	3	1.5		
9CH150-000483CHA	G-2	2	L001	CHA		0.1		
9CH150-000483PCER1	G-2	2	L001	PCER	34	20.3	PCER: Sherdlets	

9CH150-000483PCER2	G-2	2	L001	PCER	20	84	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH150-000483SHE1	G-2	2	L001	SHE	3	0.3	SHE: Flat Coils	
9CH150-000483SHE2	G-2	2	L001	SHE	2	5.3	SHE: Stout Tagelus	
9CH150-000483SHE3	G-2	2	L001	SHE		12.7	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	
9CH150-000483SHE4	G-2	2	L001	SHE		3.3	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000483SHE5	G-2	2	L001	SHE	20	434	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000483SHE6	G-2	2	L001	SHE		502	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000483TAB	G-2	2	L001	TAB	2	3.5		
9CH150-000501SHE	G-2	2	L003	SHE	2	13.9	SHE: Oyster	
9CH150-000512SHE1	G-2	3	0	SHE	1	86.4	SHE: Oyster	
9CH150-000512SHE2	G-2	3	0	SHE	1	0.1	SHE: Flat Coils	
9CH150-000512SHE3	G-2	3	0	SHE	3	0.6	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	

9CH150-000512SHE4	G-2	3	0	SHE	1	0.3	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000512SHE5	G-2	3	0	SHE	13	16.9	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000535LITH	G-2	3	0	LITH	1	1.1	LITH: Limestone	
9CH150-000535PCER	G-2	3	0	PCER	2	3.2	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH150-000535SHE1	G-2	3	0	SHE	35	29.9	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000535SHE2	G-2	3	0	SHE	4	0.6	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	
9CH150-000535SHE3	G-2	3	0	SHE	3	2.8	SHE: Indet. Shell	
9CH150-000608BOA	G-2	3	L001	BOA	12	32.2		
9CH150-000608CHA	G-2	3	L001	CHA		246		
9CH150-000608PCER1	G-2	3	L001	PCER	31	98.9	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH150-000608PCER2	G-2	3	L001	PCER	20	10.2	PCER: Sherdlets	
9CH150-000608SHE1	G-2	3	L001	SHE		31.8	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	

9CH150-000608SHE2	G-2	3	L001	SHE	3	5.6	SHE: Stout Tagelus	
9CH150-000608SHE3	G-2	3	L001	SHE	12	19	SHE: Stout Tagelus	
9CH150-000608SHE4	G-2	3	L001	SHE	5	151	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000608SHE5	G-2	3	L001	SHE		502	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000608TAB	G-2	3	L001	TAB		459		Slaking
9CH150-000610BOA	G-2	3	L001	BOA	36	5.2		
9CH150-000610CHA	G-2	3	L001	CHA		32.8		
9CH150-000610LITH1	G-2	3	L001	LITH	1	0.3	LITH: Coastal Plain	
9CH150-000610LITH2	G-2	3	L001	LITH	9	17	LITH: Indeterminate Concretion	
9CH150-000610PCER1	G-2	3	L001	PCER	5	5.2	PCER: St. Simons Plain	
9CH150-000610PCER2	G-2	3	L001	PCER	39	3.3	PCER: Sherdlets	

9CH150-000610SHE1	G-2	3	L001	SHE	9	8.6	SHE: Marsh Periwinkle	
9CH150-000610SHE2	G-2	3	L001	SHE	11	0.1	SHE: Flat Coils	
9CH150-000610SHE3	G-2	3	L001	SHE	43	16.3	SHE: Stout Tagelus	
9CH150-000610SHE4	G-2	3	L001	SHE	5	55	SHE: Clam	
9CH150-000610SHE5	G-2	3	L001	SHE		56.6	SHE: Ribbed Mussel	

However, there was (1) metal found in Level 3, as well as (1) metal and a large (158.6 g) tabby concentration recovered from Level 4. Also, contrary to ceramic assemblages from the previously reviewed units, the greatest quantity of typed ceramics recovered from Unit G-1 dated to the St. Simons Late Archaic period.

Unit G-1, Loci. Locus 1 was first identified in Level 2 at approximately 25 cmbd and continued through Level 4 to a terminal depth of approximately 95 cmbd. The extent of this locus within just the second level of Unit G-1 highlights the important placement of this unit over ST 30 as Locus 1 was the primary shell concentration that led to the initial expansion of the shovel test into a larger excavation block. The preliminary dimensions of Locus 1 included 64 cm in length and 130 cm in width at the bottom of Level 2. The northern portion of Locus 1 would feed into the north unit wall, eventually connecting with Unit G-2; the southern portion of the locus was less defined due to other loci in the same area of the unit.

The fill type for Locus 1 throughout all of Level 3 (35-45 cmbd) was primarily midden. There were multiple material types found in the fill, including animal bone, carbonized wood, slaking lithic, precontact ceramics, and several types of shell. The total shell weight was 20 kg and included marsh periwinkle, clam, stout tagelus, ribbed mussel, and oyster. The soil pattern for Locus 1 within Level 3 included a dark brown (10YR 3/3) stain in the center of the locus that coincided with ceramics as well as burned and deteriorating shell. Brown (10YR 4/3) sand surrounded the northern portion of the locus while very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sand and concentrations of carbonized wood covered the southern side.

As previously mentioned, Locus 1 extended through Level 4 of Unit G-1. Material types collected from this level included precontact ceramics, animal bone, carbonized wood, baked clay, and tabby. There were also multiple types of shell collected, including oyster, clam, ribbed mussel, flat coils, stout tagelus and marsh periwinkle. A total of 19 kg of oyster was recorded, although only some oyster shell was bagged as a sample. A carbonized wood sample was collected from the bottom of Locus 1, and sediment samples were taken from each natural soil stratum recorded in the Locus 1 profile (see Unit G-1, North Profile). The floor of Locus 1 included dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine sand mottled with dark gray (10YR 4/1) and light brownish gray (10YR 6/2) fine sand.

Locus 1 occupied about one half of the entire 2-x-2 m unit, including most of the northwest and northeast quadrants. However, Locus 1 also continued into the east wall after terminal depth was reached in Level 4, as well as into the northern edge of Unit G-1 that connected to Unit G-2. Locus 1 was fully excavated, and additional information pertaining to this locus can be found in the Unit G-2, Locus 1 summary. See below for a plan view illustration of

Unit G-1 (right) and Unit G-2 (left) with Locus 1 and additional loci found within the perimeter of Locus 1 at variable depths from 55-105 cmbd (Fig. 29).

Locus 2 was initially identified in Level 2 at approximately 25 cmbd and did not continue into the next level as it terminated at a depth of 35 cmbd. This locus was a shell concentration that was recorded as a possible post hole due to its semicircular shape. It was positioned in the northeast quadrant of Unit G-1 and measured approximately 12 cm in length and 24 cm in width. The northern border of Locus 2 was not as clearly defined as its other edges due to abutting Locus 1 on that side. Locus 2 fill was not differentiated from the rest of the Level 2 matrix during excavation.

Locus 3 was originally identified in Level 2 at approximately 25 cmbd and only continued to the floor of that level where it terminated at a depth of 35 cmbd. Located in the northeast quadrant just west of Locus 2, Locus 3 shared many characteristics with Locus 2. This locus was also a semicircular shell concentration that was noted as a possible post hole based on its shape. Albeit almost twice as large as the locus to its east, as Locus 3 measured approximately 20 cm long and 50 cm wide, the northern border was also not clearly delineated due to its abutting Locus 1. Locus 3 fill was included with the rest of the Level 2 matrix during excavation.

Located to the west of both Loci 2 and 3, Locus 4 was first identified in Level 2 at 25 cmbd and terminated at a depth of 38 cmbd, barely extending into Level 3. Locus 4 was also a semicircular concentration of shell that was recorded as a potential post hole. This locus was located in the southeastern corner of the northwest quad, situated more central than the previously discussed loci in terms of Unit G-1 overall. Locus 4 measured 32 cm in length and 32 cm in width and also abutted Locus 1 on its northern side. Locus 4 fill was not differentiated from the rest of the Level 2 matrix during excavation.

9CH150
Buckhead
Units G-1-4/1 and G-2-3/1
Plan View
55-105 cmbd

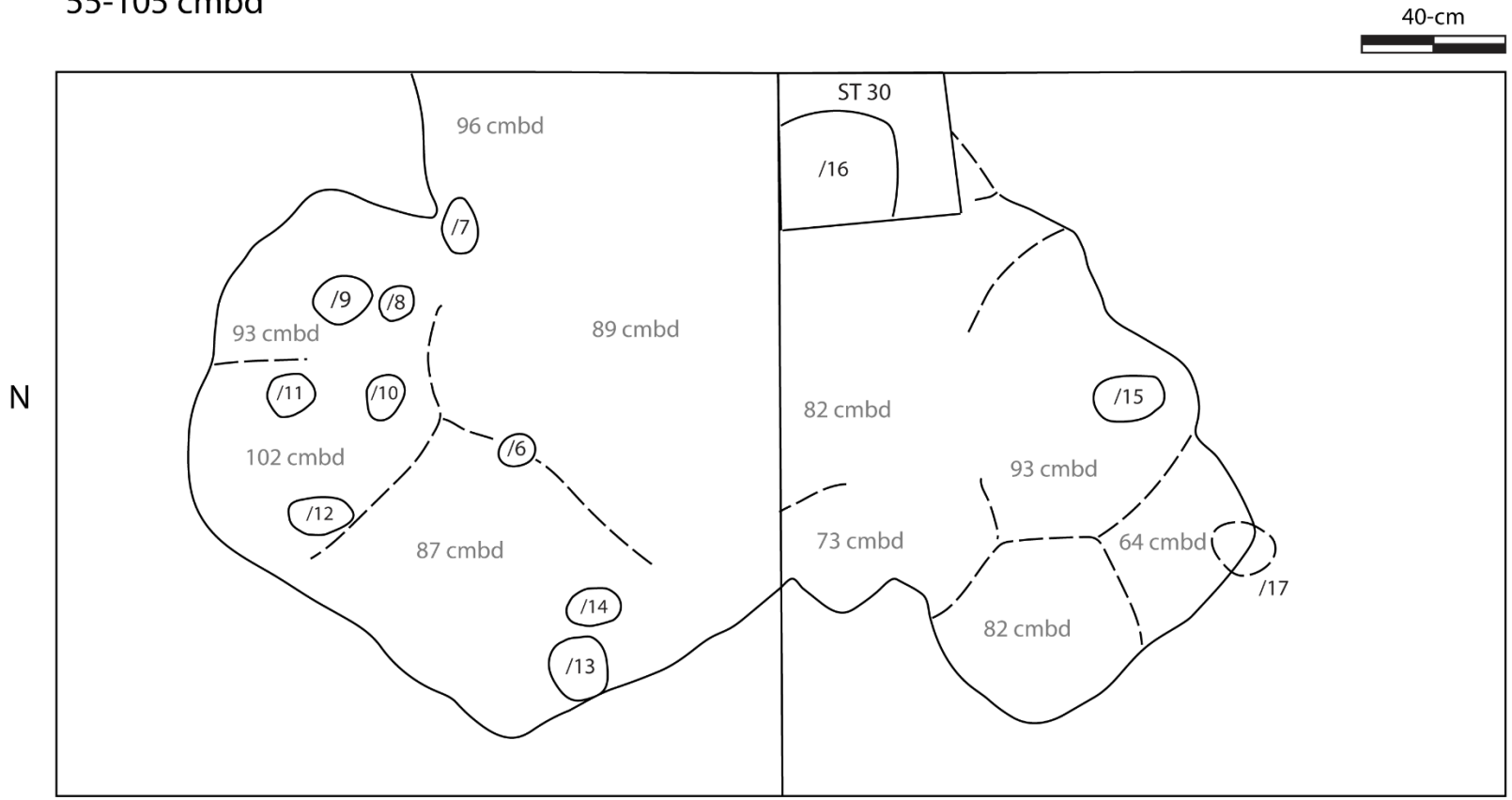

Figure 29 Units G-1 & G-2, Plan View with Locus 1 at 55-105 cmbd

Locus 5 was originally identified in Level 2 at approximately 25 cmbd and extended to a total depth of 48 cmbd, approximately 3 cm into Level 4. Locus 5 included a high shell concentration, circular in shape, and was recorded as a possible post hole. Located in the southeast quadrant of Unit G-1, its initial dimensions measured approximately 27 cm in length and 39 cm in width.

The dense shell found in Locus 5 continued throughout Level 3. Samples of oyster and marsh periwinkle were collected as well as carbonized wood for radiocarbon dating. Precontact ceramics were also recovered from Locus 5 fill within Level 3. At the approximate bottom of Level 3, the dense shell inclusion depleted. From 45 cmbd to 48 cmbd, Locus 5 diminished to approximately 8 cm long and 7 cm wide with regard to its closing dimensions.

Only a small amount of carbonized wood flecking, one larger shell fragment, and a few small pieces of shell were recovered from the 3 cm of fill that extended into Level 4. The soil matrix for Locus 5 was described as very dark brown (10YR 2/2) organic fine grain sand throughout Levels 3 and 4. Locus 5 was excavated in its entirety, with its Level 2 portion included in the overall level excavation but the remaining locus fill excavated separately from the surrounding unit matrix.

Locus 6 was a dense shell concentration initially identified in Level 2 at approximately 25 cmbd and extending to the bottom of Level 3 at around 45 cmbd. Located in the southeast quadrant and feeding into the east wall of Unit G-1, Locus 6 was originally recorded as a possible post hole based on its semicircular shape, but this identification was later determined unlikely. Of the exposed portion of Locus 6, its initial dimensions measured 20 cm in length and 18 cm in width.

A complete sediment description was not properly recorded for this locus, but the soil texture was fine grain sand. Locus 6 fill specifically noted within Level 3 consisted of a majority of oyster as well as a small amount of marsh periwinkle. Samples were collected for both shell types. By its termination point at about 45 cmbd, Locus 6 was noted as unlikely to be post hole. The exposed section of Locus 6 was excavated in its entirety, with its Level 2 portion included in the overall level excavation but the locus fill from Level 3 excavated separately from the surrounding unit matrix. The locus profile remained intact within the east wall of Unit G-1.

Locus 15 was first identified at approximately 93 cmbd, following a full excavation of Locus 1, which surpassed the Level 4 closing depth of 55 cmbd for the surrounding unit matrix. The identification of Locus 15 or its significance were not definitively concluded, but this locus was noted as a potential organic layer simply based on its different soil pattern. Locus 15 was situated in almost the exact center of Unit G-1 and measured 18 cm long and 12 cm wide. In place of a full excavation, a soil sample was cored through the center of Locus 15, extending 40 cm below the depth of discovery. Detailed Munsell descriptions were not completed, but a general description of the overall soil pattern within the core sample was provided: yellow sand, 0-7 cm; iron-rich sand, 7-24 cm; and gray sand, 24-40 cm.

Locus 16 was also identified following a full excavation of Locus 1 in Level 4 and was recorded at a depth of approximately 105.5 cmbd. Similar to Locus 15, its significance was unknown but the differentiating soil pattern suggested a potential organic layer. Locus 16 was located in the northeast quadrant, within the original boundary of ST 30, and measured 36 cm in length and 38 cm in width. Because of the depth at which it was discovered, a soil sample was cored in place of full excavation of the locus. A detailed Munsell description was not completed but the records described the soil as gray sand through the entire 40 cm core sample.

Locus 17 was discovered at a depth of 64 cmbd following a full excavation of Locus 1 in Level 4. This locus was originally included on the plan view of Level 4, but no individual form or additional notes were recorded. It is likely this locus was determined insignificant and not investigated further.

Unit G-1, Wall Profiles. The east profile of Unit G-1 (Fig. 30) was part of the entire east wall of Operation G, including Unit G-2, and the following description reviews the combined east profile of both units as a whole. The portions of the east wall stretching to the edges of the profile align with the three primary strata also defined in the Unit G-2 north profile description that extended to the terminal depth of Operation G at 55 cmbd. The top stratum, consisting of root mat and disturbed plow zone, was described as very dark brown (10YR 2/2) fine grain sand and stretched the length of the east wall. The middle stratum was dark brown (10YR 3/3) fine grain sand, and the bottom stratum extending to both corners of the east wall was described as dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) fine grain sand. However, the central portion of the east wall of Operation G revealed a complex profile that included a detailed cross section of Locus 1 and also offered additional clues to the function of this large feature.

The stratigraphy of Locus 1 within the east profile revealed loose, very fine grain sands of several different colors, some layered in bands with others appearing more like pockets of additional sediment. Density of cultural material varied throughout the different sediments as did the density of different shell types. Stout tagelus, clam, and oyster are specifically noted as embedded in the east wall with oyster being primarily found in a large concentration above the rest of the banded sediments. The additional pockets of sediment, referred to as “chamber-like features” by Ritchison and colleagues (2020) were observed along the edges of the Locus 1 cross section and assisted in the later interpretation of this feature as a possible roasting pit or large

9CH150
Buckhead
Units G-1 and G-2
East Profile

Legend

Stout Tagelus
Clam
I Oyster Shell
II Slaking
III Burnt Oyster
IV Root Mat, 10YR 2/2
V Ash Layer, 10YR 5/1
VI 10YR 2/2, with Carbonized Wood
VII 10YR 3/3
VIII 10YR 4/2
IX 10YR 5/2
X 10YR 4/3
XI Iron-Rich Sub Soil Layer, 10YR 5/2
XII 10YR 6/3
XIII 10YR 3/4
XIV 10YR 3/2
XV 10YR 4/4
XVI 10YR 4/3

*All strata after III are loose very fine sands

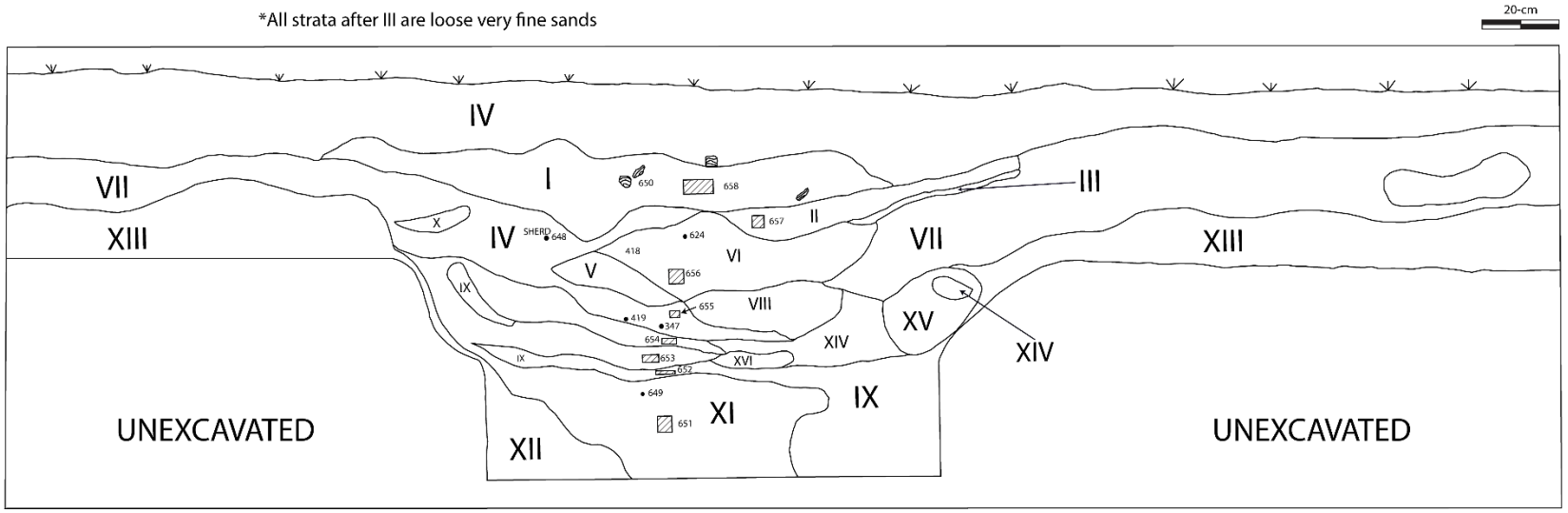

Figure 30 Units G-1 & G-2, East Profile

earth oven. While this pit was in use, the pockets marked areas that were possibly dug out in order to redeposit sediments on top to keep it covered. Slaked shell was also recorded as a distinct stratigraphic layer within the Locus 1 cross section and east profile and is indicative of extreme heat, like that produced from an earth oven fire.

The stratigraphy observed within the east profile of Operation G supported the interpretation that this potential roasting pit was used successively. However, the function of this pit could not be more precisely defined due to the mixed context of this feature. Carbonized wood from Unit G-2 fill and from the east wall of Operation G, both collected within Level 3, dated to over 500 years apart (Table 11). These distinct sample dates support the idea that this pit was used successively, with older materials from the midden reused as pit fill over time.

Table 11 Radiocarbon Dating Results

Unit	**Level**	**UGAMS#**	**^{14}C Age (BP)**	**±**	**Material Type**	**δ^{13}C**	**2σ Calibrated Range (Years BP at 95% CI)**
A-1	4	21667	3510	25	Carbonized wood	-26.8	3855 - 3700
G-2	3	21669	3670	25	Carbonized wood	-26.4	4090 - 3915
G-1/2	East Wall	21670	3880	25	Carbonized wood	-25.6	4415 - 4235

With the north wall of Unit G-1 (Fig. 31) abutting Unit G-2, the limited north profile was recorded to capture another cross-sectional view of Locus 1 as it extended to depths beyond the floor of Level 4 at 55 cmbd. The north profile of Unit G-1 was recorded from 45-105 cmbd and displayed five distinct strata. Very dark gray (10YR 3/1) fine grain sand stretched across the

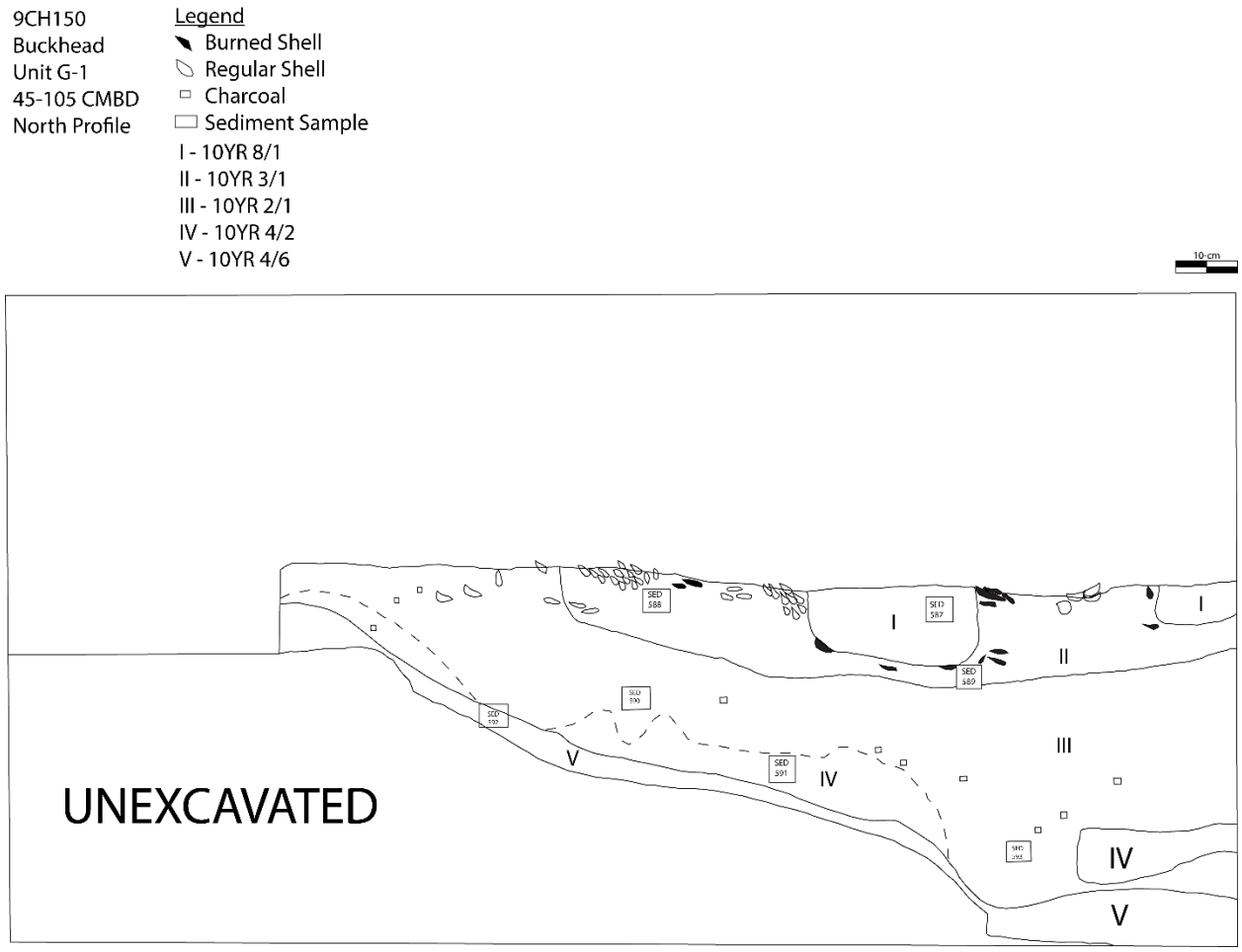

Figure 31 Unit G-1, North Profile

majority of the upper portion of the profile, with multiple shell concentrations, including burned shell. The burned shell inclusions were found at a similar depth to the burned shell layer recorded in the east profile of Operation G. White (10YR 8/1) fine grain sand was recorded in two small pit-like inclusions post-dating the very dark gray stratum, one of which was surrounded by most of the burned shell previously noted. The middle portion of the profile was primarily made up of black (10YR 2/1) fine grain sand with several carbonized wood inclusions and which extended approximately 30 cm at its thickest section. A loosely defined stratum

consisting of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) fine grain sand stretched from the east edge of the north profile inward, temporarily disappeared within the black fine grain sand stratum and then reappeared without a distinct stratigraphic transition before it stretched westward across the remainder of the profile. The bottommost natural layer consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) fine grain sand and stretched the entire length of the north profile.

Unit G-2, N 3517600 E 487660. Unit G-2 was excavated in three arbitrary levels. Level 1 was taken down to 35 cmbd. Levels 2 and 3 were each excavated in 10 cm intervals. As previously mentioned, the initial closing depth for Operation G was 55 cmbd. However, following the complete excavation of Locus 1 which extended below 55 cmbd, there were cores taken from multiple loci in G-2 that continued to variable depths up to approximately 127 cmbd.

The total number of artifacts recorded was 1,062, with a total artifact weight of 6,971.6 g for all of Unit G-2. There were several concentrations of materials that were not included in the total artifact count but were included in the sum artifact weight. Level 1 included the following materials that were weighed but not individually counted: shell/marsh periwinkle – 1,501.8 g; shell/ribbed mussel – 69.9 g; and carbonized wood – 4.6 g. Level 2 included the following materials that were weighed but not individually counted: shell/marsh periwinkle – 590.5 g; shell/ribbed mussel – 12.7 g; indeterminate shell – 3.3 g; and carbonized wood – 0.1 g. Lastly, these material concentrations were collected from Level 3 and weighed but not counted: shell/marsh periwinkle – 502 g; shell/ribbed mussel – 88.4 g; carbonized wood – 278.5 g; and slaking tabby – 459 g.

Other material types collected from Unit G-2 include animal bone, pre- and post-contact ceramics, lithic, metal, brick, glass, as well as additional tabby, carbonized wood, and shell. Similar to G-1, Unit G-2 included an inconsistent artifact context within its levels. Level 1

included a mixed context while Level 2 contained minimal post-contact materials, including (1) metal and (2) tabby. Level 3, as mentioned above, included a major concentration of slaking tabby in additional to all the precontact materials collected. The tabby concentration collected from G-2-3, although larger than that recovered from the adjacent unit, was consistent with the tabby concentration found in G-1-4 at the same depth. In line with the findings from Unit G-1, the greatest quantity of typed ceramics recovered from G-2 also dated to the St. Simons Late Archaic period, which further supports the Late Archaic significance of the large pit feature.

Unit G-2, Loci. As aforementioned, Locus 1 of Unit G-2 was an extension of the large shell concentration identified as Locus 1 in Unit G-1 (see Fig. 29). The continuation of this midden feature was first recorded within the boundaries of Unit G-2 at the bottom of Level 1, approximately 35 cmbd. This locus occupied the bulk of the southeast quadrant, connecting it to Level 2 of Unit G-1, but it also extended into other portions of Unit G-2. At the bottom of Level 1, the initial dimensions measured 136 cm in length and 159 cm in width and subsequently covered more than half of the unit floor. Locus 1 terminated at variable depths across Level 3, ranging from 89 cmbd to the deepest known point, 102 cmbd. The expansive nature of this shell midden in Unit G-1 in turn expanded Operation G into a two-unit excavation block. The significant size of Locus 1 discovered in Unit G-2 supported the decision to excavate a broader area for the purpose of delineating the extent of such a large shell midden.

Dense shell continued throughout Level 2 within the Locus 1 fill. Samples of carbonized wood, clam shell, and animal bone were collected, as well as precontact ceramics and marsh periwinkle shell. The soil matrix was described in Level 2 as two distinct sections: interior and exterior. The interior soil matrix of Locus 1 was very dark brown (10YR 2/2) fine sand, and the fill included a lot of crushed shell. The exterior soil matrix was black (10YR 2/1) fine sand,

included a high quantity of fiber-tempered sherds but less carbonized wood and shell fragments than the interior locus fill. It was also noted that along the east side of the locus, soil consisted primarily of large, whole oyster shells.

A total oyster shell weight of 82.5 kg was recorded for Level 2 and 87 kg from Level 3 respectively. Due to the high density of the shell midden, the oysters were weighed but not retained for curation. Precontact sherds, specifically fiber-tempered, and associated carbonized wood were also recorded within the plan view of Locus 1 at the bottom of Level 3. Mottling was noted for Locus 1 at this level, but a detailed sediment description was not recorded at terminal depth with consideration of the multiple other loci within the boundary of Locus 1. Soil descriptions were recorded for these additional loci in order to provide a better picture of the overall soil patterns identified in G-2-3; see below for more details. Locus 1 was excavated in full.

Locus 2 was initially identified at the base of Level 1 at approximately 35 cmbd. Located in the southeast quadrant along the eastern wall, this locus was a shell concentration that was excavated as a column sample. The column sample measured 25-x-25 cm and terminated in Level 2 at a depth of 45 cmbd. Carbonized wood, clam shell, and oyster shell were included in the Locus 2 sample fill from Level 2. The soil matrix for Locus 2 was described as black (10YR 2/1), highly organic fine grain sand with no mottling, staining, or bioturbation. Locus 2 was bagged and taken as a sample in its entirety.

Locus 3 was originally discovered in Level 1 at approximately 35 cmbd and recorded as a shell concentration and possible post hole due it its semicircular shape. Located in the northeast quadrant of Unit G-2, Locus 3 initially measured 14 cm in length and 14 cm in width and terminated 5 cm into Level 3 at a depth of approximately 50 cmbd.

Throughout Level 2, Locus 3 fill inclusions consisted primarily of small, fragmented shell with two of the largest oyster shell fragments collected as a sample. No material culture was discovered from Locus 3. The soil from this locus was described as moist, brown (10YR 4/3) fine grain sand mottled with very dark gray (10YR 3/1) fine grain sand in Level 2. The portion of Locus 3 that extended into Level 3 also included small shell fragments in the locus fill, but the soil pattern shifts to very dark brown (10YR 2/2), organic fine grain sand with mottling and staining noted. Locus 3 was fully excavated.

First identified at the bottom of Level 1 at approximately 35 cmbd, Locus 4 shared a number of characteristics with Locus 3. It was also a semicircular shell concentration, suspected post hole, and located in the northeast quadrant. However, Locus 4 was along the northern wall of Unit G-2 and the dimensions of the exposed portion of the locus measured larger than Locus 3 at 18 cm in length and 24 cm in width. Terminal depth was 44 cmbd, and so Locus 4 only extended through most of Level 2, within which carbonized wood and oyster shell were collected as samples from the locus fill, along with periwinkle shell. Shell was sticking out of the north wall profile within the boundaries of Locus 4 and the shell concentration in the wall continued into the floor of G-2-2. The soil matrix for Locus 4 was moist, dark brown (10YR 3/3) fine grain sand stained with very pale brown (10YR 7/3) fine grain sand close to the north wall. Locus 4 was excavated in full.

Another shell concentration and possible semicircular post hole, Locus 5 was first recorded at approximately 35 cmbd as the bottom of Level 1 and extended to terminal depth of 42 cmbd in Level 2. Located in the northwest quadrant along the north wall, the initial dimensions of the exposed portion of Locus 5 measured 8 cm in length and 36 cm in width. However, the locus boundary was reduced significantly by termination, where it was only 6 cm

long and 26 cm wide. Fill inclusions mainly consisted of fragmented shell within a loose soil matrix. One periwinkle and two of the largest oysters were retained from Locus 5 in Level 2. The soil pattern was primarily moist, very dark gray (10YR 3/1) fine grain sand stained with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) fine grain sand. Locus 5 shell within the wall was left intact as part of the G-2-2 north wall profile. This locus was fully excavated.

Locus 6 was one of several loci in Unit G-2 that were first identified in Level 3 at variable depths following the complete excavation of Locus 1. Specifically, Locus 6 was initially recorded at approximately 75 cmbd as an organic soil layer just southwest of the unit center, measured 9 cm in length and 8 cm in width, and terminated at 83 cmbd. In place of a full excavation, a soil sample was cored through the center of Locus 6, extending 40 cm below the depth of discovery. The soil pattern within the core sample, all fine grain sand in texture, was as follows: black (10YR 2/1) organic sand, 0-8 cm; pale brown (10YR 6/3) sand, 8-25 cm including 3 cm of iron-rich yellow sand, 8-11 cm; and light gray (10YR 7/1) sand, 25-40 cm.

Locus 7 was first discovered in Level 3 at approximately 95 cmbd. Straddling the border between the northeast and southeast quadrants, Locus 7 was situated in the central eastern portion of Unit G-2, measured 9 cm long and 16 cm wide, and terminated at 102 cmbd. Locus 7 was an organic soil layer, later concluded as a probable root, that was excavated entirely and the soil was retained. However, a soil sample was also cored through the center of the locus and extended 34 cm below the depth of discovery. Detailed Munsell descriptions were not properly recorded, but field notes of the basic color descriptions of the cored soil sample align with similar notes concerning the soil pattern from Locus 6 Munsell descriptions: organic sand, 0-7 cm; yellow sand, 7-11 cm; gray sand, 11-24 cm; and iron-rich gray sand, 24-34 cm.

First identified in Level 3 at approximately 94 cmbd, Locus 8 was discovered slightly northeast of the center of Unit G-2 measuring 8 cm long and 8 cm wide. This organic layer was determined to be a possible root which terminated at 104 cmbd and was fully excavated and retains as a soil sample. An additional cored soil sample was taken through the center of Locus 8 and extended 40 cm below the depth of discovery. Detailed Munsell descriptions were not completed, but a general description of the overall soil pattern within the core sample was provided: organic sand, 0-10 cm; gray sand, 10-18 cm; and iron-rich gray sand, 18-40 cm.

Locus 9 was first discovered in Level 3 at approximately 90 cmbd. Situated in the northeast quadrant just north of Locus 8, it measured 16 cm in length and 14 cm in width and terminated at approximately 104 cmbd. Similar to the locus south of it, Locus 9 was defined as an organic layer and possible root that was excavated in full with its soil retained as well as an additional soil sample cored through its center. Detailed Munsell descriptions were not completed, but a general description of the overall soil pattern within the core sample, all fine grain sand in texture, was as follows: organic sand, 0-14 cm; gray sand, 14-34 cm; iron-rich gray sand, 34-40 cm.

Locus 10 was first discovered in Level 3 at approximately 100 cmbd, situated slightly north of the unit center point, and identified as an organic layer. This locus measured 9 cm long, 12 cm wide, and terminated at 108 cmbd. In place of a full excavation, a soil sample was cored through the center of Locus 10 and extended 30 cm below the depth of discovery. Detailed Munsell descriptions were not completed, but a general description of the overall soil pattern within the core sample, all fine grain sand in texture was provided: gray sand, 0-8 cm; yellow sand 8-15 cm; iron-rich gray sand, 15-30 cm.

Locus 11 was recorded in Level 3 at approximately 87 cmbd. Placed in the central portion of the northern half of Unit G-2, Locus 11 measured 9 cm in length, 13 cm in width, and terminated at 127 cmbd. Defined simply as a core sample in field records, Locus 11 had no fill inclusions and no conclusive feature type associated with it. The locus sample that was cored did not provide any differentiation in soil patterns as it was recorded to be a gray layer of fine grain sand throughout the 40 cm of cored soil.

First identified in Level 3 at approximately 104 cmbd, Locus 12 was an organic layer situated in the northwest quadrant near the center of the unit. Measuring 16 cm long and 12 cm wide, this locus extended to a depth of 113 cmbd. In place of a full excavation, a soil sample was cored through the center of Locus 12 and extended 40 cm below the depth of discovery. Detailed Munsell descriptions were not completed, but a general description of the overall soil pattern within the core sample, all fine grain sand in texture, was as follows: organic sand, 0-7 cm; yellow sand, 7-11 cm; gray sand, 11-40 cm.

Locus 13 was recorded in Level 3 at approximately 81 cmbd. Similar to Locus 11, this locus was only identified as a core sample in field records but was situated in the southwest quadrant of Unit G-2. Locus 13 measured 17 cm in length, 18 cm in width, and terminated at 93 cmbd. No fill inclusions or specific feature type was recorded for this locus. Additionally, only general soil descriptions were provided for this cored locus from the point of discovery to 40 cm in depth. The soil sample from Locus 13 included two layers of fine grain sand with the following colors and depths: gray sand, 0-12 cm; yellow sand, 12-40 cm.

Locus 14 was initially identified in Level 3 at approximately 78 cmbd and extended to a depth of 85 cmbd. Located in the southwest quadrant just slightly east of Locus 13, this locus measured 15 cm long and 8 cm wide. Locus 14 was defined as an organic layer, and in place of a

full excavation, a soil sample was cored through the locus center, extending 40 cm below the depth of discovery. Detailed Munsell descriptions were not completed, but a general description of the overall soil pattern within the core sample, all fine grain sand in texture, was as follows: organic sand, 0-7 cm; yellow sand, 7-22 cm; gray sand, 22-40 cm.

Unit G-2, Wall Profiles. See Unit G-1, Wall Profiles for a combined description of the entire east wall of Operation G. Upon later review of the north and east profiles of Unit G-2, it was discovered that the north profile drawing for G-2 did not align precisely with the strata that continued into the east wall of the unit. With respect to the complexity clearly illustrated in the east profile drawing of Operation G (see Fig. 30) compared to the more straightforward strata of this north profile, the sediment descriptions provided for the north wall of Unit G-2 defer to the Munsell descriptions that align most closely with the stratigraphy of the northern corner of the unit's east profile.

The north profile of Unit G-2 (Fig. 32) exhibited three primary strata along with multiple oyster concentrations included within the sediment. The top stratum included root mat and disturbed plow zone consisting of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) fine grain sand. The middle of the three major sediment layers was dark brown (10YR 3/3) fine grain sand and included the bulk of the three large oyster inclusions found within the north wall. These concentrations of oyster varied in width and depth and post-dated the middle strata. The lowest natural level of sediment consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) fine grain sand with the most central of the three oyster concentrations also intruding through this lower stratum.

2019 Excavation

Unit Summary of Operation P. Operation P was positioned at the northern end of the field, south of Buckhead Creek and the adjacent tree line, and slightly southeast of Operation E.

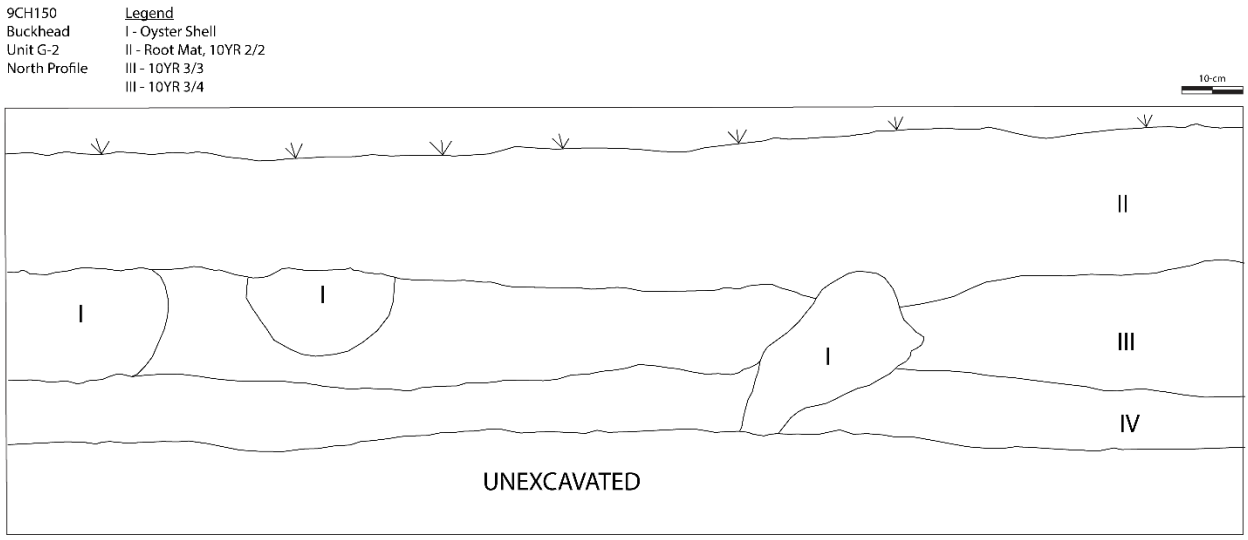

Figure 32 Unit G-2, North Profile

Operation P included a single 1-x-1 m excavation block, Unit P-1. The purpose of this 2019 excavation was to further explore an area thought to possibly contain later Altamaha materials based on surface ceramics, while also positioned to avoid the area where ancestor burials were believed to be concentrated. For a summary of artifacts collected during this operation, see Table 12.

Unit P-1, N 3517687.64 E 487737.55. Similar to the block operations conducted in 2015, the single 2019 unit, labeled P-1, was also excavated in arbitrary levels. Level 1 was taken down to 20 cmbd, with the unit datum 10 cm above the surface. This level included the removal of the plow zone. Levels 2 through 4 were excavated in 10 cm intervals to a closing depth of 50 cmbd for Unit P-1.

The total artifact count from Unit P-1 was 356 and the total weight of all recovered artifacts was 1,778.58 g. However, there were several concentrations of materials from all four levels that were not included in the total artifact count but were included in the total artifact

Table 12 Unit P-1, Artifact Summary

Unique Find ID	Unit	LVL	FEA	Category	Qty.	Wgt. (g)	Sub-Category	Remark
9CH150-000659GLS2	P-1	1	0	GLS	1	4.7	Bottle Base	Frosted
9CH150-000659PCER4	P-1	1	0	PCER	7	38	Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000659PCER5	P-1	1	0	PCER		35.6	Residual	
9CH150-000659SHE1	P-1	1	0	SHE		23	Knobbed Whelk	
9CH150-000659SHE2	P-1	1	0	SHE		0.3	Flat Coils	
9CH150-000659SHE3	P-1	1	0	SHE	3	1.4	Periwinkle	
9CH150-000659PCER3	P-1	1	0	PCER	2	7.2	Sand/Grit Burnished Plain	
9CH150-000659MTL1	P-1	1	0	MTL	1	3.8	Lead shot	
9CH150-000659GLS3	P-1	1	0	GLS	1	0.4	Olive Green	
9CH150-000659HCER1	P-1	1	0	HCER	1	0.6	Annularware, Indet.	
9CH150-000659HCER2	P-1	1	0	HCER	2	4.2	Pearlware	Blue, Edged
9CH150-000659HCER3	P-1	1	0	HCER	3	2.6	Pearlware	Handpainted, B on W

9CH150-000659HCER4	P-1	1	0	HCER	7	11.1	Pearlware, Undeco.	
9CH150-000659MORT	P-1	1	0	MORT		100.9	Tabby Mortar	
9CH150-000659PCER2	P-1	1	0	PCER	7	20	Sand/Grit Stamped	
9CH150-000659MTL2	P-1	1	0	MTL	22	56.1	Nail, Cut	
9CH150-000659MTL3	P-1	1	0	MTL	23	61.9	Indet. Fragment	
9CH150-000659PCER1	P-1	1	0	PCER	1	0.5	Sand/Grit Plain	Rosette
9CH150-000659GLS1	P-1	1	0	GLS	1	0.2	Button, Indet.	Opaque White
9CH150-000659BRK	P-1	1	0	BRK		380.9	Brick, Indet.	
9CH150-000659BOA	P-1	1	0	BOA		7.8		
9CH150-000660MTL1	P-1	2	0	MTL	33	65.65	Nail, Cut	
9CH150-000660MORT	P-1	2	0	MORT	62	125.58	Tabby Mortar	
9CH150-000660LITH4	P-1	2	0	LITH		39.51	Ferrocrete	
9CH150-000660LITH3	P-1	2	0	LITH	1	0.19	Petrified Wood	Flake, Tertiary

9CH150-000660MTL2	P-1	2	0	MTL	8	8.2	Indeterminate Metal Frag.	
9CH150-000660PCER1	P-1	2	0	PCER	1	4.87	Wilmington Cord Marked	
9CH150-000660PCER9	P-1	2	0	PCER		27.9	Residual	
9CH150-000660PCER3	P-1	2	0	PCER	1	7.13	Savannah Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000660PCER8	P-1	2	0	PCER	23	69.17	Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000660PCER7	P-1	2	0	PCER	5	12.11	Clay Stamped	
9CH150-000660PCER6	P-1	2	0	PCER	3	12.03	Sand/Grit Stamped	
9CH150-000660PCER5	P-1	2	0	PCER	1	3.84	Sand Plain	
9CH150-000660PCER4	P-1	2	0	PCER	1	1.93	Sand Plain	Rim
9CH150-000660LITH2	P-1	2	0	LITH	2	0.76	Petrified Wood	Shatter
9CH150-000660PCER2	P-1	2	0	PCER	2	7.41	Savannah Burnished Plain	
9CH150-000660SHE1	P-1	2	0	SHE	7	1.4	Flat Coils	
9CH150-000660SHE2	P-1	2	0	SHE		4.65	Channeled Whelk	

9CH150-000660SHE3	P-1	2	0	SHE		12.63	Periwinkle	
9CH150-000660BOT	P-1	2	0	BOT		0.09	Carbonized Wood	
9CH150-000660BOA	P-1	2	0	BOA		8.07		
9CH150-000660BRK	P-1	2	0	BRK		180.54	Brick, Indet.	
9CH150-000660GLS1	P-1	2	0	GLS	1	0.27		Patinated
9CH150-000660GLS2	P-1	2	0	GLS	1	2.25		Amber
9CH150-000660GLS3	P-1	2	0	GLS	1	0.32	Flat Glass Fragment	Aqua, Light
9CH150-000660GLS4	P-1	2	0	GLS	2	3.43		Olive Green, Light
9CH150-000660GLS5	P-1	2	0	GLS	1	2.12	Curved Glass Fragment	Aqua, Light
9CH150-000660GLS6	P-1	2	0	GLS	2	1.41	Indet. Fragment, Poss. Medicine Dropper	Melted
9CH150-000660GLS7	P-1	2	0	GLS	1	58.7	Bottle Base	Clear
9CH150-000660HCER1	P-1	2	0	HCER	2	1.63	Annularware	Banded

9CH150-000660HCER2	P-1	2	0	HCER	3	6.16	Pearlware	Blue, Edged
9CH150-000660HCER3	P-1	2	0	HCER	5	9.84	Pearlware, Undeco.	
9CH150-000660HCER4	P-1	2	0	HCER	1	0.27	Kaolin Clay	Pipe Fragment
9CH150-000660HCER5	P-1	2	0	HCER	1	0.53	Kaolin Clay	Pipe Bowl Fragment
9CH150-000660LITH1	P-1	2	0	LITH	1	28.43	Petrified Wood	Core
9CH150-000661MORT	P-1	3	0	MORT	16	16.02	Tabby Mortar	
9CH150-000661LITH	P-1	3	0	LITH		40.38	Ferrocrete	
9CH150-000661MTL	P-1	3	0	MTL	2	2.59	Nail, Cut	
9CH150-000661PCER1	P-1	3	0	PCER	6	32.81	Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000661PCER10	P-1	3	0	PCER	2	3.01	Clay Plain	Rim
9CH150-000661BOA	P-1	3	0	BOA		8.3		
9CH150-000661PCER11	P-1	3	0	PCER	1	2.59	Sand Plain	
9CH150-000661BOT1	P-1	3	0	BOT		2.4	Carbonized Wood	

9CH150-000661HCER1	P-1	3	0	HCER	1	0.51	Pearlware, Early	Handpainted, Poly
9CH150-000661BRK	P-1	3	0	BRK	4	10.58	Brick, Indet.	
9CH150-000661BOT2	P-1	3	0	BOT	1	0.15	Nut	Hickory
9CH150-000661HCER2	P-1	3	0	HCER	1	2.82	Pearlware, Undeco.	
9CH150-000661HCER3	P-1	3	0	HCER	3	1.57	Historic Ceramic, Indet.	Mocha
9CH150-000661PCER13	P-1	3	0	PCER		23.75	Residual	
9CH150-000661SHE2	P-1	3	0	SHE	14	1.73	Flat Coils	
9CH150-000661SHE1	P-1	3	0	SHE	27	17.44	Periwinkle	
9CH150-000661PCER9	P-1	3	0	PCER	2	9.71	Clay Stamped	
9CH150-000661PCER8	P-1	3	0	PCER	4	11.93	Sand Stamped	
9CH150-000661PCER7	P-1	3	0	PCER	1	1.7	Clay Plain	
9CH150-000661PCER6	P-1	3	0	PCER	1	5.24	Clay Stamped	Rim
9CH150-000661PCER5	P-1	3	0	PCER	1	7.45	Clay Plain	Red Filmed

9CH150-000661PCER4	P-1	3	0	PCER	4	26.9	St. Catherines Plain	
9CH150-000661PCER3	P-1	3	0	PCER	2	6.21	Savannah Burnished Plain	
9CH150-000661PCER2	P-1	3	0	PCER	1	34.09	Wilmington Cord Marked	
9CH150-000661PCER12	P-1	3	0	PCER	3	7.48	Sand/Grit Plain	
9CH150-000662PCER4	P-1	4	0	PCER	1	9.5	Irene Complicated Stamped	
9CH150-000662PCER3	P-1	4	0	PCER	1	0.9	Sand Stamped	
9CH150-000662PCER2	P-1	4	0	PCER	1	6.3	Clay Burnished Plain	
9CH150-000662PCER1	P-1	4	0	PCER	1	3.8	Clay Stamped	Rim
9CH150-000662MTL	P-1	4	0	MTL	1	2.8	Nail, Cut	
9CH150-000662LITH	P-1	4	0	LITH		1.4	Ferrocrete	
9CH150-000662BOT	P-1	4	0	BOT		2.5	Carbonized Wood	
9CH150-000662BOA	P-1	4	0	BOA		0.8		
9CH150-000662SHE	P-1	4	0	SHE		2.2	Periwinkle	

9CH150-000662PCER5	P-1	4	0	PCER		0.8	Residual	

weight. Level 1 included the following materials that were weighed but not individually counted: animal bone – 7.8 g; brick – 380.9 g; tabby – 100.9 g; shell/flat coils – 0.3 g; and shell/knobbed whelk – 23 g. These materials were recovered from Level 2 and weighed but not individually counted: animal bone – 8.07 g; carbonized wood – 0.09 g; brick – 180.54 g; lithic/ferrocrete – 39.51 g; precontact residual ceramics – 27.9 g; shell/channeled whelk – 4.65 g; and shell/marsh periwinkle – 12.63 g. Level 3 included the following materials that were weighed but not individually counted: animal bone – 8.3 g; carbonized wood – 2.4 g; lithic/ferrocrete – 40.38 g; and precontact residual ceramics – 23.75. Lastly, these material concentrations were collected from Level 4 and weighed but not counted: animal bone – 0.8 g; carbonized wood – 2.5 g; lithic/ferrocrete – 1.4 g; precontact residual ceramics – 0.8 g; and shell/marsh periwinkle – 2.2 g.

Other material types collected from Unit P-1 include glass, pre- and post-contact ceramics, a hickory nut, metal including cut nails and a lead shot, and additional (i.e., individually counted) marsh periwinkle, channeled whelk, knobbed whelk, flat coils, tabby, brick, and lithics, specifically petrified wood. The context for this unit was consistently mixed throughout Levels 1-3. Level 4 was primarily precontact in its context, however there was (1) metal nail recovered from this final level of Unit P-1. Furthermore, similar to Operations A-F, the greatest quantity of typed ceramics recovered from Unit P-1 dated to the Irene Late Mississippian period.

Unit P-1, Feature. A single feature was recorded for Unit P-1. Feature 1 first appeared as a shell concentration at the bottom of Level 3 at approximately 40 cmbd. Positioned along the west wall of the unit, the original dimensions of the exposed portion of Feature 1 measured approximately 49 cm in length and 19 cm in width. The shell concentration was then pedestalled as the remaining unit floor was taken down an additional 10 cm to the Level 4 terminal depth of 50 cmbd. Once the unit matrix was fully excavated for Level 4, Feature 1 was excavated and fill was screened separately. By 50 cmbd, Feature 1 was reduced in size to 18 cm long and 10 cm wide, while continuing into the west wall, and it took the shape of an apparent square post hole. Based on the portion of Feature 1 that remained in the west wall, it was estimated that approximately three-quarters of the feature was excavated. Carbonized wood, animal bone, and precontact ceramics were included in the feature fill. The Munsell soil description for Feature 1 fill was recorded at the bottom of Level 4 as black (10YR 2/1), very fine sand with shell inclusions. See below for a photographed plan view of Unit P-1 and its feature at 50 cmbd (Fig. 33).

Unit P-1, Wall Profile. The west profile of Unit P-1 (Fig. 34) exhibited three strata. Stratum I was primarily root mat and consisted of black (10YR 2/1) fine grain sand. Stratum II, also black (10YR 2/1) fine grain sand, was identical to Stratum I in sediment color and texture, but Stratum II had several whole and broken shell inclusions. Stratum II also descended into the floor of Unit P-1 near the center of the west wall, and its sediment corresponds with fill from Feature 1. Stratum III consisted of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) fine grain sand and was the deepest natural layer.

Summary of Results

Remote Sensing. The GPR survey conducted in 2014 at the Buckhead site yielded four

Figure 33 Unit P-1, Plan View at 50 cmbd

out of seven operation block locations that were established in 2015. These operation blocks included A, B, C, and D. GPR results discovered multiple anomalies. The first included two concentric semicircular anomalies that resulted in the placement of Operation A and B over the inner circle and Operation D over the outer circle. The circular anomaly was originally hypothesized to be a counsel house or potential structure. Excavation results did not confirm this hypothesis, and the identification of this feature is still uncertain. Operation C was established based on another anomaly that resembled a type of ridge formation based on the GPR results.

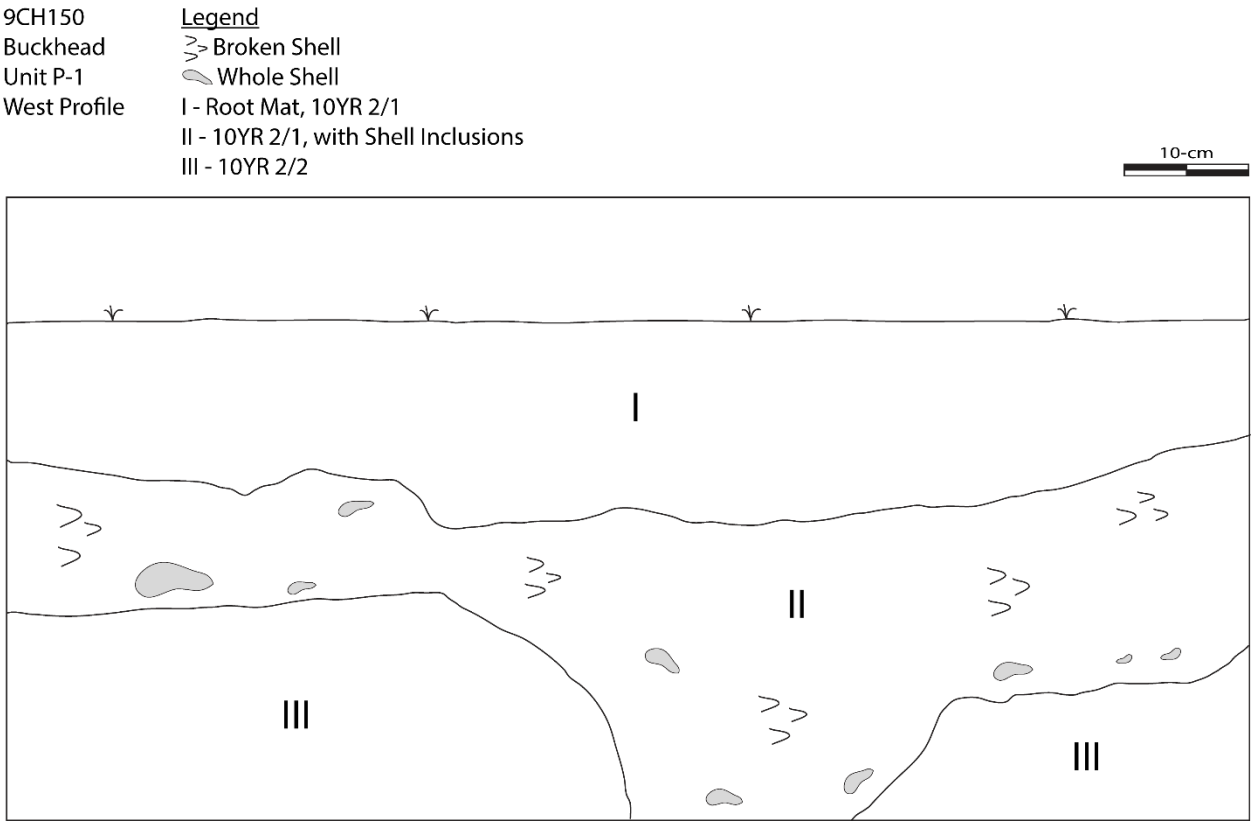

Figure 34 Unit P-1, West Profile

The initial purpose of the GPR survey was to assist with locations for potential unit excavations, and the anomalies discovered in the GPR results proved advantageous when moving forward with excavations.

Shovel Test Survey. The shovel test survey conducted in 2015 resulted in very few sterile test pits. Two datasets were pulled from the survey: 1) ceramic distributions by weight and categorized by temporal period, and 2) shell distribution by weight. The results below are out of 108 total shovel test pits dug during 2015 investigations.

St. Simons ceramics, representing the Late Archaic period, were collected from 30 shovel tests and exhibited a distribution different from the trend of other ceramic types as they were

located further from the creek bank than other assemblages. Refuge and Deptford ceramics, spanning from the Early to Middle Woodland periods were found in only 5 shovel test pits. Findings were neither clustered nor did they appear to correspond with earlier (St. Simons) or later (Wilmington) distribution patterns. Because of this scarce and distinctive distribution, it is unknown if activities from these periods were related to other periods' activities at this site.

Wilmington, Late Woodland type ceramics, were recovered from 16 shovel test pits and heavily concentrated around Mound A. Forming a semi-circular distribution pattern, these findings suggest activities could possibly be tied to the significance of Mound A during the Late Woodland. Interestingly, UID clay tempered sherds align with the Wilmington distribution around Mound A (see Figs. 7 and 14) and based on its own distribution, could fill the in the gap to expand the circular pattern around the mound where Wilmington was not strictly identified.

St. Catherines Early Mississippian pottery was only collected from three shovel test pits; eight sherds were recovered in total. Due to such a limited visible presence, no detailed analysis could be discerned from the Early Mississippian period. However, what few findings there were provided a minor concentration in the northwest corner of the site. Savannah ceramics, representing this proceeding Middle Mississippian period, were found in 12 shovel tests and also concentrated in the northern section of Buckhead near the creek. No major clustering was observed, but these findings could suggest possible carryover from Early Mississippian activities.

Between Late Archaic and Middle Mississippian, ceramic distributions supported the greatest settlement activity during the Late Archaic (St. Simons). However, a massive increase of activity at Buckhead throughout the Late Mississippian period is supported by 90 of the 108 shovel test pits testing positive for the temporally affiliated Irene ceramics. Irene ceramic types

were by far the most common sherd collected from the shovel test survey, and while the largest clusters were located in the northern section, their distribution stretched across the entire site. The ubiquity of Late Mississippian ceramics at Buckhead makes analysis of spatial patterning difficult, and so it may be more useful to examine where Irene sherds were not present when attempting to decipher site organization during this time.

Ceramics associated with the point of European contact and post-colonial activities were recovered in less abundance than Irene and even St. Simons/Late Archaic, as European sherds were recovered from 18 shovel tests. Their distribution was exclusively within the northern half of the site with no major correlation suggesting relevance to Mound A.

Other UID ceramics recovered include sand tempered and sand/grit tempered sherds. The former was collected in limited quantities without any notable clusters correlating to other distinct ceramic type distributions. However, sand/grit tempered ceramics, albeit also recovered in limited amounts, exhibited a spread-out distribution pattern. Although this general ceramic type is not exclusive to one time period, there is a likelihood that a large portion of UID sand/grit sherds are tied to the Irene/Late Mississippian based on the ubiquity of Irene ceramic distribution. The distribution of shell was much broader than unidentified ceramics, given that shell was recovered from 80 shovel test pits; the majority of shell was collected along the northern edge of the survey.

Unit Excavations. Seven operations with nine total units were excavated in 2015, and one additional operation/unit was excavated in 2019. The first operation and also one of the blocks established along the interior circular anomaly, Operation A included two units with majority mixed context from 0 cmbd to approximately 45 cmbd (on average) and precontact context from 45-60 cmbd. There were multiple, yet hard-to-define, post holes noted from this operation, and

carbonized wood samples were taken. The second block of the interior anomaly, Operation B, included one unit with majority precontact context throughout, three potential post holes recorded, and samples collected of sediment from anomalous soil patterns, as well as carbonized wood. Operation D, a single unit placed over the exterior circular anomaly, included a mixed artifact content throughout and yielded no features. Located over the ridge formation, Operation C was a single unit operation with a notably high yield of artifacts with an extremely mixed context. Concentrations of carbonized wood and areas of mottled soil were noted but not clearly defined because the area was concluded to likely be part of a dirt fill moved from another location.

Operation E was the first 2015 unit location that was not determined based on the 2014 remote sensing results. This unit began as a shovel test but was redesignated as a unit when it was discovered for be part of a shell midden. Artifacts of a mixed context were collected from 0-20 cmbs and primarily precontact artifacts were recovered from 20-40 cmbs. No features were recorded. Adjacent to the edge of Mound A, Operation F was a single unit block yielded uniformly precontact context and no features.

Similar to Operation E, Operation G was established after a shell-filled feature was discovered in a shovel test. However, Operation G was expanded beyond the initial shovel test boundaries to a two-unit block excavation. Because Operation G was established based on the initial discovery of a feature, all features within this operation was sublabeled as loci. In Unit G-1, five shell concentrations, all discovered at about 25 cmbd but discontinuing at variable depths, were recorded as potential post holes. Two potential organic layers were also found but far below closing depth, both around 100 cmbd. Unit G-2 included three shell concentrations that were recorded as possible post holes at approximately 35 cmbd, as well as an additional shell

concentration that was excavated as a column sample. Six potential organic layers were found below G-2 closing depth, spanning from 75-104 cmbd at point of discovery, and two additional core samples were taken elsewhere at 81 and 87 cmbd respectively.

The most notable locus within Operation G was Locus 1, an enormous feature that spread between both G units and also extended into the block's profile. Noted in the cross-section, Locus 1 exhibited pockets and bands of sediments and included shell concentrations, slaked shell, and carbonized wood. Findings suggest this was a possible roasting pit or large earth oven and was used successively, with older materials from the midden reused as pit fill over time. In total, Operation G yielded a high quantity of artifacts, but the context was determined to be inconsistent with the radiocarbon dates taken from two carbonized wood samples, which dated to over 200 years apart (see Table 11).

Operation P was a single unit block that was conducted later in 2019. Artifact context was mixed from 0-40 cmbd and primarily precontact from 40-50 cmbd. A well-defined, post-contact square post hole was the only feature recorded from Unit P-1.

Lastly, the ceramic assemblages of Operations A-F as well as Operation P contained majority Irene period sherds out of all the phase types pottery recovered. However, Operation G broke with this pattern, likely due to the large pit feature discovered in Units G-1 and G-2 that appears to date to the Late Archaic. Therefore, the ceramic assemblages from Operation G contained majority St. Simons sherds. This review of the majority ceramic type recovered from each unit lends additional insight into the potential occupational history at Buckhead. From eight out of ten units, Irene pottery was found in the greatest quantities, which supports the extent of the Late Mississippian period occupation. Additionally, with Units G-1 and G-2 providing mainly St. Simons ceramics, this suggests a level of importance related to the function of this

large Late Archaic pit feature. The potential extent of settlement at Buckhead during the Late Archaic, Late Mississippian, as well as temporal periods in between, will be discussed in more detail in the following chapter.

CHAPTER 5

CONTEXTUALIZING THE BUCKHEAD SITE

What Is the Settlement Chronology and Occupational History of Buckhead?

Comparing Occupational Histories. Does Buckhead have a unique sequence of occupation or is it similar to other cultural sites along the Georgia Coast? Are there gaps in the occupation? In order to examine Buckhead's history in the larger historical context, I draw upon the results from the excavations and survey discussed in the preceding chapter. As previously mentioned, I use ceramics as a proxy for estimating periods of occupation as well as intensity of occupation. Furthermore, I use ceramic distributions from the shovel test survey to examine the intra-site patterns of occupation. Comparative data from other Ossabaw Island sites (Pearson 2014) as well as from St. Catherines Island (Thomas 2008b), Kenan Field on Sapelo Island (Ritchison 2019), and four small marsh islands (Little Sapelo, Pumpkin Hammock, Patterson Island, and Mary Hammock) (Thompson and Turck 2010) are also provided in this discussion (Fig. 35).

Late Archaic Occupations. Based on the ceramic distribution of St. Simons pottery, Native people appear to be present either in large numbers or repeatedly returned to Buckhead numerous times during the Late Archaic. Given that the pottery seems to be much more dispersed across the site boundary compared to distributions of other types, it may be that the latter is the case. Most other time periods have ceramic clusters near the creek; this is not the case for St. Simons pottery. A third of all shovel test pits tested positive for Late Archaic sherds, which is the second largest percentage of findings specific to one period – the first being

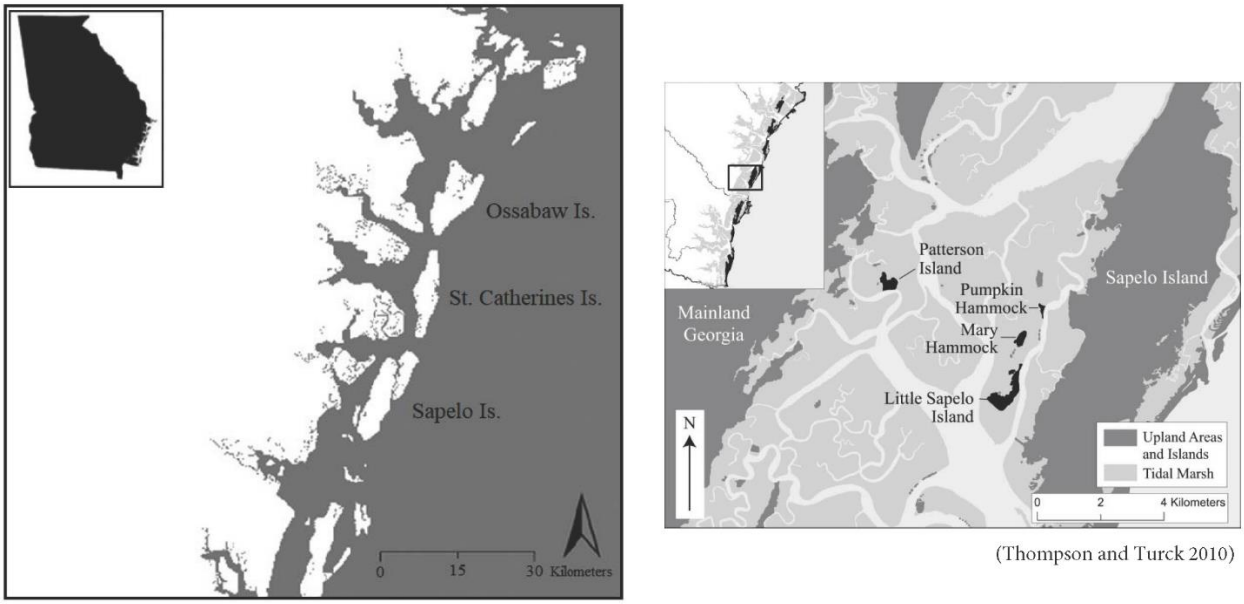

Figure 35 Coastal Sites Discussed with Comparable Chronologies

Irene/Late Mississippian. This suggests that the Late Archaic period was either the second most populous occupational period at Buckhead or, again, used repeatedly over time. Given the radiocarbon calibrated dates of 4090-3915 cal BP and 4415-4235 cal BP from samples from the large pit feature (Operation G, Locus 1) and the various types of decorated wares, it seems that this occupation occurred during the latter part of the Late Archaic, or terminal Late Archaic timeframe, as Native people along the coast began abandoning shell ring village sites, including those on Ossabaw.

When examining Late Archaic sites across all of Ossabaw, known occupations are extremely minimal with only eight sites dating to this time known to researchers by 1980 (Pearson 2014). However, Kenan Field data is similar to Buckhead as its Late Archaic pottery distribution is also “loosely” clustered and distributions of greater densities are found in areas that are not as dense among other temporal assemblages (Ritchison 2019:186). Additionally,

Late Archaic clusters are more commonly found away from the creek, and Ritchison (2019) believes this pattern represents temporary settlements that were occupied before and after the primary time of shell ring formation. Considering Buckhead has a non-shell ring Late Archaic occupation, it may be similar to the kind of occupation we see at Kenan Field, which also seems to be occupied during the terminal Late Archaic and is, too, characterized as a non-shell ring site (Turck and Thompson 2016).

Data collected by Thomas (2008b) suggests that Late Archaic inhabitants of St. Catherines Island were accumulating major shell deposition on the western side of the island prior to sea level fluctuation. This was followed by a pause in shell deposition before inhabitants resettled on the island's east side, and Thomas (2008b) believes year-round occupation to be probable. Additionally, when examining marsh island occupation, Thompson and Turck (2010) discovered a significant Late Archaic occupation on Patterson Island compared to other small islands, a moderate occupation at Pumpkin Hammock, and a minor occupation on Little Sapelo. Furthermore, radiocarbon dates from Patterson Island also appear to date to the terminal Late Archaic (Turck and Thompson 2016).

Environmental changes affected Late Archaic populations differently depending on their settlement location along the coast. However, as shell rings sites were gradually abandoned, Turck and Thompson (2019:174) observe that occupations not wholly reliant on shellfishing were "substantial" during the terminal Late Archaic. The mobility of populations and subsequent changes in subsistence during this time of environmental transition coincides with the theory of repeated use of the Buckhead landscape without evidence of major shellfishing via a large shell ring.

Early and Middle Woodland Occupations. During the Early and Middle Woodland

periods, inhabitants of Buckhead seem to have infrequently returned to the site. Refuge and Deptford pottery, which date to this time frame, were only found in five shovel test pits, equaling less than 5% of the survey area and less than 2% of the total typed ceramics recovered. With such a small assemblage, if there were any activities to uncover from these time periods, they cannot be determined from the findings provided here.

As of Pearson's (2014) synthesis, no Refuge sites were recorded on Ossabaw, and this period reflects a gap in the archaeological record across the island. However, 10 small and widely distributed sites dating to Deptford were accounted for in this synthesis. However, lack of a clear distribution pattern matched that of the Refuge/Deptford assemblage at Buckhead, with minimal pottery that suggested only brief occupation (Pearson 2014). Unlike Buckhead and other Ossabaw sites, Thomas (2008b) reports that inhabitants occupied St. Catherines Island year-round during the Refuge and Deptford periods. Although shell midden deposition cannot be linked to any Early Woodland sites, this practice was found in association with the Middle Woodland occupations.

Refuge/Deptford artifacts at Kenan Field exhibit a similar distribution to the site's Late Archaic assemblage but suggest less intensive occupation based on fewer cultural materials (Ritchison 2019). Interestingly, the occupation area reflecting the Middle Woodland specifically more than doubles, but alongside a decrease in artifact clustering. Because of this, Ritchison (2019) notes this shift in spatial organization probably did not affect the extent of human activity at the site.

Among the marsh islands surveyed by Thompson and Turck (2010), Mary Hammock was not even occupied until the Early Woodland. Little Sapelo has a minor occupation during this time. Settlement activity declined during the Early Woodland but increased during the Middle

Woodland period on Patterson Island, and Pumpkin Hammock appears to be abandoned during this time frame (Thompson and Turck 2010).

Buckhead appears to follow the trend of a decrease in settlement intensity that is observed across Ossabaw Island during the Early and Middle Woodland periods. However, with a rise in sea level during the Middle Woodland, site density appears to have generally increased (Turck et al. 2011; Turck and Thompson 2019) elsewhere along the Georgia Coast. Nevertheless, with the minimal materials recovered from this time at Buckhead, no general patterns of local populations can be tied to this site in particular.

Late Woodland and Early Mississippian Occupations. Through the Late Woodland period, there does not appear to be a major occupation present at Buckhead. Associated with Wilmington pottery, the only distribution clusters exist around Mound A, suggesting that Mound A was of significance to inhabitants at this time. However, intensity of occupation at the site beyond activities around this mound were probably minimal as Wilmington sherds account for only about 5% of all phase typed ceramics at Buckhead.

Following the Late Woodland, Early Mississippian period resulted in the lowest percentage of findings with only three positive shovel tests – two by the creek and one near Mound A. Such a decrease in occupation could have been a continuation of a gradual migration away from Buckhead in the Late Woodland period, with the exception of activities related to Mound A, until those practices potentially ceased in the Early Mississippian.

Due to ceramic types on Ossabaw being difficult to distinguish between Wilmington and St. Catherines, Pearson (2014) groups Late Woodland and Early Mississippian sites together, totaling 16 occupations accounted for in the island-wide synthesis. This time frame also marks the first site to occur on the eastern Holocene portion of Ossabaw, rather than the western

Pleistocene side where Buckhead is situated. This is significant because it suggests conditions on the younger side of the island became better suited for resource exploitation (Pearson 2014). Due to newer alternative locations to occupy and harvest from, this may also explain why there appears to be less localized activity at Buckhead during this time.

On St. Catherines Island, occupation seems to intensify with twice as many archaeological components associate with the Late Woodland period than the Early and Middle Woodland periods. Seasonal occupation is most likely, although there appear to be inhabitants on the island for two or three seasons at a time at different points throughout a full year (Thomas 2008b). Additionally, groups appear to migrate southward on St. Catherines, due to a reduction in accessibility to marshland resources (Thomas 2008b). This mobility could be a significant note of comparison to Ossabaw Island as occupations developed more eastward. During the Early Mississippian period, site occupation decreased in intensity, but seasonality continued, and sites occurred on both the east and west marsh sides (Thomas 2008b).

In contrast to St. Catherines Island, data from Kenan Field represents a decrease in occupation area, with the densest artifact clusters found near one of the burial mounds (Ritchison 2019). These results suggest that only temporary occupations continued at this site on Sapelo through the Late Woodland. The spatial distribution of Early Mississippian ceramics at Kenan Field follow the pattern of the preceding time period and include the smallest assemblage of artifacts even though occupation area slightly increases (Ritchison 2019).

As for the marsh islands, they saw a general increase in occupation during Late Woodland, slight for both Little Sapelo Island and Mary Hammock, and a major settlement increase on Pumpkin Hammock (Thompson and Turck 2010). However, this gradual increase in occupation continues for the former two islands, but not for Pumpkin Hammock as it exhibits a

decline in the Early Mississippian period. Similar to Ossabaw, activity on Patterson Island is hard to distinguish between the Late Woodland and Early Mississippian based on the collected artifact assemblage, but it is believed to have followed the same intensity as during the Middle Woodland (Thompson and Turck 2010).

Occupations elsewhere on Ossabaw suggest movement of populations away from previous known settlement sites and the limited cultural material recovered at Buckhead supports this. Turck and Thompson (2019) discuss an increase in site density and coastal occupation intensification during the Late Woodland and Early Mississippian periods, but Buckhead does not appear to follow the overall trend of this time.

Middle Mississippian Occupations. Similar to the previous period, there does not appear to be a discernable settlement pattern dating to the Middle Mississippian period on Buckhead either. Correlating Savannah ceramics made up only 3% of the total typed ceramics from Buckhead and were scattered throughout the northern portion of the field. Although this period is not a time of intensive occupation on Buckhead, it also does not reflect settlement patterns on Ossabaw as a whole.

Pearson (2014) reports widely dispersed sites with Savannah ceramics as well as a shift in the greater spatial organization of inhabitants, with some major sites such as Middle Place, South End, and Bluff Field being permanently occupied while smaller sites were more widely dispersed and potentially did not occur long-term (Pearson 1980, 2014). In contrast, at Kenan Field, occupation expands and intensification also increases during the Middle Mississippian, with the majority of material culture spatially distributed around the center of the site and one of the burial mounds (Ritchison 2019).

Late Mississippian Occupations. By the Late Mississippian period, data suggests an

explosion in occupation intensification occurred. Over 80% of the survey area tested contained Irene pottery dating to this time, and the distribution spreads across most of Buckhead field. In the few small areas where Irene ceramics are missing, there were minimal ceramics found of other time periods as well. The greatest concentrations of Late Mississippian pottery were recovered from the northeast corner of the creek near Buckhead Creek, but notable clusters were also spread out across the field.

The trend of greater occupation intensification stretches far beyond Buckhead during the Late Mississippian period. The largest number of Native American sites on Ossabaw date to the Irene period, with 70 sites in total, including Buckhead (Pearson 2014). These sites are dispersed across the whole island and often have other earlier components as well. On St. Catherines Island, Thomas (2008b) has recorded 67 occupations to be known from this time period. It is estimated that settlements of the Late Mississippian period were established at a much faster rate than previous periods, with resulting artifact assemblages found to be much larger and ubiquitous (Thomas 2008b). Irene period sites were also characterized as generally larger in spatial area, and very few smaller sites date to this time (Thomas 2008b).

At Kenan Field on Sapelo Island, ceramics spanning from the Middle to Late Mississippian periods support a dramatic expansion in site area as well, and a major increase in artifacts from this time also suggests an increase in occupation intensification (Ritchison 2019). However, the largest concentrations of material, previously found near the center of the site, shift to the northern section of Kenan Field, which supports reorganization of settlement patterns at this time as well (Ritchison 2019). Survey results across the marsh islands also suggest an increase in occupation during the Late Mississippian, with the exception of the already abandoned Pumpkin Hammock (Thompson and Turck 2010).

Settlement patterns at Buckhead finally seem to realign with broader occupational trends observed across the coast during the Late Mississippian period with population expansion and greater utilization of spatial area at the site. However, intensive occupation does not appear to continue into post-colonial times following the arrival of Europeans.

Historical Contact Occupations. European occupation, between AD 1580-1700 seems to be similar in intensity to the Late Woodland, excluding any significance surrounding Mound A or apparent Native American activities, as no Altamaha type pottery was recovered from Buckhead, only ceramics of European origin. Additionally, European activities were concentrated along the northern section near the creek and only covered about 17% of the site. Findings at Buckhead align with previous research elsewhere on Ossabaw Island, which supports mass abandonment of Ossabaw Island prior to European arrival (Pearson 2014).

Settlement patterns on St. Catherines Island highly differed from those on Ossabaw during the Altamaha period during which settlement nucleation occurred around the Spanish mission, Santa Catalina de Guale (Thomas 2008b). Additionally, while only 14 occupations are known to date to this time, a major decline from the Late Mississippian period, many of them still maintained year-round occupation (Thomas 2008b). Kenan Field also maintains settlements during this time, as collected cultural material reflects a similar distribution to previous periods (Ritchison 2019). However, occupation area and artifact density both decline, and Ritchison (2019) suggests this pattern is a result of inhabitants not occupying the site for very long following the arrival of Europeans. Occupation decline is also observed across all the marsh islands except for Pumpkin Hammock, which sees an increase in settlement activity during the Historical Contact period (Thompson and Turck 2010).

How Did Intra-Site Use of the Buckhead Landscape Change Over Time?

Late Archaic. Revisiting findings provided in the above discussion concerning the Late Archaic occupation at Buckhead, these same data can assist with understanding how the landscape was used at this time. The ceramic distribution from the shovel test survey indicates that the settlement was more spread out than later period occupations, with possibly the exception of the Late Mississippian period. Artifact clusters were spread out, and no major concentrations were recovered by Buckhead Creek, another difference from later settlement organization.

In addition to the ceramic analysis, the presence of the large pit feature previously discussed in detail supports the possibility of communal activities, including potential feasting or other ritual activities at this pit, as well as group cooperation in terms of resource harvesting. Along with Operation G, which included the pit feature, Operations A, B, and D appear to be related to a potential house structure. These block excavations were conducted based upon the circular-shaped anomaly discovered from the GPR survey. Excavation results included several features that were identified as likely post holes. Furthermore, a carbonized wood sample taken from one of the post holes in Unit A-1 was radiocarbon dated with a returned calibrated date of 3855-3700 cal BP (see Table 11), indicating that this structure could itself date to the terminal Late Archaic.

Most of the dates associated from this early occupation fall within the terminal Late Archaic. The visibility of activity during this time on the coast is less clear due to a possible decline in sea level and subsequent decrease in available shellfish for subsistence (Thompson and Turck 2009). As aforementioned, shell rings and other shell-bearing sites were extremely common during the Late Archaic, but research during this time period is biased in favor of those

shell-bearing sites with greater visibility (Turck and Thompson 2016). The decline in shellfish availability near the end of the Late Archaic coincided with firstly, a decrease in shell ring formation, and secondly, an eventual abandonment of shell ring villages around this the terminal Late Archaic (i.e., 3800 BC) (Sanger 2010; Turck and Thompson 2016).

This change in the availability of shellfish, a highly relied upon resource, and the shift away from shell ring sites could have led to a possible reorganization of settlement patterns along the coast as a whole during this time (Turck and Thompson 2016). The Late Archaic occupation at Buckhead was a non-shell ring settlement, and the data collected so far regarding this time period suggests that Buckhead may provide insight into how landscape use changed as Native Americans moved from large shell-bearing sites to less visible settlement areas at the end of the Late Archaic period.

Woodland Period. At the start of the Woodland period there is a decline in settlement density that stretched across the Georgia coastline (Thompson and Turck 2009). Because of this reduction in barrier island occupation, there is not a lot of detailed data concerning coastal sites during the Early Woodland. This pattern is likely a continuation of the migration away from shell ring villages during the terminal Late Archaic due to environmental disruptions. The less visible nature of sites at this time could also be explained by the possibility that groups relocated to a large extent to inland river valleys for resources and/or were more mobile during the Early Woodland (DePratter 1978:70-72; Thompson and Turck 2009). As previously explored, this shift away from intensive coastal occupation holds true for the Buckhead site as inhabitants seem to disappear during this time, and this trend continued at Buckhead through the Middle Woodland.

Nevertheless, the transition into the Middle Woodland included an increase in coastal occupations elsewhere, and the building of earthen mounds grew to become a common practice

that carried into the Late Woodland (Turck and Thompson 2019). Although activities at Buckhead cannot be determined for the Early and Middle Woodland periods because of the minimal cultural material recovered from this time, activity here is reestablished by the Late Woodland period. Wilmington ceramics associated with this period are found heavily concentrated around Mound A and form a semi-circular distribution pattern. Additionally, Operation F, which was situated near the edge of the Mound A, yielded uniformly precontact cultural material. Activities centered around this earthen mound at Buckhead would parallel landscape use at other coastal settlements, as many other mound sites seem to date to this time period (see Moore 1904).

Mississippian Period. Leading into the Early Mississippian period, there seems to be a decline in activity at Buckhead, as St. Catherines type pottery associated with this time was the least represented in the overall ceramic assemblage. Elsewhere during the Early Mississippian, inherited inequality began to grow and shift sociopolitical boundaries, which subsequently led to settlement reorganization (Thomas 2008a; Thompson 2009; Thompson and Worth 2011). By the Middle Mississippian, there's greater spatial organization found among sites (Pearson 2014) and potential increase in occupation intensification (see Ritchison 2019). Nevertheless, this is not the case at Buckhead where findings suggest minimal activity occurred at the time, concentrated near Buckhead Creek, that may have been a continuation of site use during the Early Mississippian.

The burial discovered in ST 109 and briefly mentioned previously (see Chapter 4: Investigation Results, Unit Summary of Operation P) is located near the creek, similar to other burials and may represent a marsh edge burial like those observed on adjacent islands and the South End of Ossabaw (Ritchison et al. 2018). Pearson (2014) suggests that the nearby site of

Middle Place, with its extensive settlement during the Savannah and Irene periods, was possibly a religious or socio-political center on Ossabaw, based on its centralized location and data from multiple excavated burial mounds from the Middle Mississippian period (Moore 1897). Building upon Pearson's hypothesis, and given the number of other known burials on Ossabaw from the Savannah period (Moore 1897), it is possible that Buckhead was a place primarily reserved for mortuary activities with limited occupation at this time.

However, intensive occupation and rapid population expansion occurred at Buckhead by the Late Mississippian as well as the Georgia Coast in general. Dramatic settlement changes during the transition from the Savannah to the Irene period can be observed across Ossabaw Island, including an increase in total occupation area, a major rise in the number of sites including small activity sites, and a shift in settlement hierarchy (Pearson 1979, 1980, 2014). Research by Pearson (1980, 2014) suggests the existence of a three-tier settlement system during the Mississippian period, which shifted to a four-tier system by the Late Mississippian. Middle Place remained at the top of this system, and Buckhead became one of eight large, year-round Irene settlements that made up the second tier (Pearson 1980). As previously discussed, it has been proposed that this major influx of coastal inhabitants and number of sites at this time was likely due to immigration following the collapse of the Savannah River Valley system (Ritchison 2019), and Buckhead seems to reflect this pattern of population expansion that is seen almost ubiquitously among coastal sites.

Historical Contact Period. By AD 1580, there seems to be no discernable occupation at Buckhead given the lack of any Native American Altamaha pottery that would suggest settlement activity during this time. This pattern also holds true for the whole of Ossabaw Island (Pearson 2014). Given the intensive occupation at Buckhead related to the Late Mississippian

period, it is uncertain if possible abandonment at the site occurred at the time of or just prior to European arrival on the coast. The relocation of Ossabaw inhabitants could have resulted from the European mission system that restructured coastal settlements or been due to Native American population movement traditions. However, these are all hypotheses that need further testing.

To What Extent Did Early Inhabitants (i.e., Late Archaic, 2500-1100 BC) Occupy Buckhead?

As previously discussed, St. Simons pottery associated with the Late Archaic was recovered from a third of all shovel test pits, resulting in the second largest artifact density of a single time period at the site. These ceramics were also distributed in clusters spread across the entire survey area. These survey results suggest a broad and intensive occupation of Buckhead by early coastal inhabitants. Additional evidence of the extent of occupation at this time includes a closer examination of the large earth oven or roasting pit feature (i.e., Operation G, Locus 1) discovered at the site and the radiocarbon dates resulting from the carbonized wood samples collected here.

The two carbonized wood samples were taken from the same excavation level but at different locations within the pit feature, and the first sample returned a calibrated date of 4090-3915 cal BP while the second resulted in a calibrated dated of 4415-4235 cal BP. Both of these estimated dates fall within the Late Archaic period. Therefore, along with the extremely complex mix of soil patterns and pockets of varying materials observed in the stratigraphic profile of the pit feature (see Chapter 4: Investigation Results), the context of these radiocarbon dates, estimated to be up to 500 years apart, provides additional evidence that this pit was not a single-use feature by Late Archaic inhabitants. Findings suggest that materials from older time periods were reused as the pit was utilized successively.

Research supports that the presence of shell rings at Late Archaic village sites was commonly indicative of year-round occupation (Colaninno 2012; Garland et al. 2022; Reitz et al. 2009; Russo 1998; Thomas 2010:190-191; Thompson and Andrus 2011). It has also been suggested that the existence of such deposits could have been intentional and related to ritual or ceremonial practices (Ritchison et al. 2021; Thompson and Worth 2011). Although the Late Archaic occupation at Buckhead is not a shell ring village, similar to findings at shell rings, the faunal remains recovered from the pit feature suggest the exploitation of local species, both terrestrial and aquatic, albeit in lesser quantities (Ritchison et al. 2021). Such harvesting of local resources and the possibility of communal feasting or other activities centered around this large pit suggests potential group cooperation, which also supports long-term settlement and intensive occupation at Buckhead early on (Ritchison et al. 2021; Russo 2004; Thompson 2007, 2018).

Did Settlement Expansion Occur Rapidly at AD 1350-1450?

When looking at the shovel test survey data at Buckhead, specifically the differences between Savannah ceramics from the Middle Mississippian and Irene pottery dating to the Late Mississippian, the contrast in both density and distribution is stark. Ceramic analyses demonstrate more than a sevenfold increase in spatial area occupied by the Irene period and an increase in occupation intensification more than twentyfold greater than that of the Savannah period. The data empirically supports that massive settlement expansion occurred at Buckhead during the Late Mississippian period. Additionally, this pattern aligns with a trend that settlement activity and spatial occupation both increased greatly across the Georgia Coast as a whole.

The question of whether or not this settlement expansion occurred at Buckhead primarily within the short window of just 100 years, between AD 1350 and AD 1450, is a more difficult to discern. Archaeological evidence from Buckhead is not extensive enough to know if Late

Mississippian expansion was mainly concentrated within this century-long timeframe. Further research following Ritchison's (2019) proposal concerning the collapse of the Savannah River Valley during this time and more detailed data regarding the ripple effects of that collapse are needed before the occupation expansion at Buckhead can be reexamined with additional context.

Was the Site Abandoned Before the Sixteenth Century?

As previously discussed, Native American Altamaha pottery was not recovered from Buckhead during recent investigations, and as it stands now, no Altamaha ceramics associated with the Historical Contact period have been found on Ossabaw Island (Pearson 2014). Based on previous investigations at other sites on Ossabaw, as well as a potential Altamaha sherd found at Buckhead that was later concluded to be mistyped, this site appeared to be one of best candidates, of the large Irene sites still to be investigated on the island, to also have a Native American occupation present after AD 1580 (Victor Thompson, personal communication 2019). However, the trend of settlement abandonment on Ossabaw by the Historical Contact period holds for Buckhead as well.

With comparison to the nature of the research question previously addressed concerning a finite timeline for settlement expansion, the current archaeological data from Buckhead supports two main points on the subject of site abandonment. Firstly, there was a major Native American settlement occupying Buckhead during the Late Mississippian period. Secondly, there is no known evidence of Native American activities at Buckhead by start of the Historical Contact period, but there is potential evidence, albeit limited, of Europeans at the site around this time. The Irene occupation at Buckhead could have continued to thrive into the sixteenth century prior to AD 1580. Current evidence only supports that Native Americans were not at the site by the time European arrival in AD 1580. More research into the stricter timeline of Native American

activities at Buckhead near the end of the fifteenth century is needed before archaeologists can parse out if the site was abandoned before or after the start of the sixteenth century.

Discussion

Buckhead is one site on one island along a coastline with a vast history of human occupation and environmental change. As previously stated, building a settlement chronology and occupational history as well as analyzing transformations in site use can all assist with understanding patterns of inhabitant spatial production and social, political, and physical organization for better comparison amongst other sites on Ossabaw and the coastal region. Based on recent investigations at this site, Buckhead appears to fit fairly neatly within the broader archaeological record of the Georgia Coast as we know it today. The fact that Buckhead's history follows a similar trend as the majority of other coastal sites is significant because it supports the idea that large shifts in social and/or environmental histories affected Native traditions and lifeways over a wide geographic area. In addition to this, by observing the broad reach and complexity of Native American settlement systems along the coast, the importance of multi-scalar analyses of coastal sites, such as the work conducted at Buckhead, can be highlighted.

Furthermore, while Buckhead is situated as a singular puzzle piece within the broader context of the Georgia Coast, the investigations at this site did result in some atypical features that have the potential to clarify the variation in site use among contemporaneous settlements during periods of Native American occupation. The Late Archaic features, identified by GPR survey and detailed excavation, are of particular interest regarding future research. Because Buckhead is a non-shell ring Late Archaic site, research here falls outside the general bias of coastal archaeology toward highly visible shell-bearing sites associated with this time period (Ritchison et al. 2021). The large circular anomaly as well as the large potential roasting pit are

not features commonly observed elsewhere along the coast during the Late Archaic. These unique features have the potential to provide important information on a critical period in history that is not well represented in current data.

Regarding the questions addressing more finite timeframes, including those of rapid settlement expansion and eventual abandonment of the Buckhead site by Native Americans, more research is needed here and at other sites to further explore these patterns in more detail. Further investigations at other sites on Ossabaw are particularly important in helping to uncover why the entire island appears to be abandoned during the Late Mississippian Irene period, as this was not an occurrence specific to Buckhead.

Recommendations

To reiterate, the archaeological work conducted at Buckhead is especially important not just for research purposes but because of the endangered nature of the site. Due to the ongoing threat that sea level rise and coastal erosion pose, Buckhead is in need of management just as other cultural resources on Ossabaw are (Pearson 2014; Robinson et al. 2010). Listed below are some recommendations concerning potential future investigations at Buckhead.

1. There is at least one known burial located at Buckhead based on recent investigations. Given that past records also mention at least one burial mound at the site (Moore 1897; Pearson 2014), it is reasonable to assume that there are more ancestral remains. Therefore, regarding the preservation of Native American ancestors, it is recommended that future work near suspected burial locations receive prior approval following consultation and collaboration with associated descendent communities. With respect to the Ancestors of descendent communities, if future work is not

approved following consultation, it is recommended that the portion of the site where ancestral remains are known or likely to be shall be preserved in place.

2. The bluff edge abutting Buckhead Creek should continue to be monitored due to the ongoing issue of erosion. This effort will also assist in monitoring the risk of erosion threatening the preservation of any suspected ancestor burials located along the bluff.

3. Due to further examination needed regarding the question of island-wide abandonment, it is recommended that archaeological investigations continue to take place at other sites on Ossabaw.

4. Lastly, future research focusing on non-shell ring coastal sites of the Late Archaic is suggested in an effort to provide a less biased perspective on early inhabitants' activities and traditions previously focuses on shell ring villages. Investigations should be completed as to provide comparable data to Buckhead to potentially assist with learning how common activities at such non-shell bearing sites were at this time.

Closing Remarks

Archaeological investigations at Buckhead contribute to an intricate history that makes up Georgia's past. The occupational history of Buckhead and past practices and activities by its Native inhabitants are significant due to the mixed nature of typical (e.g., large Irene occupation) and atypical (e.g., non-shell ring Late Archaic presence) temporal settlement characteristics found at the site. Because of this, the Buckhead site stands as an example of expected coastal trends while also offering more information into lesser known behaviors that could shed new light on how archaeologists define each temporal period among coastal sites. As the integrity of the Buckhead site is currently threatened by environmental changes, as is the concern for many

other sites along Georgia's coastline, it should be emphasized that the preservation of Georgia's archaeological record is also at risk of erosion. Therefore, future archaeological investigations conducted at Buckhead and elsewhere on the coast are time-sensitive research endeavors and should be prioritized as such among Georgia archaeologists.

The significance of Buckhead as a cultural site is multi-faceted. Evidence from archaeological investigations show how valuable this site is in terms of potential knowledge to be gained from continued research here. There are multiple intact features and deposits that could offer insight into past activities of Native Americans that are underrepresented in the current archaeological record. Most importantly, the presence of ancestral burials is highly significant regarding the cultural heritage of descendant Muskogean peoples. Buckhead has the potential to continue to contribute to Georgia's history, and its significance as a resting place for ancestors, should also be emphasized when evaluating this site and its need to be preserved.

REFERENCES CITED

Anderson, David G.

1994 *The Savannah River Chiefdoms: Political Change in the Late Prehistoric Southeast*. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Beck, Robin

2013 *Chiefdoms, Collapse, and Coalescence in the Early American South*. Cambridge University Press, New York.

Blanton, Dennis B., and David Hurst Thomas

2008 Paleoclimates and Human Responses along the Central Georgia Coast: A Tree-Ring Perspective. In *Native American Landscapes of St. Catherines Island, Georgia: II. The Data*, edited by D. H. Thomas, pp. 799-806. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History No. 88. American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Brown, D.

1873 *Shell Heap on Ossabaw Island, at the Mouth of the Ogeechee River*.

Colaninno, Carol E.

2012 Evidence of Year-Round Occupation at Late Archaic Shell Rings of the Georgia Coast: Data from Oxygen Isotopic Profiles and Seasonally Sensitive Vertebrate Fauna. In *Seasonality and Human Mobility along the Georgia Bight*, edited by E. J. Reitz, I. R. Quitmyer, and D. H. Thomas, pp. 83-102. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History No. 97. American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Colvin, Matthew, and Jake Lulewicz

2015 Recent Geophysical and Archaeological Work at Buckhead (9CH150), Ossabaw Island, Georgia. *Early Georgia* 43:101-105.

Crook, Morgan R.

1978 Mississippi Period Community Organizations on the Georgia Coast. PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville.

DePratter, Chester B.

1974 *An Archaeological Survey of Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia*. Laboratory of Archaeology, Manuscript 293. Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.

1976 The Refuge Phase on the Coastal Plain of Georgia. *Early Georgia* 4(1&2):1-13.

1977a Environmental Changes on the Georgia Coast During the Prehistoric Period. *Early Georgia* 5(1&2):1-14.

1977b *Report on an Archaeological Survey of Portions of Wassaw Island National Wildlife Refuge, Chatham County, Georgia, and Blackbeard Island National Wildlife Refuge, McIntosh County, Georgia*. Report on file, Laboratory of Archaeology, University of Georgia, Athens.

1978 Prehistoric Settlement and Subsistence Systems, Skidaway Island, Georgia. *Early Georgia* 6(1&2):65-80.

1979 Ceramics. In *The Anthropology of St. Catherines Island 2, The Refuge-Deptford Mortuary Complex*, edited by D. H. Thomas and C. S. Larsen, pp. 109-132. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, No. 56. American Museum of Natural History, New York.

1991 *W.P.A. Archaeological Excavations in Chatham County, Georgia: 1937–1942*. Laboratory of Archaeology Series, Report No. 29. Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.

DePratter, Chester B., and James D. Howard

1980 Indian Occupation and Geological History of the Georgia Coast: A 5,000 Year Summary. In *Excursions in Southeastern Geology: The Archaeology-Geology of the Georgia Coast*, edited by J. D. Howard, C. B. DePratter, and R. W. Frey, pp. 1-65. Georgia Geological Society Guidebook, Atlanta.

1981 Evidence for a Sea Level Lowstand Between 4500 and 2400 Years B.P. on the Southeast Coast of the United States. *Journal of Sedimentary Petrology* 51(4):1287-1295.

DePratter, Chester B., and Victor D. Thompson

2013 Past Shorelines of the Georgia Coast. In *Life Among the Tides: Recent Archaeology of the Georgia Bight*, edited by V. D. Thompson and D. H. Thomas, pp. 145-168. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, No. 98. American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Edwards, Mark

1996 *Ossabaw Island: National Register of Historic Places Registration*. Report submitted to Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Stockbridge.

Elliott, Daniel T.

2003 *Archaeological Investigations, North End Tabbies, Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, May 2003*. Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division.

2005a *North End Plantation, Ossabaw Island, Georgia: Preliminary Archaeological Excavations*. The LAMAR Institute, Inc.

2005b *Wreck of the Tracy D: Discovery of an Unidentified Shipwreck on Ossabaw Island*. The LAMAR Institute, Inc.

2006a *Progress Report on Archaeological Exploration of Tabby Number 2, North End Plantation, Ossabaw Island, Georgia*. The LAMAR Institute, Inc.

2006b *Progress Report on Archaeological Investigations within Tabby 1, North End Plantation, Ossabaw Island, Georgia*. The LAMAR Institute, Inc.

2007 *Archaeological Investigations at Tabbies 1 and 2, North End Plantation, Ossabaw Island, Georgia*. The LAMAR Institute, Inc.

2008 South of Hell Gate: Life at the North End Plantation, Ossabaw Island, Georgia. *Early Georgia* 36(1):23-42.

2010 *Archaeological Survey for a Proposed Communications Tower at Site 9CH155, Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia*. The LAMAR Institute, Inc.

Garland, Carey J., Victor D. Thompson, Matthew C. Sanger, Karen Y. Smith, Fred T. Andrus, Nathan R. Lawres, Katharine G. Napora, Carol E. Colaninno, J. Matthew Compton, Sharyn Jones, Carla S. Hadden, Alexander Cherkinsky, Thomas Maddox, Yi-Ting Deng, Isabelle H. Lulewicz, and Lindsey Parsons

2022 A Multi-Proxy Assessment of the Impact of Environmental Instability on Late Holocene (4500-3800 BP) Native American Villages of the Georgia Coast. *PLoS ONE* 17(3): e0258979. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0258979.

Gayes, Paul T., David B. Scott, Eric S. Collins, and Douglas D. Nelson

1992 A Late Holocene Sea-Level Fluctuation in South Carolina. In *Quaternary Coasts of the United States: Marine and Lacustrine Systems*, edited by C. H. Fletcher and J. F. Wehmiller, pp. 155-160. SEPM Special Publication No. 48. Society for Sedimentary Geology, Tulsa.

Hally, David J.

1993 The Territorial Size of Mississippian Chiefdoms. In *Archaeology of Eastern North America: Papers in Honor of Stephen Williams*, edited by J. B. Stoltman. Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Archaeological Report 25, Jackson.

Holmes, William Henry

1893 *Report of the Department of American Aboriginal Pottery in the U.S. National Museum, 1891*.

Honerkamp, Nicholas

2011 *Preliminary Results of an Archaeological Survey at the North End Site (9CH1062), Ossabaw Island, Georgia*. University of Tennessee.

2013 *Riverbank Erosion and Cultural Features, South End, (9CH155) Ossabaw Island.* Report submitted to Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Stockbridge.

Honerkamp, Nicholas, and Daniel T. Elliott

2014 *Survey, Remote Sensing, and Testing at Scarlett's Mound, 9CH1350, Ossabaw Island, Georgia*. The LAMAR Institute, Inc.

Honerkamp, Nicholas, and Meredith Gilligan

2013 *Past and Present Landscapes at the North End Site (9CH1062), Ossabaw Island, Georgia*. University of Tennessee.

Howard, James D., and Robert W. Frey

1980 Holocene Depositional Environments of the Georgia Coast and Continental Shelf. In *Excursions in Southeastern Geology, The Archaeology-Geology of the Georgia Coast*, edited by J. C. Howard, C. B. DePratter, and R. W. Frey, pp. 66-134. The Geological Society of America, Guidebook 20. Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta.

1985 Physical and Biogenic Aspects of Backbarrier Sedimentary Sequences, Georgia Coast, USA. *Marine Geology* 63:77-127.

Hoyt, John H., Vernon J. Henry, Jr., and R. J. Weiner

1968 Age of Late Pleistocene Shoreline Deposits, Coastal Georgia. *Means of Correlation of Quaternary Succession* 8:381-393.

Hudson, Charles

1998 *Knights of Spain, Warriors of the Sun: Hernando De Soto and the South's Ancient Chiefdoms*. University of Georgia Press, Athens.

Ingold, Tim

1993 The Temporality of the Landscape. *World Archaeology* 25(2):152-174.

Johnson, A. Sydney, Hilburn O. Hillestad, Sheryl Fanning Shanholtzer, and G. Frederick Shanholtzer

1974 *An Ecological Survey of the Coastal Region of Georgia*. National Park Service Monograph 3. Washington, D.C.

Jones, Grant D.

1978 The Ethnohistory of the Guale Coast through 1684. In *The Anthropology of St. Catherines Island: 1. The Natural and Cultural History*, edited by D. H. Thomas, G. D. Jones, R. S. Durham and C. S. Larsen, pp. 178–210. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, No. 55, New York.

Jones, K.C., Mary E. Porter Freeman, Amanda D. Roberts Thompson, and Victor D. Thompson

2019 A Short Report of Archaeological Investigations at the South End Site (9CH155), Ossabaw Island, Georgia: 2018 Field Season. *Early Georgia* 47(1&2):47-53.

Keene, Deborah A.

2002 Archaeological and Geophysical Investigations of Grove's Creek Site (09ch71), Skidaway Island, Georgia, PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia.

2004 Reevaluating Late Prehistoric Coastal Subsistence and Settlement Strategies: New Data from Grove's Creek Site, Skidaway Island, Georgia. *American Antiquity* 69(4):671–688.

Kelly, Arthur R.

1967 Letter to Mrs. Eleanor T. West. Letter on file at the Laboratory of Archaeology, University of Georgia, Athens.

Larson, Lewis H.

1980 *Aboriginal Subsistence Technology on the Southeastern Coastal Plain During the Late Prehistoric Period*. Ripley Bullen Monographs in Anthropology and History, No. 2. The Florida State Museum, Gainesville.

Lulewicz, Isabelle H., Victor D. Thompson, Justin Cramb, and Bryan Tucker

2017 Oyster Paleoecology and Native American Subsistence Practices on Ossabaw Island, Georgia, USA. *Journal of Archaeological Sciences: Reports* 15:282-289.

Marrinan, Rochelle A.

1975 *Ceramics, Molluscs, and Sedentism: The Late Archaic Period on the Georgia Coast.* PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville.

Moore, Clarence B.

1897 Certain Aboriginal Mounds of the Georgia Coast. *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia*, Vol. XI. Philadelphia.

1904 Aboriginal Urn-Burial in the United States. *American Anthropologist* 6(5):660-669.

Odum, Eugene

1971 *Fundamentals of Ecology*. W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia.

Office of the State Archaeologist

2004 *Preliminary Archaeological Investigations of the Historic Component, Middle Place Site, Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia*. Submitted to Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Stockbridge.

Pearson, Charles E.

1975 *Locational Analysis of Late Prehistoric Sites on Ossabaw Island, Georgia*. Laboratory of Archaeology, Manuscript 368. Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.

1977 *Analysis of Late Prehistoric Settlement on Ossabaw Island, Georgia*. Laboratory of Archaeology Series, Report No. 12. Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.

1979 *Patterns of Mississippian Period Adaptation in Coastal Georgia*. Unpublished PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.

1980 Late Prehistoric Settlement Systems on Ossabaw Island, Georgia. In *Excursions in Southeastern Geology, The Archaeology-Geology of the Georgia Coast*, edited by J. D. Howard, C. B. DePratter, and R. W. Frey, pp. 179-191. The Geological Society of America, Guidebook 20. Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta.

2014 *Prehistoric Settlement and Sites on Ossabaw Island, Georgia: An Atlas*. Laboratory of Archaeology, Manuscript 614. Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.

Pearson, Charles E. and Fred C. Cook

2008 *Excavations at the "Bead Maker's Midden," Ossabaw Island, Georgia: An Examination of Mississippi Period Craft Specialization on the Georgia Coast*. Report on file, Laboratory of Archaeology, University of Georgia, Athens.

2012 The Bead Maker's Midden: Evidence of Late Prehistoric Shell Bead Production on Ossabaw Island, Georgia. *Southeastern Archaeology* 31(1):87–102.

Pluckhahn, Thomas J. and David A. McKivergan

2002 A Critical Appraisal of Middle Mississippian Settlement and Social Organization on the Georgia Coast. *Southeastern Archaeology* 21(2):149-161.

Reed, Denise J.

2002 Sea-Level Rise and Coastal Marsh Sustainability: Geological and Ecological Factors in the Mississippi Delta Plain. *Geomorphology* 48(1-3):233-243.

Reitz, Elizabeth J., Irvy R. Quitmyer, and Rochelle A. Marrinan

2009 What Are We Measuring in the Zooarchaeological Record of Prehispanic Fishing Strategies in the Georgia Bight, USA? *Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology* 4(1):2-36.

Ritchison, Brandon T.

2019 The Downstream Effects of Abandonment: 14th Century AD Immigration and Settlement Response on the Georgia Coast, USA. PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.

Ritchison, Brandon T., Amanda D. Roberts Thompson, Victor D. Thompson, Mary E. Porter, and Bryan Tucker

2018 *Survey and Mitigation of the South End Site (9CH155), Ossabaw Island, Georgia*. Report on file, Laboratory of Archaeology, University of Georgia, Athens.

Ritchison, Brandon T., and David G. Anderson

2022 "Vacant Quarters" and Population Movements: Legacy Data and the Investigation of a Large-Scale Emigration Event from the Savannah River Valley to the Georgia Coast. In *Following the Mississippian Spread*, edited by R. A. Cook and A. R. Comstock, pp. 257-299. Springer, Cham.

Ritchison, Brandon T., Victor D. Thompson, Isabelle H. Lulewicz, Brian Tucker, and John A. Turck

2021 Climate Change, Resilience, and the Native American Fisher-Hunter-Gatherers of the Late Holocene on the Georgia Coast, USA. *Quaternary International* 584:82-92.

Roberts Thompson, Amanda D.

2020 People, Place, and Taskscapes of Enslavement: African American Life on the South End Plantation, Ossabaw Island, Georgia, 1849-1861. PhD dissertation, Department of Archaeology, University of York, England.

Robinson, Michael H., Clark R. Alexander, Chester W. Jackson, Christopher P. McCabe, and David Crass

2010 Threatened Archaeological, Historic, and Cultural Resources of the Georgia Coast: Identification, Prioritization and Management Using GIS Technology. *Geoarchaeology* 25(3):312-326.

Rogers, Ronnie

1999a *Historic Shipwreck Information for Ossabaw Island: General Shepley*.

1999b *Historic Shipwreck Information for Ossabaw Island: John Miller*.

1999c *Historic Shipwreck Information for Ossabaw Island: Sally and Poll.*

1999d *Historic Shipwreck Information for Ossabaw Island: USS Buffalo*.

2002 *Archaeological Investigations at 9CH155 (The Newell Creek Site), 2001-2002, Ossabaw Island, Chatham County, Georgia*. Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division.

2003 *Archaeological Investigations at the Newell Creek Site (9CH155), Ossabaw Island, Georgia, 2003 Season*. Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division.

Russo, Michael

1994a A Brief Introduction to the Study of Archaic Mounds in the Southeast. *Southeastern Archaeology* 13:89-92.

1994b Why We Don't Believe in Archaic Ceremonial Mounds and Why We Should: The Case from Florida. *Southeastern Archaeology* 13:93-108.

1998 Measuring Sedentism with Fauna: Archaic Cultures along the Southwest Florida Coast. In *Seasonality and Sedentism: Archaeological Perspectives from Old and New World Sites*, edited by T. R. Rocek and O. Bar-Yosef, pp. 143-164. Peabody Museum Press, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

2004 Measuring Shell Rings for Social Inequality. In *Signs of Power: the Rise of Cultural Complexity in the Southeast*, edited by Jon L. Gibson and Philip J. Carr, pp. 26-70. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Sanger, Matthew C.

2010 Leaving the Rings: Shell Ring Abandonment and the End of the Late Archaic. In *Trend, Tradition, and Turmoil: What Happened to the Southeastern Archaic?*, edited by D. H. Thomas and M. C. Sanger, pp. 201-206. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, No. 93. American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Saunders, Rebecca

2002 Summary and Conclusions. In *The Fig Island Ring Complex (38CH42): Coastal Adaptation and the Question of Ring Function in the Late Archaic*, edited by R.

Saunders, pp. 43-63. Grand No. 45-01-16441. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

2004 The Stratigraphic Sequence at the Rollins Shell Ring: Implications for Ring Function. *Florida Anthropologist* 57:249-268.

2017 Revitalization Movements in the Prehistoric Southeast. In *Forging Southeastern Identities: Social Archaeology, Ethnohistory, and Folklore of the Mississippian to Early Historic South*, edited by G. A. Waselkov and M. T. Smith, pp. 41–61. The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa.

Sipe, Ryan

2013 Life and Death on the Ogeechee: A View from the Redbird Creek Village. In *Life among the Tides: Recent Archaeology on the Georgia Bight*, edited by V. D. Thompson and D. H. Thomas, pp. 317–342. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, No. 98, New York.

Stahle, David W., and Malcolm K. Cleaveland

1992 Reconstruction and Analysis of Spring Rainfall over the Southeastern U.S. for the Past 1000 Years. *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society* 73:1947-1961.

Stephenson, Keith, Adam King, and Karen Y. Smith

2015 Space and Time: The Culture Historical Setting for the Hollywood Phase of the Middle Savannah River Valley. In *Multiscalar Archaeological Perspectives of the Southern Appalachians*, edited by R. Gougeon and M. E. Meyers, pp. 171–198. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.

Thomas, David Hurst

1993 The Archaeology of Mission Santa Catalina de Guale: Our first 15 years. In *The Spanish Missions of La Florida,* edited by B. G. McEwan, pp. 1–34. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

2008a The "Guale Problem" Revisited: Farming and Foraging on St. Catherines Island (cal A.D. 1300-1580). In *Native American Landscapes of St. Catherines Island, Georgia: III. Synthesis and Implications,* edited by D. H. Thomas, pp. 1095-1115. Anthropology Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, No. 88. American Museum of Natural History, New York.

2008b Synthesis: The Aboriginal Landscape of St. Catherines Island. In *Native American Landscapes of St. Catherines Island, Georgia: III. Synthesis and Implications*, edited by D. H. Thomas, pp. 990-1043. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, No. 88. American Museum of Natural History, New York.

2010 "What Happened to the Southeastern Archaic?" A Perspective from St. Catherines Island. In *Trend, Tradition, and Turmoil: What Happened to the Southeastern Archaic?*, edited by D. H. Thomas and M. C. Sanger, pp. 173-199. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, No. 93. American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Thompson, Victor D.

2007 Articulating Activity Areas and Formation Processes at the Sapelo Shell Ring Complex. *Southeastern Archaeology* 26:91-107.

2009 The Mississippian Production of Space through Earthen Pyramids and Public Buildings on the Georgia Coast, USA. *World Archaeology* 41(3):445–470.

2018 Collective Action and Village Life During the Late Archaic on the Georgia Coast. In *The Archaeology of Villages in Eastern North America*, edited by J. Birch and V. D. Thompson, pp. 20–35. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

2022 Considering Ideas of Collective Action, Institutions, and "Hunter-Gatherers" in the American Southeast. *Journal of Archaeological Research*, in press.

Thompson, Victor D., and C. Fred T. Andrus

2011 Evaluating Mobility, Monumentality, and Feasting at the Sapelo Island Shell Ring Complex. *American Antiquity* 76(2):315-343.

Thompson, Victor D., and John A. Turck

2009 Adaptive Cycles of Coastal Hunter-Gatherers. *American Antiquity* 74(2):255-278.

2010 Island Archaeology and the Native American Economies (2500 B.C.–A.D. 1700) of the Georgia Coast. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 35(3):283–297.

Thompson, Victor D., and John E. Worth

2011 Dwellers by the Sea: Native American Adaptations Along the Southern Coasts of Eastern North America. *Journal of Archaeological Research* 19(1):51–101.

Turck, John A.

2011 Geoarchaeological Analysis of Two Back-Barrier Islands and Their Relationship to the Changing Landscape of Coastal Georgia, U.S.A. PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens.

Turck, John A., and Clark R. Alexander

2013 Coastal Landscapes and Their Relationship to Human Settlement on the Georgia Coast. In *Life among the Tides: Recent Archaeology of the Georgia Bight*, edited by V.

D. Thompson and D. H. Thomas, pp. 169-189. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History No. 98. American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Turck, John A., Mark Williams, and John F. Chamblee

2011 Examining Variation in the Human Settlement of Prehistoric Georgia. *Early Georgia* 39:5–26.

Turck, John A. and Victor D. Thompson

2016 Revisiting the Resilience of Late Archaic Hunter-Gatherers along the Georgia Coast. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 43:39-55.

2019 Human-Environmental Dynamics of the Georgia Coast. In *The Archaeology of Human-Environmental Dynamics on the North American Atlantic Coast*, edited by L. Reeder-Myers, J. A. Turck, and T. C. Rick, pp.164-198. University Press of Florida, Gainesville.

Worth, John E.

1995 *The Struggle for the Georgia Coast: An 18th Century Spanish Retrospective on Guale and Mocamo*. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History No. 75. American Museum of Natural History, New York.