USING RADIOCARBON MEASUREMENTS TO ASSESS THE HISTORICAL IMPACTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ON OSSABAW ISLAND, GA

by

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(Under the Direction of Victor D. Thompson)

ABSTRACT

The Georgia Coast represents more than 4500 years of human history which can be observed through various structures and landscape modifications. On some archaeological sites, historical plantation activity and Native American activity can be observed within the same context, making it difficult to determine the site's integrity from a Section 106 perspective. Here, radiocarbon and Bayesian statistical analysis are used to determine the integrity of two sites on Ossabaw Island, GA. Finley's Pond, a Native American multicomponent site, serves as the "control", and South End Plantation, a historical plantation with evidence of Native American activity, serves as the "variable". Several Bayesian models for both sites were created through OxCal to determine if the sites adhered to conclusions based on previous excavations. Radiocarbon and Bayesian statistical analysis were useful in assessing the integrity of both sites, while also providing examples such methods can be effectively used on historical sites.

INDEX WORDS: Native American archaeology, Plantation archaeology, Radiocarbon, Bayesian

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to Senora Chapman, my grandmother, Ayanna Chapman, my mother, to Jalani Chapman, my sister, to the rest of my family, and to all the members of the Black Science Coalition and Institute.

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I would like to thank the Muskogee Nation who are descendants of the land this research was conducted on and who were kind enough to let me conduct this research. I would also like to thank all of those who suffered through slavery on Ossabaw Island and their descendants who still live along the Georgia Coast. I hope this serves both communities well.

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Introduction

Along the southeastern coast of the United States, many archaeological sites have multiple, distinct occupations. This is the result of more than 4500 years of human occupation in this region. Native Americans originally inhabited the landscape and were the primary agents of human landscape modification. However, as European settlers, beginning with the Spanish and then the British, settled the region, wide-ranging demographic and landscape alterations begin to occur. Enslaved Africans arrived with earliest Spanish presence in the region and their forced labor would become a significant aspect of human-environmental interactions in the South (Davis 2006). Enslaved labor resulted in large scale modifications that exploited various aspects of the environment that has only recently been quantified, allowing these activities to be viewed alongside other human driven change within these environments (Roberts Thompson 2020; Wells et al. 2018).

The results of these occupations and modifications can take various forms. Native American shell rings, mounds, and middens, Euroamerican structures, and a variety of modifications that once supported plantation agriculture dot the coastal landscape (Davis 2006; Thompson and Andrus 2011: 317; Roberts Thompson 2020: 124). The long-term occupation of these environments by different groups are, in essence, palimpsests in which determining individual occupational histories becomes difficult to discern (Bailey 2007: 205). These human activities can have lasting impacts or unintended positive or negative consequences on these landscapes. This can make evaluating long term human interactions with the environment a challenge for researchers. This is particularly concerning in the face of environmental change, as

climate change and attendant sea level rise poses an increasing threat to the loss of these sites (Roberts Thompson 2020: 224).

Coastal archaeological sites are repositories of vital information on past human activities and understanding the dynamics of these interactions is crucial to making inferences about future human impact on these landscapes. The loss of sites in these environments is currently occurring at a rate too fast for archaeological research to keep up with. Decisions to which sites need attention must be made. As a starting point to making informed decisions regarding how historical activity affected the integrity of these sites, more systematic methods are required. In this thesis, several considerations are made in regard to defining integrity. The first major consideration is based on how integrity relates to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and The National Register Criteria (36 CFR 60.4). Specifically, 36 CFR 60.4 deals with the "quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, etc." and four points are considered for this criteria, association, significant people, embodiment of distinct characteristics of people, period or type, and the potential to yield data (Harry et al. 2010: 46; King 2013: 70). The second, is the intactness of the context being analyzed, or the archaeological stratigraphy, and "the quality of significance." These two considerations will help with the interpretation of both sites and how historical activities at South End affected the areas of study.

This thesis uses a series of radiocarbon dates and subsequent modeling using Bayesian statistics to examine the feasibility of incorporating radiocarbon methods to determine the impact of historical plantation activity on previously occupied Native American sites. Understanding the nature and degree of impact from previous historical

activities on site integrity can provide guidance for future research and which sites are likely to yield different types of information.

The primary research focus of this thesis is to determine if historical plantation activity compromised multicomponent Native American and plantation sites so greatly that radiocarbon dating methods are rendered useless in resolving the chronological position of deposits. In other words, to what degree did plantation agriculture alter the landscape so that radiocarbon dating cannot resolve the archaeological context and archaeological stratigraphy of these sites. Addressing this question provides insight into the nature of site integrity as viewed from a Section 106 perspective. As a secondary goal, this thesis also evaluates the usefulness of implementing radiocarbon dating in historic plantation period contexts. More specifically, this thesis addresses if radiocarbon dating can aid in the evaluation of sites that have historic plantation period contexts and what that could mean for the data potential of historic sites. Historical period archaeologist do not often employ methods such as radiocarbon dating or Bayesian statistical modeling for three potential reasons: 1) historical sites may have obvious historical markers making radiocarbon dating unnecessary, 2) historical documentation that provides the date range of activities, and 3) the radiocarbon calibration curve within the historic period, or the past 500 years or so, presents difficulties due to multiple intercepts within the calibration curve and varying probabilities (Thompson et al. 2018). While this study does not quantitatively assess the difficulties within the radiocarbon curve, it is hoped it can demonstrate how radiocarbon measurements and Bayesian statistical modeling aid in the interpretation of historical

sites and aid historical and plantation archaeologists in making cases for protecting sites based on the legislation surrounding National Register of Historic Places eligibility.

To evaluate these research goals, two sites located on Ossabaw Island were selected as cases for radiocarbon dating. These sites are Finley's Pond (9CH204) (Figure 1), a multi-component Native American site, and South End (9CH155) (Figure 2), a historical plantation site situated over a prior Native American occupation. In essence, Finley's Pond served as the "control" site as a Native American site with no evidence of historical activity, and South End serves as the "variable" site having evidence of both Native American and plantation activity. To evaluate the integrity and impact at both sites, existing collections curated at the University of Georgia, Laboratory of Archaeology were evaluated for samples (i.e., unidentified wood, charcoal, and hickory nut) appropriate for radiocarbon measurements. Bayesian analysis in OxCal was then used to respectively model and summarize radiocarbon dates to evaluate the expected chronology of the sites and if these radiocarbon dates from these sites reflected the broad demographic trends observed along the coast. Radiocarbon dates from both sites were then compared against known archaeological patterns of demographic shifts, context, and site occupation to evaluate the nature of using the radiocarbon record thus speaking to research problems in this region.

The structure of this thesis is as follows. First, I discuss the environmental context and geology of Ossabaw Island and how it relates to the rest of the Georgia Coast. Next, I broadly synthesize the general archaeology and the cultural context of the Georgia Coast, with specific points about Native American landscape modifications, and situate Ossabaw within that context. Following these sections, I discuss the specific

site contexts for Finley's Pond and South End plantation before explaining the methodology, sample selection, and laboratory procedures. I then detail the methods that I used for the Bayesian modeling of the dates, both summarizing the radiocarbon dates and how previous archaeological data was used to build these models. Then, I report the results of these models before discussing the potential implications and interpretations of this study. In the final two sections, I detail how the data reflects the history of Finley's Pond and South End respectively and how in some cases they align with previous knowledge of archaeological sites on the Georgia Coast and points of departure.

Environmental Context

Ossabaw Island is a compound barrier island off the coast of Georgia and is approximately 14 km long and 6 km wide and runs predominantly north-south (Figure 1). The barrier island complex consist of a Pleistocene core and recent Holocene deposits (Hoyt and Hails 1967; Thieme and Elliot 2014; Vento and Stahlman 2009). Global sea-level change resulting from the expansion and contraction of continental glaciers has been the dominant force shaping the Georgia shoreline, resulting in relict shorelines within the Georgia Coastal Plain that extend into the Continental Shelf (DePratter and Howard 1981: 1287). The Silver Bluff Formation (40 kya) is one the most recent of these relict shorelines and makes up the Pleistocene core of Ossabaw and likely formed when sea-levels were about 4.5 ft above present levels (Hoyt and Hails 1967; Thieme and Elliot 2014; Vento and Stahlman 2009). The more recent Holocene deposits are the product of lateral migration and sediment influx from nearby river systems, which also helped form the conditions for the brackish and salt marsh

ecosystems that became crucial to each period of human occupation along the coast (DePratter and Howard 1981; Lulewicz et al. 2017; Reed 2002).

The amalgamation of the Silver Bluff Pleistocene core and Holocene deposits are the result of several processes, such as longshore sediment transport, tidal flows, and sea-level changes (Oertel 1975; Thieme and Elliot 2014; Vento and Stahlman 2009). More recent Holocene deposits (within the last 5000 years) are represented by the active shoreface sands found on Ossabaw's beaches, salt marsh deposits, and back barrier lagoon muds and peats (Turck and Alexander 2013: 171). In some cases, the previous relict barriers can migrate landward and "roll-over" the lagoonal-marsh facies that are typically found on the back barrier, landward side of the islands (Thieme and Elliot 2014: 7).

Archaeological Context of the Georgia Coast

Late Archaic (cal. 2550 BC—1150 BC)

The saltmarsh estuaries that are shaped by the forces in coastal morphology and dynamics mentioned in the previous section are of particular focus when trying to understand the long-term human-environmental interactions and human landscape modification along the coast due to the estuarine and marine resources they produce. Shell rings, mounds, and middens found on the coast are one of the most observable lines of evidence of not only intensive shell fishing, but also of human occupation (Thomas 2014). Some have argued that their importance as proxies of human landscape modification and ecological change could be a key anthropogenic marker and should be viewed along the same lines of other anthropogenic soils, such as those that form as a result of agricultural practices(Erlandson 2013; Thompson et al. 2020).

Shell rings are large semicircular, circular, or arc-shaped formations that are mostly composed of shell and other Native American artifacts and animal bone (Sanger et al. 2020; Saunders and Russo 2011; Thompson 2007; Thompson 2018; Thompson and Andrus 2011). Shell middens and mounds are also mostly made of shell and contain Native American artifacts, but do not have a specific regularized shape, compared to shell rings, and are generally topographically higher than the surrounding area (Waselkov 1987: 95).

The first evidence of intensive shell fishing is dated to the Late Archaic (cal. 2500 BC) and is correlated with the earliest sedentary villages on the coast (Thompson and Andrus 2011; Turck 2012). Thompson and Andrus's (2011) oxygen isotopic study of shell rings demonstrated that shellfish were collected throughout the year, providing further evidence of the year-round occupation of these early villages. Thomas's (2014: 175) summary of the archaeology on St. Catherines Island, just south of Ossabaw, supports this and suggests that some of the earliest ceramics in North America can be found on shell rings and middens. As such, shell rings, mounds, and middens are important sources of archaeological evidence of Native American life on the coast.

Native American shell midden archaeology allows researchers to further assess activity on the coast by viewing humans as the primary drivers of ecological change (Thompson and Turck 2011: 189). These features, as products of human activity, changed the morphology of these landscapes by adding elevation to the landscape and also affecting vegetation patterns and salinity (Thompson et al. 2013). However, the complexities of shellfish harvesting, human activity, and overall environmental interactions are not uniform. For example, Lulewicz et al. (2017) demonstrates that

while human harvesting of shellfish may have played a small role in the initial decrease in size, it was largely the changing environment that had the greatest impact on shell morphology over time when comparing the Late Archaic occupations of the Ossabaw Shell Ring to the Woodland and Mississippian occupations of Finley's Pond (Lulewicz et al. 2017). Considering the abundance and size of shell rings and middens, it would also be easy to assume that Native American communities could detrimentally exploit oyster and other resources. However, this may not be the case. A study conducted by Thompson et al. (2020) suggests that Native American harvesting strategies on the Georgia coast resulted in overall larger oysters and likely sustained oyster reefs over millennia. This long-term stability may have been a product of proprietary resource control of oyster reefs and common pool resource management (Thompson et al. 2020: 5).

The abandonment of Late Archaic shell rings and middens serve as indicators of broad scale environmental changes, specifically the lowering of sea-levels around cal. 3800 BP (Garland et al. 2022). This also greatly affected lifeways of Native Americans on the coast as it seems that people reorganized their settlement patterns and began to occupy areas of the coast not previously inhabited (Ritchison et al. 2021; Turck and Thompson 2016; 2019: 175). Non-shell sites in new areas seem to suggest that these communities adapted to the environmental changes on the coast through differential mobility, though it is unknown if these non-shell sites were year-round villages (Turck and Thompson 2016). It is also unknown if the social structures that developed during the Late Archaic continued into the Early Woodland, though it is speculated they did (Turck and Thompson 2016).

Woodland (cal. 1150 BC —AD 950)

Heavy reliance on shellfish and the appearance of shell rings and middens is not constant through time. As stated earlier, the lowering of sea levels during the terminal Late Archaic into the Early Woodland appeared to have had extensive effects on the coastal ecosystems and the surrounding marsh and coastal environments (Turck and Thompson 2019: 175). Oyster species may have been threatened as they require varying salinity levels (Thompson and Andrus 2011). Sea-level drop could have also affected the distribution of species along the coast (Thompson et al. 2013: 85). Vegetation zones were also likely impacted as species of plants once in tidal and flood zones would have become topographically higher than local areas (Thompson et al. 2013; Thompson and Turck 2019: 190). Turck and Thompson (2019; Thompson and Turck 2009) suggest that due to these changes, environments of the Early Woodland would not have been ecologically productive enough to support similar human activities seen in the Late Archaic. This is further evidenced by the seemingly lack of large shell middens that date to the Early Woodland (Turck and Thompson 2019: 175—176).

Sea-level begins to rise from approximately 1.0 meter below present to 0.72 meters below present during the Middle Woodland (cal. 450 BC— AD 450) (Turck and Thompson 2019: 180). Shellfish and other estuarine and marine resources returned to the same level of utilization that had been previously observed in the Late Archaic, likely due to the productivity of these environments returning to their previous levels (Turck and Thompson and 2019: 180). Site density along the coastal plain similarly increase in the Middle Woodland and surpasses what was observed in the Late Archaic (Thompson and Turck 2019: 180; Turck et al. 2011). Based on these lines of evidence, researchers

have inferred that coastal areas may have been preferred based on the large size of sites during this period (Quitmyer et al. 1997; Turck and Thompson 2019: 180)

Sea-levels continued to rise to about 0.6 meters below present in the Late Woodland (cal. AD 450 – 950) (Turck and Thompson 2019: 181). Many of the marsh islands have been suggested as becoming more important to coastal peoples during this time based on the high sherd densities on these small islands (Turck and Thompson 2019: 182). Similar to the Late Archaic shell rings, year-round settlement of sites had been observed in the Middle Woodland and this continues into the Late Woodland and onward (Thomas 2008: 907; Turck and Thompson 2019: 182).

Mississippian (cal. AD 950—1580)

In the Late Archaic and Woodland periods, evidence of human-environmental interactions largely relied on shell middens and rings, but there are shifts in the Mississippian period. Sea-level is approximately at its modern level by the beginning of the Mississippian cultural period, however, global climatic events such as the Medieval Climate Anomaly (cal. AD 950—1250) and Little Ice Age (cal. AD 1300—1700) are occurring throughout the Mississippian (Turck and Thompson 2019: 183). Paleoenvironmental data from bald cypress trees are one of the primary sources of information regarding how these events affected the Georgia environment, but much is still unknown due to the lack of research in this area (Napora 2019; Turck and Thompson 2019: 183). However, it has been suggested that alternating wet-dry periods occurred in the region, which could have affected agricultural practices as they increased in importance during this time (Blanton and Thomas 2008: 800—803; Turck and Thompson 2019: 183)

Direct evidence of human landscape modifications during the Mississippian period rely on shell middens and ring but other sources increase in their importance. Maize and domesticated plants become a more utilized food source during this time (Turck and Thompson 2019: 188). Though estuarine and marine resources are still a significant part of Native American life, evidence of agriculture becoming a more important food source signals new forms of landscape modification and political structures (Turck and Thompson 2019: 188). Platform mounds, pyramid-shaped earthen constructions, are a distinct aspect of the Mississippian period in North America and are a dominant feature of the landscape where they are present, but they are relatively rare on the coast (Thompson 2009; Turck and Thompson 2019: 188). Thompson's (2009) examination of the archaeology of space and monumental architecture details the function of platform mounds as centers of political power in other Mississippian settlements and suggest that council houses may have replaced platform mounds, especially during the Irene phase on the coast (cal. AD 1275—1580; Table 3). The Irene site is the only known platform mound constructed on the coast, though unconfirmed evidence of platform mounds exist at Kenan Field on Sapelo Island and there are multiple mound-like structures on Ossabaw's Middle Place settlement, another Native American and Plantation multicomponent site (Turck and Thompson 2019: 189). It is likely that there are more unknown mound structures on the coast, potentially meaning the scale of landscape modification is greater than what is currently known (Thompson 2009).

The Guale and Spanish Missions (cal. AD 1568—1684)

Native American populations along the northern Georgia Coast are historically referred to as the Guale and continue many of the same settlement patterns, social organizations, and other lifeways observed in the previous periods (Saunders 2000). Unfortunately, with the establishment of Spanish missions during late sixteenth and continued development into seventeenth century, Guale populations faced many challenges (Thomas 2018; Thompson and Turck 2010: 287). The introduction of European diseases such as smallpox proved particularly deadly, and a smallpox epidemic in AD 1654 is estimated to have wiped out approximately half of the Guale population on the northern Georgia Coast (Thompson and Turck 2010: 287). Other factors such as pirate attacks and the threat of being captured by other Native American groups and forced into slavery caused some groups to become highly mobile during this time (Jefferies and Moore 2013; Thompson and Turck 2010; Worth 2007). Ultimately, by the late 1600s, the last of the Spanish Missions were gone or on the decline and Native American populations were abandoning the coast (Saunders 2000: 41; Thomas 2018; Thompson and Turck 2010: 287). In addition to the Spanish missions, and the English settlements elsewhere along the Atlantic, African slaves had been imported into the region with the establishment of the first Spanish missions (Edgar 1998; Peck 2001). Slavery would become more prevalent in North America over time, becoming one of the dominant sources of labor, and underlying the shifting demographics in the region (Morgan 2010: 25—26).

Colonial American and Slavery (cal. AD 1684—1866)

Broadly speaking, the longer growing seasons, high rainfall, and rivers in the South made plantation agriculture in the region desirable (Stewart 2002: 31). For example, the lower regions of the Mississippi River were particularly desirable for sugar plantations, as they were the only region in the South with a long enough growing season that allowed sugar agriculture to be profitable (Stewart 2002: 31). The topographical low-lying tidal plains of the Atlantic, resulting in the name “low-country”, were incredibly profitable regions for rice cultivation and Sea Island cotton (Davis 2006: 2011; Stewart 2002: 32). To take advantage of these conditions and maximize profits, a large labor force was required.

While the plantation complex of the South has been examined through a variety of lenses, such as the origin of African American culture and the economic systems at its root, the importance of the physical environment and the long-lasting impacts plantation agriculture had in Southern environmental history and the quantifiable degree of such impacts are poorly understood (Davis 2006; Stewart 2002; Wells et al. 2018; Wilkins 2017). Though plantation overseers and drivers enforced the modification of the landscape, enslaved individuals as a result of this forced labor system have had an arguable more lasting and still observable impact on these landscapes (Davis 2006: 128; Stewart 2002: 30).

Specific agricultural practices and crops required more modifications of the landscape than others. Rice cultivation required the most extensive landscape modifications related to plantation agriculture as it included the digging of ditches, construction of canals, and flooding of rice fields (Davis 2006: 113; Roberts Thompson

2020: 42; Stewart 2002: 32). Canal drainage systems were used to exploit waterways and coastal rice plantations used canal systems to direct water into rice fields (Stewart 2002: 31). In addition, rice depleted the soil of nutrients, especially nitrogen, meaning new areas need to be identified and cleared while leaving previous fields flooded to create ponds in which local fauna and flora could help return the soil to previous levels before cultivating the land again (Davis 2006: 113).

Cotton would become the South's most important crop over time as it became part of a global trade network (Davis 2006: 125). However, cotton production also caused soil exhaustion and exposed larger surfaces to soil erosion (Davis 2006: 125). While cotton farmers in the Piedmont experienced difficult conditions due to thinner soils and slopping lands, which worsened the effects soil erosion and exhaustion, those on the coast had the benefit of marl deposits, calcareous soils from the nearby marshlands, and saline conditions (Davis 2006: 126). This made Sea Island cotton strands particularly profitable in South Carolina and Georgia (Davis 2006: 125—126; Roberts Thompson 2020: 41). However, by the mid-1830s the ability for coastal farmers to produce cotton as efficiently as they did before they diminished (Davis 2006: 126).

Other crops that once dominated various landscapes would become less important over time, however, their affects would still leave lasting impacts. While not as prevalent as other crops on coastal plantations, indigo and tobacco cultivation quickly exhausted the soil and required continuous clearing of land for new fields (Davis 2006: 117). Sugar, which was generally less exhaustive than other crops, required the clearing of forest and the use of firewood, resulting in some of the largest clearances of

forested regions before cotton became one of the more important crops in the plantation economy (Davis 2006: 120; Stewart 2002: 31).

To facilitate this labor on plantations, “gang” or “task” systems organized the work of enslaved communities under overseers (Davis 2006: 128; Roberts Thompson 2020: 55). Gang systems generally required a single overseer with a long whip forcing enslaved individuals to work the field (Davis 2006: 128). The task system was more common on coastal plantations and was generally less structured, allowing enslaved individuals to work at their own pace which resulted in unscheduled labor and farming of their own. Enslaved individuals would be given a “task-acre” that was dived into four equal quadrants, given to four slaves who were given a daily goal based on guidelines on how long tasks would take to complete (Davis 2006: 128). This mean that one could work at a chosen rate and could complete their task relatively quickly or over the course of a workday (Davis 2006: 129; Roberts Thompson 2020: 56). Considering the number of activities that supported plantation agriculture, these environments would benefit greatly from a greater emphasis on quantifying the historical impact of slavery.

While scholars have described environmental impacts due to plantation activity in the United States and elsewhere, quantifiable measurements of the extent of such impacts are uncommon besides a few noted examples (Wells et al. 2018; Wilkins 2017; Roberts Thompson 2020). For example, a pXRF study from Wilkins (2017) focused on analyzing the use of domestic and plantation spaces, demonstrated changes in trace elements, elements with concentrations of less than 100 ppm, across two Virginia plantations. Another more recent study by Roberts Thompson’s (2020) demonstrates

the use of LiDAR imagery to define the plantation core of South End Plantation on Ossabaw and detail the evidence of landscape modification in the adjacent landscapes.

One particular study from Wells et al. (2018), on the Caribbean Island of Antigua, demonstrated the long-lasting impact of colonial plantation agriculture on soil health. Phosphorus concentrations from a relatively uninterrupted sediment core taken from Nonsuch Bay showed a clear increase from 'Pre-colonial' period (cal. AD 1350—1655) to 'Post-colonial' period (cal. AD1835—present) (Wells et al. 2018). Unfortunately, there is no analog to this study in the continental United States though such a study along the Gulf and Atlantic coast could also yield interesting results.

Aside the from the physical impacts of plantation agriculture, the impacts on the of these landscapes can still be observed on the coast. It appears that some coastal plantations are often located on previous areas of Native American occupation or in adjacent environments. For example, some historical documents and maps note "Old Indian Fields" indicating historical knowledge of Native American sites by the individuals creating the maps (Roberts Thompson et al. 2016: 361). In addition, shell mined from Native American shell middens and rings sites were intentionally used in the construction of tabby (Morris 2005). Tabby, a building material that can be constructed by mixing and burning shellfish with lime, water, and sand, and generally used to construct residential structures, has roots in northwest Africa, Spain, and Portugal and became common building material on the coast during the Spanish Mission period and the expansion of the British colonies (Morris 2005). Dwellings for enslaved communities on the coast continued this type of architecture for some time and what remains of them can still be observed on former plantations (Cochran 2019; Joseph 1993; Honerkamp et

al. 2007; Wilkins 2017). The North End Plantation of Ossabaw has several that still stand and archaeological surveys from Elliot (2007) and Honerkamp (2012) have yielded insight into the use of these spaces and have suggested using methods such as geochemistry to further such research (Thieme and Elliot 2014).

A Historical Overview of Ossabaw Island

Over 200 archaeological sites have been recorded on Ossabaw (Pearson 2014). Various lines of evidence such as radiocarbon analysis, oxygen isotopic data, and ceramic chronologies suggest year-round occupation on Ossabaw and the surrounding areas and islands in the Late Archaic (Depratter and Howard 1981; Thompson and Andrus 2011; Turck 2011). There are a number of large Late Archaic sites on Ossabaw. The largest of these is Cane Patch Island which is a large shell midden mound site that was once much larger but has suffered significant damage due to mining for shell for roads during the historic period.

Based on the lack of large shell midden and mound sites at the end of the Late Archaic (cal. 1150 BC), evidence points to coastal sites being abandoned during this time, though Early Woodland sites located in deltaic environments seem to persist longer (Ritchison et al. 2021; Turck and Thompson 2016). This coincides with the previously mentioned lowering of sea-levels at the end of the Late Archaic (Thompson and Turck 2010). Ritchison et al. (2021) additionally suggests that while sea-level change certainly reduced ideal conditions for shellfish harvesting, and thus shell rings and middens, ceramic evidence at Kenan Field (9MC67) on Sapelo, and South End (9CH155) and Buckhead (9CH150) on Ossabaw indicate continued occupation of these islands (Ritchison et al. 2020). This suggested large-scale activities on non-shell

bearing sites should be more intensively considered when attempting to understand the overall coastal landscape (Ritchison et al. 2020).

Further supporting the shifting demographics and settlement on Ossabaw after the end of the Late Archaic is the lack of Refuge sites and a small number of sites containing Deptford pottery that are associated with the Early and Middle Woodland (Pearson 2014: 18). Based on the frequency and size of sites, as well as evidence of mound construction on the island, during the Wilmington and St. Catherines periods (Table 3), it seems that population numbers on Ossabaw begin to increase again on the boundary of the Woodland and Mississippian Periods (Person 2014: 18). This continued into the Savannah and Irene periods as shell midden-mounds are found across the island, with Savannah period (Pearson 2014: 24). However, by the end of the Irene period, population sizes decrease dramatically with the arrival of European settlers. The lack of Irene Incised and Altamaha ceramics and the presence of 16th century European artifacts is thought to suggest the abandoning of the island by Native Americans by this time (Pearson 2014: 36—37).

James Oglethorpe, and the established board of trustees, were granted the land that would eventually become Georgia which includes Ossabaw Island, which had been abandoned at this point by the original Native American communities. Clearing of what would eventually become Savannah began on February 1, 1733, making it the first town in the colony. While slavery was originally prohibited in the colony, it would become legal based on the acceptance of slave code by 1751 (Honerkamp et al. 2007; Roberts Thompson 2020). Ossabaw's earliest documented owner was Coosaponakessa (Muscogee Creek)/Mary Musgrove Bosomworth when the Muscogee Creek gave

Coosaponakessa/Bosomworth Sapelo Island, St. Catherines Island, and Ossabaw for assisting with negotiations between the Muscogee and the British (Roberts Thompson 2020: 56; Honerkamp et al. 2007: 4—5).

However, disputes soon began over Coosaponakessa/Bosomworth's ownership, and it was never recognized by the British. An agreement between Henry Ellis, governor of Georgia, eventually led to Coosaponakessa/Bosomworth keeping ownership of St. Catherines (Roberts Thompson 2020: 56; Honerkamp et al. 2007: 4). Both Ossabaw and Sapelo Island would be put up for public auction (Honerkamp et al. 2007: 4; Roberts Thompson 2020: 56). Grey Elliot was granted ownership of Ossabaw for a short period of time in 1760 before he sold it to Henri Bourquin later that same year. This ownership was also short lived before parts of the island were sold to Henri Bourquin's son-in-law, John Morel, Sr. in 1760. In 1763 Morel, Sr. purchased the rest of the island and became its full owner (Roberts Thompson 2020: 57).

Plantation activity on Ossabaw was initially relatively small and occurred on the North End Plantation of the island but increased substantially with the death of Morel, Sr. His will divided the island into three tracts, North End, Middle Place, and South End. These three tracts were given to his sons once they turned 21 (Roberts Thompson 2020: 57). Bryan Morel was given North End, Peter Henry was given Middle Place, and John Morel, Jr. was given South End. Buckhead, which is within the South End land tract was created after the death of Morel, Jr., when South End was further subdivided into two tracts for Morel, Jr.'s children (Roberts Thompson 2020: 57).

North End Plantation is the oldest of the plantations on Ossabaw Island (Roberts Thompson 2020: 62). After John Morel Sr. purchased the island in 1763, indigo, rice,

and cotton cultivation began on North End (Roberts Thompson 2020: 62). However, the extent to which Morel Sr. cultivated other portions of the island is not entirely known (Roberts Thompson 2020: 62). After the death Morel Sr., the older brothers managed the island until Bryan Morel inherited North End, who managed the island until his death in 1812 (Roberts Thompson 2020: 63). Bryan McQueen Morel inherited North End when his father died in 1812, but portions were sold in 1814 to Georgie Welshman Owens, who then sold back 300 acres to Bryan McQueen Morel in 1835 (Roberts Thompson 2020: 63). By 1861, North End seems to have been abandoned and the property sold by the heirs (Roberts Thompson 2020: 63—64).

Middle Place Plantation was inherited by Peter Morel who owned the land from approximately 1787—1806 (Roberts Thompson 2020: 64). Peter sold Middle Place to a David Johnston, but the stipulations of the deal that Bryan Morel may have held some of the land at this time as well (Roberts Thompson 2020: 64). James Johnston co-owned Middle Place with his brother David Johnston until records show Middle Place being under Patrick Houstoun by 1832 and until his death in 1839 (Roberts Thompson 2020: 64). Alexander McDonald purchased Middle Place from Eliza Houstoun, Patrick's sister-in-law, 1848 who abandoned the plantation in 1861 (Roberts Thompson 2020: 64). Seven Freed Families were given tracts of land on Middle Place to sharecrop in 1865 due to Sherman's Special Orders, No. 15, but the land reverted back to McDonald in 1867 until his death in 1877 (Roberts Thompson 2020: 65). McDonald's daughter Georgia Harper inherited Middle Place and rented out the property through an intermediary until 1903 (Roberts Thompson 2020: 65). Freedmen and descendants of

the enslaved individuals who lived on Middle Placed continued to live there until 1924 when Dr. Henry Norton Torrey purchased the island (Roberts Thompson 2020: 65).

Buckhead Plantation was part of the original tract of land that also contained South End Plantation, but little is known about its operation during these times (Roberts Thompson 2020: 65). It was split from the tract of land that would contain South End in 1809 for John Morel, Jr.'s daughter Ann Morel who married Nathaniel Green Rutherford (Roberts Thompson 2020: 65). Enslaved individuals were present on Buckhead and Little Buckhead by 1828 (Roberts Thompson 2020: 65). Mary Rutherford Skrine Simmons inherited the land after her parents' death and operated a small cotton plantation with her first and then second husbands, William Skrine and Joseph T. Simmons respectively, at the same time George J. Kollock owned Ossabaw (Roberts Thompson 2020: 65—66).

John Morel Jr. originally managed the land that was Buckhead and South End after his father's death. An advertisement in 1793, noted that 20-25 enslaved individuals were involved with the plantation activity on South End and a document in 1798 indicates that there were approximately 40-50 enslaved individuals involved with dairy and cotton production on the South End (Elliott 2007: 19; Roberts Thompson 2020: 66; Robinson et al. 2010). However, with John Morel, Jr.'s death in 1802 operations of South End came to an end for a time. As Ossabaw was divided among Morel, Sr.'s other children, either John Morel III, Thomas, or Henry inherited the land track that would become South End. However, the plantation activities under the new owner were brief and the land switched owners several times before 1849. It wasn't until 1849 that George J. Kollock purchased the land and significant agriculture returned (Roberts

Thompson 2020: 66). The basic genealogy of the enslaved individuals who worked the land under Kollock have been detailed based on historical documents compiled by Roberts Thompson and Souder (2018). These documents include a variety of details from date of births, deaths, names, sex, relations to other enslaved peoples, it also includes assigned task and other information that details the lives of these individuals (Roberts Thompson 2020: 70—80; Roberts Thompson and Souder 2018).

Cotton was the main crop produced on South End (Roberts Thompson 2020: 86). Corn, rice, peas, potatoes, oranges, turnips, and other crops were planted by the enslaved people (Roberts Thompson 2020: 86). While major plantation activity on South End occurred relatively late compared to the other plantations on the island, not long after Kollock purchased the South End, enslaved people began making major landscape modifications that included clearing land, creating ditches, hauling logs, enlarging fields, or creating new ones (Roberts Thompson 2020: 86). Canals, causeways, dams, and tidal gates were also constructed under Kollock (Roberts Thompson 2020: 86). Roberts Thompson's (2020: 126—127) LiDAR analysis and results shows the extent to which modification of the land was not just confined to the immediate plantation core, where residential dwellings and kitchens were located, but the interweaving ditches and roads that extended outward to larger agricultural fields.

After a brief occupation of Union troops on Ossabaw during the Civil War and the issuing of Sherman's Special Field Order No. 15, which gave confiscated land to newly emancipated slaves, the former enslaved communities returned to Sapelo, St. Catherines, and Ossabaw as "Freedman". The freed communities began working the island and cultivating land on South End according to historical documents from George

J. Kollock to his wife (Roberts Thompson 2020: 60). Freed workers began work with an agricultural firm, Flye, Middleton, and Maill, on a 300-acre tract for sharecropping cotton sometime in 1866. However, the rescinding of Sherman's orders in 1867, returned the previously confiscated land back to the original owners. Portions of the freed communities left the island and settled the nearby White Bluff, but many stayed (Roberts Thompson 2020: 60).

Sharecropping continued until the late 1890s. However, destructive hurricanes in the 1890s caused many Freed communities along the Georgia Coast to settle on the mainland and formed the Geechee community. Those at Ossabaw formed the Geechee community at PinPoint, which is still active along with the rest of the Gullah-Geechee community. Those that stayed on the island continued to sharecrop at Middle Place with the island being bought and purchased by short-term buyers (Roberts Thompson, 2020: 61). In 1924, Dr. Henry Norton Torrey purchased the Ossabaw Island and constructed a Spanish Revival mansion on the northern side of the island and descendants of the enslaved families begin work for the Torrey family, living in the tabby houses on the North End Plantation (Roberts Thompson 2020: 61).

Eleanor "Sandy" Torrey West, Henry Norton Torrey's daughter, inherited the island (Roberts Thompson 2020: 61). In 1976, she and her husband established the Ossabaw Island Project and Genesis Project (Roberts Thompson 2020: 61). The Genesis Project allowed groups of college students, artists, and scholars to visit and live in commune style arrangements on the Middle Place Plantation (Foskey 2001: 8; King 2015: 426, 438—449; Price 2014: 56; Roberts Thompson 2020: 61). In 1978, Sandy sold most of the island to the state of Georgia and as a result of the deal, Ossabaw

Island became Georgia's first heritage preserve and in 1996 became included in the National Register of Historic Places (Edwards 1996; Roberts Thompson 2020: 61;). Ossabaw Islands is now managed under a partnership with the Georgia Department of Natural History and the Ossabaw Island Foundation (Roberts Thompson 2020: 61).

History and Context of Archaeological Investigations at Finley's Pond and South End Plantation

Finley's Pond (9CH204)

Finley's Pond is located in the southwestern marsh edge of Ossabaw Island and located just to the east of the Ossabaw Shell Ring (9CH203) (Fig. 1), which is a Late Archaic shell ring. Marsh is adjacent to the site on the northwest and south and 25 low mounded shell middens are contained within the site (Garland et al. 2020; Lulewicz et al. 2017) Excavations on Finley's Pond were conducted as part of the University of Georgia's 2016 Archaeological Field School (Garland et al., 2021; Lulewicz et. al 2017). Shovel test surveys, test unit excavations, and ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys were conducted. Fifty-five 50 cm x 50 cm shovel test units were excavated in 20 cm levels with most at a closing depth of 60 cm. Two excavations (Unit A-1 and B-1) were excavated during the field season, Unit A-1 was placed to ground-truth a possible feature and Unit B-1 was placed on one of the low mounded shell middens (Garland et al. 2020; Lulewicz et al. 2017).

Finley's Pond has been described as a multicomponent site based on the artifact assemblages and radiocarbon dates from these units (Garland et al. 2020; Lulewicz et al. 2017). Specifically, Unit A-1 was identified as Late Woodland shell-filled pit based on the ceramic assemblage and Unit B-1 was identified as Late Mississippian low

mounded midden based on the artifact assemblage and radiocarbon dates (Garland et al. 2020; Lulewicz et al. 2017). Garland et al. (2021: 10) provides a more in-depth look at the ceramic density attributed to the Late Woodland ceramics and the Irene ceramics, which are associated with the Late Mississippian component of the site (Garland et al. 2020; Table 3). Late Woodland ceramics showed a higher density in the northwestern area of the site and a moderate density in the eastern area with relatively little Late Woodland ceramics in the adjacent areas. Irene ceramics were more widely dispersed across the site with a high-density concentration just to the north of the center of the site (Garland et al. 2021: 10). These high-density areas are correlated with the distribution of the shell midden mounds of Finley's Pond (Garland et al. 2021: 10).

All samples for the site come from shovel tests and are reported in Table 1. Figure 3 shows the location of the shovel test units. The artifact assemblage from these shovel test, particularly the ceramic assemblages, were used to construct Bayesian models and will be discussed in the methods. Table 3 details the ceramic typology defined by DePratter (1991), and modification based on Garland et al. (2021) with the associated occupational periods.

South End Plantation (9CH155)

Historical documents and archaeological excavations by various researchers such as Roberts Thompson (2020) provide a broad overview of historical activity on the South End Plantation (Fig. 2) (Honerkamp 2011a; 2011b; 2013; Ritchison et al. 2018; Roberts Thompson 2020: 21). Two broad classifications can be used to describe the plantation layout on South End and similar coastal plantations (Roberts Thompson 2020: 111). First, is the plantation core, which contained the main house, enslaved

quarters, surrounding yards, and other structures used to process crops and other resources (Roberts Thompson 2020: 112). The second are the surrounding agricultural fields that extended away from the plantation core, some of which would have been used for specific purposes like rice or cotton cultivation (Roberts Thompson 2020: 113). These fields would have had various shapes and would have been connected through roads and pathways back to the plantation core (Roberts Thompson 2020: 113).

An advertisement in 1793, noted that 20-25 enslaved individuals were involved with the plantation activity on South End and a document in 1798 indicates that there were approximately 40-50 enslaved individuals involved with dairy and cotton production on the South End, though this stopped around 1802 (Elliott 2007; Roberts Thompson 2020; Robinson et al. 2010). It wasn't until 1849 that George J. Kollock purchased the land and significant agriculture returned.

Kollock moved enslaved individuals from the nearby Rosedew plantation, approximately 7 km away on the mainland, to South End that same year. Over the next decade, Kollock introduced additional crops to the land, a herd of cattle, and sold live oak timber. The most intensive landscape modifications of South End happen under Kollock's management and included creating and maintaining ditches, soil preparation, and clearing of land (Roberts Thompson 2020: 113). However, with the Civil War looming, Kollock abandoned South End, ending its plantation history (Roberts Thompson 2020: 60).

Archaeological excavations on South End have become much more frequent over the last two decades (Roberts Thompson 2020). Research on South End began in the 1970s when island-wide surface collections and surveys were conducted (Roberts

Thompson 2020: 21). However, around 1999, the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division (GDNR HPD) began making more visits to South End to monitor the erosion occurring along the bluff edge of Newell Creek (Roberts Thompson 2020: 21). Due to the erosion, excavations on South End have been focused along the bluff to prevent the loss of archaeological information (Roberts Thompson 2020: 21). In 2002 and 2003, GDNR HPD and the Boys Scouts of America, conducted shovel test survey and minimal excavations (Roberts Thompson 2020: 22; Rogers 2002; Rogers 2003). In 2008, the Lamar Institute excavated a Native American burial eroding into Newell Creek, north of a GDNR dock, before it fully eroded (Elliot 2008; Roberts Thompson 2020: 22, 216). In 2010, the Lamar Institute conducted shovel test pit surveys for a proposed communication tower at South End (Elliott 2010). In 2011 and 2013, Nicholas Honerkamp and students from the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga conducted pedestrian surveys along the bluff edge to detail eroding features and artifacts (Honerkamp 2011a, 2011b, 2013). In 2014, the University of Georgia and GNDR HPD conducted surveys to limit the impact from the construction of a nearby barge landing. Surveys included remote sensing survey, shovel tests, mechanical scrapes, and five excavation units were placed (Roberts Thompson 2020: 22). In 2016 and 2017, additional shovel tests and remote sensing as part of a public archaeology day was conducted (Roberts Thompson 2020: 22). In 2018, UGA conducted large-scale excavations, shovel test pits, and remote sensing (Ritchison et al. 2018; Roberts Thompson 2020: 22).

Excavations focused on the historical activity on South End have sought to identify and detail the plantation core and the domestic spaces related to plantation

activity (Ritchison et al. 2018; Roberts Thompson 2020). GPR surveys and excavation units from the 2002—2018 have also assisted in identifying Native American and Historical material (Elliot 2008; Ritchison et al. 2018; Rogers 2003). Shovel test surveys along the western bluff of South End, which is eroding at around 70 cm per year, suggested heavy historic activity in the area (Roberts Thompson 2020; Robinson et al. 2010). Increased artifact density along the bluff and decreased artifact density to the west of the bluff has been suggested to be indication of enslaved houses that have been represented on historical maps, though defining structural features, such as tabby or brick foundation, were not identified (Roberts Thompson 2020).

Four excavation units will be of focus from the South End Plantation, Units A-1, E-1, E-2, and E-4. Unit A-1 was excavated during the 2014—2018 field seasons (Roberts Thompson 2020: 189). Previous excavators interpreted Unit A-1 as part of a domestic space based on historic period material, refuse pits, and post molds (Roberts Thompson 2020: 189). Additionally, anomalies from the GPR surveys conducted by GDNR in 2014, were interpreted as refuse pits or a fence line and supported the domestic space interpretation (Roberts Thompson 2020: 189).

Unit E-1 is of particular note due to the lack of plantation period artifacts (Roberts Thompson 2020: 188; Figure 5). Unit E-1 was placed over a previous shovel test with a pre-contact Native American shell pit feature that had been identified in a previous field season (Roberts Thompson 2020: 192). Native American ceramics dating to the Mississippian period are specifically noted as being present throughout the level (Roberts Thompson 2020: 536—537). While there was a lack of plantation period artifacts, Features 5, 7, and 16 were circular posts trending northeast to southwest in a

linear pattern within the unit. Features 21-23, 27, and 32 were identified as square posts within E-1 along the same line as the circular posts. Based on this, Unit E-1's historical use had been suggested as a cow pen, field, or a garden (Roberts Thompson 2020: 192). While most of the units excavated during the 2002—2018 seasons, especially those along the length of the bluff edge, contained high densities of historical material, E-1 contained the least amount of historical material (Roberts Thompson 2020: 188).

Unit E-2 was located along the bluff and contained historic ceramic material but less than other units and most found within the plow zone (Roberts Thompson 2020: 192). E-2 was placed directly next to a previous shovel test (ST 70) that had yielded large pieces of tabby (Roberts Thompson 2020: 192). Two prives were identified within the unit itself and two others identified by coring (Roberts Thompson 2020: 192). Square and round posts were identified within E-2, but the density was less so than other units. Tabby, brick, and shell were in high density and potentially a result of fill (Roberts Thompson 2020: 192).

Privy excavation on coastal plantations is not common but based descriptions by Roberts Thompson (2020: 221) it seems that the two privies identified in Unit E-2 were similar to descriptions elsewhere. The above-ground portions and the walls of privies described on the coast were plastered with tabby and lime concretions, likely to control odor (Roberts Thompson 2020: 221). After privy structures were no longer in use for their constructed purpose evidence suggest that they would become waste pits, though periodic cleaning may have moved the material to refuse pits (Roberts Thompson 2020: 222). These descriptions corroborate artifact densities and interpretations of Unit E-2

considering the tabby and shell material identified within the unit and the lower density of artifacts compared to other units.

Unit E-4 was mechanically scraped (approximately 25—30 cmbs) and divided into 22 squares to expose the surrounding matrix and features (Roberts Thompson 2020: 196). Samples measured from E-4 came from either Square 11 or Square 15. This was not intentional as these samples were simply the best preserved. These Squares, as well as 10 and 14, show evidence of cooking and disposal with high amounts of charcoal and faunal remains, oyster shell, and cast-iron pot fragments (Roberts Thompson 2020: 196— 200). Other artifacts such as fishhooks, knife fragments, a possible millstone fragment, and possible drill or pestle, further point to a cooking area within the domestic space of South End (Roberts Thompson 2020: 196—200). GPR surveys around the area also showed high amplitude amorphous anomalies in the vicinity and were likely associated with refuse pits (Roberts Thomson 2020: 200).

Methods

Sample Selection

Finley's Pond serves as the "control" site for this study as there is no significant evidence for later Plantation era occupation of the site and South End Plantation serves as the "variable" site as it has evidence of both Native American and Plantation period activity (Figure 3, Figure 4). Having a control site and a variable site allowed for a comparison of the Bayesian statistical models, which will be discussed. The lack of historical activity at Finley's Pond assumed that the results would adhere to the expected archaeological sequence based on previous studies. For South End, it was

hoped that any unexpected results could be identified by comparing the results form Finley's Pond.

Materials for radiocarbon dating were pulled from the collections at the University of Georgia's Laboratory of Archaeology. Unidentified (UID) wood charcoal represents the majority of the samples in this analysis. Nine short-lived botanical species, all of them being hickory nut, were also analyzed. In general, the largest piece of dateable material was removed from units and level bags. In total, 55 samples were submitted to the University of Georgia's Center for Applied Isotope Studies (CAIS). However, anomalous dates, defined as being old or unlikely related to human activity during the original deposition of the radiocarbon material being dated, and those that presented as modern were not considered in the reported models. Tables 1 and Table 2 detail 47 radiocarbon dates that were used to construct the models for Finley's Pond and South End Plantation respectively. Ultimately, 31 samples were used to construct the Finley's Pond models and 16 were used to construct the South End Plantation models. Previous analysis of the artifact assemblages at both sites were used to provide further context about the units and shovel tests from which the radiocarbon material was sampled from.

Laboratory Procedures

Accelerator Mass spectrometer radiocarbon measurements at CAIS were conducted following procedures outlined by Cherkinsky et al. (2014). Samples are placed in 1N HCl and heated to 90 C for 1 hr. The sample is then rinsed with deionized water and treated with 0.1 N NaOH for 15 min to remove contamination by humic acids. Afterwards, the sample is rinsed again with deionized water. Next, the sample is treated with dilute 1 N HCl, washed with deionized water, and dried at 105 C. Samples are then

placed in evacuated quartz ampoules containing CuO and combusted at 900C to produce CO2. The CO2 is then reduced to graphite and then measured using an AMS instrument. The graphite 14C/13C ratios were then compared to an oxalic standard to calculate 14C (Cherkinsky et al. 2014; Garland et al. 2021; Ravi Prasad et al. 2013).

Bayesian Statistical Modeling

After evaluating the radiocarbon dates, a series of Bayesian analysis of the dates were conducted in OxCal 4.4, based on the knowledge of Finley's Pond and South End. Bayesian analysis is a statistical method based on Bayes' Theorem that determines the probability of an event based on prior information and parameters (Ramsey 2009). All dates were calibrated and modeled using the IntCal20 curve in OxCal4.4 which is a program designed specifically for the input of archaeological data and radiocarbon measurements (Bronk Ramsey 2020; Reimer et al., 2021). In this study, prior information and parameters are the knowledge of the sample, its context and association with other artifacts in the respective assemblages and ceramic chronologies. Modeling for South End also considered historic dates as constraints to further constrain models.

A Kernel Density estimate (KDE) function was used to summarize all the dates in Finley's Pond. KDEs are a non-parametric method assuming no prior knowledge of the distribution of the probability distribution from the calibration (Bronk Ramsey 2017). KDEs are similar to Sum distribution models (SDMs), or summed probability distributions (SDPs), which are a parametric method of summarizing datasets (Bronk Ramsey 2017). Parametric methods generally are preferred over non-parametric due to having higher statistical power, but this is not always the case. With SDMs specifically,

there are noted problems in identifying the key fluctuations within the distribution model and potential artifacts of the data caused by the shape of the calibration curve. In Sum distributions, the probability density function is not optimized for sample density and the shape of the probability density function is dependent on the calibration process (Bamforth and Grund 2012; Bronk Ramsey 2017; Culleton 2008). In KDEs, because it is a non-parametric statistical method and no assumption of the distribution is assumed, it is not dependent on the calibration process as with SDMs (Bronk Ramsey 2017). The KDE estimate also considers the sample density and number of events in its calculation, addressing two key issues of SDMs (Bronk Ramsey 2017).

KDEs and other methods of summarizing radiocarbon dates have been used by archaeologists to answer questions about long term demographic trends and usage of archaeological sites (Bamforth and Grund 2012; Bronk Ramsey 2017; Williams 2012). In such analysis, the peak of the distribution is seen as evidence for higher population densities and the valleys are seen as the absence or decrease of population densities (Bronk Ramsey 2017l; Bamforth and Grund 2012). While these distributions likely are reflecting changing frequencies of radiocarbon dates, and potentially long-term demographic changes, deriving useful and accurate information from such methods can be crude and results need to be taken skeptically (Culleton 2008). A KDE analysis is presented in this thesis, but only as a broad check to see if Finley's Pond is reflecting what is generally assumed about the demographic changes on the coast.

Ceramic Typologies

While ceramics are not directly analyzed in this thesis, the models that are constructed rely, in part, on the ceramic chronologies used for the Native American

occupation on the coast (Table 3). Table 3 presents broad supra-periods, largely defined by ceramics and the general archaeological patterns observed for these timeframes from the Late Archaic to Colonial period along the coast. Here only the broadest classifications of ceramics are used to inform the models and the history of site occupation.

Historical Parameters in South End Models

Specific parameters were used in the cases of E-2 and E-4 models, these were the terminus ante quem and terminus post quem commands in OxCal. Terminus ante quem (TAQ), Latin for “limit before which” or the time before an event occurred, and terminus post quem (TPQ), Latin for “limit after which” or the time after an event occurred. TAQs and TPQs are used in radiocarbon models to constrain the probability distributions of dates based on previous archaeological data and historical knowledge. Here, the TPA of AD 1763 was based on the historical information that Morel Sr. purchased Ossabaw during this year and the TPQ of AD 1866 was based on the year in which slavery ends and the “Freedman” Period begins.

Results

Radiocarbon Measurements

The results of the radiocarbon measurements from CAIS are summarized in Table 1 for Finley’s Pond and Table 2 for South End Plantation. Radiocarbon measurements are listed based on which model they were associated with in both cases. The anomalous dates from South End are indicated by an asterisk, as they were not considered in the Bayesian analysis (n=4). Table 12 summarizes all of the

probabilities of each model based on the 68% probability date range and the 95 % probability date range.

Finley's Pond Model Construction

Four models were constructed in OxCal 4.4 for Finley's Pond. An "Aceramaic" Model, a Woodland Model, a Mississippian Model, and a "Total" Model that considered and summarized all the previous models and dates into one large model (Figures 6—10; Tables 3—6).

Aceramic Model

The Aceramic model for Finley's Pond consists of Late Archaic dates and is associated with archaeological contexts that contained little to no ceramics (Figure 6; Table 4). These dates were placed into a sequence with a single phase for all dates with no corresponding ceramic information. A sequence for dates within ST8, ST23, and ST44 dates were also created. The ST8 dates were part of a depositional sequence and, in the case of ST23 and ST44 dates, contained what could be interpreted as Archaic ceramics (Table 11).

The Aceramic Model was assumed to correlate with Late Archaic dates and the model seems to support this assumption (Figure 6; Table 4). The Start boundary for the entire Aceramic Model was between cal. 5540—5230 BC (probability 68%) or cal. 6090— 5170 BC (probability 95%) and the End boundary was between cal. 1550—1230 BC (probability 68%) or cal. 1610—740 BC (probability 95%). The Sequence containing the ST8 dates were generally more recent than those in the Phase 1 grouping of the model.

Woodland Model

The Woodland Model was based on seven radiocarbon samples measured here that dated to that period and their associated artifact assemblages (Figure 7; Table 5. Diagnostic ceramic material supported the model. The model itself was a single phase within a sequence with no constraints.

The single phase of the Woodland Model for Finley's Pond agreed with the assumption that these dates were associated with a Woodland context (Figure 7; Table 5). The Start boundary for the model was approximately cal. 1280—940 BC (probability 68%) or cal. 1930—920 BC (probability 95%) and the End boundary for the model was approximately between cal. AD 790 –1120 (probability 68%) or cal. AD 720—1780 (probability 95%).

Mississippian Model

The Mississippian Model consisted of four dates based on radiocarbon measurements, ceramics, and the artifact assemblage (Figure 8; Table 6). The Mississippian Model was similar to the Woodland Model in terms of the structure of the model with a single phase within a sequence with no constraints considered.

The single phase of the Mississippian Model for Finley's Pond agreed with the assumption that these dates were associated with a Mississippian context (Figure 8; Table 6). The Start boundary for the model was approximately between cal. 1260—1380 (probability 68%) or cal. AD 1170—1390 (probability 95%) and the end boundary was approximately between cal. 1290—1400 (probability 68%) or cal. AD 1290—1470 (probability 95%).

Total Finley's Pond Model and KDE Distribution

The Total Model for Finley's Pond agrees with the assumption that Finley's Pond was primarily occupied during the Native American occupation of Ossabaw, with little to no historical impact, based on the lack of reversals in the radiocarbon data (Figure 9; Table 7). The Start boundary for the site was approximately between cal. 5470—5230 BC (probability 68%) or cal. 5830—5140 BC (probability 95%) with the End boundary being between approximately cal. AD 1360—1600 (probability 68%) or cal. AD 1300—1940 (probability 95%). However, based on ethnographic accounts and the lack of Altamaha ceramics, occupation after the year 1500 on Ossabaw seems highly unlikely (Jefferies and Moore 2013: 346—347; Pearson 2014: 36—37; Thompson et al. 2020). Instead, this seems to be a result of the statistical parameters of the data.

The KDE does not agree with demographic trends observed on the Georgia Coast and what has been observed on Ossabaw (Thomas 2008: 1048; Thompson and Turck 2010; Figure 10). The two peaks within the KDE model correspond to the Middle to Late Archaic periods and the second corresponds to the Mississippian, just prior to European contact. However, the Mississippian peak does not reach the same size as the peak observed in the Middle to Late Archaic. This alludes to the difficulty and need for skepticism when using summarizing dates as a proxy for demographic changes.

South End Model Construction

Four OxCal models were constructed based on the radiocarbon dates, the ceramic assemblage, and knowledge of historical dates of the South End plantation, specifically AD 1763, the year Ossabaw is purchased by Morey Sr., and AD 1866, when the Freedman period begins (Figures 11—13; Tables 8—10). Unit E-4 also contained

four dates with the TPA and TPQ to constrain the dates based on the historical knowledge of the site.

Anomalous Old Dates

Several anomalous dates, those too old or unlikely related to human activity, were not considered in the South End models (Table 2). This material was likely incorporated into the archaeological record by more recent human activity. This is evident by radiocarbon measurements on these dates suggest an age much older than what would be expected. These dates are not likely of Pleistocene origin and were mixed in with dates that agree with their archaeological context due to historical plantation activity.

Unit A-1

Three Unit A-1 dates were placed into a sequence with a phase containing dates from the same level representing the previously mentioned domestic space. Unit A-1 is associated with a small domestic area at the southern extent of the excavations at South End (Figure 11; Table 8). Radiocarbon and measurements for the area represent three distinct periods: Archaic, Mississippian, and Historic. The Start boundary is approximately between cal. 3927—2170 BC (probability 68%) or cal. 6924—2156 BC (probability 95%) and the End boundary are approximately cal. AD 1707 (probability 68%) and cal. AD 1701 (probability 95%). The two tails for both the 68% probability and the 95% probability produced tails far beyond the historical boundaries and can be seen in Figure 11 and Table 8.

Unit E-1 Archaic Pit and Post Holes

Unit E-1 contains a sequence with four radiocarbon dates associated with the Middle Woodland grouped within the phase and one radiocarbon date associated with the Archaic being treated as an outlier. There are two main interpretations associated with the E-1 Model (Figure 5; Figure 12; Table 9). The first is what seems to be a Archaic Pit feature that dates to approximately between cal. 2150—2030 BC (probability 68%) or cal. 2030 – 2020 BC (probability 95%). The pit feature had previously been identified in a shovel test as a Native American shell pit feature (Roberts Thompson 2020: 192). This lone radiocarbon measurement potentially confirms this, but additional dating should be done for further confirmation.

The second major finding are the four dates within Unit E-1 all of which pointed to a Woodland origin between cal. AD 10—590 (probability 68%) or cal. 40 BC— AD 610 (probability 95%). Previous field season interpretations had identified Features 5, 7, and 16 as circular posts in a linear pattern and deemed it a historic fence line (Figure 5; Roberts Thompson 2020: 192). Square posts had also been identified in E-1, specifically Features 21-23, 27, and 32, and were in the same line as the fence line. Though there was a lack of historic material within E-1, it was suggested that the unit was not a domestic space, but more likely a cow pen, field, or a garden (Roberts Thompson 2020: 192).

Unfortunately, due to the sampling selection of this study, these specific features (5, 7, 16, 21-23, 27, and 32) within E-1 were not dated. The four Woodland dates in this study represent features 1, 3, 6, and 10, and unlike the aforementioned features are not directly adjacent or in the relative vicinity of each other. However, considering the lack

of historical material and all five samples, including the Archaic date, being selected based on preservation, an effort to date all post within the unit should be of focus for future research. Understanding the boundaries of what could be considered historic post holes and those associated with a Native American origin would help determine if this is indeed a structure. If this is the case, and they are in fact Woodland post, then this would represent one of the few Woodland structures to be identified on the Georgia Coast (Milinach 1994: 124). However, the number of samples from Unit E-1 is small, future assertions about the nature of these posts will require more radiocarbon measurements and excavations.

Unit E-2 Privy

Unit E-2 contained four radiocarbon dates with the TAQ and TPQ to constrain the dates based on historical knowledge of the site. However, two dates (UGAMS 54160 and UGAMS 54161) seems to be associated with an older origin and were treated as outliers and outside of the TAQ and TPQ. Specifically, UGAMS 54160's radiocarbon measurement suggested a Woodland origin and UGAMS 54161's radiocarbon measurement suggested a Mississippian origin. Since Unit E-2 was within the domestic area of the plantation and interpreted to be a privy, this model assumed that all dates from the privy unit should be historic. In other words, UGAMS 54160 and 54161 were treated as outliers because they did not adhere to the historical knowledge of South End and the interpretations from previous researchers (Figure 13; Table 10). Considering the TAQ and TPQs based on historical dates, the approximate start of the historical period was between cal. AD 1620—1860 (probability 68%) or cal. AD 1630–1860

(probability 95%). The end of this period was between cal. AD 1860—1870 (probability 68%; probability 95%).

Unit E-4 Kitchen Area

Unit E-4 also contained four dates with the TAQ and TPQ to constrain the dates based on the historical knowledge of the site. UGAMS 54163 was treated as an outlier as its radiocarbon date suggested a Mississippian period origin. Because of the Mississippian origin, UGAMS 54163 laid outside of the TAQ and TPQ. Previous researchers interpreted Unit E-4 to be an outdoor kitchen close to Unit E-2 within the domestic area of the historical plantation (Figure 14; Table 11). The radiocarbon measurements and model presented here support the historical nature of Unit E-4. Considering the TAQ and TPQ are based on historical dates, the boundary start was between approximately between cal. AD 1800—1830 (probability 68%) or cal. AD 1730–1860 (probability 95%) and the approximate end of the model was between cal. AD 1820—1860 (probability 68%) or AD 1810 – 1870 (probability 95%). Of the four radiocarbon measurements, three showed strong agreement with the historical assumption.

Discussion and Conclusion

Based on the results from our Bayesian statistical analysis, historical activity did not compromise multicomponent Native American and plantation sites so much so that radiocarbon analysis could not resolve the archaeological context of these sites. Likewise, using radiocarbon dating to understand the historic plantation context of South End proved useful. In the following paragraphs, I will discuss why the historical activity did not seem to impact the archaeological context in certain portions and levels of South

End. Then, I will discuss how radiocarbon was helpful to this study and how it relates to Section 106 and 36 CFR 60.4

First, the discussion of why the historical activity did not affect some of the archaeological contexts at the site. Considering the archaeological periods, previous ceramic typologies, and what is currently understood about archaeological research on the Georgia Coast, the models generated in this study showed general agreement with these sources of information. Radiocarbon and Bayesian analysis at Finley's Pond, the "control site", aligned with what was generally expected from a Native American site with no significant historical impact. Specifically, the radiocarbon measurements and Bayesian models conformed to the Late Archaic, even though there was a lack diagnostic ceramic material with these dates, Woodland, and Mississippian periods based on ceramic typologies and previous radiocarbon measurements. At South End Plantation, radiocarbon measurements and Bayesian models generally conformed to previous historical documentation, ceramic typologies, and interpretations from previous excavators. Additionally, the parameters used in the models, based on historical information, seemed to be appropriate and helped to constrain the models. However, there are some caveats and unexpected findings at both sites.

South End's archaeological context is more complex than Finley's Pond when considering the historical plantation activities, which are largely intact based on our conclusion, and these results allude to potential research that could be conducted on the site. Data from Finley's Pond reflects approximately 6000 years or more of history including major shifts in the demographics as a result of the human-environmental interactions that are observed along the coast.

All of the defined Native American periods at Finley's Pond are also present at South End. In Ritchison et al.'s (2018: 33—44) ceramic and artifact density maps of South End, it is demonstrated that Native American ceramics aligned with Table 3 are observed throughout the site, though the densities can be said to change over time. In this study, Unit A-1, within the domestic space of South End, has radiocarbon measurements that date to the Archaic, Woodland, and historic periods. Similarly, Unit E-1 contains an Archaic Pit feature and potential Woodland structure, which are beneath the historical plantation plowzone. Additionally, if the Woodland structure is actually a Woodland structure it would represent one of the few such structures on the Georgia Coast, making South End an even more unique site than previously considered and speaks to the archaeological and historical significance of the site and Ossabaw. The other noted example of such a structure comes from the work by Milanich (1994: 124) in which he describes a Deptford house excavated on Cumberland Island, Georgia (approximately 67 mi south of Ossabaw). The house was described as a winter house in the shape of an oval and was approximately 21 by 30 ft (Milinach 1994: 124). While Unit E-1 at South End could be a clustering of Woodland postholes, considering the size described by Milinach (1994: 124) and the small size of the sample in this study, expanding E-1 or opening adjacent units could prove fruitful.

There were also outliers within the domestic spaces along the bluff that need to be considered more carefully. Unit E-2 contained Archaic and Woodland dates and Unit E-4 also had a Mississippian date, all of which were treated as outliers. This was because they did not align with previous interpretations of these units having historic usage. However, their deposition within these units may have occurred due to historic

activity. Specifically for Unit E-2, it is possible that Enslaved individuals, or the plantation overseers, deposited material within the privy to help reduce odor (Roberts Thompson 2020: 221). Tabby and lime were found in E-2 in high amounts and seemed consist with this interpretation (Roberts Thompson 2020: 192 and 221). Unit E-4 was also described as having refuse areas within the unit, in addition to the kitchen. Material from other areas of the site could have been mixed into the refuse areas and pits. Along the same line of reasoning, the lower density of historical material within privies has been suggested to represent cleaning of the privy after its initial usage had ceased and this material may have been moved to the refuse pits (Roberts Thompson 2020: 221). Native American material that may have been moved into refuse pits or used to reduce the odor in privies and then moved during cleaning could explain why the historic domestic and communal spaces are dominated by historic dates, but also have a scattering of Native American dates mixed in. Considering that rate at which the bluff is eroding, archaeological excavations attempting to the comprehend the Native American and Plantation period activity in this area of South End need to continue as valuable information is being lost.

Additionally, while South End does have presence of the same occupational periods that are observed at Finley's Pond, the sample size at South End (n=16) is smaller than Finley's Pond (n=31). This may be reflecting the preservation of radiocarbon material at both sites considering the sample selection method. However, it could also be a result of the usage of both sites over time. At South End the Archaic pit feature and potential Woodland structure could be signaling intensive usage of these areas of the site during these periods. The lack of Mississippian dates, the only one

being attributed to Unit E-4, could support this interpretation but should be examined further. It may also be that Plantation period activity has removed material that can be attributed to the Native American periods, which would further speak to the impact Plantation period activity has had on assessing Native American activity on South End.

One of the major considerations in Section 106 and 36 CFR 60.4 is intactness or the disturbance to the archaeological stratigraphy, as was discussed in the introduction to this thesis. Both the Native American and plantation components were intact, but this study does present some difficulties in making these assessments and these difficulties certainly go beyond what has been discussed here. This leaves room for new avenues of study, addressing another points National Register eligibility in the terms of data potential. Finley's Pond and South End still have outstanding questions that were not of focus in this study, such as dating the surrounding agricultural fields of South End. Additionally, Ossabaw has two more sites that could benefit from studies with a similar focus to this. Middle Place, considered to be the largest archaeological site on Ossabaw, and Buckhead plantation are likely candidates as they have also been noted as having both Native American occupation and historical plantation activity (Price and Payne 1995; Roberts Thompson 2016; Roberts Thompson 2020: 64—65).

This speaks to the secondary goal of this thesis, which was to evaluate the usefulness of radiocarbon dating on historic plantation period sites and how it can aid in such studies, as well as how it relates to National Register eligibility. Radiocarbon measurements from South End presented cases in which historical knowledge and documentation revealed specific activities or behaviors at the site. Specifically, radiocarbon measurements from Unit E-2 seem to confirm that material from Native

American sites and potentially shell rings were deposited within the privies to help reduce the odor. This could easily be argued to be a significant activity, another criteria for National Register eligibility as Roberts Thompson (2020: 221) has noted, excavations of privies on plantations are not common on the coast. While such behavior has been noted in historic documents, radiocarbon dating confirmed this activity in this case (Roberts Thompson 2020: 221—222). Considering that two more privies were identified by coring in the vicinity, the data potential of these privies seems to align with the criteria of eligibility.

Another way in which radiocarbon dating and Bayesian analysis aided in this study was to use previous historic knowledge of South End to establish TAQs and TPQs. This further supported previous interpretations of the domestic spaces of South End. While the outliers at E-2 and E-4 were not considered in their models, the historic dates within those models adhered to what was expected, meaning in cases where exact historical dates are unknown, general knowledge of a site could be sufficient in understanding site chronologies when coupled with radiocarbon dating. However, due to the presence of historical documentation and knowledge, historical and plantation archaeologists do not often employ radiocarbon methods on such sites (Thompson et al. 2018). Though the sample size was small, the use of radiocarbon dating and Bayesian modeling alongside previous data, aided this study by confirming previous interpretations and allowed a more accurate comparison of the different occupational periods at South End.

It is important that historical archaeologist, plantation archaeologists, and those who may work on African diaspora sites, recognize the benefits of radiocarbon dating

and other archaeological methods. Most historic plantation sites could be eligible for the National Register based on at least three out of the four major criteria, namely association, context, and data potential. However, significant people is a more difficult criteria to meet, especially with the nature of slavery in which many Enslaved individuals' contributions are intentionally muted. The data potential that radiocarbon dating and methods such as geochemistry provides supports the other three criteria and provides new avenues of research for future archaeologists (Thompson et al. 2018; Thieme and Elliot 2014).

On sites with multiple, distinct periods of occupations, a variety of methods should be employed if one is seeking to understand the range of activities that occurred, and how they affected the landscape. This speaks to the data potential of Native American sites and plantation sites as multicomponent sites and single component sites. Native American activity was not uniform across time or place on the coast, the same is true for historic activities in the same places. Some of the lines of evidence alluded to here, such as ceramic typologies, shell midden and ring archaeology, and radiocarbon dating coupled with Bayesian statistical modeling have allowed archaeologists to comprehend some of the complexities of life on the coast, but this is also not uniform. Thompson et al. (2018) alludes to the disparity of employing radiocarbon methods on historic site in general, but this surely includes coastal historic sites. Likewise, placing previous Enslaved communities more firmly within the context of the environmental history of the South needs to be done as it will help inform a more accurate depiction of long-term human environmental interactions on the coast and elsewhere. This requires not only radiocarbon dating, but also methods like LiDAR that

Roberts Thompson (2020) employed across both the domestic spaces of South End and the agricultural fields. Thieme and Elliott (2014) also allude to the implementation of using geochemical methods to quantify and accurately assessing the historic activities on North End Plantation on Ossabaw. Wilkins (2017) has demonstrated the uses of such methods on historical plantations with this goal in mind. It is hoped that the implementation of such methods will further the understanding of these environments as coastal archaeological sites are repositories of vital information of past human activity and their responses to ecological changes. Archaeologist researching African diaspora activity need to be more willing to incorporate radiocarbon dating and other methods into their studies, because as it was alluded to in the introduction, coastal sites and many archaeological sites are under threat and determining which sites are the most at risk could rely on these types of data.

In short, considering how integrity is viewed by Section 106 and 36 CFR 60.4, historical activity at South End did not so greatly affect the Native American components that it would not be ineligible based on the four major criteria. In fact, this study supports the decision to add Ossabaw Island to the National Register as all four criteria are met on Finley's Pond and South End. This study also speaks to the data potential of these two sites as well as other sites on the island and the benefits to considering using other archaeological methodologies in addition to radiocarbon dating. However, Ossabaw provides a unique environment in which to assess these unique histories and environments.

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Appendix A: Figures and Tables

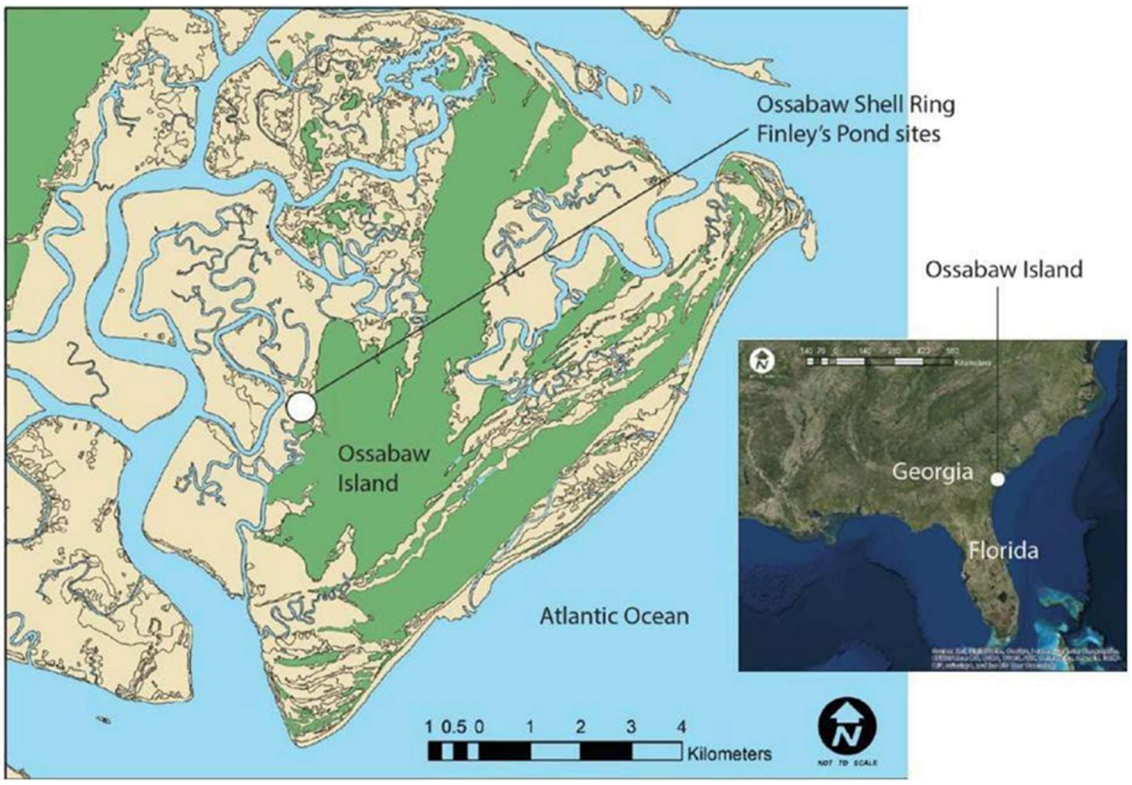

Figure 1. Ossabaw Island, the location of the Ossabaw Island Shell Ring and Finley's Pond are marked (Lulewicz et al. 2017; Fig 1)

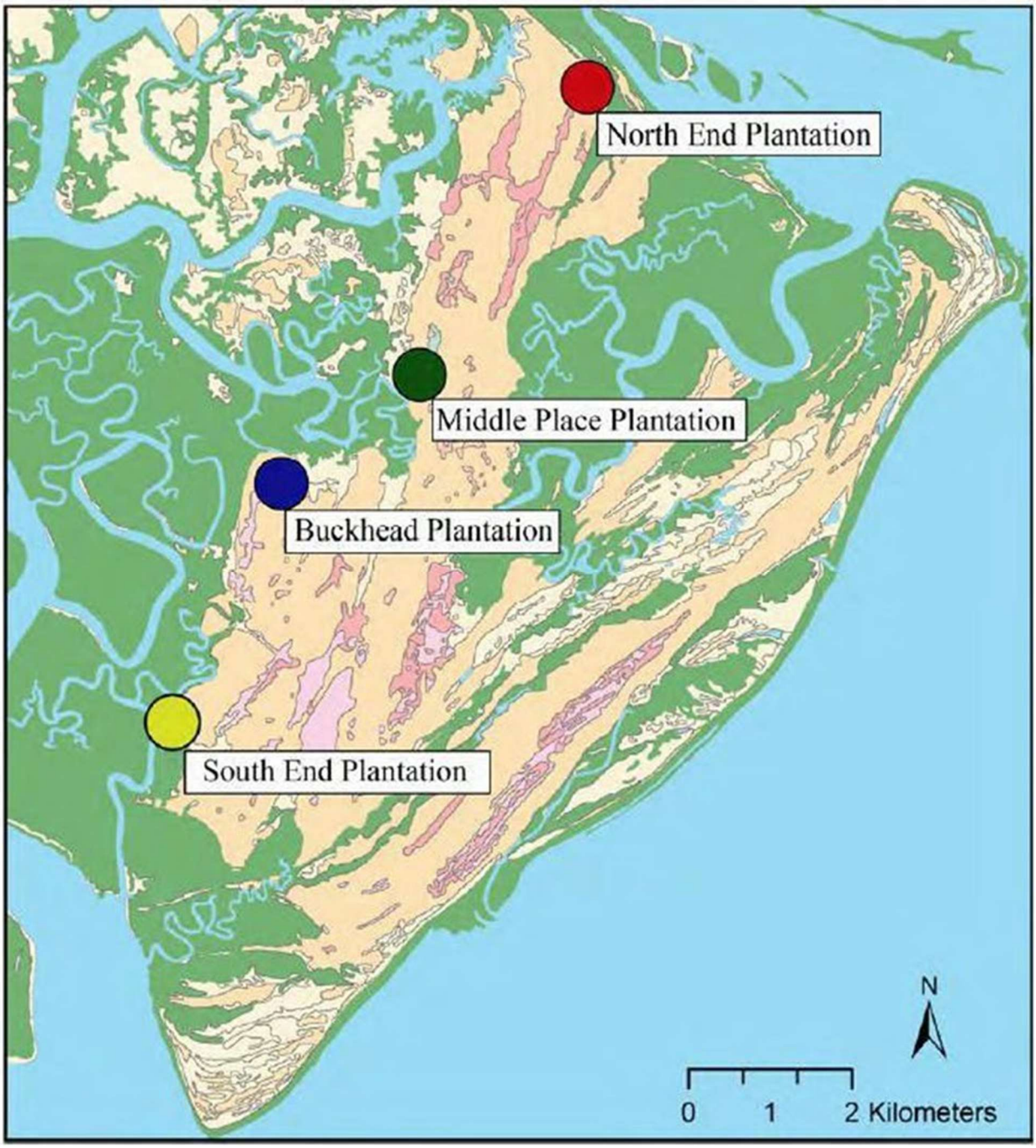

Figure 2. Ossabaw Island Plantations. South Plantation is marked by a yellow dot and is the southernmost plantation on the island (Roberts Thompson 2020: Fig. 3.2)

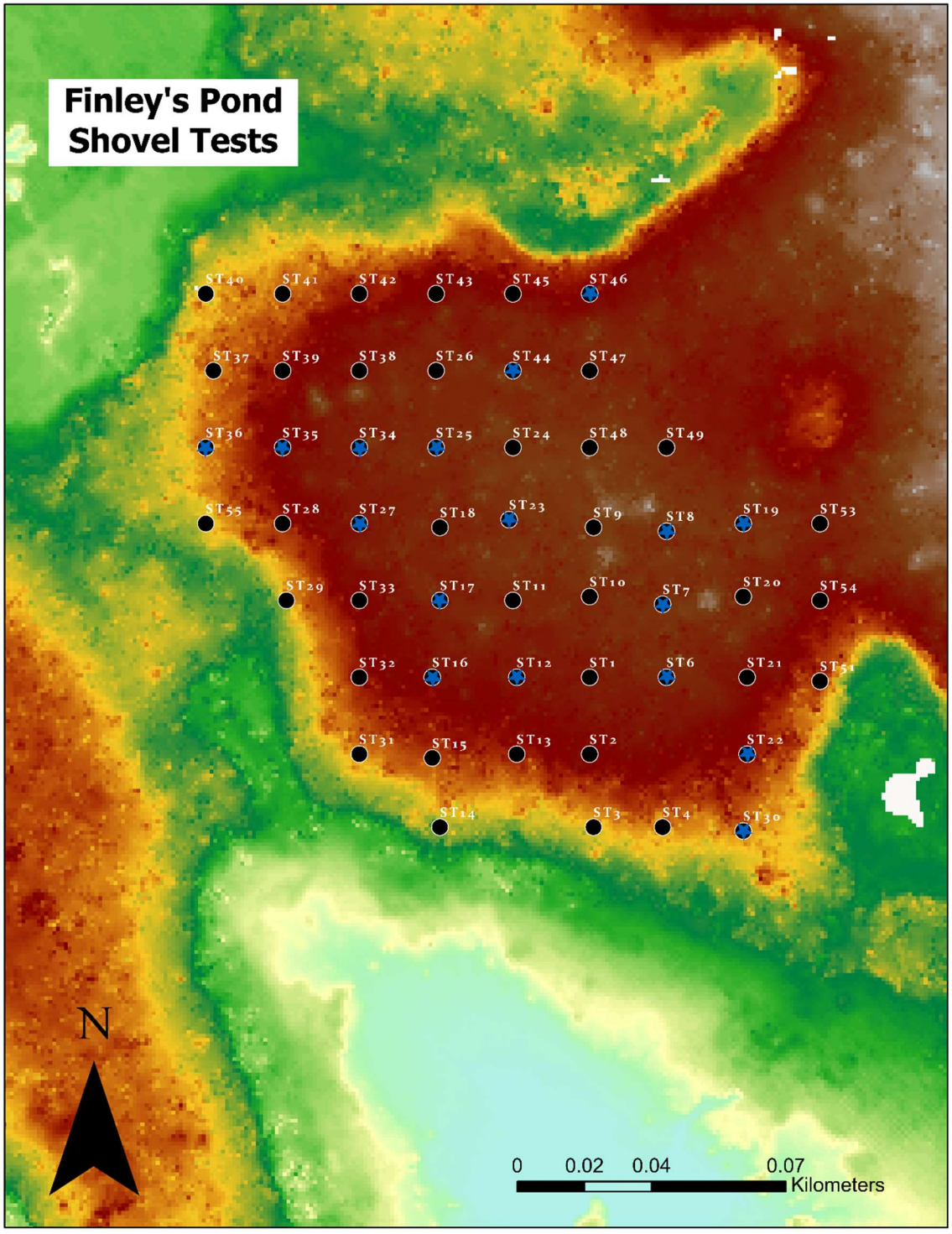

Figure 3. Location of Finley's Pond Shovel Test Units. A blue star marks the units with at least one sample measured in this study (Courtesy of Garland, C.)

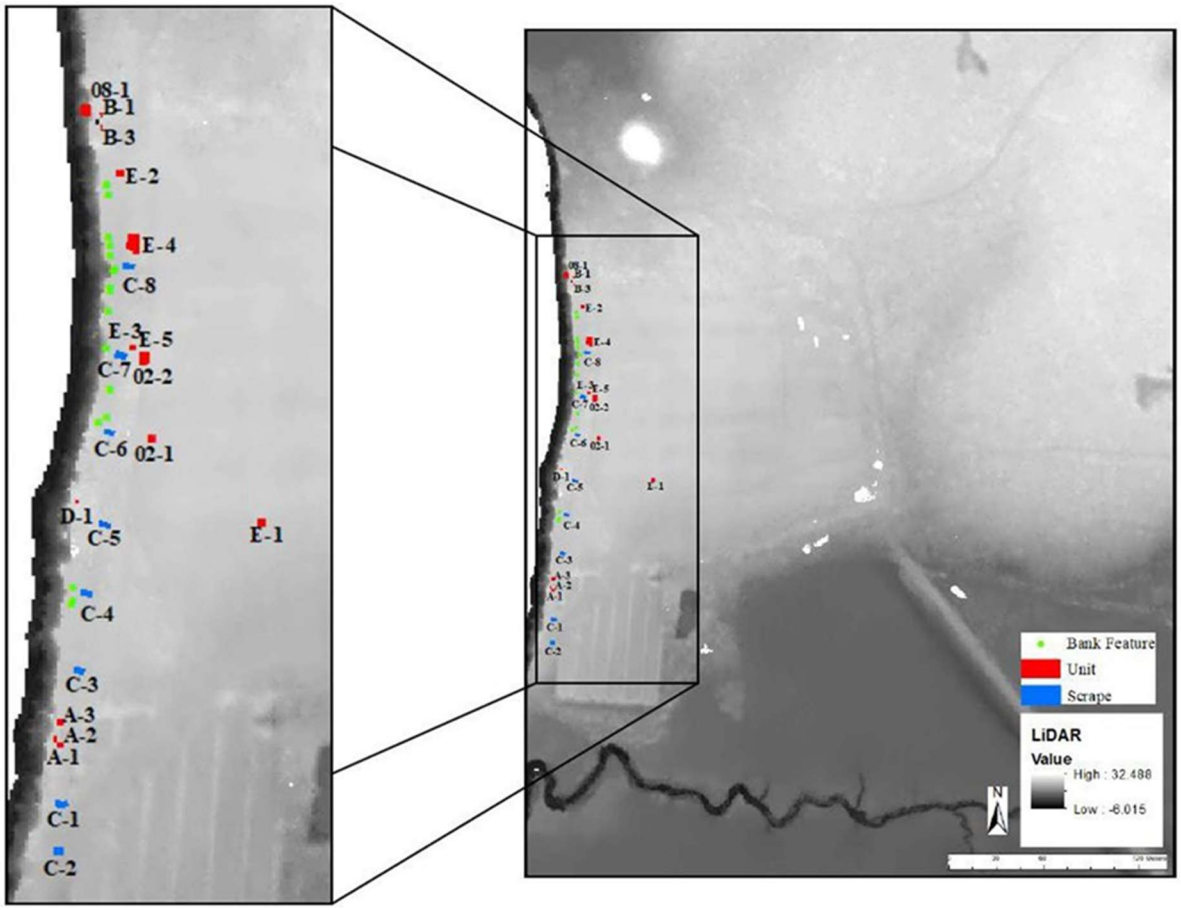

Figure 4. LiDAR of South End plantation with excavation units

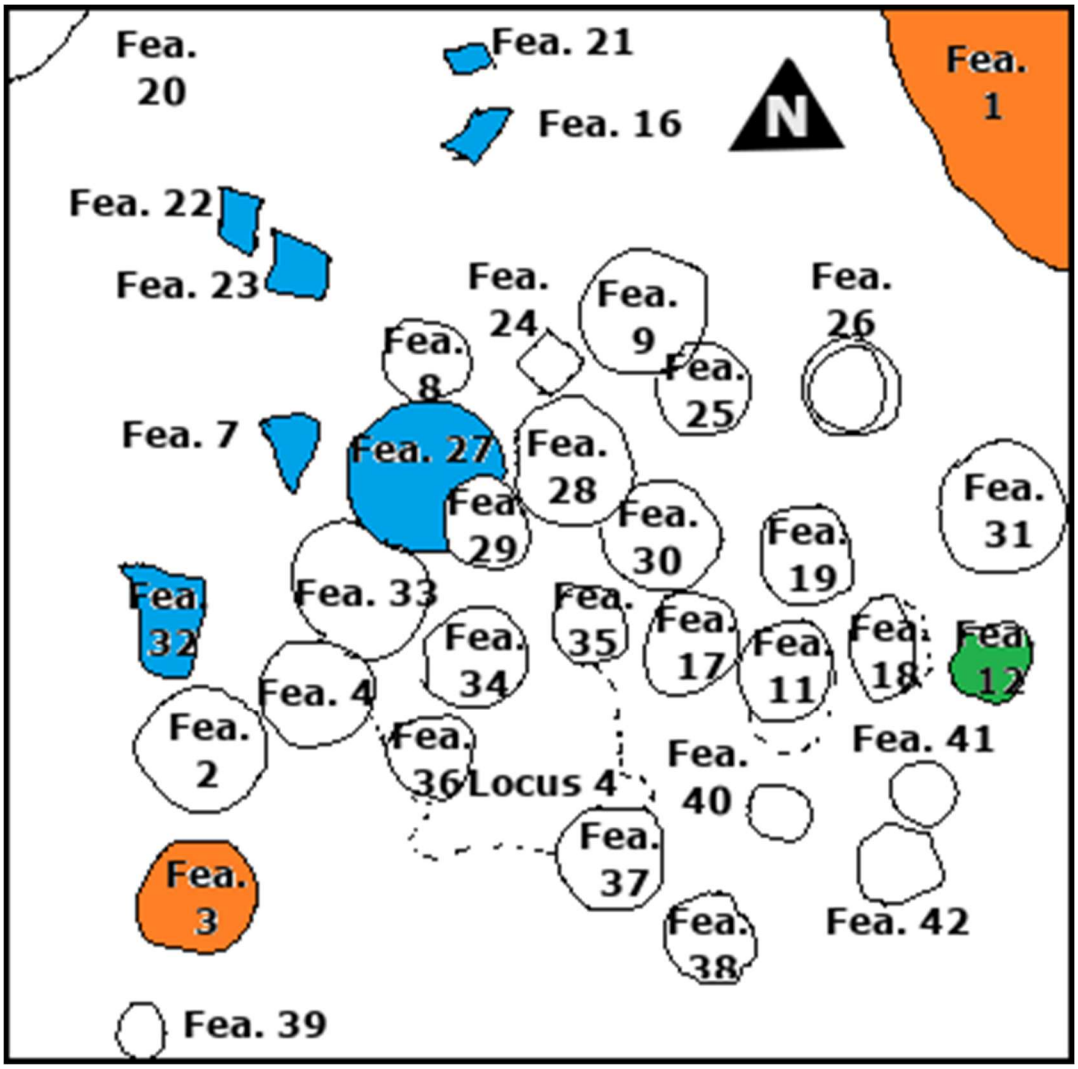

Figure 5. South End Unit E-1 Planview Map, Level 3. Postholes that were interpreted as historic are filled blue, the Archaic dated sample is filled green, the Woodland dated samples are filled orange. Feature 10 was identified in Feature 1 and is not represented.

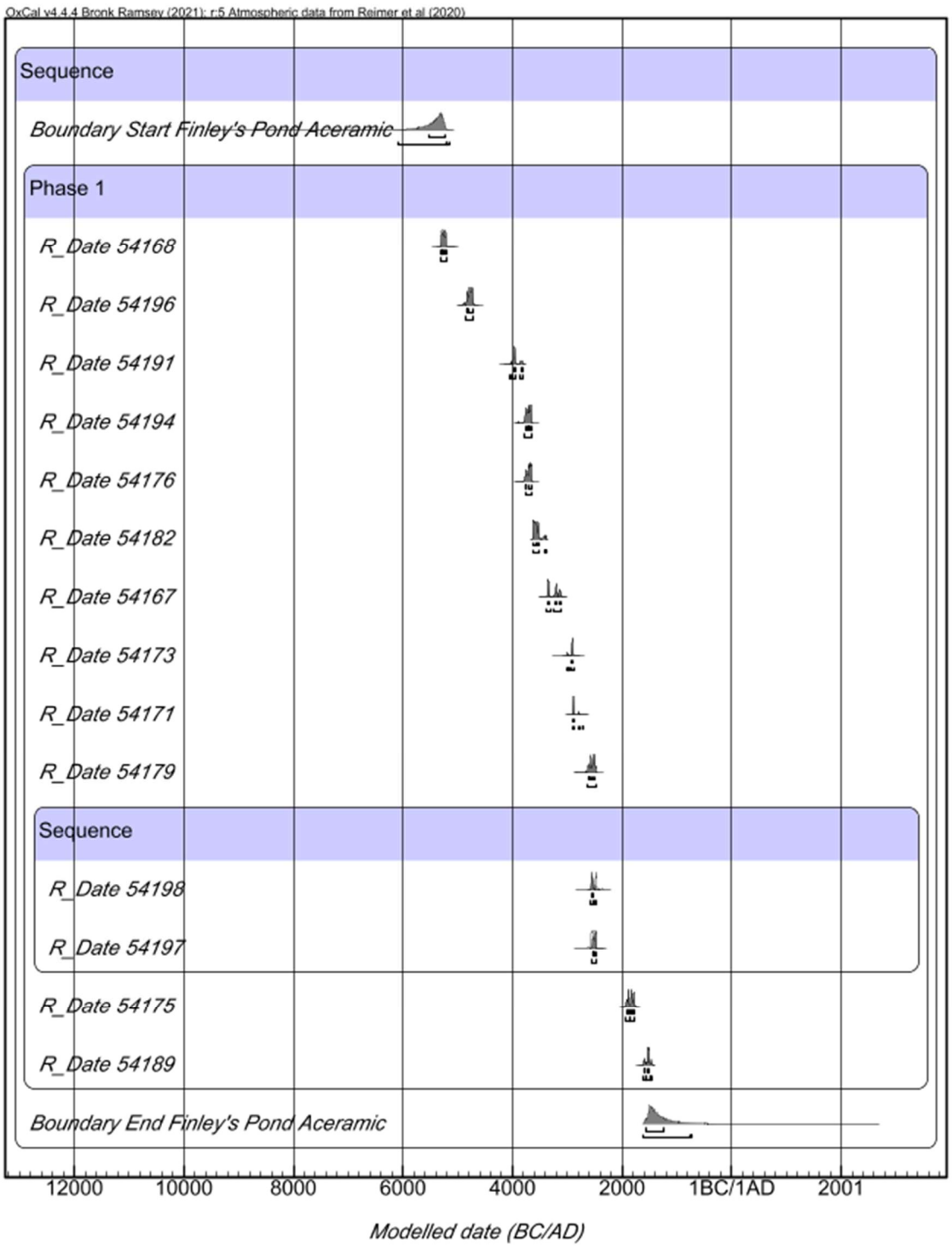

Figure 6. Finley's Pond Aceramic Model. The majority of the samples used to construct this model are grouped into a single phase (n=12). Two samples were in a depositional sequence and were placed into an OxCal sequence within the phase

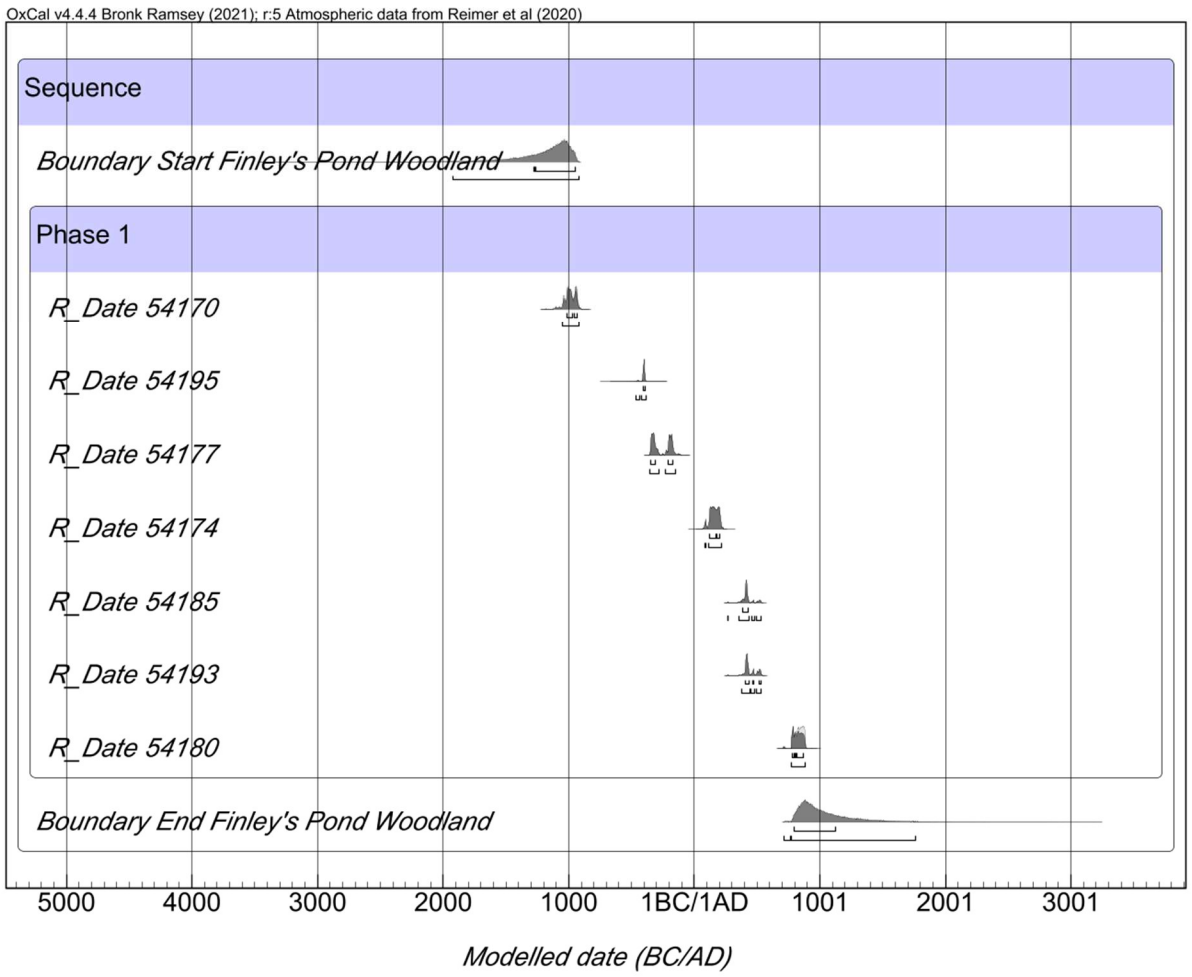

Figure 7. Finley's Pond Woodland Model. All samples are grouped into a single phase

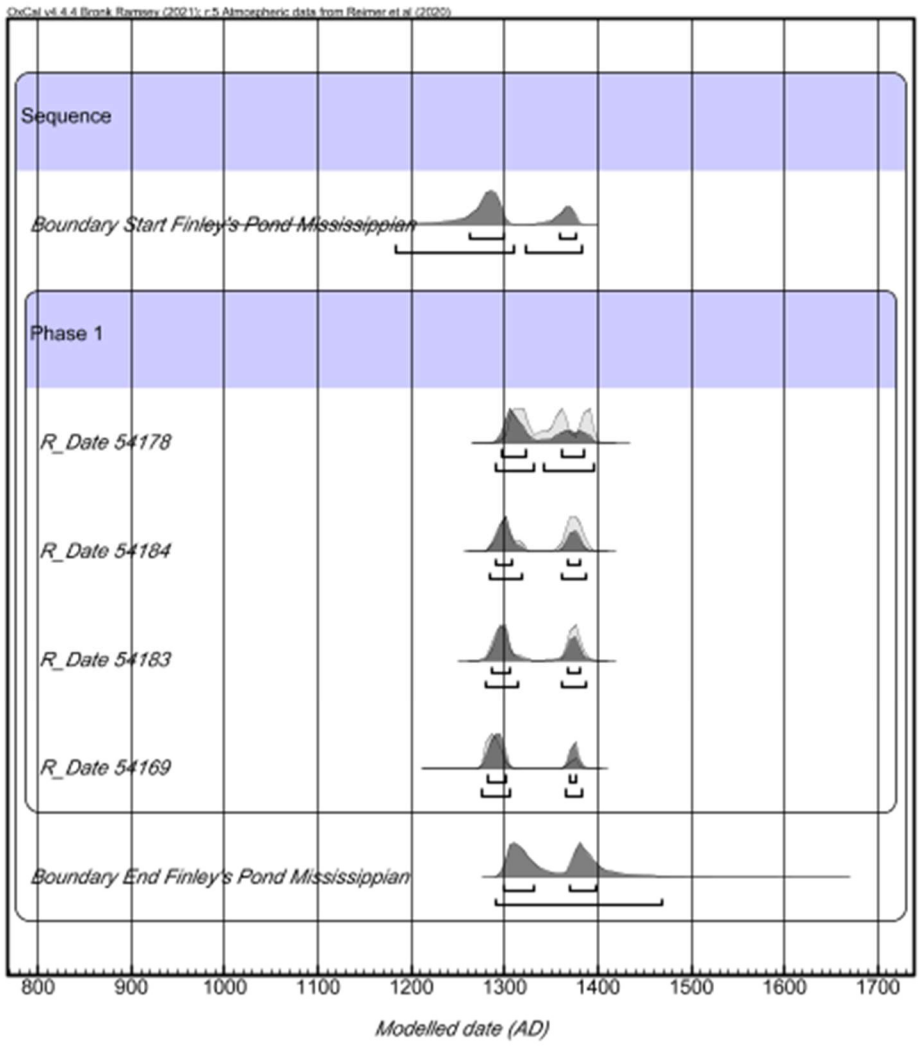

Figure 8. Finley's Pond Mississippian Model. All samples are grouped into a single phase

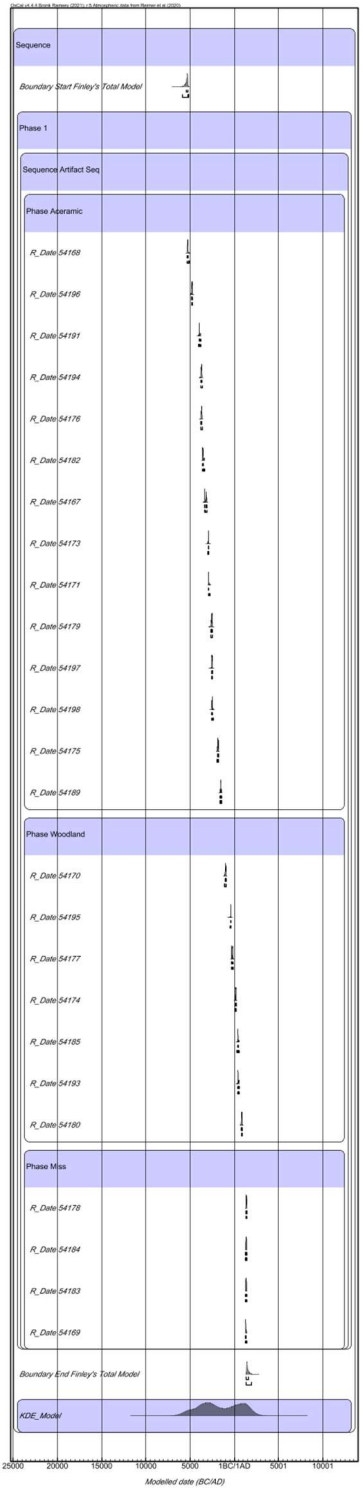

Figure 9. Finley's Pond Total Mode. All samples (n=31) were placed into a sequence with three sperate phases that represented the occupational periods of the site. The KDE model summarized each of the samples' probabilities

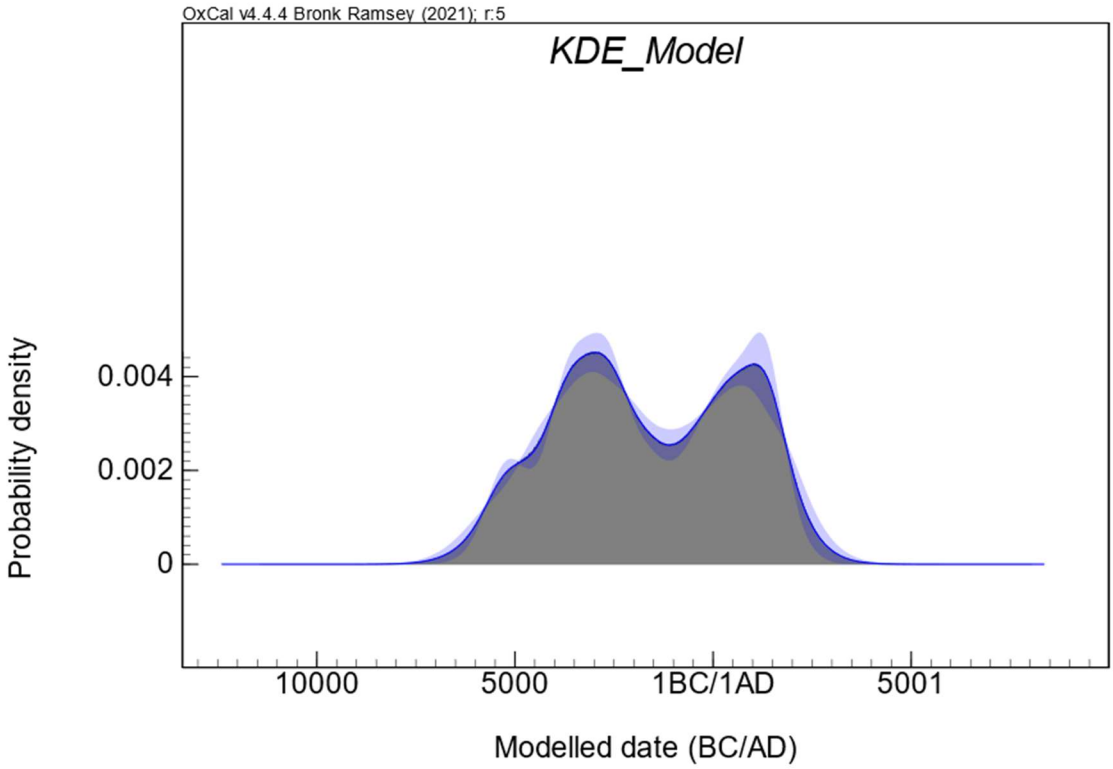

Figure 10. A detailed view of the KDE Model reported in Figure 9. A valley is present between the two peaks, potentially representing the Late Archaic--Early Woodland transition. While such radiocarbon summaries have been used to suggest long-term demographic trends. Such summaries need to be considered with a great amount of skepticism

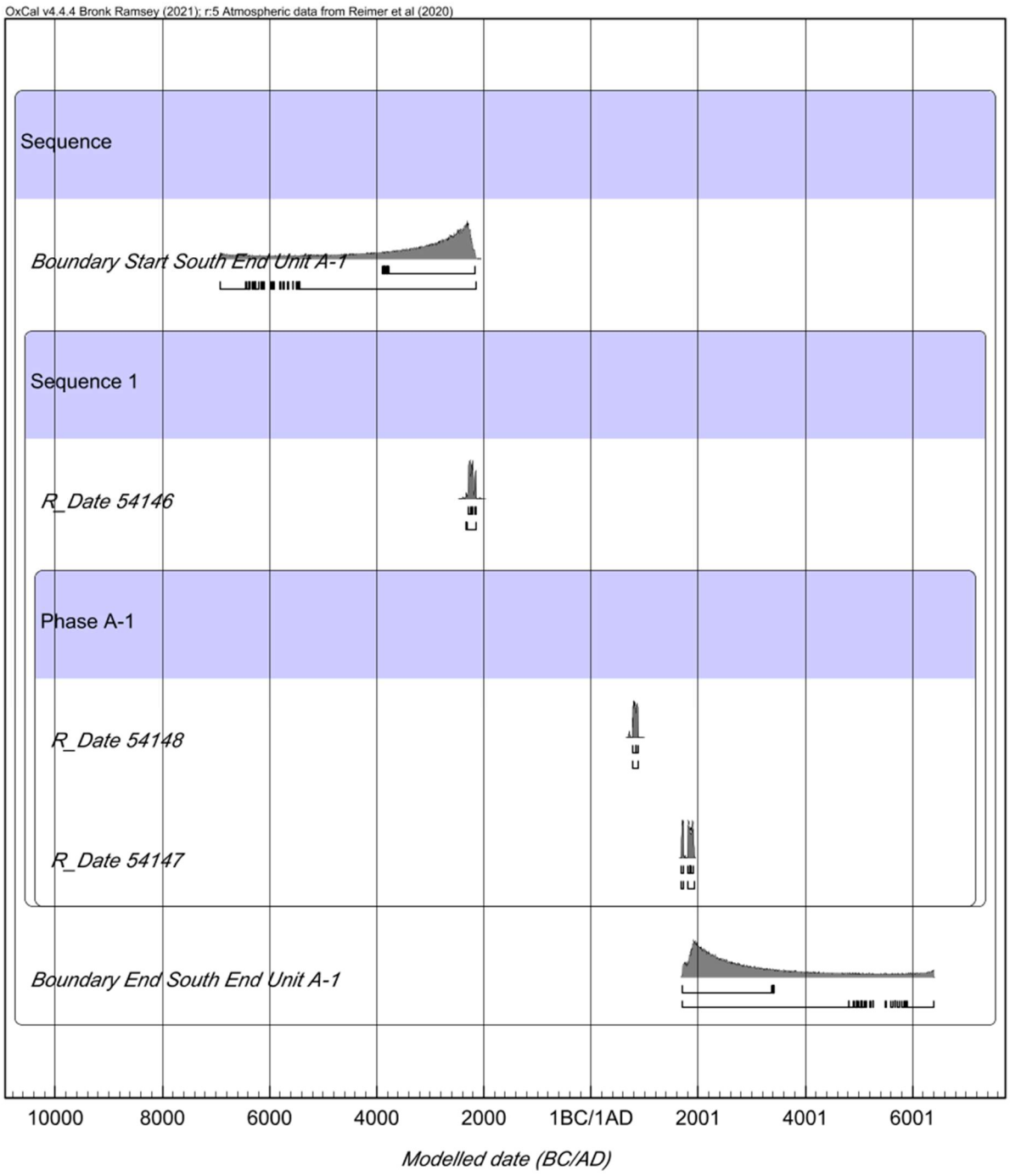

Figure 11. South End A-1 Model. UGAMS 54146 was identified in the level above the two other samples in this model. UGAMS 54148 and UGAMS 54147 which were both identified in the same level and were placed in a separate phase in the sequence.

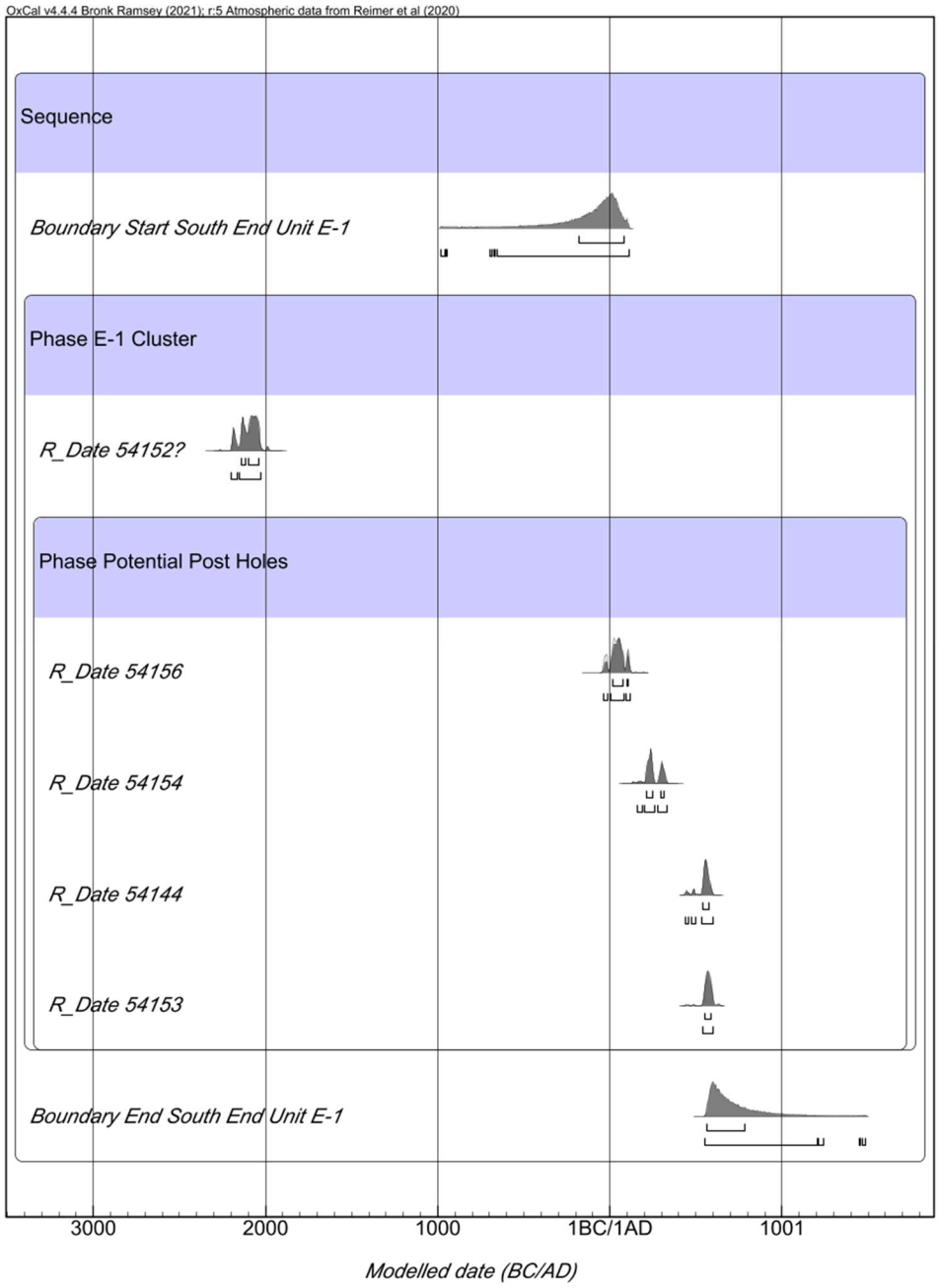

Figure 12. South End E-1 Cluster Model. The sample that dated to the Late Archaic (UGAMS 54152) and was separated into its own phase. All other samples from Unit E-1 (n=4) were placed into a single phase

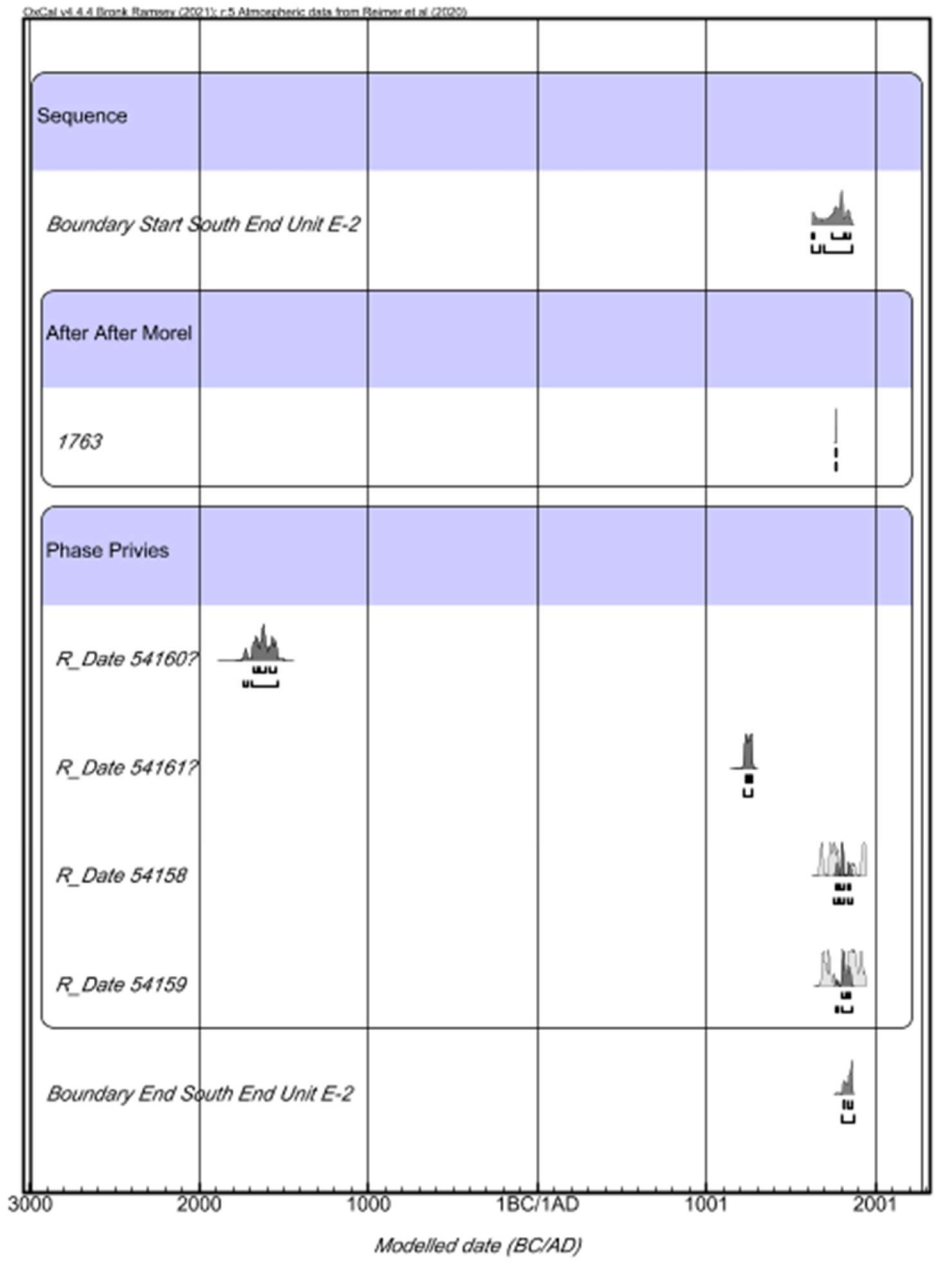

Figure 13. South End E-2 Privies Model. A TAQ of 1763 and TPQ of 1866 were used to constrain the model. One date (UGAMS 54160) was considered an outlier as this was largely considered a to be a domestic space. It is possible that the outlier sample was used to cover the waste in the privy

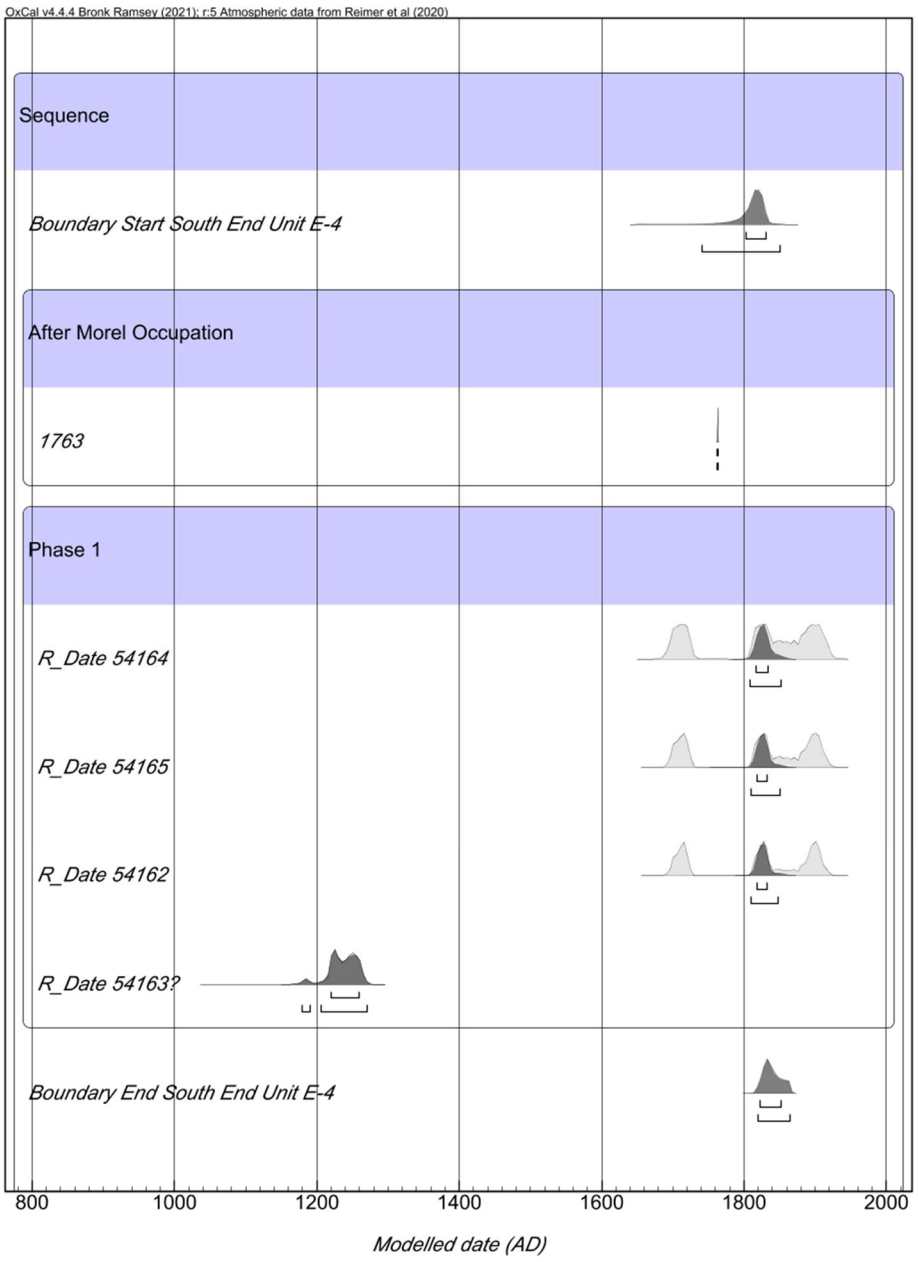

Figure 14. South End E-4 Model. A TAQ of 1763 and TPQ of 1866 was used to constrain the model. One sample (UGAMS 54163) was dated to the Mississippian and was considered an outlier for the purpose of this model. Unit E-4 was interpreted as a kitchen within the domestic space. All other samples were placed within a single phase.

Table 1. Radiocarbon measurements for Finley's Pond (n=31). Samples are group by their model association. The planium, or level, at which samples were identified is also reported. Unlike South End, which all units were excavatation units, all Finely's Pond units are shovel test and thus have no features.

Finley's Pond (9CH204)										
UGAMS#	*Sample ID*	*Unit*	*Planium /Level*	*Material*	*$\delta^{13}C$,‰*	*^{14}C age years, BP*	*±*	*pMC*	*±*	*Model Association*
54168	9CH204ST16P2	ST16	2	hickory nut	-25.97	6280	25	45.76	0.14	Aceramic Model
54196	9CH204ST7P3	ST7	3	UIDWood	-26.72	5910	30	47.91	0.16	
54191	9CH204ST46P3	ST46	3	UIDWood	-26.21	5140	25	52.76	0.17	
54194	9CH204ST6P3	ST6	3	UIDWood	-24.6	4950	25	54.02	0.17	
54176	9ch204-000055CHA	ST25	3	hickory nut	-26.87	4940	25	54.04	0.16	
54182	9CH204ST34P3	ST34	3	hickory nut	-26.33	4760	25	55.28	0.17	
54167	9CH204ST12P3	ST12	3	UIDWood	-26.78	4550	25	56.77	0.17	
54173	9CH204ST19P3	ST19	3	UIDWood	-27.34	4310	25	58.47	0.17	
54171	9CH204ST19P2	ST19	2	hickory nut	-27.38	4250	25	58.93	0.17	
54179	9CH204ST30P3	ST30	3	UIDWood	-27.82	4040	25	60.48	0.17	
54197	9ch204ST8P2	ST8	2	UIDWood	-24.39	4010	25	60.72	0.18	
54198	9CH204ST8P3	ST8	3	UIDWood	-24.99	3970	25	61.01	0.18	
54175	9ch204ST23P2	ST23	2	hickory nut	-25.61	3530	20	64.4	0.18	
54189	9CH204ST44P3	ST44	3	UIDWood	-27.29	3260	25	66.67	0.2	
54170	9CH204ST17P3	ST17	3	UIDWood	-25.44	2840	20	70.23	0.2	Woodland Model
54195	9CH204ST6P2	ST6	2	UIDWood	-26.23	2350	20	74.61	0.21	
54177	9CH204ST27P2	ST27	2	UIDWood	-26.97	2170	20	76.37	0.21	
54174	9CH204ST22P2	ST22	2	UIDWood	-26.7	1890	20	78.99	0.16	
54185	9CH204ST36P2	ST36	2	UIDWood	-28.08	1650	20	81.46	0.23	
54193	9CH204ST46P1	ST46	1	UIDWood	-27.02	1640	20	81.54	0.23	
54180	9CH204ST34P2	ST34	2	UIDWood	-25.73	1200	20	86.09	0.23	
54178	9CH204ST27P1	ST27	1	hickory nut	-25.55	620	20	92.55	0.25	Mississippian Model
54184	9CH204ST35P1	ST35	1	Hickory nut	-26.52	660	20	92.15	0.25	
54183	9CH204ST35P4	ST35	4	UIDWood	-25.71	670	20	91.94	0.25	
54169	9CH204ST17P2	ST17	2	UIDWood	-25.49	700	20	91.67	0.24	

Table 2. Radiocarbon measurements for South End Plantation (n=16). Samples are groupd by their associated models with an asterisk placed next to samples that were analyzed at CAIS, but we're ultimately not part of any model. The planium, or level, at which samples were identified and their associated feature numbers are also reported.

South End Plantation (9CH155)											
UGAMS#	*Sample ID*	*Unit*	*Planium/Level*	*Feature*	*Material*	*$\delta^{13}C$,‰*	*^{14}C age years, BP*	±	*pMC*	±	*Model Assocation*
54145*	9CH155A12F0P2	A-1-2	2	0	UIDWood	-22.69	33780	140	1.49	0.03	
54146	9CH155A14F0P4	A-1-4	4	0	UIDWood	-25.88	3800	25	62.31	0.19	A-1
54148	9CH155A15F7P5	A-1-5	5	7	UIDWood	-26.83	1210	20	86.03	0.24	
54147	9CH155A15F0P5	A-1-5	6	0	UIDWood	-27.08	110	20	98.65	0.27	
54149*	9CH155A22F0P2	A-2-2	2	0	UIDWood	-25.33	<50400		<0.18		No analysis
54155*	9CH155E13F2P3	E-1-3	3	2	UIDWood		n/a		n/a		
54152	9CH155E13F12P3	E-1-3	3	12	UIDWood	-26.97	3710	25	63.02	0.19	
54154	9CH155E13F10P4	E-1-3	4	10	UIDWood	-25.53	1810	25	79.85	0.24	
54153	9CH155E13F6P3	E-1-3	3	6	UIDWood	-26.49	1510	20	82.81	0.23	E-1
54156	9CH155E14F1P4	E-1-4	4	1	UIDWood	-26.17	1980	20	78.2	0.22	
54144	9CH155E14F3P4	E-1-4	4	3	UIDWood	-26.41	1530	20	82.68	0.23	
54157*	9CH155E14F2P4	E-1-4	4	2	UIDWood	-23.45	11470	40	23.99	0.12	
54158	9CH155E23F1P3129	E-2-3	3	1	UIDWood	-26.88	160	20	97.98	0.27	
54159	9CH155E23F1P3107	E-2-3	3	1	UIDWood	-27.25	130	20	98.37	0.27	E-2
54160	9CH155E24F13P4	E-2-4	4	13	UIDWood	-26.02	3350	25	65.93	0.19	
54161	9CH155E24F7P4	E-2-4	4	7	UIDWood	-26.41	790	20	90.63	0.25	
54162	9CH155E43SQ11P3	E-4-3	3	SQ11	UIDWood	-26.36	80	20	98.97	0.27	
54163	9CH155E44SQ11P4	E-4-4	4	SQ11	UIDWood	-28.79	820	20	90.24	0.25	E-4
54164	9CH155E45SQ11P5	E-4-5	5	SQ11	UIDWood	-28.49	100	20	98.79	0.26	
54165	9CH155E45SQ15P5	E-4-5	5	SQ15	UIDWood	-26.71	90	20	98.92	0.27	

Table 3. Time periods and associated ceramic typologies (adapted from Garland et al. 2021 and DePratter 1991).

Dates (cal. BC/AD)	*Time Period/ Phase*	*Ceramic Types*
2550 BC -- 1150 BC	Late Archaic (St. Simons I and II)	St. Simons (All Types)
1150 BC--450 BC	Early Woodland/Middle Woodland	Refuge (All) Refuge/Deptford (not checked stamped)
450 BC -- 450 AD	Middle Woodland	Refuge/Deptford Check-stamped; Deptford (All); Swift Creek Stamped
450 BC -- 950 AD	Late Woodland	Walthour (All); Wimington (All)
950 AD -- 1150 AD	Early Mississippian (St. Catherines phase)	St. Catherines (All)
1150 AD--1325 AD	Middle Mississippian (Savannah I and II)	Savannah (All Types)
1150 AD-- 1700 AD	Middle Mississippian/Late Mississippian	Savannah/Irene (All Types); Irene (All); Irene/Altamaha (not cross simple stamped)
1325 AD -- 1580 AD	Late Mississippian	Irene (All)
1325 AD-- 1700 AD	Late Mississippian/ Historic Contact	Irene (All); Irene/Altamaha (All); Altamaha (All)
1580 AD -- 1700 AD	Historic Contact and Spanish Missions (Altamaha)	Altamaha (All); Irene/Altamaha Cross Simple Stamped
1700 AD--1866 AD	Colonial Expanision and Antebellum Slavery	European ceraimics, Colonoware (associated with Enslaved and Native American communities)

Table 4. Finley's Pond Aceramic table with unmodeled and modelled date ranges.

Name	Unmodelled (BC/AD)						Modelled (BC/AD)						Indices				
	from	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*Acomb*	*A*	*L*	*P*	*C*
Sequence																	
Boundary Start 1							-5540	-5230	68.2689	-6090	-5170	95.45					97.5
Phase 1																	
R_Date 54168	-5310	-5210	68.2689	-5320	-5210	95.45	-5310	-5210	68.2689	-5320	-5200	95.45		97.3			99.8
R_Date 54196	-4830	-4720	68.269	-4880	-4710	95.45	-4830	-4720	68.2689	-4850	-4710	95.45		99.5			99.8
R_Date 54191	-3990	-3820	68.269	-4040	-3800	95.45	-3990	-3820	68.269	-4040	-3800	95.45		99.6			99.8
R_Date 54194	-3770	-3650	68.2689	-3780	-3650	95.45	-3770	-3650	68.2689	-3780	-3650	95.45		99.6			99.9
R_Date 54176	-3760	-3650	68.269	-3780	-3640	95.45	-3760	-3650	68.2689	-3780	-3640	95.45		99.5			99.9
R_Date 54182	-3630	-3520	68.269	-3640	-3380	95.45	-3630	-3520	68.2689	-3640	-3380	95.45		99.6			99.9
R_Date 54167	-3370	-3120	68.269	-3370	-3100	95.45	-3370	-3120	68.2689	-3370	-3100	95.45		98.8			99.9
R_Date 54173	-2930	-2890	68.2689	-3020	-2880	95.45	-2930	-2890	68.2689	-3020	-2880	95.45		99.1			99.8
R_Date 54171	-2910	-2870	68.2689	-2920	-2700	95.45	-2910	-2870	68.2689	-2920	-2710	95.45		98.6			99.9
R_Date 54179	-2620	-2490	68.2689	-2630	-2470	95.45	-2620	-2490	68.2689	-2630	-2470	95.45		99.3			99.8
Sequence																	
R_Date 54198	-2570	-2460	68.2689	-2580	-2350	95.45	-2570	-2530	68.2689	-2580	-2470	95.45		98			99.9
R_Date 54197	-2570	-2470	68.2689	-2580	-2460	95.45	-2540	-2470	68.2689	-2560	-2460	95.45		100.1			99.9
R_Date 54175	-1900	-1770	68.269	-1940	-1770	95.45	-1910	-1770	68.2689	-1940	-1760	95.45		98.5			99.9
R_Date 54189	-1600	-1460	68.269	-1620	-1450	95.45	-1610	-1490	68.2689	-1620	-1450	95.45		95.6			99.9
Boundary End 1							-1550	-1230	68.2689	-1610	-740	95.45					97.7

Table 5. Finley's Pond Woodland table with unmodelled and modelled data ranges

Name	Unmodelled (BC/AD)						Modelled (BC/AD)						Indices				
	from	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*Acomb*	*A*	*L*	*P*	*C*
Sequence																	
Boundary Start 1							-1280	-940	68.2689	-1940	-920	95.45					97.5
Phase 1																	
R_Date 54170	-1050	-930	68.2689	-1080	-920	95.45	-1020	-930	68.2689	-1060	-910	95.45		100.2			99.8
R_Date 54195	-410	-390	68.2689	-470	-380	95.45	-410	-390	68.2689	-470	-380	95.45		96.3			99.9
R_Date 54177	-350	-170	68.2689	-360	-150	95.45	-350	-170	68.2689	-360	-150	95.45		99.3			99.7
R_Date 54174	120	210	68.2689	80	220	95.45	120	210	68.2689	80	220	95.45		99.6			99.9
R_Date 54185	380	440	68.2689	260	540	95.45	380	440	68.2689	260	540	95.45		99.3			99.7
R_Date 54193	400	530	68.2689	380	540	95.45	400	530	68.2689	380	540	95.45		99.2			99.8
R_Date 54180	780	880	68.2689	770	890	95.45	770	880	68.2689	770	890	95.45		96.7			99.7
Boundary End 1							790	1120	68.2689	720	1780	95.45					96.9

Table 6. Finley's Pond Mississippian table with unmodelled andn modeled date ranges

Name	Unmodelled (BC/AD)						Modelled (BC/AD)						Indices				
	from	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*Acomb*	*A*	*L*	*P*	*C*
Sequence																	
Boundary Start 1							1260	1380	68.2689	1170	1390	95.45					96.6
Phase 1																	
R_Date 54178	1300	1400	68.2689	1300	1400	95.45	1290	1390	68.2689	1290	1400	95.45		89			98.9
R_Date 54184	1290	1390	68.2689	1280	1390	95.45	1290	1380	68.269	1280	1390	95.45		103.5			99.4
R_Date 54183	1280	1390	68.2689	1280	1390	95.45	1280	1380	68.2689	1280	1390	95.45		103.9			99.2
R_Date 54169	1270	1300	68.2689	1270	1380	95.45	1280	1380	68.2689	1270	1390	95.45		77.5			99
Boundary End 1							1290	1400	68.2689	1290	1470	95.45					96.9

Table 7. Finley's Pond Total table with unmodelled and modeled date range. The KDE model data is reported below the date ranges.

Name	Unmodelled (BC/AD)						Modelled (BC/AD)						Indices				
	from	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*Acomb*	*A*	*L*	*P*	*C*
Sequence																	
Boundary Start 1							-5470	-5230	68.2689	-5830	-5140	95.45					77.1
Phase 1																	
Sequence Artifact Seq																	
Phase Aceramic																	
R_Date 54168	-5310	-5210	68.2689	-5320	-5210	95.45	-5310	-5210	68.2689	-5320	-5130	95.45		95.6			94.9
R_Date 54196	-4830	-4720	68.269	-4880	-4710	95.45	-4830	-4720	68.269	-4850	-4710	95.45		99.6			96.4
R_Date 54191	-3990	-3820	68.269	-4040	-3800	95.45	-3990	-3820	68.2689	-4040	-3800	95.45		98			95
R_Date 54194	-3770	-3650	68.2689	-3780	-3650	95.45	-3770	-3650	68.2689	-3780	-3650	95.45		99.8			96.8
R_Date 54176	-3760	-3650	68.269	-3780	-3640	95.45	-3760	-3650	68.2689	-3780	-3640	95.45		100			97.5
R_Date 54182	-3630	-3520	68.269	-3640	-3380	95.45	-3630	-3520	68.2689	-3640	-3380	95.45		99.3			97.8
R_Date 54167	-3370	-3120	68.2689	-3370	-3100	95.45	-3370	-3120	68.269	-3370	-3100	95.45		98.7			95.3
R_Date 54173	-2930	-2890	68.2689	-3020	-2880	95.45	-2930	-2890	68.2689	-3020	-2880	95.45		99.1			98.7
R_Date 54171	-2910	-2870	68.2689	-2920	-2700	95.45	-2910	-2870	68.2689	-2920	-2770	95.45		99.5			96.7
R_Date 54179	-2620	-2490	68.2689	-2630	-2470	95.45	-2620	-2490	68.269	-2630	-2470	95.45		99.4			96.8
R_Date 54197	-2570	-2470	68.2689	-2580	-2460	95.45	-2570	-2470	68.2689	-2580	-2460	95.45		99.6			92.6
R_Date 54198	-2570	-2460	68.2689	-2580	-2350	95.45	-2570	-2460	68.269	-2580	-2350	95.45		99.2			96
R_Date 54175	-1900	-1770	68.269	-1940	-1770	95.45	-1910	-1770	68.2689	-1940	-1760	95.45		98.5			94.1
R_Date 54189	-1600	-1460	68.269	-1620	-1450	95.45	-1600	-1460	68.2689	-1620	-1450	95.45		99.2			94.6
Phase Woodland																	
R_Date 54170	-1050	-930	68.2689	-1080	-920	95.45	-1050	-930	68.2689	-1110	-910	95.45		99.4			93.3
R_Date 54195	-410	-390	68.2689	-470	-380	95.45	-410	-390	68.2689	-470	-380	95.45		95.8			98.3
R_Date 54177	-350	-170	68.2689	-360	-150	95.45	-350	-170	68.2689	-360	-120	95.45		98.3			94.8
R_Date 54174	120	210	68.2689	80	220	95.45	120	210	68.2689	80	220	95.45		99.7			96.2
R_Date 54185	380	440	68.2689	260	540	95.45	380	440	68.2689	260	540	95.45		99.3			94.9
R_Date 54193	400	530	68.2689	380	540	95.45	400	530	68.2689	380	540	95.45		99.1			87.6
R_Date 54180	780	880	68.2689	770	890	95.45	780	880	68.2689	770	890	95.45		99.1			93.1
Phase Miss																	
R_Date 54178	1300	1400	68.2689	1300	1400	95.45	1300	1400	68.2689	1300	1400	95.45		97.8			99.3
R_Date 54184	1290	1390	68.2689	1280	1390	95.45	1290	1390	68.2689	1280	1390	95.45		98			97.8
R_Date 54183	1280	1390	68.2689	1280	1390	95.45	1280	1390	68.2689	1280	1390	95.45		97.6			98.8
R_Date 54169	1270	1300	68.2689	1270	1380	95.45	1270	1300	68.2689	1270	1380	95.45		99.2			99.4
Boundary End 1							1360	1600	68.2689	1300	1940	95.45					75.1
KDE_Model																	99.8
N _Kernel	-1.03	1.03	68.2689	-2	2	95.45	-1	1.03	68.2689	-2.01	2	95.45		100			95.7
U _Scale	9.97E-18	1	68.2689	9.97E-18	1	95.45	0.505	0.908	68.2689	0.353	1	95.45		100			96.4

Table 8. South End A-1 unmodelled and modeled date ranges.

Name	Unmodelled (BC/AD)						Modelled (BC/AD)						Indices				
	from	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*Acomb*	*A*	*L*	*P*	*C*
Sequence																	
Boundary Start 1							-3927	-2170	68.2689	-6924	-2156	95.45					96.8
Sequence 1																	
R_Date 54146	-2286	-2154	68.2689	-2339	-2141	95.45	-2285	-2153	68.2689	-2338	-2141	95.45		99.4			99.8
Phase A-1																	
R_Date 54148	786	875	68.2689	772	885	95.45	785	875	68.2689	772	886	95.45		98.8			99.8
R_Date 54147	1695	1916	68.2689	1689	1924	95.45	1694	1914	68.2689	1688	1923	95.45		99.4			99.9
Boundary End 1							1707	3472	68.269	1701	6400	95.45					95.6

Table 9. South End E-1 Cluster Model unmodelled and modeled date ranges.

Name	Unmodelled (BC/AD)						Modelled (BC/AD)										
	from	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*Acomb*	*A*	*L*	*P*	*C*
Sequence																	
Boundary Start 1							-210	80	68.2689	-990	120	95.45					96.2
Phase E-1 Cluster																	
R_Date 54152	-2150	-2030	68.2689	-2200	-2020	95.45	-2150	-2030	68.2689	-2200	-2020	95.45					98.9
Phase Post Holes																	
R_Date 54156	1	80	68.2689	-40	120	95.45	10	110	68.2689	-40	120	95.45		98.5			98.8
R_Date 54154	210	320	68.2689	160	340	95.45	210	310	68.2689	130	340	95.45		99.3			99
R_Date 54144	540	580	68.2689	440	600	95.45	540	580	68.2689	430	600	95.45		100.1			99.5
R_Date 54153	550	600	68.2689	540	610	95.45	550	590	68.2689	540	610	95.45		100.4			99.5
Boundary End 1							560	810	68.2689	550	1490	95.45					96.2

Table 10. South End E-2 Privies Model unmodelled and modeled date ranges.

Name	Unmodelled (BC/AD)						Modelled (BC/AD)						Indices				
	from	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*Acomb*	*A*	*L*	*P*	*C*
Sequence																	
Boundary Start 1							1620	1860	68.2689	1620	1860	95.45					95.1
After After Morel	1763	...	68.2689	1763	...	95.45											
1763							1760	1770	68.2689	1760	1770	95.45					100
Phase Privies																	
R_Date 54160	-1690	-1540	68.2689	-1740	-1530	95.45	-1690	-1540	68.2689	-1740	-1530	95.45					95.7
R_Date 54161	1220	1270	68.2689	1220	1280	95.45	1220	1270	68.269	1220	1280	95.45					96.9
R_Date 54158	1670	1950	68.2689	1660	...	95.45	1760	1850	68.2689	1760	1870	95.45		79.8			98.9
R_Date 54159	1680	1930	68.269	1680	1940	95.45	1800	1860	68.2689	1760	1870	95.45		96.4			98.8
Boundary End 1							1810	1870	68.269	1800	1870	95.45					99.1
Before Freeman Occupation	...	1866.05	68.2689	...	1866.05	95.45											
1866							1860	1870	68.2689	1860	1870	95.45					100

Table 11. South End E-4 Kitchen Model unmodelled and modelled date ranges

Name	Unmodelled (BC/AD)						Modelled (BC/AD)						Indices				
	from	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*from*	*to*	*%*	*Acomb*	*A*	*L*	*P*	*C*
Sequence																	
Boundary Start 1							1800	1830	68.2689	1730	1860	95.45					98.3
After Morel Occupation	1763 ...		68.2689	1763 ...		95.45											
	1763						1760	1770	68.2689	1760	1770	95.45					100
Phase 1																	
R_Date 54164	1690	1920	68.2689	1690	1920	95.45	1810	1840	68.2689	1800	1860	95.45		111.1			99.7
R_Date 54165	1690	1910	68.2689	1690	1920	95.45	1810	1840	68.2689	1800	1850	95.45		110.7			99.7
R_Date 54162	1700	1910	68.2689	1690	1920	95.45	1810	1840	68.2689	1800	1850	95.45		106.7			99.8
R_Date 54163	1210	1260	68.269	1170	1270	95.45	1210	1260	68.2689	1170	1270	95.45					99.2
Boundary End 1							1820	1860	68.2689	1810	1870	95.45					99.5
Before Freeman Occupation	...	1866.05	68.2689 ...		1866.05	95.45											
	1866						1860	1870	68.2689	1860	1870	95.45					100

Table 12. A summary of the start and end probabilities for each model constructed in OxCal

Associated Models	*Start 68% probability*	*End 68% probability*	*Start 95% probability*	*End 95% probability*
Finley's Pond				
Aceramic Model	cal. 5540—5230 BC	cal. 1550—1230 BC	cal.6090— 5170 BC	cal. 1610—740 BC
Woodland Model	cal. 1280—940 BC	cal. 790 –1120 AD	cal. 1930—920 BC	cal. 720—1780 AD
Mississippian Model	cal. 1260— 1380 AD	cal. 1290—1400 AD	cal. 1170—1390 AD	cal. 1290—1470 AD
Total Finley's Pond Model	cal. 5470—5230 BC	cal. 1360—1600 AD	cal. 5830—5140 BC	cal. 1300—1940 AD
South End Plantation				
A-1 Model	cal. 3927—2170 BC	cal. 1707—3472 AD	cal. 6924—2156 BC	cal. 1701 – 6400 AD
E-1 Model	cal. 2150—2030 BC	cal. 10—590 AD	cal. 2030 – 2020 BC	cal. 40 BC—610 AD
E-2 Model	cal. 1620—1860 AD	cal. 1860—1870 AD	cal. 1630–1860 AD	cal. 1860—1870 AD
E-4 Model	cal. 1800—1830 AD	cal. 1820—1860 AD	cal. 1730–1860 AD	cal. 1810 – 1870 AD

Table 13. Finley's Pond Artifact Assemblage

Unit	Planum	Barcode	Category	Sub Category	Sub No	Quantity	Weight	Object	Object Part	Remark
ST6	2	9ch204-000014CHA	CHA				1			
ST6	2	9ch204-000014PCER	PCER	PCER: Sand Temper Plain		1	3.12			UID sand tempered plain
ST6	2	9ch204-000014PCER1	PCER	PCER: Sand Tempered Cord Marked	1	1	1.15			UID sand tempered chord marked
ST6	3	9ch204-000024CHA	CHA				0.22			
ST7	1	9ch204-000008CHA	CHA				0.82			
ST7	1	9ch204-000008PCER	PCER	PCER: Irene Plain		2	12.74			
ST7	1	9ch204-000008PCER1	PCER	PCER: Wilmington Cord Marked	1	1	10			
ST7	1	9ch204-000008PCER2	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets	2	5	4.43			
ST7	1	9ch204-000008PCER3	PCER	PCER: Clay Tempered Plain	3	2	6.08			
ST7	1	9ch204-000008PCER4	PCER	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	4	2	3.57			
ST7	1	9ch204-000008PCER5	PCER	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	5	1	2.07			UID Sand/Grit Tempered
ST7	1	9ch204-000008PCER6	PCER	PCER: Wilmington Cord Marked	6	1	12.87	Rim	rim	
ST7	1	9ch204-000008PCER7	PCER	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	7	1	8.37			
ST7	1	9ch204-000008SHE	SHE	SHE: Knobbed Whelk		1	56.24			
ST7	2	9ch204-000010PCER	PCER	PCER: Sand Temper Plain		1	5.05			
ST7	2	9ch204-000010PCER1	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets	1	1	0.15			
ST7	2	9ch204-000010PCER2	PCER	PCER: Irene Incised	2	1	4.35			
ST7	2	9ch204-000010PCER3	PCER	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	3	1	14.79			
ST7	3	9ch204-000012CHA	CHA				0.11			
ST7	3	9ch204-000012PCER	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets		2	0.8			
ST8	2	9ch204-000019CHA	CHA				1.2			
ST8	2	9ch204-000019LITH	LITH	LITH: Quartz		1	1.38			quartz pebble
ST8	2	9ch204-000019PCER	PCER	PCER: Indet. Prehistoric Ceramic		1	11.64			wilmington plain
ST8	2	9ch204-000019PCER1	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets	1	7	4.6			
ST8	2	9ch204-000019PCER2	PCER	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	2	1	3.85	Rim	rim	
ST8	2	9ch204-000019PCER3	PCER	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	3	2	14.65			
ST8	2	9ch204-000019PCER4	PCER	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Plain	4	4	7.21			UID sand/grit plain
ST8	3	9ch204-000020CHA	CHA			1	0.25			
ST8	3	9ch204-000020LITH	LITH	LITH: Indet Chert		1	0.58	Drill		
ST8	3	9ch204-000020LITH1	LITH	LITH: Indet Chert	1	1	0.45			chert flake
ST8	3	9ch204-000020PCER	PCER	PCER: Sand Temper Plain		1	0.63			
ST12	3	9ch204-000039CHA	CHA							nut and charcoal
ST16	2	9ch204-000038BOA	BOA	BOA: Indet. Bone Animal			2.84			
ST16	2	9ch204-000038CHA	CHA				0.96			
ST16	2	9ch204-000038SHE	SHE	SHE: Mercenaria spp.		8	22.31			
ST16	2	9ch204-000038SHE1	SHE	SHE: Indet. Shell	1		0.24			
ST17	2	9ch204-000042BOA	BOA	BOA: Indet. Bone Animal		7	1.81			
ST17	2	9ch204-000042CHA	CHA				0.79			
ST17	2	9ch204-000042PCER	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets		3	1.16			
ST17	2	9ch204-000042PCER1	PCER	PCER: Irene Stamped	1	1	3.63			
ST17	2	9ch204-000042PCER2	PCER	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	2	2	2.76			
ST17	2	9ch204-000042PCER3	PCER	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	3	3	4.49			
ST17	2	9ch204-000042PCER4	PCER	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	4	1	2.88			
ST17	2	9ch204-000042SHE	SHE	SHE: Indet. Shell		1	0.23			
ST17	3	9ch204-000045CHA	CHA				0.12			
ST17	3	9ch204-000045PCER	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets		2	1.31			
ST19	1	9ch204-000026CHA	CHA				0.06			
ST19	1	9ch204-000026PCER	PCER	PCER: Wilmington Cord Marked		1	11.46			
ST19	1	9ch204-000026PCER1	PCER	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	1	1	2.9			UID
ST19	1	9ch204-000026PCER2	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets	2	4	3.15			
ST19	1	9ch204-000026PCER3	PCER	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	3	1	4			
ST19	1	9ch204-000026SHE	SHE	SHE: landsnail		1	0.02			flat coil snail
ST19	2	9ch204-000031CHA	CHA				0.64			

Table 13. Finley's Pond Artifact Assemblage (cont'd)

Unit	Planum	Barcode	Category	Sub Category	Sub No	Quantity	Weight	Object	Object Part	Remark
ST19	2	9ch204-000031PCER	PCER	PCER: Deptford Linear Check Stamped		1	1.94			
ST19	2	9ch204-000031PCER1	PCER	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	1	2	5.64			
ST19	2	9ch204-000031PCER2	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets	2	1	0.51			
ST19	3	9ch204-000032CHA	CHA				0.7			
ST19	3	9ch204-000032LITH	LITH	LITH: Quartz		1	1.05			pebble
ST22	2	9CH204-000211CHA	CHA				0.19			
ST22	2	9CH204-000211SHE	SHE	SHE: Mercenaria spp.		3	10.06			
ST22	2	9CH204-000211SHE1	SHE	SHE: Indet. Shell	1	1	1			
ST23	2	9ch204-000055CHA	CHA				1.57			
ST23	2	9ch204-000055SHE	SHE	SHE: Mercenaria spp.			18.15			
ST25	3	9ch204-000052CHA	CHA				0.41			
ST27	2	9CH204-000159CHA	CHA				0.9			
ST27	2	9CH204-000159PCER	PCER	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped		2	4.22			
ST27	2	9CH204-000159PCER1	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets	1	9	4.07			
ST27	1	9ch204-000161CHA	CHA				0.17			
ST27	1	9ch204-000161PCER	PCER	PCER: Savannah Plain		2	3.2	Rim	rim	rim
ST27	1	9ch204-000161PCER1	PCER	PCER: Sand Tempered Stamped	1	3	10.46			
ST30	3	9CH204-000215CHA	CHA				0.67			
ST34	2	9CH204-000135BOA	BOA	BOA: Indet. Bone Animal		1	0.01			
ST34	2	9CH204-000135CHA	CHA				2.39			
ST34	2	9CH204-000135LITH	LITH	LITH: Indet Chert		1	0.56			chert flake
ST34	2	9CH204-000135PCER	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets		6	3.61			
ST34	2	9CH204-000135PCER1	PCER	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	1	6	27.47			
ST34	2	9CH204-000135PCER2	PCER	PCER: Sand Tempered Burnished Plain	2	1	1.73			
ST34	2	9CH204-000135PCER3	PCER	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	3	1	1.81			
ST34	3	9CH204-000136CHA	CHA				1.66			
ST34	1	9CH204-000154BOA	BOA	BOA: Indet. Bone Animal		2	0.15			
ST34	1	9CH204-000154CHA	CHA				0.14			
ST34	1	9CH204-000154LITH	LITH	LITH: Indet Chert		2	2.22			chert flakes
ST34	1	9CH204-000154PCER	PCER	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped		1	6.28	Rim	rim	finger pinched
ST34	1	9CH204-000154PCER1	PCER	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	1	9	22.06			
ST34	1	9CH204-000154PCER2	PCER	PCER: Sand Tempered Stamped	2	1	2.38			
ST34	1	9CH204-000154PCER3	PCER	PCER: Wilmington Cord Marked	3	2	97.07			
ST34	1	9CH204-000154PCER4	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets	4	10	6.77			
ST34	1	9CH204-000154WOO	WOO			1	0.16			petrified wood
ST35	1	9ch204-000157CHA	CHA				9.7			
ST35	1	9ch204-000157PCER	PCER	PCER: Clay Tempered Plain		2	9.2			stamped
ST35	1	9ch204-000157PCER1	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets	1	4	4.33			
ST35	1	9ch204-000157PCER2	PCER	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	2	2	4.69			
ST35	1	9ch204-000157PCER3	PCER	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	3	1	2.93	Rim	rim	finger pinched rim
ST35	4	9ch204-000158CHA	CHA				0.9			
ST35	4	9ch204-000158SHE	SHE	SHE: Oyster			1153.2			
ST35	4	9ch204-000158SHE1	SHE	SHE: Atlantic Ribbed Mussel	1	5	0.76			
ST36	2	9CH204-000188CHA	CHA				0.68			
ST36	2	9CH204-000188PCER	PCER	PCER: Irene Stamped		1	6.39	Rim	rim	
ST36	2	9CH204-000188PCER1	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets	1	3	1.36			
ST44	3	9ch204-000064BOA	BOA	BOA: Indet. Bone Animal		1	0.55			
ST44	3	9ch204-000064CHA	CHA				0.88			
ST44	3	9ch204-000064PCER	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets		1	0.85			
ST44	3	9ch204-000064SHE	SHE	SHE: Atlantic Ribbed Mussel		1	0.05			
ST44	3	9ch204-000064SHE1	SHE	SHE: Indet. Shell	1	1	0.27			
ST41	1	9ch204-000067BOA	BOA	BOA: Indet. Bone Animal			5.42			
ST41	1	9ch204-000067CHA	CHA				1.77			
ST41	1	9ch204-000067PCER	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets		1	0.84			

Table 13. Finley's Pond Artifact Assemblage (cont'd)

Unit	Planum	Barcode	Category	Sub Category	Sub No	Quantity	Weight	Object	Object Part	Remark
ST19	2	9ch204-000031PCER	PCER	PCER: Deptford Linear Check Stamped		1	1.94			
ST19	2	9ch204-000031PCER1	PCER	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	1	2	5.64			
ST19	2	9ch204-000031PCER2	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets	2	1	0.51			
ST19	3	9ch204-000032CHA	CHA				0.7			
ST19	3	9ch204-000032LITH	LITH	LITH: Quartz		1	1.05			pebble
ST22	2	9CH204-000211CHA	CHA				0.19			
ST22	2	9CH204-000211SHE	SHE	SHE: Mercenaria spp.		3	10.06			
ST22	2	9CH204-000211SHE1	SHE	SHE: Indet. Shell	1	1	1			
ST23	2	9ch204-000055CHA	CHA				1.57			
ST23	2	9ch204-000055SHE	SHE	SHE: Mercenaria spp.			18.15			
ST25	3	9ch204-000052CHA	CHA				0.41			
ST27	2	9CH204-000159CHA	CHA				0.9			
ST27	2	9CH204-000159PCER	PCER	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped		2	4.22			
ST27	2	9CH204-000159PCER1	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets	1	9	4.07			
ST27	1	9ch204-000161CHA	CHA				0.17			
ST27	1	9ch204-000161PCER	PCER	PCER: Savannah Plain		2	3.2	Rim	rim	rim
ST27	1	9ch204-000161PCER1	PCER	PCER: Sand Tempered Stamped	1	3	10.46			
ST30	3	9CH204-000215CHA	CHA				0.67			
ST34	2	9CH204-000135BOA	BOA	BOA: Indet. Bone Animal		1	0.01			
ST34	2	9CH204-000135CHA	CHA				2.39			
ST34	2	9CH204-000135LITH	LITH	LITH: Indet Chert		1	0.56			chert flake
ST34	2	9CH204-000135PCER	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets		6	3.61			
ST34	2	9CH204-000135PCER1	PCER	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	1	6	27.47			
ST34	2	9CH204-000135PCER2	PCER	PCER: Sand Tempered Burnished Plain	2	1	1.73			
ST34	2	9CH204-000135PCER3	PCER	PCER: Sand Temper Plain	3	1	1.81			
ST34	3	9CH204-000136CHA	CHA				1.66			
ST34	1	9CH204-000154BOA	BOA	BOA: Indet. Bone Animal		2	0.15			
ST34	1	9CH204-000154CHA	CHA				0.14			
ST34	1	9CH204-000154LITH	LITH	LITH: Indet Chert		2	2.22			chert flakes
ST34	1	9CH204-000154PCER	PCER	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped		1	6.28	Rim	rim	finger pinched
ST34	1	9CH204-000154PCER1	PCER	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	1	9	22.06			
ST34	1	9CH204-000154PCER2	PCER	PCER: Sand Tempered Stamped	2	1	2.38			
ST34	1	9CH204-000154PCER3	PCER	PCER: Wilmington Cord Marked	3	2	97.07			
ST34	1	9CH204-000154PCER4	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets	4	10	6.77			
ST34	1	9CH204-000154WOO	WOO			1	0.16			petrified wood
ST35	1	9ch204-000157CHA	CHA				9.7			
ST35	1	9ch204-000157PCER	PCER	PCER: Clay Tempered Plain		2	9.2			stamped
ST35	1	9ch204-000157PCER1	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets	1	4	4.33			
ST35	1	9ch204-000157PCER2	PCER	PCER: Sand/Grit Tempered Stamped	2	2	4.69			
ST35	1	9ch204-000157PCER3	PCER	PCER: Irene Complicated Stamped	3	1	2.93	Rim	rim	finger pinched rim
ST35	4	9ch204-000158CHA	CHA				0.9			
ST35	4	9ch204-000158SHE	SHE	SHE: Oyster			1153.2			
ST35	4	9ch204-000158SHE1	SHE	SHE: Atlantic Ribbed Mussel	1	5	0.76			
ST36	2	9CH204-000188CHA	CHA				0.68			
ST36	2	9CH204-000188PCER	PCER	PCER: Irene Stamped		1	6.39	Rim	rim	
ST36	2	9CH204-000188PCER1	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets	1	3	1.36			
ST44	3	9ch204-000064BOA	BOA	BOA: Indet. Bone Animal		1	0.55			
ST44	3	9ch204-000064CHA	CHA				0.88			
ST44	3	9ch204-000064PCER	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets		1	0.85			
ST44	3	9ch204-000064SHE	SHE	SHE: Atlantic Ribbed Mussel		1	0.05			
ST44	3	9ch204-000064SHE1	SHE	SHE: Indet. Shell	1	1	0.27			
ST41	1	9ch204-000067BOA	BOA	BOA: Indet. Bone Animal			5.42			
ST41	1	9ch204-000067CHA	CHA				1.77			
ST41	1	9ch204-000067PCER	PCER	PCER: Sherdlets		1	0.84			

Table 14. South End Plantation Artifact Assemblage

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219BCL	BCL		3	2	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219BOA2	BOA		1	0.3	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		34.6	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		27.9	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		61.2	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217BRK	BRK			107.3	low fired-15.251 high fired- 90.661
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220BRK	BRK			19.7	high fired
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219BRK	BRK			63.8	low fired- 15.301 high fired- 48.48
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217CHA	CHA			10.4	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220CHA	CHA			5.4	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219CHA	CHA			60.3	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219GLS5	GLS	Amber	2	0.8	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS3	GLS	Amber	5	5.2	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS5	GLS	Amber	8	11	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS6	GLS	Amethyst	18	31.6	curved; 1 is a base with "2" on it
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS3	GLS	Amethyst	12	99.3	curved,1 is base with 852 on the bottom, 2 other pieces are molded, rest is
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219GLS2	GLS	Amethyst	6	6.7	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219GLS7	GLS	Aqua	3	37.5	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS2	GLS	Aqua	8	25	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219GLS1	GLS	Aqua	6	6.5	flat
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS1	GLS	Bead	1	3.4	black glass bead, bicone shaped
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS8	GLS	Button	1	0.9	milk glass, 4 hole
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS2	GLS	Button	1	0.8	milk glass, 4 hole
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS4	GLS	Clear	4	1.7	flat, possible window glass
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219GLS6	GLS	Clear	28	39.5	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS1	GLS	Clear	16	13.3	flat, possible window glass
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS11	GLS	Clear	43	28.9	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS5	GLS	Clear	1	20.2	neck, applied faded finish
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS7	GLS	Clear	52	51.9	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS6	GLS	Dark Olive Green	9	16.6	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219GLS3	GLS	Dark Olive Green	10	10.8	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS10	GLS	Light Aqua	4	3.6	flat
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS8	GLS	Light Aqua	1	8.3	neck, tool finished; probable medicine bottle
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS7	GLS	Light Aqua	9	10.2	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219GLS4	GLS	Light Olive Green	4	1.7	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS9	GLS	Olive Green	4	20.3	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS4	GLS	Olive Green	6	11.7	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER4	HCER	Coarse Earthenware,	1	3.6	orange paste
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER11	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-	4	8.4	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER13	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-	4	17.3	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER10	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Tin-	4	18.9	all pieces are mendable
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER2	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Tin-	1	1.4	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER1	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	4	16.64	

Table 14. South End Plantation Artifact Assemblage (cont'd)

Unit	*Level*	*Feature*	*Barcode*	*Category*	*Subcategory*	*No.*	*Wt. (g)*	*Notes*
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER9	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	0.9	rim
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER7	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	1	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER7	HCER	Indet. Historic Ceramic	1	0.3	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER6	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	0.8	bowl fragment ribbed
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER8	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2.1	stem frag., 4/64"
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER6	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	3.8	stem frag., 5/64"
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	6.3	unscalloped, curved impressions; 1840s-1860s
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	2	No visible scalloping due to size, curved impressions
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER12	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted,	3	4.3	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER8	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer	1	1.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer	1	0.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer	1	0.2	rim
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER4	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	7.1	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER11	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	25.1	base
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER5	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	5	18.9	4 are rims, some mend
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER7	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	2	11.2	base
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219BCL	BCL		3	2	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219BOA2	BOA		1	0.3	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		34.6	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		27.9	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		61.2	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217BRK	BRK			107.3	low fired-15.251 high fired- 90.661

Table 14. South End Plantation Artifact Assemblage (cont'd)

Unit	*Level*	*Feature*	*Barcode*	*Category*	*Subcategory*	*No.*	*Wt. (g)*	*Notes*
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220BRK	BRK			19.7	high fired
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219BRK	BRK			63.8	low fired- 15.301 high fired- 48.48
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217CHA	CHA			10.4	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220CHA	CHA			5.4	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219CHA	CHA			60.3	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219GLS5	GLS	Amber	2	0.8	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS3	GLS	Amber	5	5.2	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS5	GLS	Amber	8	11	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS6	GLS	Amethyst	18	31.6	curved; 1 is a base with "2" on it
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS3	GLS	Amethyst	12	99.3	curved,1 is base with 852 on the bottom, 2 other pieces are molded, rest is
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219GLS2	GLS	Amethyst	6	6.7	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219GLS7	GLS	Aqua	3	37.5	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS2	GLS	Aqua	8	25	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219GLS1	GLS	Aqua	6	6.5	flat
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS1	GLS	Bead	1	3.4	black glass bead, bicone shaped
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS8	GLS	Button	1	0.9	milk glass, 4 hole
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS2	GLS	Button	1	0.8	milk glass, 4 hole
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS4	GLS	Clear	4	1.7	flat, possible window glass
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219GLS6	GLS	Clear	28	39.5	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS1	GLS	Clear	16	13.3	flat, possible window glass
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS11	GLS	Clear	43	28.9	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS5	GLS	Clear	1	20.2	neck, applied faded finish

Table 14. South End Plantation Artifact Assemblage (cont'd)

Unit	*Level*	*Feature*	*Barcode*	*Category*	*Subcategory*	*No.*	*Wt. (g)*	*Notes*
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS7	GLS	Clear	52	51.9	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS6	GLS	Dark Olive Green	9	16.6	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219GLS3	GLS	Dark Olive Green	10	10.8	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS10	GLS	Light Aqua	4	3.6	flat
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS8	GLS	Light Aqua	1	8.3	neck, tool finished; probable medicine bottle
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS7	GLS	Light Aqua	9	10.2	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219GLS4	GLS	Light Olive Green	4	1.7	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220GLS9	GLS	Olive Green	4	20.3	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217GLS4	GLS	Olive Green	6	11.7	curved
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER4	HCER	Coarse Earthenware,	1	3.6	orange paste
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER11	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-	4	8.4	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER13	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-	4	17.3	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER10	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Tin-	4	18.9	all pieces are mendable
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER2	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Tin-	1	1.4	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER1	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	4	16.64	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER9	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	0.9	rim
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER7	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	1	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER7	HCER	Indet. Historic Ceramic	1	0.3	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER6	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	0.8	bowl fragment ribbed
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER8	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2.1	stem frag., 4/64"
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER6	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	3.8	stem frag., 5/64"
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	6.3	unscalloped, curved impressions; 1840s-1860s

Table 14. South End Plantation Artifact Assemblage (cont'd)

Unit	*Level*	*Feature*	*Barcode*	*Category*	*Subcategory*	*No.*	*Wt. (g)*	*Notes*
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	2	No visible scalloping due to size, curved impressions
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER12	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted,	3	4.3	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER8	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer	1	1.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER3	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer	1	0.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer	1	0.2	rim
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER4	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	7.1	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER11	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	25.1	base
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER5	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	5	18.9	4 are rims, some mend
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER7	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	2	11.2	base
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER12	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	4	4.8	1 piece modled
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER10	HCER	Refined Earthenware,	3	36.5	base
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER9	HCER	Refined Earthenware,	3	13.2	rim
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER2	HCER	Refined Earthenware,	4	8.42	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER1	HCER	Refined Earthenware,	6	9.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER4	HCER	Refined Earthenware,	14	26.7	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217HCER10	HCER	Refined Earthenware,	2	50.6	base
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER13	HCER	Refined Earthenware,	2	9.7	handle
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER14	HCER	Refined Earthenware,	2	8.4	rim
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER8	HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	13.1	brown
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER5	HCER	Stoneware, Salt-Glazed, Brown	1	4	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER5	HCER	Whiteware, Indet.	2	39.2	handles
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220HCER6	HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	2	6.69	

Table 14. South End Plantation Artifact Assemblage (cont'd)

Unit	*Level*	*Feature*	*Barcode*	*Category*	*Subcategory*	*No.*	*Wt. (g)*	*Notes*
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219HCER9	HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	1	4.2	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220LITH4	LITH	Coastal Plain	1	0.5	Shatter
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220LITH3	LITH	Indet Chert	1	2.5	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217LITH	LITH	Pebble	1	0.6	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220LITH1	LITH	Pebble	1	13.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220LITH2	LITH	Petrified Wood	2	35	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219LITH	LITH	Piedmont	1	1.6	Shatter
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL12	MTL	Barbed Wire Fencing	5	31.5	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL6	MTL	Bolt	1	57	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220MTL8	MTL	Bullet Casing	3	4.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219MTL4	MTL	Bullet Casing	2	10.1	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL8	MTL	Bullet Casing	5	20.4	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219MTL6	MTL	Fence Staple	1	5.4	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL4	MTL	Fence Staple	1	5.4	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220MTL4	MTL	Grommet	1	0.6	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219MTL3	MTL	Grommet	1	0.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL2	MTL	Hinge	2	25.5	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220MTL2	MTL	Lead Fragment, Indeterminate	1	5.7	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219MTL9	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		59.7	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL7	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		97.2	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220MTL9	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		100.6	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220MTL6	MTL	Nail and Bolt	1	64	

Table 14. South End Plantation Artifact Assemblage (cont'd)

Unit	*Level*	*Feature*	*Barcode*	*Category*	*Subcategory*	*No.*	*Wt. (g)*	*Notes*
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL1	MTL	Nail and Washer	1	44.1	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219MTL8	MTL	Nail, Cut	70	232.1	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220MTL3	MTL	Nail, Cut	152	478.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL11	MTL	Nail, Cut	141	471.9	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219MTL1	MTL	Ring	1	23.1	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219MTL5	MTL	Screw	1	32.9	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL9	MTL	Screw	1	3.7	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219MTL10	MTL	Shot, Lead	3	7.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220MTL1	MTL	Shot, Lead	1	1.9	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL3	MTL	Spring	2	9.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL10	MTL	Tacks	3	3.2	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219MTL7	MTL	Tacks	4	3.9	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220MTL5	MTL	Tacks	5	4	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220MTL7	MTL	Wingnut	1	28.2	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219MTL2	MTL	Wire Fragment, Indeterminate	2	4.1	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217MTL5	MTL	Wire Nail	9	43.3	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219PCER1	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	2.3	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217PCER3	PCER	Irene Stamped	1	14.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217PCER2	PCER	Irene Stamped	1	4.2	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220PCER	PCER	Residual	7	6.3	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219PCER4	PCER	Residual	2	2.9	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217PCER1	PCER	Residual	4	3.5	

Table 14. South End Plantation Artifact Assemblage (cont'd)

Unit	*Level*	*Feature*	*Barcode*	*Category*	*Subcategory*	*No.*	*Wt. (g)*	*Notes*
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219PCER2	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	2	4.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219PCER3	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered	2	4.9	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217SLG	SLG			204.8	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220SLG	SLG			171.7	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000217TBY	TBY		1	0.5	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000220TBY	TBY			19.2	
A-1	2	0	9CH155-000219TBY	TBY			65.5	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216BOA2	BOA		1	0.6	burned
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216BOA3	BOA		17	8.6	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216BOA1	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	1	0.3	burned, tooth
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216BRK	BRK		2	2.3	high fired
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000201CHA	CHA			0.4	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216CHA	CHA			8.4	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216GLS	GLS	Olive Green	1	1.6	curved
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216HCER2	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	0.3	w/ yellow on interior
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216HCER	HCER	Ironstone, Undecorated	1	9.6	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216HCER1	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1.5	ribbed design7 bowl frag.
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000201HCER	HCER	Whiteware, Undecorated	1	8.1	Rim
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216MTL1	MTL	Cut Nails	4	18.3	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	5	11.5	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216PCER7	PCER	Irene/Altamaha Eroded	1	4.4	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216PCER1	PCER	Irene/Altamaha Stamped	3	5.8	

Table 14. South End Plantation Artifact Assemblage (cont'd)

Unit	*Level*	*Feature*	*Barcode*	*Category*	*Subcategory*	*No.*	*Wt. (g)*	*Notes*
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216PCER4	PCER	Residual	2	2	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216PCER3	PCER	Residual	1	0.6	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216PCER6	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	2	5.6	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216PCER5	PCER	Savannah/Irene Stamped	1	0.9	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216PCER2	PCER	St. Simons Plain	5	49.2	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216SLG	SLG		1	1.9	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000216TBY	TBY		6	19.5	
A-1	4	0	9CH155-000201TBY	TBY		1	1.2	
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000184BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	16	27.1	
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000192BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	4	2.1	
A-1	5	0	9CH155-000202BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	1.6	
A-1	5	0	9CH155-000202BRK	BRK		1	1.6	high fired
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000192BRK	BRK		1	10.7	high fired
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000184BRK	BRK		1	0.6	low fired
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000192CHA	CHA			0.2	
A-1	5	0	9CH155-000202CHA	CHA			1.5	
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000184CHA	CHA			0.5	
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000184GLS	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	3.5	curved
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000184HCER1	HCER	Coarse Earthenware,	1	7.5	reddish orange paste, can see part of a yellow band
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000184HCER3	HCER	Porcelain, Blue on White	1	0.9	blue on white
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000184HCER2	HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	1	5.4	
A-1	5	0	9CH155-000202MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	0.7	

Table 14. South End Plantation Artifact Assemblage (cont'd)

Unit	*Level*	*Feature*	*Barcode*	*Category*	*Subcategory*	*No.*	*Wt. (g)*	*Notes*
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000192MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		1.8	
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000184MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	12	
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000184MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	2	0.2	
A-1	5	0	9CH155-000202MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	25.6	
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000192MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	13.6	
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000192PCER	PCER	Irene Complicated Stamped	1	1.7	
A-1	5	0	9CH155-000202PCER3	PCER	Residual	2	2.2	
A-1	5	0	9CH155-000202PCER1	PCER	Sand Temper Plain	1	9.4	
A-1	5	7	9CH155-000184PCER	PCER	Sand/Grit Tempered	1	2.7	
A-1	5	0	9CH155-000202PCER2	PCER	Savannah Plain	1	4.1	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	76	57.7	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009BRK	BRK			23.6	low fired- .31 high fired-20.6
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000191BRK	BRK		1	17.6	high fired
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009CHA	CHA			5.4	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS9	GLS	Amber	1	11.3	curved
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS14	GLS	Amber	1	0.9	curved
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS6	GLS	Amethyst	5	15.8	curved
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS11	GLS	Aqua	18	16.4	curved
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS13	GLS	Bead	1	0.5	black, frag.
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS15	GLS	Blue Green	1	2.9	curved
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS17	GLS	Clear	7	3.04	possible window glass
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS12	GLS	Clear	10	7.01	curved

Table 14. South End Plantation Artifact Assemblage (cont'd)

Unit	*Level*	*Feature*	*Barcode*	*Category*	*Subcategory*	*No.*	*Wt. (g)*	*Notes*
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS1	GLS	Clear	2	1	patina, possible window glass
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS4	GLS	Clear, Frosted	1	11.4	Bottle Base Frag.
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS5	GLS	Cobalt	1	2	curved
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS3	GLS	Cobalt	1	0.8	curved
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS10	GLS	Dark Olive Green	2	28	curved
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS7	GLS	Indeterminate, Melted	1	1.96	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS8	GLS	Light Aqua	3	21.6	curved
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS16	GLS	Light Olive Green	4	2.1	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009GLS2	GLS	Olive Green	7	70.4	curved
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER17	HCER	Coarse Earthenware,	2	9.7	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER13	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Lead-	1	8	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER8	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Tin-	1	2	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER9	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Tin-	2	0.7	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER3	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	9	26	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER5	HCER	Ironstone, Undecorated	1	14.2	semi-porcelain, John Maddock & Sons makers mark, made
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER4	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	1	frag., bowl, undecorated
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER14	HCER	North Devon Gravel Tempered	1	7	North Devon Sgraffito, Mid 17th to early 18th
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER2	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Blue	1	5.2	Unscalloped, line impressed, could be due to size; 1840s-
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER15	HCER	Pearlware, Hand-Painted,	1	1.1	hand-painted, red, rim
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER16	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer	1	0.4	handle frag.
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER10	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer	1	0.2	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER1	HCER	Pearlware, Undecorated	1	1.9	base

Table 14. South End Plantation Artifact Assemblage (cont'd)

Unit	*Level*	*Feature*	*Barcode*	*Category*	*Subcategory*	*No.*	*Wt. (g)*	*Notes*
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER12	HCER	Porcelain, Blue on White	1	0.6	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER6	HCER	Porcelain, Undecorated	1	3.3	base
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER7	HCER	Slipware, Indeterminate	1	16.3	yellow lead glaze interior, reddish orange
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009HCER11	HCER	Yellowware, Undecorated	1	22.9	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009LITH	LITH	Unknown Lithic	3	1.7	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009MTL4	MTL	Lead Fragment, Indeterminate	1	0.6	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009MTL12	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		119.4	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009MTL11	MTL	Nail Fragment, Indeterminate	73	104.8	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009MTL7	MTL	Nail, Cut	99	323.1	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009MTL6	MTL	Nail, Wrought	3	8.6	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009MTL5	MTL	Rivet	1	0.3	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009MTL10	MTL	Shoe Lace Hook, Modern	1	0.8	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009MTL9	MTL	Shot, Lead	1	3.6	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009MTL2	MTL	Tacks	1	0.3	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009MTL8	MTL	Widget, Indeterminate	1	0.8	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009MTL3	MTL	Wire Fragment, Indeterminate	1	1.2	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009PCER5	PCER	Clay Tempered Plain	1	5.3	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009PCER3	PCER	Irene Cordmarked	2	8.7	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009PCER6	PCER	Irene Stamped	1	5.6	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009PCER2	PCER	Residual	22	27.1	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009PCER1	PCER	Savannah Complicated	1	4	Rim
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009PCER4	PCER	St. Catherines Plain	1	2.9	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009SLG	SLG			57.8	
A-2	2	0	9CH155-000009TBY	TBY		10	40.5	

Table 14. South End Plantation Artifact Assemblage (cont'd)

Unit	*Level*	*Feature*	*Barcode*	*Category*	*Subcategory*	*No.*	*Wt. (g)*	*Notes*
E-1	3	10	9CH155-000514BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		2	
E-1	3	10	9CH155-000514CHA	CHA			0.1	
E-1	3	12	9CH155-000508CHA	CHA			1	
E-1	3	12	9CH155-000508LITH	LITH	Quartz	1	0.1	
E-1	4	3	9CH155-000461CHA	CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	2	9CH155-000462CHA	CHA			0.1	
E-1	4	3	9CH155-000461LITH	LITH	Quartz	1	0.1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000589BRK	BRK			334	high fired
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000617CHA	CHA			0.1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000613CHA	CHA			0.1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000599CHA	CHA			3	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000589CHA	CHA			1	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000630CHA	CHA			0.1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000609CHA	CHA			0.1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000598CHA	CHA			1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000616CHA	CHA			0.1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000604CHA	CHA			0.1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000599GLS	GLS	Clear	2	0.1	curved
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000604GLS	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	curved
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000589GLS	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	flat

Table 14. South End Plantation Artifact Assemblage (cont'd)

Unit	*Level*	*Feature*	*Barcode*	*Category*	*Subcategory*	*No.*	*Wt. (g)*	*Notes*
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000604HCER	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	0.1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000616HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Edged, Green		3	Even scallops, curved impressions; 1800-1830
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000609HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	1	1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000599HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue	2	2	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000617HCER	HCER	Pearlware, Transfer Printed, Blue		1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000609HCER1	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	2	0.1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000598MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	9	7	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000617MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	2	1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000604MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	11	8	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000589MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate		2	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000609MTL2	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	5	11	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000613MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	4	2	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000616MTL	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	7	2	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000599MTL1	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	17	4	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000616MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	5	7	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000609MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	1	1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000604MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	7	12	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000598MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	4	5	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000613MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	4	14	
E-2	3	2	9CH155-000540MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	6	14	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000589MTL1	MTL	Nail, Cut	3	9	

Table 14. South End Plantation Artifact Assemblage (cont'd)

Unit	Level	Feature	Barcode	Category	Subcategory	No.	Wt. (g)	Notes
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000599MTL	MTL	Nail, Cut	6	16	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000609MTL	MTL	Shot, Lead	1	2	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000598MTL1	MTL	Shot, Lead	2	4	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000589MTL2	MTL	Shot, Lead	1	3	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000616MTL2	MTL	Shot, Lead	1	2	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000589PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	11	22	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000599PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	5	7	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000616PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	0.1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000604PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	9	28	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000598PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	4	6	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000617PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	1	0.1	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000613PCER	PCER	Sherdlets	2	2	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000598TBY	TBY				
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000599TBY	TBY			596	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000604TBY	TBY			1277	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000609TBY	TBY			550	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000589TBY	TBY			908	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000617TBY	TBY			33	
E-2	3	1	9CH155-000613TBY	TBY			334	
E-2	4	7	9CH155-000703BOA	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		0.1	
E-2	4	7	9CH155-000703BRK	BRK			3	low-fired
E-2	4	7	9CH155-000703CHA	CHA			0.1	
E-2	4	7	9CH155-000703SHE	SHE	SHE: UnanalyzedShell		73	
E-2	4	7	9CH155-000703TBY	TBY			5	

Table 14. South End Plantation Artifact Assemblage (cont'd)

Unit	*Level*	*Feature*	*Barcode*	*Square*	*Category*	*Subcategory*	*No.*	*Wt. (g)*	*Notes*
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000639BOA	015	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		27	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000641BOA	011	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		17	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000640BOA	011	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	14	4	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000641BRK	011	BRK		1	0.1	Low Fired
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000639BRK	015	BRK		8	11.7	high fired
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000641CHA	011	CHA			4	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000640CHA	011	CHA			7	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000639CHA	015	CHA			21.8	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000641GLS1	011	GLS	Dark Olive Green	1	10	curved
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000641GLS	011	GLS	Light Olive Green	2	5	curved
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000640GLS	011	GLS	Light Olive Green	1	0.1	curved
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000639GLS	015	GLS	Olive Green	1	2.6	curved
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000641HCER	011	HCER	Coarse Earthenware, Reddish Brown	1	0.6	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000641HCER1	011	HCER	Creamware, Undecorated	1	5.9	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000640HCER1	011	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2	Pipe Bowl
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000639HCER1	015	HCER	Kaolin Pipe	1	2.8	5/64"; stem with shank/bowl
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000639HCER2	015	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Brown/Red glaze	1	3	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000640HCER	011	HCER	Refined Earthenware, Indet.	3	3	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000639HCER	015	HCER	Stoneware, Gray salt-glazed	1	13	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000641MTL	011	MTL	Cut Nails	2	3	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000639MTL	015	MTL	Cut Nails	2	1.6	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000640MTL	011	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	1	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000641PCER	011	PCER	Sherdlets		12	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000641TBY	011	TBY			102	
E-4	3	0	9CH155-000639TBY	015	TBY		5	5	
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000653BOA	011	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	5	1.1	
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000655BOA	011	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		2	
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000654BOA	015	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	5	1.1	
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000655BRK	011	BRK		4	121	low fired
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000654CHA	015	CHA			4.2	
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000653CHA	011	CHA			0.1	
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000653GLS	011	GLS	Clear	1	0.1	curved
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000653HCER	011	HCER	Annularware, Banded	1	1.2	
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000653LITH	011	LITH		1	0.1	
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000655MTL1	011	MTL	Cut Nails	1	4	
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000655MTL	011	MTL	Metal, Indeterminate	1	0.1	
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000654PCER	015	PCER	Shell/Charcoal/Grit Cord Marked	4	3.5	

Table 14. South End Plantation Artifact Assemblage (cont'd)

Unit	*Level*	*Feature*	*Barcode*	*Square*	*Category*	*Subcategory*	*No.*	*Wt. (g)*	*Notes*
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000653PCER	011	PCER	Sherdlets	7	1.3	
E-4	4	0	9CH155-000655TBY	011	TBY			4	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000748BOA	015	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	4	0.1	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000585BOA	011	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		9	
E-4	5	05	9CH155-000583BOA	011	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		10	
E-4	5	07	9CH155-000594BOA	015	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000750BOA	011	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	2	0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553BOA	011	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal		185	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775BOA	015	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	75	35	
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592BOA	015	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal			
E-4	5	08	9CH155-000593BOA	015	BOA	Unanalyzed Bone Animal	3	2	
E-4	5	08	9CH155-000593BRK	015	BRK			557	High Fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775BRK	015	BRK			330	high-fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775BRK2	015	BRK		1	5	brick with mortar
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775BRK1	015	BRK			2	low-fired
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000585BRK1	011	BRK			470	High Fired
E-4	5	06	9CH155-000592BRK	015	BRK			1357	1313 high fired1 44 low fired
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553BRK	011	BRK			1185	high fired 9301 low fired 255
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000750CHA	011	CHA			1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000553CHA	011	CHA			0.1	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000748CHA	015	CHA			9	
E-4	5	0	9CH155-000775CHA	015	CHA			1	

Appendix B: OxCal Code

*****Finley's Pond ******

Aceramic Model

```
 Plot()
 {
  Sequence()
  {
   Boundary("Start Finley's Pond  Aceramic");
   Phase("1")
   {
    R_Date("54168", 6280, 25);
    R_Date("54196", 5910, 30);
    R_Date("54191", 5140, 25);
    R_Date("54194", 4950, 25);
    R_Date("54176", 4940, 25);
    R_Date("54182", 4760, 25);
    R_Date("54167", 4550, 25);
    R_Date("54173", 4310, 25);
    R_Date("54171", 4250, 25);
    R_Date("54179", 4040, 25);
    Sequence()
    {
     R_Date("54198", 3970, 25);
     R_Date("54197", 4010, 25);
    };
    R_Date("54175", 3530, 20);
    R_Date("54189", 3260, 25);
   };
   Boundary("End Finley's Pond Aceramic");
  };
 };
```

Woodland Model

```
 Plot()
 {
  Sequence()
  {
   Boundary("Start Finley's Pond Woodland");
   Phase("1")
   {
    R_Date("54170", 2840, 20);
    R_Date("54195", 2350, 20);
    R_Date("54177", 2170, 20);
    R_Date("54174", 1890, 20);
```

```
   R_Date("54185", 1650, 20);
   R_Date("54193", 1640, 20);
   R_Date("54180", 1200, 20);
  };
  Boundary("End Finley's Pond Woodland");
 };
};
```

Mississippian Model

```
Plot()
{
 Sequence()
 {
  Boundary("Start Finley's Pond Mississippian");
  Phase("1")
  {
   R_Date("54178", 620, 20);
   R_Date("54184", 660, 20);
   R_Date("54183", 670, 20);
   R_Date("54169", 700, 20);
  };
  Boundary("End Finley's Pond Mississippian");
 };
};
```

Finley's Pond Total Model

```
Plot()
{
 Sequence()
 {
  Boundary("Start Finley's Total Model");
  Phase("1")
  {
   Sequence("Artifact Seq")
   {
    Phase("Aceramic")
    {
     R_Date("54168", 6280, 25);
     R_Date("54196", 5910, 30);
     R_Date("54191", 5140, 25);
     R_Date("54194", 4950, 25);
     R_Date("54176", 4940, 25);
     R_Date("54182", 4760, 25);
     R_Date("54167", 4550, 25);
```

```
     R_Date("54173", 4310, 25);
     R_Date("54171", 4250, 25);
     R_Date("54179", 4040, 25);
     R_Date("54197", 4010, 25);
     R_Date("54198", 3970, 25);
     R_Date("54175", 3530, 20);
     R_Date("54189", 3260, 25);
    };
    Phase("Woodland")
    {
     R_Date("54170", 2840, 20);
     R_Date("54195", 2350, 20);
     R_Date("54177", 2170, 20);
     R_Date("54174", 1890, 20);
     R_Date("54185", 1650, 20);
     R_Date("54193", 1640, 20);
     R_Date("54180", 1200, 20);
    };
    Phase("Miss")
    {
     R_Date("54178", 620, 20);
     R_Date("54184", 660, 20);
     R_Date("54183", 670, 20);
     R_Date("54169", 700, 20);
    };
   };
  };
  Boundary("End Finley's Total Model");
  KDE_Model()
  {
  };
 };
};
```

******South End*****

Unit A-1

```
 Plot()
 {
  Sequence()
  {
   Boundary("Start South End Unit A-1");
   Sequence("1")
   {
    R_Date("54146", 3800, 25);
    Phase("A-1")
    {
     R_Date("54148", 1210, 20);
     R_Date("54147", 110, 20);
    };
   };
   Boundary("End South End Unit A-1");
  };
 };
```

Unit E-1

```
 Plot(E-1)
 {
  Sequence()
  {
   Boundary("Start South End Unit E-1");
   Phase("E-1 Cluster")
   {
    R_Date("54152", 3710, 25)
    {
     Outlier();
    };
    Phase("Potential Post Holes")
    {
     R_Date("54156", 1980, 20);
     R_Date("54154", 1810, 25);
     R_Date("54144", 1530, 20);
     R_Date("54153", 1510, 20);
    };
   };
   Boundary("End South End Unit E-1");
  };
```

```
};
```

Unit E-2

```
Plot()
{
 Sequence()
 {
  Boundary("Start South End Unit E-2");
  After("After Morel", 1763)
  {
  };
  Phase("Privies")
  {
   R_Date("54160", 3350, 25)
   {
    Outlier();
   };
   R_Date("54161", 790, 20)
   {
    Outlier();
   };
   R_Date("54158", 160, 20);
   R_Date("54159", 130, 20);
  };
  Boundary("End South End Unit E-2");
  Before("Freeman Occupation", 1866)
  {
  };
 };
};
```

Unit E-4

```
Plot()
{
 Sequence()
 {
  Boundary("Start South End Unit E-4");
  After("Morel Occupation", 1763)
  {
  };
  Phase("1")
  {
   R_Date("54164", 100, 20);
```

```
    R_Date("54165", 90, 20);
    R_Date("54162", 80, 20);
    R_Date("54163", 820, 20)
    {
     Outlier();
    };
   };
   Boundary("End South End Unit E-4");
   Before("Freeman Occupation", 1866)
   {
   };
  };
 };
```

****