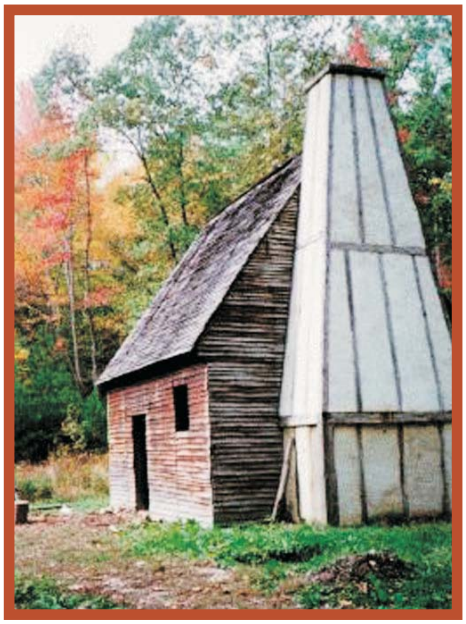
Archaeological Investigations at the Yourhaney Plantation (38GE18)

Yauhannah Bluff, Waccamaw National Wildlife Refuge, Georgetown County, South Carolina



NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

PROVIDING PERSPECTIVES ON THE PAST

Archaeological Investigations at Yourhaney Plantation (38GE18)

Yauhannah Bluff, Waccamaw National Wildlife Refuge, Georgetown County, South Carolina

Report submitted to:

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ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of an archaeological data recovery on a portion of 38GE18 in Georgetown County, South Carolina. The data recovery efforts at the Yauhannah Bluff tract were directed at the portion of the site closest to the Great Pee Dee River, which Jim Michie believed was the location of an early 18th century Indian trading post. This area also contained remains of a plantation main house complex dating from the 18th to the early 19th century. While prehistoric remains also existed in this area, the densest portion of that occupation occurred further to the west.

The excavations and analysis found no direct evidence that the 1716 trading post was here. However historic documents and maps indicate that 38GE18 is the most likely location for the post. Given it's short span of use (minimally 1716-1718) it is quite likely that direct evidence would be nearly impossible to find. The historical research and maps indicate that the most likely location for the post is at 38GE18. William Waties located the post at a place called "Uauenee (or the Great Bluff)". Over the years the location has been referred to as "Yourhaney" (1747), "Whinny" (1749), "Youhany Ferry" (1768), "Euhany" (1772), and "Yahany Ferry" (1825). Also, Faden's 1780 revision of DeBrahm (1757) map shows several Indian place names, including "Youre Hene", along this portion of the Great Pee Dee River indicating the importance of the area to the historic Native American population.

New South's excavations found evidence of a historic plantation occupation dating between the 1740s and about 1820. However, the recovery of a 1722 coin and a pipe stem dating from the late 17th to early 18th century points to an earlier beginning date of occupation. Six buildings were identified at the site including a plantation house, an adjacent slave house, and four outbuildings.

No similar houses belonging to plantation owners has yet to be found in South Carolina. However, very few plantation houses dating to the early 18th century have been excavated in areas away from the densest population areas such as Georgetown, Charleston, and Goose Creek. This house appears to have been earthfast wood framed with a lath and plaster chimney. The chimney contains uprights with wood lath and daubed with clay. The house measures approximately 23 by 32 feet in size.

The slave house, located adjacent to the plantation house, was a small 8 by 10 foot earthfast building with an interior and exterior hearth. The outbuildings consist of a 14 by 14 foot earthfast building located near the ferry landing, a 13 by 23 foot building with what appears to be a 8 by 18 foot addition, an 8 by approximately 9 foot shed, and a later structure measuring 26 feet long by an unknown width. The last three buildings are located adjacent to the plantation house.

The prehistoric component consisted of Early Archaic Palmer through Mississippian Pee Dee wares. An attempt was made to identify a historic Native American component based on descriptions of wares from Charlestown Landing, Wachesaw Landing, Sandy Island, and Peedee Town. Only one sherd, which was typed as Ashley, was identified that may have dated to the historic period. However, as previously mentioned, it is possible that a more substantial historic Native American occupation will be found in the denser western portion of the site.

This reports provides a thorough history of the property, description of the features identified and excavated, a discussion of identified structures, discussion on the usefulness of OCR dating at historic sites, discussion of historic ceramic dating, a description of the colonoware collection, other historic artifacts, and a description of the prehistoric artifacts. Site management is also discussed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

New South Associates has a number of people to thank for the success of this project. First, Rick Kanaski of US Fish and Wildlife Service oversaw the implementation of this project. We appreciate his help in coming up with an appropriate data recovery plan and for being available to address issues that arose during the course of the project. Many thanks to Craig Sasser, Sabrina Clark, Gary Phillips, and Cooper Chavis of the USFWS Waccamaw National Wildlife Refuge. They were invaluable at providing support in terms of access, local coordination, site security, and general moral support. We appreciate their enthusiasm and interest. Todd Browning and Charles Brown with Browning Construction did an excellent, careful job with the mechanical stripping and we appreciate all their work.

Local historian Deryl Young was invaluable to the project. He provided us with all of his historical research on the Yauhannah Bluff tract and gave us a great education on local history. His interpretations of where the fort was probably located and his changing ideas about the meaning of the documents were very enlightening. I appreciate the conversations we had, which allowed me to sort through my thoughts and align them with the site's history. Thanks so much for the great poem/riddle "THE NORTHERN FACTORY", which we've included in this document! We would also like to thank Clifton Bryan of the Pawley's Island *Coastal Observer* who took great interest in the project and provided excellent press coverage on our work there. I appreciate the post-field conversations regarding the artifacts and interpretations. Bill Week and Susan McMillan, who worked with Jim Michie during the early to mid 1990s at Yauhannah Bluff, visited the site and have assisted in providing their points of view regarding Jim's findings. I appreciate their interest in the site and the archaeology of the South Carolina lowcountry.

The field crew consisted of Scott Halvorsen, Joe Ivanowski, Paul Lewis, and Van Steen. They are great professionals and made each day in the field a joy. They were a great source of ideas for interpreting features, alignments of posts, and feature associations. Also thanks to Amy Vest who directed the lab work and who was often barraged with questions and requests. I appreciate her patience. Thanks to Tom Quinn, Diana Valk, and Tracey Fedor for their help with graphics. Also thanks to Rick Kanaski and Joe Joseph for reviewing this report.

John Cable, Carl Steen, Chris Judge, Sean Taylor, Stanley South, Jason Smith, Martha Zierden, and Ron Anthony examined/identified artifacts in the project collection or allowed me to examine artifacts in their collections for comparison. I appreciate their help and interest in this project. In particular, I appreciate the time Bill Weeks, Carl Steen and Chris Judge spent with me discussing late prehistoric and early historic Native American pottery. Ramona Grunden, Wayne Roberts, Bill Green, and Carl Steen lent me copies of reports they had of work that had been done at Wachesaw Landing, Sandy Island, Pee Dee Town, and other nearby sites.

Natalie P. Adams, Principal Investigator

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A.D. – anno Domini (in the Christian era; after the death of Jesus)

B.P. – Before Present

EM – Time Domain Electromagnetics

GPR – Ground Penetrating Radar

MCD – Mean Ceramic Date

OCR – Oxidized Carbon Ratio

TPQ – Terminus Post Quem (date after which an artifact was deposited)

THE NORTHERN FACTORY

By Deryl Young

Where am I? Who am I?
I am the Northern Factory
The Crown's place of trade
with the aborigine –
The Waccamaw, the Wenee
& the noble Pedee
Am I there on the bluff at E-au-ha-ne?
Or on the Great Sand Bluff -
Nee Waties land
On Colonel Bull's Creek
At ye place once known as Youhaney.
Waties chose my resting spot
First Saukee
Then lastly Youhaney.
Teed built me, a mere 10'x12' in the year '16
Near the booty of Bonny, Jack Rackam's Queen
Protected by 2 brave slaves and the headless bull
But that me mates is a tale to be told yet another time!
When sailing north from Augustine,
Sail north of the Rio Jordan (by some ancient charts)
Then up the Rio de Laurenco.
Nigh Lawrence's Isle, sail ye length of Wando Passo
Past Welsted's and into the mighty Pedee.
Four bluffs up past Jaychone, Hetopsaw and Jawhene
You might find me.
Tread lightly tho'
Ye of English descent
When trespassing within the bowels of my land
For those Brits before ye have met with an untimely horrible hand
Pawley the Englishman who claimed me first,
A man of great renown,
Met his fate in the inlet named after me.
Swimming late one night, he was swallowed by the sea.
His son Anthony died mysteriously as a very young man while in possession of me,
Waties the Welshman was next in my line
Poisoned, it is said, in the year '49
Hull, the next, and his wife Ann Bonny
hanged Titus, Brandy and Affy, accused of a felony,
My descent now becomes shrouded in the Allston clan
No one knows for sure, perhaps Joseph Allston, or his brother John
Who wrote his indents from the ferry of my name, Then Thomas
who died as a very young man and willed to the children of his brother,
King Billy, most of his land.
Perhaps, that's how I descended to Sarah Middleton, King Billy's heir,
and that's why she lost her fortune
'Cause I was in there.
Along came a carpetbagger by the name of Gould
Lost his 'arse, Ha! and snuck out of town
On a northern mule.
Faulk bought me next on the court house steps
Died mysteriously, murdered say some, others a hex,
Elliott built a large naval store on my shore
Made a small fortune and, of course,
died when thrown from his horse.
Why so many souls have lost their lives while claiming me,
I know the answer and won't tell but listen, ye of British descent,
Hear me well,
Build no more on me!
Or you will be under my spell!

I. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological data recovery on a portion of 38GE18, the Yauhannah Bluff site in Georgetown County, South Carolina. The work was performed for U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who currently owns the property. The site is bounded to the north by Yauhannah Lake, to the east by the Great Pee Dee River, to the south by a slough, and to the west by negative shovel tests (Figure 1). The Yauhannah Bluff site was originally identified by Richard Polhemus in 1972. According to the site form, he collected "slipware, potsherds, flakes, and projectile points". A portion of this site was examined by Bill Weeks and Jim Michie of Coastal Carolina University in the early to mid 1990s through the excavation of shovel tests and test units. In 2002, New South Associates shovel tested the entire site as it exists on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service property at a 65 foot interval using the permanent datum established by Jim Michie. In addition to surveying the site, New South Associates also summarized the data from Mr. Weeks' and Mr. Michie's work (Adams and Botwick 2002).

Shortly after our data recovery efforts at this site, New South Associates surveyed the area along both sides of US Hwy. 701 for ARM Environmental Services and ultimately for the S.C. Department of Transportation. In order to access U.S. Fish and Wildlife property, an ARPA Permit was obtained as well as a Special Use Permit. This work was performed in order to assess impacts to the site as a result of a proposed bridge replacement project. This survey found that the site was heavily disturbed on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service property from the current highway centerline to 130 feet to the east. It also found that the site extended to the west side of U.S. Hwy 701, but only existed there as a single positive shovel test. New South concluded that as long as the improvement project did not extend beyond the 130-foot area east of the centerline, the work would likely have no adverse impact on the site (Adams 2005).

The data recovery efforts at the Yauhannah Bluff tract were limited to the portion of the site closest to the Great Pee Dee River, which Jim Michie believed was the location of an early 18th century Indian trading post. This area also contained remains of a plantation main house complex dating from the 18th to the early 19th century. While prehistoric remains also existed in this area, the densest portion of that occupation occurred further to the west. Artifacts were found dating as early as the Early Archaic Period on up through the Mississippian Period (Adams and Botwick 2002). The area where the historic remains concentrated was the area where the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services proposes to build a new Wildlife Center and this work was performed in order to meet their obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This data recovery focused primarily on addressing research questions surrounding the historic occupation of the property, although prehistoric issues would also be touched on.

Figure 1
Location of the Yauhannah Bluff Site (38GE18)
on the Yauhannah USGS Quadrangle

Source: USGS 7.5′ Quadrangle, Yauhannah, SC

II. ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

Georgetown County is located in the Outer Coastal Plain region of South Carolina. It is bounded to the east by approximately 37 miles of irregular Atlantic Ocean coastline. To the south the county is bounded by the Santee River and to the north by the Great Pee Dee River and Horry County. The western boundary is an artificial political border with Williamsburg County. Elevation in the county ranges from sea level to 75 feet above mean sea level. Topography consists of subtle undulations that are characteristic of the beach ridge plains (Mathews et al. 1980). In the coastal area there is a series of marsh and barrier islands, including South, Cedar, Pawleys, and North Island. The site is situated on a prominent bluff about 20 feet above mean sea level, which quickly drops off into a slough to the south.

The Yauhannah Bluff Site is situated at the confluence of the Great Pee Dee River and a backwater creek referred to as Yauhannah Lake. The large rivers of the Coastal Plain, such as the Pee Dee, have vast floodplains with dark swamps along their edges. They meander, forming oxbow lakes over time as they make their way through vast quantities of sediments eroded from Piedmont rocks and deposited in the Coastal Plain. Commonly found along these rivers are sand bars and spits, as the currents shift the sediment loads (Murphy 1995). In the immediate area of the Yauhannah Bluff tract, the Great Pee Dee River makes a 90 degree turn providing an excellent view of two approaches to the property. At the crook in the turn is the backwater creek referred to as Yauhannah Lake.

Georgetown County's climate is generally mild and is influenced primarily by its southern latitude, proximity to the ocean, and low elevation. This results in a subtropical influence. The summers tend to be long, hot, and humid while the mountains to the west serve as a barrier to cold air masses from the north and west, resulting in rather mild winters (Hilliard 1984: 13; Mathews et al. 1980: 46).

PALEO-ENVIRONMENT

A series of climatic changes are responsible for the current climate of the project locality, which thus should not be taken to represent past climates and associated flora and fauna. Three paleoenvironments, the Full Glacial, Late Glacial, and Post-Glacial, are recognized in the Southeast. The Full Glacial period extended from 25,000 to 15,000 B.P, and was characterized by a dry, cold environment. Glacial ice did not reach as far south as South Carolina; however, the state was covered by a boreal forest. This boreal forest primarily consisted of pines and spruce, with a minor presence of deciduous hardwoods. The climate during this period was drier than today, with winter temperatures averaging 15 degrees colder than the modern norm.

The Late Glacial Period, extending from 15,000 to 10,000 B.P., witnessed gradual warming and wetter conditions, and the appearance of deciduous species.

The boreal forest was gradually replaced by a northern hardwood type that was dominated by hemlocks, oaks, hickories, beeches, birches, and elms. Other conifers (pine and spruce) were also well represented in this forest type. Prairies were interspersed throughout the hardwood forest. These conditions peaked in occurrence between 12,810 and 9,500 B.P. according to pollen cores taken from White's Pond (Watts 1980). The forest vegetation changed from a patchy occurrence, which had characterized the previous period to a more homogeneous appearance.

The Post-Glacial Period extends from 10,000 B.P. to the present. This period witnessed yet further warming and the advent of the modern climates. Oak-hickory forests dominated the region during the early Post-Glacial Period. Open prairie like land decreased in area during this period, and hardwood forests with oak and hickory dominant reached its maximum extent. Between 6,000 and 5,000 B.P. increased moisture brought about by increased precipitation and an increase in sea level (60 m mean sea level to 1 m mean sea level) led to the development of coastal salt marshes, interior wetlands, and river floodplains.

From 5,000 B.P. onward the pollen record does not register environmental change, suggesting the appearance of a "modern" environment by this time (Sassaman et al. 1990). The environment from ca. 4,000 B.P. to the present has been characterized by a slight cooling trend with decreased precipitation. The extensive oak-hickory forests of the earlier period were beginning to decrease in extent by the time of historic contact, and the percentage of pine in the southern forests increased. Stands of pure yellow pine, that may have been at least partially maintained as subclimax vegetation through aboriginal burning, were noted in areas of the Coastal Plain by early settlers (Wharton 1978).

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

THE GREAT PEE DEE RIVER

Environmental conditions that would have existed during the occupation of the plantation are illustrated by a number of historic accounts and more modern studies. The Yadkin-Pee Dee River system has its origin in the North Carolina mountains near the town of Blowing Rock and empties into Winyah Bay near Georgetown. It is just below the fall line that the Yadkin becomes the Great Pee Dee and is navigable to that point. There the town of Cheraw developed as a trading center with overland access to the North Carolina trading centers of Cross Creek, Salem, and Salisbury as well as South Carolina locales such as Camden and the Catawba Nation. Due to the large amount of fresh water that flows into Winyah Bay near Georgetown, salt water does not penetrate into the Great Pee Dee and Waccamaw Rivers. However, tidal movements affect the Pee Dee as far up as the junction of Pee Dee and Bull Creek (Michie 1990:11). The Yauhannah Bluff site is located along a riverine ecosystem based on waters with less than 0.5% ocean-derived salts and may be characterized as freshwater.

In 1843 Edmund Ruffin noted that the river edges of the Great Pee Dee were tidal swamp in a natural state, containing thick forests of tupelo, gum, cypress, and maple. He stated that the "liability of these lands to be inundated, prevent their being safe enough for rice culture; & no one seems to think that land is worth embanking for any other crop. Thus the immense extents of swamp lands above regular & full tides, or where exposed to freshes, on the Peedee as of all other rivers of S.C. will probably remain a nuisance for a century to come, & held at scarcely any value

except for timber" (Matthew 1992: 198). Although Waccamaw Neck and the lower portion of the Great Pee Dee below Sandy Island contained vast rice fields, the Yauhannah Bluff area was not suited for rice agriculture. Robert Mills (1972: 558) commented that, next to rice, cotton was the most raised staple in the district. Although cotton did well in the uplands, he noted that they were better suited for raising edible provisions and knew of instances where 300 bushels of sweet potatoes were produced from one acre.

The Great Pee Dee and other Georgetown District rivers tended to be busy with boat traffic. Mills noted that Georgetown carried on considerable trade with Charleston in rice, cotton, staves, tar, pitch, and turpentine. Of interest to Mills was a method used to bring tar to market. Barrels were made up into a kind of raft. "A large pine tree is completely hollowed out, in the manner of a canoe, the sides turned in, very narrow at the top . . . This kind of canoe the slightest force oversets. On each side of this frail bark are placed two, three, o more tiers of tar barrels. Spars, or poles, are then laid across the canoe, and the barrels, and the whole are secured by lashings, commonly made of vines, or hickory" (Mills 1972:562). An advertisement in the *South Carolina American and General Gazette* in 1778 stated that Richland Plantation on the Pee Dee about 10 miles north of Georgetown, was "extremely pleasant and convenient as all boats from North Carolina, Upper Peedee and the Cheraws pass very near the house." (in Johnson 1997: 99).

FLORA AND FAUNA

In the waters of the district, Mills mentioned that shad and herring ran in the rivers during spring. In fresh water systems "trout, pike, bream, perch, sturgeon, rock-fish, terribin, soft shelled turtle, carp, silver-fish, &c" (Mills 1820: 564). The mud riverbed is not conducive to the survival of shellfish, although some freshwater mussels can be found in sandier areas. Although they could not be gotten in the vicinity of 38GE18, rafts and boats could have brought up salt water fish and shell fish. Mills mentions " drum, bass, sheep-head, mullet, cavalli, whiting, black-fish, and a variety of others; besides oysters, crabs, sea-turtles, shrimps, clams, muscles, &c." (Mills 1972: 564). Today, there are approximately 24 species of fish and six species of anadromous fish. The more important common species include catfish, largemouth bass, black shiner, and longnose gar. Anadromous species include shad, herring, striped bass, and sturgeon (Sandifer et al. 1980: 411). Reptiles include the river cooter, sliders, snapping turtle, and Florida cooters. Alligators are not uncommon today and may have been more common prior to extensive human pressure (Sandifer et al. 1980: 419). During his travels to the area in the 1840s, Edmund Ruffin hunted alligators on the Santee River with his friend Dr. Palmer. He also noted their abundance in the Lower Pee Dee and mentioned that Indian Lake was "a great resort" for these animals (Matthew 1992: 199). Indian Lake is located adjacent to Sandy Island just a few miles below Yauhannah Bluff.

Carolina Bays exist in Georgetown County with the largest being Carvers Bay located about five miles west of Yauhannah Bluff. The closest named bay is Tupelo Bay located about three miles west of Yauhannah Bluff. These elliptical depressions occur in the Coastal Plain from Maryland to Florida and there are several theories as to their origin including scars from a meteor shower as well as old tidal eddies. They contain poorly drained soils or are standing in water and provide an excellent habitat for amphibians and are known to harbor bobcats, bears, and osprey (Murphy 1995). As such, they were often the focus of prehistoric settlement, where inhabitants could take advantage of the resources the bays offered (see, for example, Big Bay in Sumter County; Adams 2006).

The rivers and marsh areas are dominated by brackish and freshwater plants such as giant cutgrass, wild rice, cat-tails, and saw grass. Birds that may have been significant during the colonial and antebellum era would have included species such as the work stork, egret, ibis, and heron, and the ducks, primarily the wood duck. Turtles are abundant (Sandifer et al. 1980: 411). The birds mentioned by Mills included wild turkey, rice-bird, plover, curlew, wild goose, canvass-back duck, several other varieties of duck, partridges, snipe, woodcock, wild pigeon, Indian pullet, eagles, various species of hawks, owls, blackbird, blue bird, bullfinch, hummingbird, etc.. Game animals he mentions include deer, foxes, rabbits, raccoons, wolves, and some bears (Mills 1972: 564-565).

Modern natural vegetation in the immediate area of 38GE18 was the result of topography and drainage. According to Barry (1980: 140) river bluffs in this area often contain beech, white oak, loblolly pine, mockernut hickory, and tulip-poplar. Understory species include flowering dogwood, witch hazel, musclewood, sassafras, holly, storax, spicewood, and strawberry bush. Climbing vines often predominate in these areas and include climbing hydrangea and poison ivy, along with trumpet vine and Virginia creeper.

Generally speaking, this portion of Georgetown County contains a large quantity of loblolly and longleaf pine. Any hardwoods that exist are commonly sweetgum, persimmon, pgnut hickory, and mockernut hickory. Oaks include bluejack, blackjoack, turkey, post, black, southern red, laurel, and live oak. In the nearby Carolina Bays, the vegetation is typically dominated by cypress and tupelo. Understory vegetation could consist of red bay, sweet-bay magnolia, sugarberry, and American elm (Barry 1980).

Wild edibles that Mills mentions are wild grape, haw, fox-grape, blackberry, whortleberry, crab-apple, and others. Fruits that were common during that time period were peach, plum, apricot, nectarine, fig, cherry, strawberry, grape, orange, pomegranate, as well as water and musk melons, ground and grass nuts (Mills 1972: 565).

Food items such as shellfish that were not available at the plantation could be brought in by boats from Georgetown located about 30 miles down river. Otherwise, the availability of a wide range of wild and cultivated foods as well as wild and domesticated animals and plants provided great variety to the diets of the site's inhabitants. One Georgia rice planter mentioned that:

> The task labor used in growing rice allowed some free time, and the practice by owners along the rice coast of encouraging slaves to have gardens, and even to permit them to hunt and fish, contributed substantially to their diet (Smith 1985: 116).

Although Yourhaney was not a rice plantation, the task system was commonly used throughout the South Carolina lowcountry (Chaplin 1993: 85-87) and it is likely that most slaves were provided time for gardening, gathering wild plants, hunting, fishing, and trapping.

WEATHER AND CLIMATE

In his discussion of the weather of Georgetown District, Mills only really mentions that of the seashore area since it was seen as the most pleasant and healthful part of the district. The daily lives and habits of the inhabitants of Yourhaney Plantation were greatly affected by the weather and changing season. Planters and farmers in general were obsessed with the weather since it directly affected their livelihoods and there are numerous 19th century journals that document that obsession (see, for instance, Rosengarten 1987 and Racine 1990). Due to the fear of malaria, planters often moved from their homes around the end of May and did not return until the first week in November. In September of 1739 Robert Pringle wrote:

> We have been Afflicted in this Town for these Two Months past with a great Sickness & Mortality by a Malignant Fever, which has Carried off a great many People, but as the Season comes in now Pretty Cool, hope will be more healthful & that it will Please God to put a Stop to it (Edgar 1972: 135).

In Georgetown District they either went to summer homes on the seashore, to retreats in the state or in other states, or even went to Europe. The most popular in state retreats for Georgetown planters were Pawleys Island, Murrells Inlet, Charleston, and a small community on the Pee Dee River called Plantersville. Most frequented however were Pawleys Island and Murrells Inlet located on the seashore (Boyle 2006).

It was during the absence of the planter and his family that the growing season occurred. During the summer month, frequent thunderstorms accounted for about 33 percent of the year's precipitation, which aided in the growth of the staple and subsistence crops planted. The growing season ended with the first frost, which is usually the end of November along the South Carolina coast (Kovacik and Winberry 1987). The same climate that promoted the growth of staple and subsistence crops also made its preservation problematic, as well as other provisions. Pringle wrote:

> Rice at this time is never so Good in Quality as in the Cold Season by Reason it Growes Flowery & the Wevil & Worm is apt to gett into it. The Best time to Ship off Rice here, & when it is most plenty & best in Quality, is from the Month of November till the month of May, after which month is is Generally scarce, high in price, & not Good (Edgar 1972: 391).
>
> Your Cocoa & Blubber still Remains on hand unsold, & as our hott Season now begins to Come in, the Blubber won't keep, so must be Oblidg'd to expose it to Publik Venue. Pray never send any more of it (Edgar 1972: 676).

Very dangerous for the South Carolina coast are hurricanes, which most commonly occur in late summer or early fall. From 1670 to 1860 there were 10 major hurricanes to hit the South Carolina Coast. Pawley's Island was damaged during the hurricane of 1822, which destroyed most of the older buildings. However the residents quickly built new houses on their property (Boyle 2006). David Doar commented that,

> The heaviest and most destructive gale that the rice country has every experienced . . . was in 1822, for it not only destroyed most if not all of the crops but a great many negro lives were lost . . . whole plantations were decimated in a few hours, and only those were saved who could get hold of a tree or floating debris (Doar 1936: 23).

Edmund Ruffin's diary also provides an account of much loss of property and life during that hurricane. He noted that "the house of Mr. John Allston near the mouth of the Santee was swept away from its foundations, & nothing saved it from being carried off by the ocean, & all his family being drowned but for the house being stopped by a tree" (Matthew 1992: 189).

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Coastal Plain geologic formations consist of unconsolidated sedimentary deposited of recent age that lie over ancient crystalline rocks (Matthews et al. 1980: 5-6). The soils were deposited through five phases of coastal progradation, represented by a " barrier island or barrier spit behind which have accumulated quiet-water . . . and fluvial sediments" (Thom 1967: 50).

In 1832 the Georgetown District was characterized as having three distinct areas: "light sandy lands", "pine barren lands of various qualities", and the "rich rice swamp lands" (Lockwood 1832: 32. These "rich lands" tend to hug the coast and extend up the major drainages and strongly effected early historic settlement patterning. The fact that rivers served as transportation highways added to the importance of being located on rich lands adjacent to rivers.

Soils at Yauhannah Bluff are classified as well drained Chisholm sand. Soils nearby consisted of somewhat poorly drained Chipley sand, moderately well drained Eulonia sandy loam, poorly drained Grifton sandy loam, somewhat poorly drained Wahee fine sandy loam, moderately well drained Yauhannah loamy fine sand, and somewhat poorly drained Yemassee loamy fine sand. Of those, the Chisholm, Chipley, Eulonia, and Yemassee tend to be located along the bluffs overlooking swamp. Swamp soils along the river are classified as poorly drained Chastain loam.

Fossil bearing soils occur in Georgetown County within the Pee Dee Formation. This formation is made up of dark gray, sandy marls and black clays. Several types of oysters, belemnites, mollusks, worm burrow, reptiles, mosasaurs, plesiosaurs, and whales are found in this formation (Murphy 1995: 179). Edmund Ruffin visited Georgetown County in order to locate marl and limestone sources to promote fertilization. Although he did not visit the Yauhannah Bluff portion of the county, he found deposits north of Oakley Inlet and a rather poor deposit near Avants Upper ferry (Matthew 1992: 196).

III. CULTURAL OVERVIEW

PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

PALEOINDIAN

The Paleoindian Period is commonly dated between 12,000 and 10,000 B.P.. It has been subdivided into three divisions known as "Early", "Middle", and "Late". The Early Paleoindian is consistently represented by the fluted Clovis Lanceolate type, while the Middle and Late Paleoindian reflect the beginnings of accelerated region variation. The Middle period is marked by the appearance of Cumberland, Simpson, Suwannee, and Quad points, while the Late Paleoindian is represented by the nonfluted Hardaway-Dalton and Dalton types.

From what little is known about the Paleoindian Period, archaeologists tend to agree that they were a band level society, were nomadic, and were hunters and foragers. Although the population density was low, it is believed that toward the end of the Paleoindian Period that the population density increased significantly (see Walthall 1980: 30). Many southeastern researchers argue that eastern Paleoindian groups may have based their subsistence economies on the exploitation of extinct big game, given that many sites are located in prime megafaunal habitats (ie. major river systems) (Gardner 1974; Goodyear et al. 1979; Michie 1977; Williams and Stoltman 1965). As of 1989, three Paleoindian points have been reported in Georgetown County. None of these were found along the Pee Dee River (Goodyear et al. 1989).

There is the possibility for the existence of a pre-Clovis horizon in the New World. Recent work at Monte Verde (Meltzer et al. 1997), past work at Meadowcroft Rockshelter (Adovasio et al. 1977; 1985), and new evidence from Cactus Hill in Virginia is providing ammunition for its existence. The evidence from Cactus Hill indicates the presence of a prismatic blade industry that dates between 15,000 and 16,500 B.P. (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997).

Albert Goodyear of the University of South Carolina has reported a pre-Clovis assemblage at the Topper site located along the middle Savannah River Valley near Aiken, South Carolina. Radiocarbon dates of more than 50,000 BP were obtained from a possible hearth area. If the dates are correct and are associated with human occupation, then the site provides evidence which destroys the previously held belief that humans first inhabited this portion of North America around 13,000 BP. Excavations below a Clovis layer, through a red paleosol zone exposed white Pleistocene alluvial sands, which is believed to be the normal pre-Clovis zone for Topper. This was excavated down to the Pleistocene terrace. Within this layer small flakes, some with bend break fractures, were recovered. These are believed to be pre-Clovis chert processing piles. In one are of the site areas six chert artifacts (small blades, endscraper, and sidescrapers) were found around a large boulder which had been used as an anvil.

Of considerable interest was the recovery of charcoal from the pre-Clovis layer. There was an area of abundant charcoal in a shallow depression, from which a chert flake was recovered and it is believed that this represents a hearth. Two radiocarbon samples were submitted, which resulted in dates of 50,300 RC yr. BP and 51,700 RC yr. BP (Goodyear 2005). This work could have great implications for understanding the origin and migration of the human species.

ARCHAIC PERIOD

The Archaic Period has been traditionally divided into three sub-periods: the Early Archaic (10,000 to 8,000 B.P.), the Middle Archaic (8,000 to 5,000 B.P.), and the Late Archaic (5,000 to 3,000 B.P.). Generally, the Archaic is viewed as a lengthy time of adjustment to changing environments brought about by the Holocene warming trend and rising sea level.

Early Archaic

Early Archaic projectile point forms include the Hardaway Side-Notched, Palmer Corner-Notched, and Kirk Corner-Notched. Representatives of the terminal Early Archaic bifurcate tradition (Chapman 1975) are also found in some quantities. The Middle Archaic sequence begins with Kirk Serrated and Kirk Stemmed points, which are followed by the closely aligned Stanly Stemmed. These are followed by the Morrow Mountain I and II types and then the Guilford and Brier Creek lanceolate types. Late Archaic points include the early Savannah River Stemmed and the smaller Otarre Stemmed points. Pottery makes its appearance in the terminal Late Archaic with the fiber-tempered Stalling's series and the sand-tempered Thom's Creek series (see Blanton et al. 1986).

During the Early Archaic period, the region became warmer and moister because of the melting continental glaciers that increased sea levels and precipitation. Oaks were the dominant forest vegetation (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987) and there appear to have been episodes of heavy rainfall (Segovia 1985). This environment led to changes in human adaptations that are visible in the archaeological record. Based on research conducted at two sites in North Carolina's Haw River Valley, Claggett and Cable (1982) proposed that changes in technology from the Paleoindian to the Early Archaic Periods reflect changes in settlement organization in response to post–Pleistocene warming.

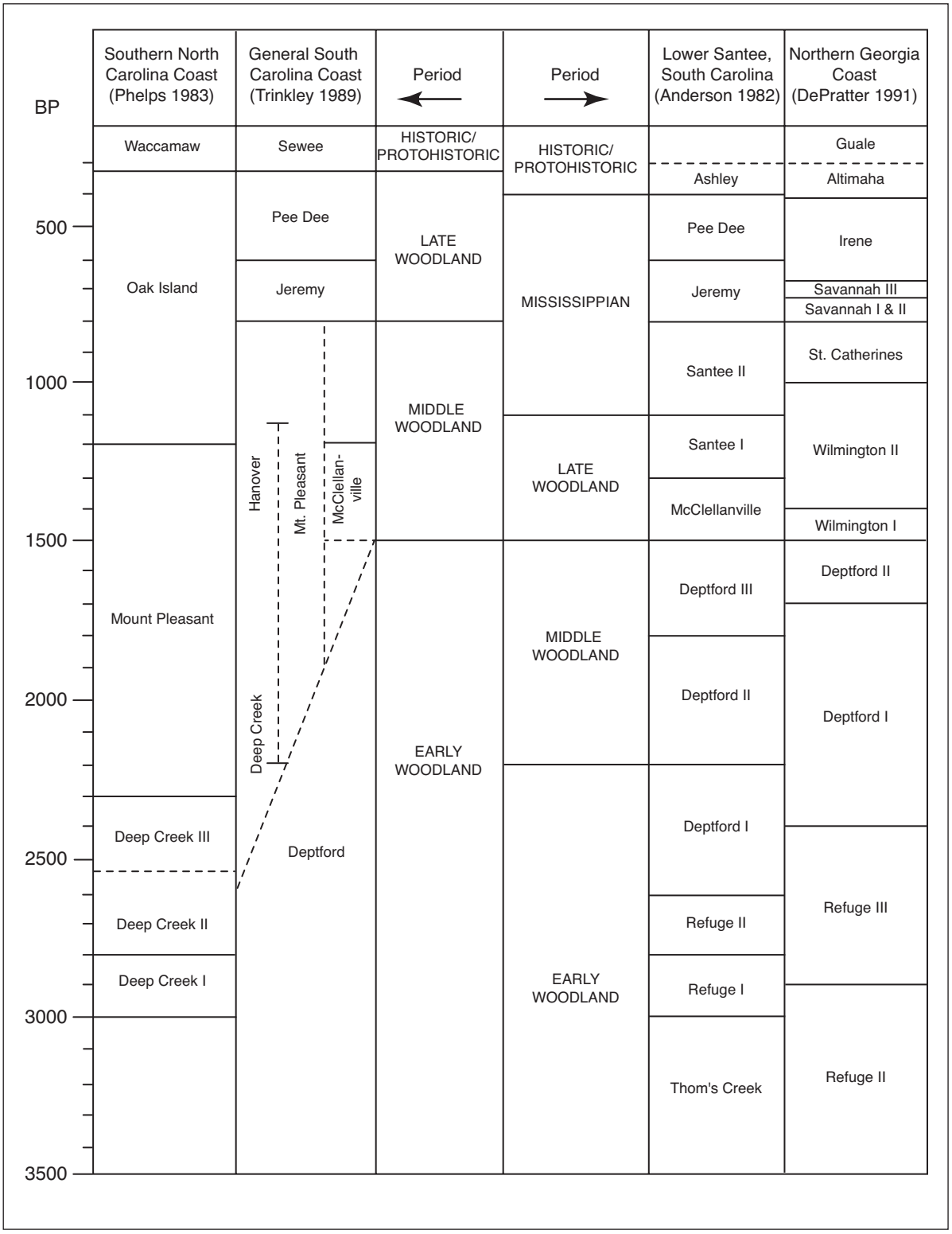
Middle Archaic

Sassaman (1983) suggests that Middle Archaic people were very mobile, perhaps moving residences every few weeks, which fits Binford's (1980) definition of a foraging society. Binford proposed that foragers had high levels of residential mobility, moving camps often to take advantage of dispersed, but similar resource patches. He believed that differences in environmental structure could be traced to large-scale climatic factors and further noted that a collector system could arise under any condition that limited the ability of hunter–gatherers to relocate residences. During his work in the Haw River area of North Carolina, Cable (1982) argued that postglacial warming at the end of the Pleistocene led to increased vegetational homogeneity which encouraged foraging. Sassaman's (1983) "Adaptive Flexibility" model suggests that this homogeneity allowed for a high degree of social flexibility, which allowed them to pick up and move when needed.

Figure 2
Pre-ceramic phase sequences from nearby regions in North and South Carolina

B.P.	PERIOD	North Carolina Piedmont (from Cable 1991) PHASE	North Carolina Piedmont POINT STYLES	Middle Savannah River Valley (from Sassaman 1990) PHASE	Middle Savannah River Valley POINT STYLES
3,000	Late Archaic	Gypsy	Gypsy Stemmed	Thom's Creek/ Stallings II-III	Swannanoa Stemmed Otarre Stemmed Gary Stemmed
		Otarre	Otarre Stemmed		
4,000		Savannah River	Savannah River Stemmed		
				Stallings I	Savannah River Stemmed
5,000	Middle Archaic	Halifax	Halifax Side-Notched	MALA-Benton	MALA-Benton Stemmed
		Guilford	Briar Creek Stemmed, Guilford Lanceolate	Guilford	Briar CreekStemmed Guilford Lanceolate
6,000				Morrow Mountain	Morrow Mountain I and II Stemmed
7,000		Morrow Mountain	Morrow Mountain I and II Stemmed		
		Stanly	Stanly Stemmed	Stanly	Stanly Stemmed
8,000				Kirk Stemmed	Kirk Stemmed/Serrated
	Early Archaic	Kirk	Kirk Serrated, Kirk Stemmed, Small Kirk Corner-Notched	Bifurcate	Bifurcates
		Bifurcate	Bifurcates		Kirk Corner-Notched
9,000		Palmer	Palmer Corner-Notched	Palmer/Kirk	Palmer Corner-Notched
		Hardaway	Hardaway Side-Notched	Taylor	Taylor Side-Notched
10,000	Paleoindian	Hardaway-Dalton	Hardaway-Dalton	Dalton	Hardaway Side-Notched Hardaway-Dalton Dalton
		Suwanee	Hardaway Blade	Simpson/ Suwanee	Simpson, Suwanee, Quad
11,000		Clovis	Clovis	Clovis	Clovis
12,000					

Figure 3
Ceramic phase sequences from nearby regions in North and South Carolina



This mobility did not allow them to transport much material which alleviate the need for elaborate or specialized tools to procure and process resources at locations distant from camp.

Late Archaic

The Late Archaic Period has been described as a time of increased settlement permanence, population growth, subsistence intensification, and technological innovation (Smith 1986). The Savannah River Stemmed, small Savannah River Stemmed, and Otarre projectile points characterize the period as well as the technological development of fiber–tempered pottery known as St. Simons and Stallings (Griffin 1943; Stoltman 1974). The first use of freshwater shellfish in the region corresponds with the development of fiber–tempered pottery in the Coastal Plain (about 4,500 B.P.). However, shellfish procurement and pottery use did not occur above the Fall Line until after 3,700 B.P. (and fresh–water shell midden sites are only found in the Savannah River Valley). Piedmont and Fall Line inhabitants used soapstone cooking tools (heating stones, and later, bowls) which explains the late adoption of pottery (Sassaman et al. 1990; Sassaman 1993).

WOODLAND PERIOD

The Woodland Period has been traditionally divided into three sub-periods: the Early Woodland (1,000 and 600 B.C.), the Middle Woodland (600 B.C. and AD 600), and the Late Woodland (AD 600 to AD 1200). Generally, the Woodland is seen as a gradual move to sedentary agriculture and a more complex social organization.

Early Woodland

Although there has been dispute over when exactly the Woodland Period began, some researchers believe that started with the beginning of the production of fiber tempered pottery known as Stallings around 5,000 B.P. (Trinkley 1990). This culture produced a rich material assemblage of worked bone and antler, polished stone items, net sinkers, steatite heating slabs, stone tools (projectile points, scrapers, knives, and drills), as well as the fiber tempered pottery. Hanson (1982: 21) and Smith (1974: 306-311) have argued that the stimulus for the elaborate material culture may be related to a combination of population increase and environmental disequilibrium. Binford (1978) has argued a similar hypothesis regarding population stress as a factor for new forms of food procurement. Hanson (1982: 13) notes that mussel availability by 2,500 B.C. had increased because of sea level changes, river gradient, and channel location. However, more recent research by Brooks et al. (1986) has found that mussel availability actually may have begun to decrease in the Savannah River drainage by this time.

The pottery is recognized by its large quantity of Spanish moss fiber (Simpkins and Scoville 1981) that was included in the paste before it was fired. Vessel forms include shallow bowls, large wide-mouth bowls, and jar forms. The pottery was built through molding, although coil fractures are sometimes present, particularly later in the period. Firing was not well controlled and was incompletely oxidized. Decorations include punctations (with periwinkle shells, reeds, and sticks), finger pinching, and incising. Some of these motifs are believed to be temporally sensitive (Trinkley 1986; 1990; Sassaman 1993).

With respect to cultural developments, Stallings appears to represent an elaboration of regional Late Archaic cultures. Settlement/subsistence strategies of this period appear to reflect seasonal rounds with a focus on riverine and estuarine resources during the fall and winter, while inland resources were exploited in the late winter and spring (Trinkley 1990: 7-8). The Fish Haul Site (38BU805) is an example of a possible Stallings Phase winter-spring camp. Excavations here indicated the use of diverse animal species, deer and fish being the most prevalent, and intensive collection, processing, and consumption of hickory nuts (Trinkley 1986).

Although Stallings is considered to be older and the progenitor of the Thom's Creek pottery, some radiocarbon dates suggest that the two types are largely contemporaneous (Trinkley 1980b). Thom's Creek dates as early as 2220 ±350 B.C. at the Spanish Mount site in Charleston County (Sutherland 1974) and as late as 935±175 B.C. at the Lighthouse Point Shell Ring, also in Charleston County. The artifact assemblage characteristic of the Thom's Creek phase is almost identical to that found in Stallings. The pottery, however, is tempered with sand rather than Spanish moss fibers. Some of the potteries are untempered. The motifs are almost all identical to those found in the Stallings series (Griffin 1943) including punctations (reed and shell), finger pinching, simple stamping, incising, and finger smoothing (Trinkley 1980b).

Projectile points from this time period are typically Savannah River Stemmed (Coe 1964). They reduced in size later on during the Thom's Creek phase and are classified as Small Savannah River Stemmed (Oliver 1985). Anderson and Joseph (1988:197) note that there appears to be a "long co-occurrence of both large and small forms", suggesting that one type did not replace the other.

Most of the work on Thom's Creek phase sites has been conducted at shell rings (see Trinkley 1980a; 1985). These sites range in size, but are generally about 100 to 300 feet in diameter, 2 to 6 feet high, with a 40 feet wide base and a clear interior. In essence, they are doughnut shaped. Although their functions have not been fully understood, it is believed that they were occupation sites for fairly large groups who lived on top of the ring and used the clear central area for communal activities. These sites suggest that village life was relatively stable and permanent as early as 1600 B.C.. Subsistence focused on mammals, fish, shellfish, and hickory nut resources (Trinkley 1985).

Refuge (3000-2600 B.P.) and Deptford (2800-1500 B.P.) potteries follow the Stallings and Thom's Creek wares. The Refuge series is characterized by a compact sandy or gritty paste and a sloppy simple stamped, dentate stamped, or random punctated decoration (Williams 1968). They are very similar to the preceding Thom's Creek wares and Anderson et al. (1982: 265) note that the typologies are "marred by a lack of reference to the Thom's Creek series" and that the Punctate and Incised types are indistinguishable from Thom's Creek (Trinkley 1990a: 11).

Deptford potteries, that begin to occur in the latter part of the Early Woodland, are characterized by a fine to coarse sandy paste with surface treatments including Plain, Check Stamped, Simple Stamped, Cord Marked, Geometric Stamped, and Complicated Stamped (Williams 1968). Shell tools are uncommon and bone tools are very rare. This has led some researchers (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980: 75) to conclude that "wood must have been worked into a variety of tool types". A small stemmed point tentatively described as "Deptford Stemmed" (Trinkley 1980c: 20-23) has been found associated with these sites. It appears to be a culmination of the Savannah River Stemmed reduction seen earlier on.

Points similar to Yadkin Triangular points have also been found at Deptford sites (Coe 1964; Milanich and Fairbanks 1980). Sassaman et al. (1990) report that, in the Savannah River Valley, triangular types appear to be more strongly associated with Deptford than stemmed types.

It has also been noted that there is a co-occurrence of the larger triangular Yadkin and Badin type points with smaller triangular forms such as Caraway which has traditionally been attributed to the Late Woodland and Mississippian Periods (Blanton et al. 1986:107); Sassaman et al. 1990; Trinkley 1990a). Blanton et al. (1986) believe that these point types may have been used at the same time for different purposes.

North of Charleston, a somewhat different cultural manifestation is found that is related to what Caldwell (1958) refers to as the "Northern Tradition. This assemblage is referred to as Deep Creek and was first identified in North Carolina (Phelps 1983). The pottery is characterized by medium to coarse sand inclusions with surface treatments of cord marking, fabric impressing, simple stamping, and net impressing (see Trinkley 1990). This pottery had previously been designated as the Middle Woodland "Cape Fear" pottery type originally typed by South (1960). The pottery dates from about 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1 in North Carolina, but may date later in South Carolina based on two radiocarbon dates of 120±130 B.C. and A.D. 210±110. The Deep Creek settlement and subsistence systems are poorly known, but appear to be very similar to those identified with the Deptford Phase.

Middle Woodland

The Deptford Period continues on into the Middle Woodland Period. However, the Deptford phase is still part of an early carved paddle stamped tradition which is believed to have been replaced by a northern intrusion of wrapped paddle stamping (Trinkley 1990).

In South Carolina, the Middle Woodland is characterized by a pattern of settlement mobility and short-term occupation. It is characterized by the Wilmington phase on the southern coast and the Hanover, McClellanville/Santee, and Mount Pleasant assemblages on the northern coast.

Mount Pleasant wares (AD 200 to AD 900) frequently have a sandy paste with quantities of pebble or grit inclusions. However there is a lot off variability and a significant percentage has a fine sandy past with few or no inclusions. Surface treatments include fabric impressed, cord marked, net impressed, and plain. Incising has been found on occasion (Trinkley 1990).

McClellanville (Trinkley 1981) and Santee (Anderson et al. 1982:302-308) wares are characterized by a fine to medium sandy paste with a surface treatment primarily of V-shaped simple stamping. Although the two potteries are very similar, the Santee series may have later features, such as excurvate rims and interior rim stamping, which the McClellanville Series pottery does not exhibit. Both of these types concentrate on the north central coast of the state (Trinkley 1990:18). McClellanville has been found in contexts dating from AD 500 to 800, while Santee has been found in contexts from about AD700 to AD 1400. Thus, Santee continues into the Late Woodland and Mississippian Periods.

Wilmington and Hanover are actually believed to be regional varieties of the same ceramic tradition.

It is characterized by crushed sherd or grog tempering which makes up 30 to 40% of the paste and ranges from 3 to 10 mm in size. Caldwell and Waring (Williams 1968:113-116) first described the Wilmington wares from sites examined in coastal Georgia. Hanover was described by South (1960) from his survey of the southeastern coast of North Carolina and portions of the northeastern coast of South Carolina. Waring (Williams 1968:221) sees the Wilmington wares as intrusive from the Carolina coast, but the pottery has some Deptford traits. Caldwell and McCann (1941) observed that, "the Wilmington complex proper contains all the main kinds of decoration which occurs in the Deptford complex with the probably exception of Deptford Linear Checkstamped" (see also, Anderson et al. 1982:275). Therefore, cord marking, check stamping, simple stamping, and fabric impressing are found with sherd tempered potteries. Radiocarbon dates for Wilmington and Hanover phase sites range from 135±85 B.C. at site 38BK134 to A.D. 1120±100 from a Wilmington house at the Charles Town landing site (38CH1). Dates seems to cluster, however, from about A.D. 400 to 900 (Trinkley 1990:18).

Another cultural trait of the Wilmington phase was the introduction of sand burial mounds. These have been found in coastal North Carolina and in areas along the southern South Carolina coast, leaving somewhat of a "gap" in the central area between the two states. Some of the mounds which have been associated with the Middle Woodland have been questioned, particularly in the Savannah River Valley where the assemblages are often dominated by later Irene and Savannah wares. A mound on nearby Callawassie Island is one such mound, which was apparently constructed with refuse from an adjacent St. Catherines village (Brooks et al. 1982). Therefore, it is still not clear if the mounds developed during the Wilmington phase or if they developed afterwards (Kennedy and Espenshade 1992).

Most Wilmington sites are characterized by marine shell middens which extend along the tidal marshes. On Wilmington Island there are several sites that merged to form a ridge of shell extending nearly three miles along the shore (Caldwell and McCann 1940).

Late Woodland

Essentially, the Late Woodland is a continuation of previous Middle Woodland assemblages. In Georgetown County the Late Woodland is characterized by a continuation of the Santee pottery series. The Hanover and Mount Pleasant pottery series are also found as late as A.D. 1000 (Trinkley 1989). Unfortunately, this period is difficult to delineate from the preceding Middle Woodland period or subsequent Mississippian period (Sassaman et al. 1990:14). Sites with Late Woodland or Mississippian occupations tend to contain small, triangular points such as the Caraway or Pee Dee (Coe 1964).

Stoltman (1974) observed in the Middle Coastal Plain that Late Woodland sites have a settlement pattern characterized by dispersed upland settlement, which he believes, may indicate the beginnings of slash and burn agriculture or intensification of upland resource procurement. In the coastal area, sites are also numerous, small, and dispersed which suggests a decrease in settlement integration over the Middle Woodland period. Contrasting this pattern, Piedmont sites are few and are dispersed along tributaries with little if any interriverine occupation (Goodyear et al. 1979; Taylor and Smith 1978).

MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

The Mississippian Period (A.D. 1100 to 1640) is characterized by a sedentary village life, agricultural food production, and regionally integrated and heirarchically organized social, political, and ceremonial systems (Anderson 1994). Not much is known about the Mississippian Period in this area of the state. Most of the work has been done in the middle Savannah River valley or along the Wateree River Valley in the central part of the state. It is possible that Mississippian occupations are aligned with the Scott's Lake Mound Center on the Upper Santee River as well as the Wateree Mound Complex near Camden. The influence of the Town Creek Indian Mound center located approximately 65 miles upriver is not clear. Anderson's (1982) ceramic sequence is based on data supplied by local collectors, Coe's (1995) work at Town Creek in North Carolina, and excavations conducted by Stanley South (1971) at Charlestowne Landing. Anderson's phases include Santee II, which is dominated by Santee Simple Stamped and Pee Dee.

As previously discussed, the Santee series is similar to the McClellanville series, but is thought to be later. It contains a fine to medium sandy paste with a surface treatment of primarily V-shaped stamping. The Santee series is placed at A.D. 800 to 1300 (Anderson et al. 1982: 303).

The Pee Dee series is sand tempered and characterized by carved paddle stamped designs including concentric circles, the filfor cross, arc angles, herring bone, line blocks, quartered circles, and split diamonds (Reid 1967: 5-8). Dates on Pee Dee ceramics tend to cluster between (AD 1400-1600) and are late in the period.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The first Indians to make contact with the English settlers and explorers in this area were the Cuccoes, Wandos, Wineaus (Winyahs), Etiwans, and Sewees. Using a variety of sources, Hodge (1910: 887) places the Waccamaws along the river of the same name, while others quoting a 1715 government census, place them 100 miles northeast of Charleston. At that time, the Waccamaws had four villages containing 210 males and 400 females. Several writers suggest that a Siouan stock tribe called the Woccon left North Carolina around 1711-1712 and became the Waccamaw of South Carolina. The only evidence of this is that it is around that time that the Waccamaw appear in South Carolina historical accounts and the Woccon disappear from North Carolina historical accounts (Rights 1957: 39). The Winyah Indians are depicted in the same census as being located 80 miles northeast of Charleston and are shown by Hodge (1910: 963) on the west side of the Pee Dee River near its confluence with Winyah Bay. They were a smaller tribe that with only one village of 36 males and 70 females in 1715 (Rights 1957: 39).

Trade with Native Americans began shortly after the first immigrants arrived in Charles Town in 1670. By the beginning of the 17th century, traders in the colony were conducting business with the Yemasee to the south, the Waccamaw to the north, and the Cherokees, Catawbas, and Creeks to the west. The Lords Proprietors of Carolina initially controlled commerce, but as population increased, the trade was handled by the merchants themselves who either subsidized traders or bought deer skins from a growing number of private traders. While the businessmen and traders benefited from this system, the Indians suffered continuous emotional and physical abuse. To remedy the situation, the Commons House established the Commission of the Indian Trade to regulate the trade and listen to grievances in 1707.

The Commissioners hired agents to travel the colony and hear complaints from Indians and traders. Despite their efforts, the misconduct and atrocities committed against the Native Americans were numerous and due to a lack of manpower and other deficiencies, little could be done to alleviate the problems. The Yemasees took matters into their own hands and attacked the agents and traders in April 1715 killing many. Other tribes joined in the fight and the effects were far reaching. Hundreds of settlers died.

The Yemasee War of 1715 resulted in the creation of a new system of trade regulation and the establishment of three trade centers located in the colony's interior. The first was sited on the Savannah River near Augusta; the second was south of present day Columbia near the Congaree River; and the third was intended to serve the Winneau, Pedea, Waccamaw and Cheraw Indians and was set on the Black River near Georgetown (McDowell 1955: 110, 132).

In September of 1716 William Waties, the factor of this proposed Black River post, argued for a different location at "Uauenee (or the Great Bluff)" (Yauhannah) because it was closer to English settlements, a greater distance from the Sara tribe, and near the Waccamaws who were of a greater consequence than the Pedeas. The Commissioners of Indian Trade agreed and ordered goods to be delivered to the trading post. A log storehouse was constructed by Samuel Teed, a carpenter and servant indentured to Capt. Mathew Porter, at the new post by mid-November 1716. The building measured 12′ x 10′ (McDowell 1955: 110, 132).

Trade at Yauhannah appears to have been successful with 546 deerskins taken to Charles Town in the first shipment. In August 1717, 1,087 skins were shipped to Charles Town aboard a periauger, or large boat. The same vessel returned with provisions and trade items such as guns, blankets, agricultural implements, knives, cloth, and beads (Michie n.d.).

In 1717 the new factor, Meredith Hughes, notified the Commissioners that the Indians in the area were growing restless and were beginning to move around. In that year, the Sara, Santee, Pedea, and Waccamaw had apparently forced Hughes to leave the factory at Yauhannah (McDowell 1955: 202). In September a group of Pedea, Winyah, and Waccamaw Indians appeared before the Commission. The Winyah and Waccamaw Indians wanted to have Hughes stay in the area of the English settlements (on the Black River) while the Pedea wanted him to stay at Yauhannah (McDowell 1955: 208). Knowing that the trade potential with the Waccamaw was greater than that of the Pedea, the Commission decided that Hughes should stay in the Black River area, on Andrew Collins' Plantation (McDowell 1955:210, 232). When the deer skin trade began to wane there, the post was resumed again at Yauhannah in the spring of 1718 and trade continued to be brisk with factor Meredith Hughes, shipping 704 skins to Charles Town on July 28, 1718. He reported an increase in illegal trade and was ordered to arrest the guilty individuals (Michie 1993:11).

The Board of Commissioners records end here and little else is known about the Indian trade after this point. It can be assumed that trade continued at Yauhannah until 1720 when war erupted between the Waccamaws and the colonists. Little is written about the war except in a single letter in the British Public Records office, which states that the tribe apparently numbered around 100, and 60 were taken and killed. They then petitioned for peace. Many who survived were sold into slavery in the West Indies while the others probably joined other tribes. (Michie 1993: 13).

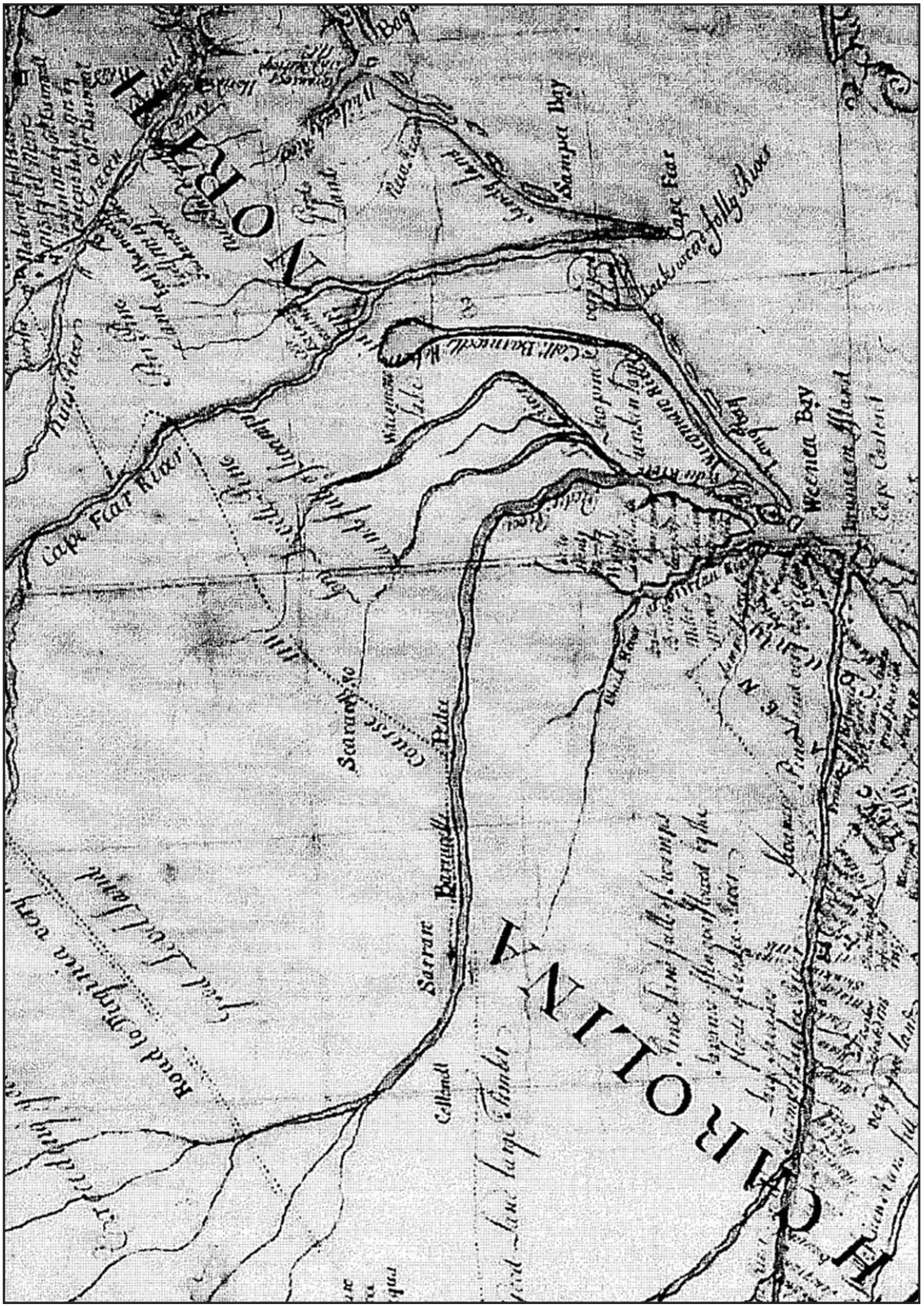


Figure 4
Barnwell-Hammerton Map of 1721

A few Waccamaws were still in the area in the 1730s according to some records (Milling 1969: 227) and in April 1733, Rangers on the Northern Frontier were ordered to "Observe the behavior of the Pedee and Waccamaw Indians" (Journal of the Council, April, 18, 1733). Mooney (1894: 77) believes that the Waccamaw were finally incorporated with the Catawba. The Barnwell-Hammerton map shows the area circa 1721 (Figure 4). Neither the Waccamaws nor Winyah settlements are shown. However, the map does show the location of the Sarrau and Pedea villages.

The reasons for the war with the Waccamaws are unclear, but issues probably included "unrest generated by the Cheraw, who continuously encouraged dissent among other Indians, and the growing presence of Europeans and their impact on the lives of the indigenous people" (Michie 1993: 12). Members of the other tribes in the area, namely the Pedea and the Wineas, also lost their separate identity and had completely assimilated into colonial society by 1755 (Michie 1993: 14).

During the two years in which the Indian trade on the Black and Pee Dee rivers was recorded, over 6,000 deerskins were transported to Charles Town. If the trade continued through 1720, that amount may have doubled (Rogers 1970: 14-15).

Along with the deerskin trade, cattle ranching was also an early financial pursuit of the colonists, since it required little capital or labor other than an initial investment in stock and perhaps a slave or two. Hogs were also raised. Well into the 18th century meat products ranked fourth among South Carolina's exports, behind rice, deerskins, and indigo. However, by the middle of the 18th century ranching was no longer profitable. In 1758 a Charleston merchant reported to the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacturers and Commerce: "Labour Comes very High & Dear, which makes the Planters on Apply Themselves to the Planting and Raising those Commodities that will bring Them in a Certain and present Advantage & Profitt. The planting of Rice, Indigo, & c. Answers to Afford the Value of High Labour" (Edgar 1998: 139).

The South Carolina colonists also depended on naval stores. This pursuit, in fact, replaced the Indian trade as the colonists' primary livelihood in the 1720s in the Pee Dee area. In 1733 exports from Georgetown included 7,361 barrels of pitch, 1,092 barrels of tar, and 1,026 barrels of turpentine (Bridwell 1982: 12; Rogers 1970: 14-15; 46-47). Shipbuilding was also an important industry that began to flourish by the 1740s. However, by the mid 1750s the industry began to decline and was replaced by other enterprises (Bridwell 1982: 14-16).

Indigo was one the earliest major crops of the area, but it lasted less than 50 years. Production peaked from 1754-1760 and the crop grew well along the Pee Dee, Black, and lower Waccamaw rivers. In 1753 the Winyah Indigo Society was officially organized and Thomas Lynch, Sr. served as their first president. With the loss of the bounty on the crop during the American Revolution, it was no longer profitable to grow indigo and production came to a near stand still. Although some effort was made to cultivate it after the war, it disappeared as a staple crop by the 1790s. With the indigo industry on the verge of collapse by 1796, many planters embraced cotton as their cash crop. Both long and short staple cotton grew well on former indigo lands (Sharrer 1971).

Early white settlers of Georgetown County were initially drawn to the Waccamaw Neck area of Winyah Bay to trade with the Indians.

While land grants were being issued as early as 1705, the majority of lands were granted in the 1730s (Rogers 1970: 12, 20, 26). These early grants were located along the area rivers. Among the first grantees was Major Percival Pawley (1673-1723) who eventually obtained 2,500 acres on the Pee Dee, Sampit, and Waccamaw rivers (Rogers 1970: 16-21). Although no plat survives, Pawley received three 100-acre parcels containing the project site on the Great Pee Dee River in 1711. Pawley's lands were among the first to be improved as he supplied cattle to the Catawba Indians post in December 1717 (Rogers 1970: 17-18; McDowell 1955: 273). It is possible that the trading post stood on his land, but no record of Pawley obtaining or granting a permit or lease to the Commissioners of Indian Trade exists. While the storehouse is the only building described at the trading post, it is probable that there were other structures and several individuals living there. Houses and outbuildings for the factor as well as his assistant and their families may have also been constructed.

Percival Pawley was initially known as a mariner, but quickly established himself as a planter holding 2,145 acres in Berkeley County and 2,800 acres in Craven County. He was a leading member of the House of Commons from St. John Berkeley Parish in the First Royal Assembly (1721-1724). He also held other offices including tax inquirer for St. James Goose Creek Parish (1716), Commissioner of the High Roads for St. John Berkeley (1721); Justice of the Peace for Berkeley County (1721); and militia Major (1721). He died while night swimming in the North Inlet near Winyah Bay on November 14, 1723. He left his children some 5,500 acres including the three hundred acres at "Yourheany." Percival had two daughters, Ann and Susanna, and three sons, Anthony (d. 1741), Percival, Jr. (d. 1749), and George (d. 1774). Land and probate records show that Percival Pawley willed his land at Yauhannah Bluff to his son, Anthony in 1723. (Charleston Wills and Miscellaneous records, 1722-1724, Vol. 58:303; Rogers 1970: 507; Edgar 1977: 513).

Anthony registered ownership of the property in a 1733 memorial (Memorial Book 5: 67) and upon his death in 1741willed this land on the Great Pee Dee River, now totaling 1,250 acres and described as "a tract of land on Yourheany Bluff," to his brother, Percival Pawley, Jr.. He also left Percival three slaves named James, Doll, and Prince along with all his cattle and horses. Anthony apparently died unmarried and without children (Charleston Will Book 12: 435). He acquired 350 acres adjoining the original 300-acre tract from Benjamin Simmons. William Poole (d. 1750), a Georgetown merchant and planter who had a personal estate valued at 22,950 pounds and 100 slaves upon his death, sold Anthony 600 acres to the south (Rogers 1970: 60-61).

Percival Pawley, Jr., conveyed 600 acres to William Waties in 1747, which included the original three hundred acre grant "lyeth on the West side of Pedee river Generally known by the name of Yourhaney" (Charleston Deed Book SS: 212-216). It seems likely that this was William Waties, III (1717-1751), grandson of William Waties, the factor at Yauhannah Bluff in the 1710s. William Waties, Sr. was a Welshman who appears to have come to the Pee Dee area from Charles Town. He "entered into Bond, with his Security, William Waties, Jr." and formed a contract with the Commissioners of Indian Trade agreeing to manage the trading post, which suggests that his son provided the funds. William Waties', Sr. term as Indian factor began in 1716 and ended in February 1717 due to his poor health. Although there are some conflicting opinions as to the later whereabouts and occupations of the two men, it seems most likely that William Waties, Jr., went onto serve in the First Royal Assembly in 1721 and in ten other Assemblies, primarily representing St. James Santee Parish until his death in 1743.

He met with several Tuscarora chiefs in North Carolina to settle an issue of cattle thefts around Winyah Bay in 1731 and served as a commissioner to survey the boundary line between North and South Carolina in 1734. Given his financial assets in 1716 when he offered the security bond and his father's poor health in 1718, it seems likely that William Waties, Jr. and not the senior served in these positions (Michie 1993:12; Edgar 1977: 704). He also owned thousands of acres of land and made his residence at Laurel Hill on the east side of the Waccamaw River. He died with a massive estate including 123 slaves, sixteen horses, 109 head of cattle, a ferry boat, a pettiauger, five canoes, and a set of surveying equipment (Rogers 1970: 57).

William Waties', Jr. four children, William, John, Thomas, and Ann, were established landowners. Each of his sons went on to serve in the General Assembly (Rogers 1970: 57). William Waties III (1717-1751), and likely owner of Yauhannah Bluff, sat in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Royal Assemblies (1747 and 1748), but declined to serve in the Nineteenth. He was elected to the position of tax collector and inquirer in 1739 and as churchwarden (1737-1748) in Prince George Winyah Parish. (Edgar 1977: 703; Rogers 1970: 518). He was also an early member of the Charleston Library Society in 1750 (Rogers 1970: 87).

In his December 1749 will, Waties left his property to his wife, Hannah. He describes his land as "my Plantation of Whinny on Great PeeDee River consisting of three tracts of one hundred acres each on a island opposite thereto bought of Percival Pawley with appurtenances." This suggests that the land had been improved and contained buildings (Charleston Will Book 6: 461-462). Along with the property, Waties also left Hannah 500 pounds, 25 slaves, a mahogany case, china, riding chair, and four horses. The remainder of his estate was divided between his sister Ana Johnston and his two brothers, Thomas (d. 1762) and John (d. 1760). They married sisters, Anne and Mary, the daughters of William Allston (1698-1744). His inventory shows that he owned a total of 49 slaves, 17 horses, 30 head of sheep, and a ferry boat. The existence of this boat suggests that a ferry was here at this point. His total estate was valued at 12,778 pounds (Charleston Inventories B: 424-427; Rogers 1970: 522).

Hannah died intestate and without heirs. The land was then left to Hannah's sisters, Martha Bonny and Ann Bonny Hull, who divided the 300 acres in half with Martha receiving the western portion. The sisters were probably the daughters of Captain Thomas Bonny who owned a valuable plantation of 1,000 acres in St. Thomas Parish at his death around 1751. Martha then sold her half of the Yauhannah lands to her brother-in-law, William Hull (1721-1773) in 1754 (Charleston Deed Book SS: 217-220; South Carolina Gazette, advertisement, June 10, 1751). An attached plat shows five structures on the Yauhannah Ferry side of the river (Figure 5). A 1768 plat also includes "Youhany Ferry" on William Hull's land (Figure 6) (Colonial Plat Book 9: 340).

The evidence of structures suggests that Hull and his family consisting of his wife, Ann Bonny, and their five daughters, lived here. Their first daughter, Martha, married twice: first to William Monk and then to widower James Calhoun. The second ceremony took place in William Hull's house in September 1771. The second daughter, Hannah Hull married George Brown; the third, Judith, married Robert Brown; and the fourth, Elizabeth, married George Hull after her father's death in 1773. Ann and William had a fifth daughter, Ruth, who married John Simmons in April 1762, but she predeceased her father (Bridges and Williams 1997: 373, 374; Charleston Misc. Records Book MM: 456). Ann Bonny Hull apparently died before William as records show that a William Hull of "Euhany" married Sarah Field in August 1772 (Hayne 1910: 98).

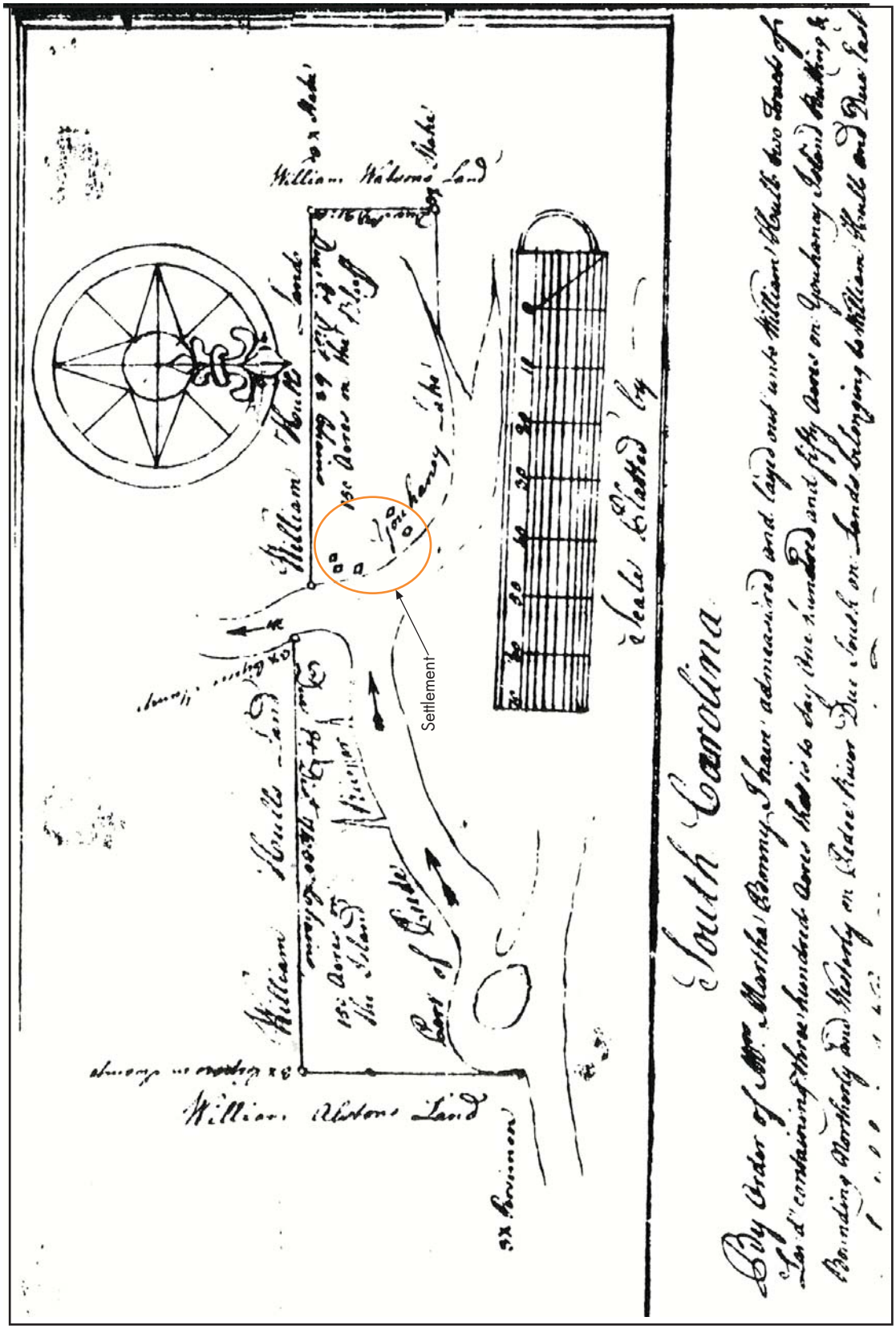


Figure 5
1754 plat of William Hull's land at "Youhaney" (Charleston Deed Book SS: 220)

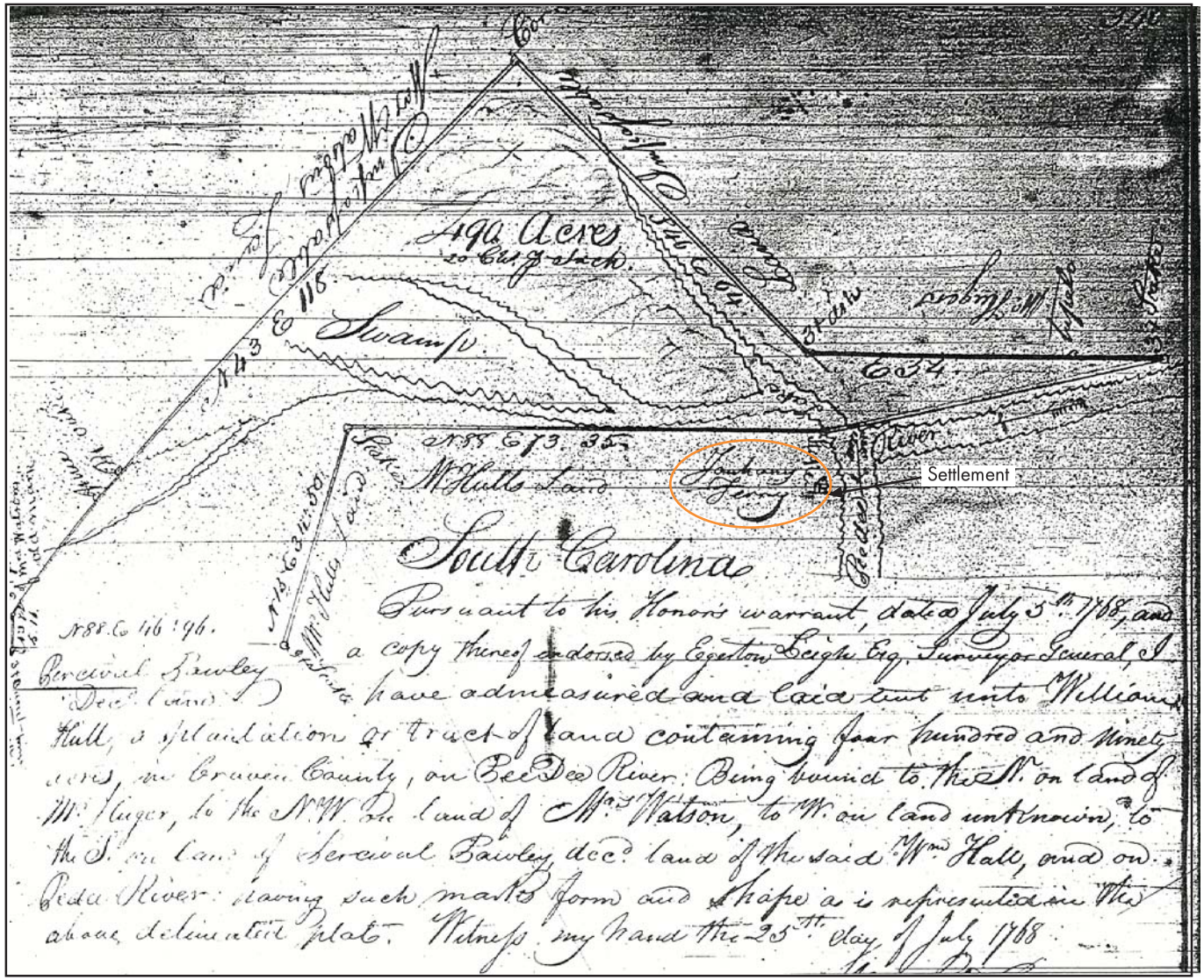


Figure 6
1768 plat of William Hull's Land containing "Youhany Ferry"

Hull left each of his surviving daughters several slaves and various pieces of furniture and livestock. He also left a slave to his granddaughter, Ann Monk, who was the daughter of Martha. His wife Sarah received two slaves, Elvoilet and Argyle, as well as "a feather bed and furniture and my riding chair" and two horses. He left his land to his four surviving daughters, but allowed Sarah to live at his residence until her death. His will was proved June 26, 1773 (Charleston Will Book 15: 545). An advertisement for the sale of his personal property in the *South Carolina Gazette* lists among his estate, "about fifty valuable slaves; --amongst which are coopers, sawyers, house-wenches, and handy boys and girls; --the household furniture, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and plantation tools, etc.—Also two boats, one of which will carry 30 or 40 barrels of rice; the other is a good rowing boat" (*South Carolina Gazette*, advertisement, September 9, 1773).

After this transaction, little is known about the land containing the project site except for a release of dower from two of Hull's daughters to Jacob Valk of Charleston. In 1777, Elizabeth and Hannah each sold their portion, which totaled half of the lands once owned by Pawley to Valk (Charleston County, Renunciation of Dower: 105-108). There is no mention of a similar transaction undertaken by the other heirs, Martha (Hull) Calhoun and Judith (Hull) Brown in the historical record.

The earliest detailed map showing the Yauhannah Bluff area is the 1757 DeBrahm map of South Carolina, which includes the names Youre Hene, Jaw Hene, and Hetop Saw near the project area. These names appear to represent Indian place names. Both Youre Hene and Jaw Hene are very similar to "Yauhannah." There is no road or ferry in the area, but the section opposite the project site on the east side of the Great Pee Dee River is labeled "Waties Land."

The 1780 version of the same map shows Null Ferry, which is actually Hull Ferry, in the vicinity of Yauhannah Bluff (Figure 7). The opposite bank of the river continues to be known as Waties land while the Indian place names also remain.

The 1773 Cook map (Figure 8) indicates that the Hull family owned the property and the Alston family controlled the land on the opposite side of the ferry. The Indian place names are no longer shown. The Mouzon map, drawn two years later, shows no name in the vicinity of the project area and no Indian place names.

Robert Mills' 1825 map (Figure 9) labels the Hull Ferry as Yahany Ferry and lists the occupant as Singleton. Only one Singleton appears in the 1820 census in the Georgetown District. Isaac Singleton lived in the Pee Dee enumeration district with his wife, a child and at least six slaves. Because the court records from Georgetown County burned during this Civil War, there are no land records available to show ownership during this period. Based on other documents, it seems likely that Singleton was a tenant and not a landowner.

Without the deed records, information on Yauhannah is markedly absent between the 1780s and the Civil War with the exception of an 1844 South Carolina Court of Appeals case involving a trespass of title. The plaintiffs in the 1844 suit, William A. Alston (1782-1860), Thomas P. Alston (1795-1861), and Charles C. P. Alston (1796-1881), were the sons of Col. William Alston (1756-1839) of Clifton Plantation on the Waccamaw River. The defendant was Robert O. Collins. William left this land, totaling five parcels on both sides of the Great Pee Dee River, to his sons in his 1838 will, but did not specifically describe the property.

Figure 7
Faden's 1780 Edition of the 1757 DeBrahm's Map

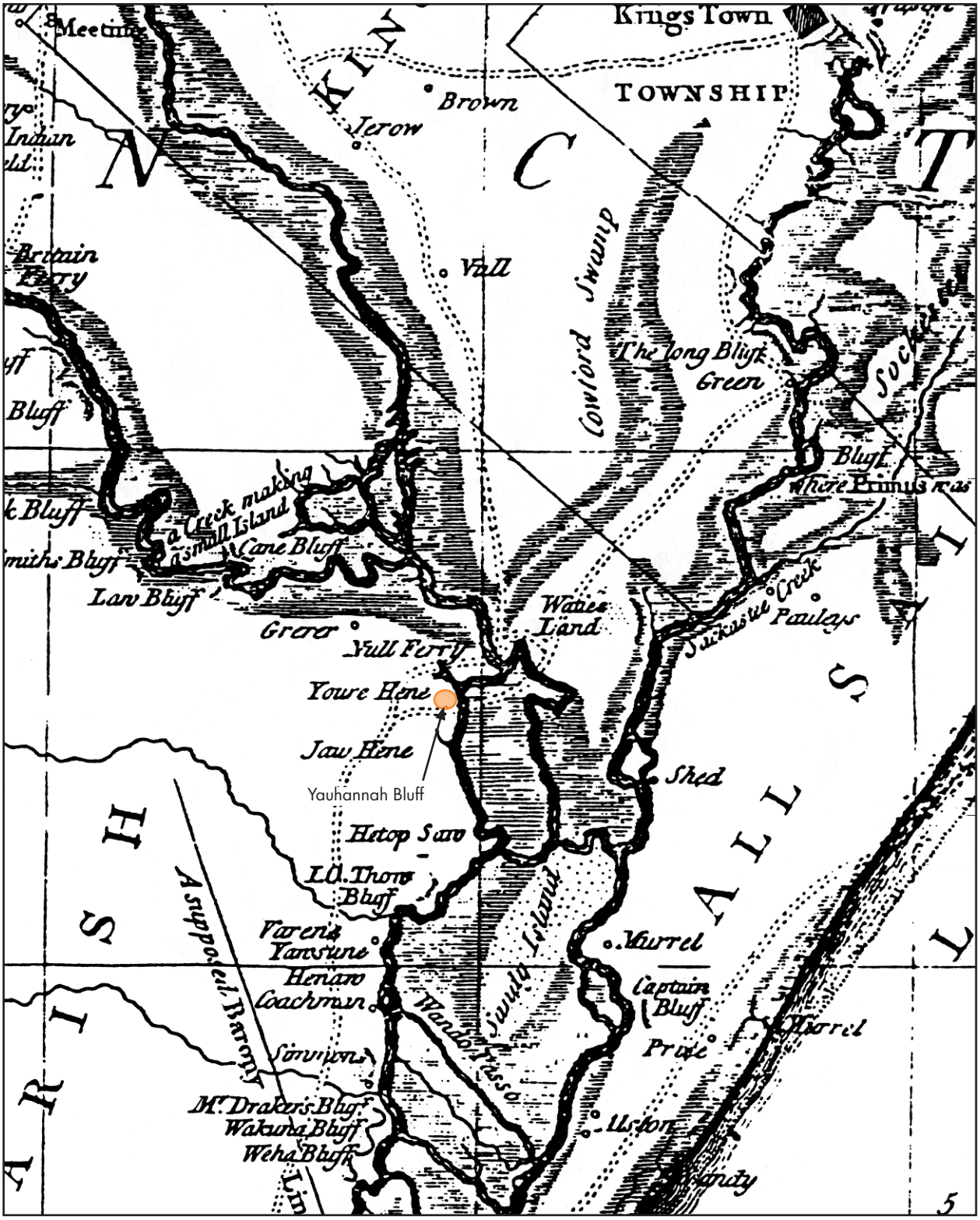
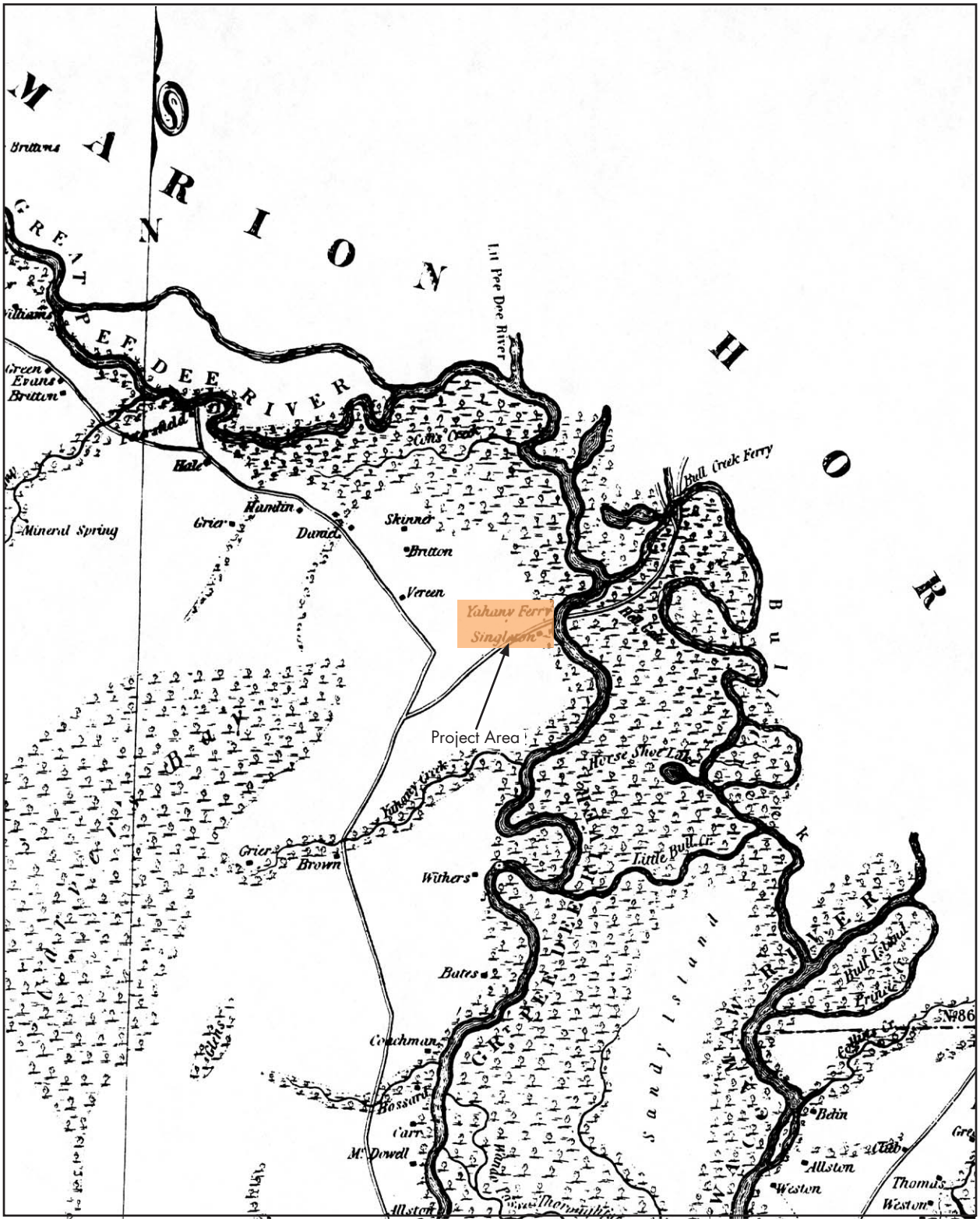


Figure 8
The Cook Map of 1773

Figure 9
Mills' Atlas Showing the Area in 1820



The plaintiffs believed their grandfather, Joseph Alston (1734-1784), acquired the property and then willed it to his sons, William Alston of Clifton and Thomas Alston (1764-1794) of Prospect Hill. Thomas died without children and his portion of this property went to his nephews, the plaintiffs in this case. Robert Collins claimed ownership to nearly all of tract no. 5 under two junior grants and had been in possession of it long enough to acquire statutory title. An unrecorded plat drawn in 1787 found amongst William's papers proved the parcels adjoined one another and it was submitted as evidence. Ultimately, the court ruled in favor of both parties.

Although the plat was not found, the case does reveal some interesting information about the ferry at Yauhannah Bluff. Parcel No. 1 contained the site of the "Yuhaney ferry" and it was occupied by a series of tenants and not William or his sons. For 30 years or more, "there had been a succession of persons who held the ferry and took the tolls, each buying from his predecessor, and selling to his successor, what was called the privilege and his improvements." They made no claim on the soil, but also did not pay William Alston any rent. They did, however, acknowledge his title and there was usually a person living on the opposite side of the river who, as a general agent, had supervision over all of his land. Several tenants testified during the trial. They included William M. Newton who began his tenure at the ferry in 1824 or 1825 and remained until April 1832. He was succeeded by a Mr. Woodward who stayed only a few years and was replaced by Elijah Cox. Cox had nine people in his household according to the 1840 census, which included five slaves. The ferry property included "houses and small fields." (Speers 1844: 187-191; Allston, Elizabeth Deas 1936: 27).

The Allston family was one of the wealthiest in the Georgetown District. John (d. 1750) and William Allston (1698-1744) came to the area from St. John's Berkeley parish and received grants on the Waccamaw in the 1730s. Their descendents gained a vast fortune in land in what would become Georgetown County. (Rogers 1970: 21).

Joseph Allston (1733-1784), son of William (1698-1744), developed a significant estate in the mid-18th century owning five plantations each with 100 or more slaves. He resided at The Oaks on the Waccamaw River and served in the General Assembly as well as a member of the committee for enforcement of the Continental Association (1774) and member of the First (1775) and Second (1775-1776) Provincial Congresses. He passed his land and wealth to his two sons William (1756-1839) and Thomas (1764-1794) (Edgar 1977: 35-36). William Alston dropped the second "l" in his last name to distinguish himself from other family members and inherited Fairfield Plantation where he constructed a rice mill around 1787. He acquired several other plantations along the Waccamaw during his lifetime and resided at Clifton until it burned in the early nineteenth century. At his death, his estate totaled $573,232 and consisted of 723 slaves, 600 shares of stock in the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, 88 shares in the Bank of Charleston, a library of 250 books, and various other goods. He was aptly named "King Billy." He served in the General Assembly as a house member and a senator on several occasions and as a captain in Francis Marion's Brigade during the Revolutionary War. He had 11 children by two wives and three of his sons were the plaintiffs in the 1844 case (Bailey and Cooper 1981: 35-37). William A. Alston (1782-1860) served in the South Carolina House of Representatives and as a Justice of the Peace. He owned 400 slaves and resided at Rose Hill on the Waccamaw River (Davidson 1971: 173). Thomas P. Alston (1795-1861) served as a South Carolina senator representing All Saints Parish (1832-1838) (Reynolds and Faunt 1964: 172).

Their brother Charles C. P. Alston (1796-1881) operated Fairfield Plantation as well as Bellefield on the eastern shore of the Waccamaw River and was a premier rice planter on the eve of the Civil War with his farms valued at $124,000 in 1850 (Rogers 1970: 253, 267, 524).

The Allstons made their wealth on rice. Tidal rice culture began in the Winyah area in the 1730s and remained the most significant cash crop until the Civil War. In the 1820s Robert Mills observed that in the Georgetown District "*everything is fed on rice, horses and cattle eat the straw and hogs, fowls, etc. are sustained by the refuse, and man subsists upon the marrow of the grain*" (Mills 1826: 558). In 1840 Georgetown District produced 45 percent of the nation's rice. Between 1850 and 1860 rice production peaked. By 1860, South Carolina produced almost 64 percent of the nation's crop and half of that was grown in Georgetown District (Easterby 1945: 36). Large plantations became typical in the 19th century. The demand for the limited prime coastal lands forced up land values and pushed out marginal planters. By the early 1800s a hierarchy had developed based upon distance from the sea (Hetrick 1979: 12). By 1850, 99 large planters produced 98 percent of the District's total rice crop (Rogers 1970: 253; Lawson 1972: 8). Because of the heavy reliance on slave labor, Georgetown District had the highest percentage of slaves in South Carolina. Between 1810 and 1850, slaves made up 88 percent of the District's total population. They accounted for 85 percent of the population in 1860 (Rogers 1970: 328, 343).

According to Carpenter (1983) the Yauhannah Bluff area is located just north of the prime tidal rice fields. The plantation economy in this area was likely based on cotton, which Mills (1826: 558) states was the second most important crop raised in the district. As previously mentioned, cotton grew well on the former indigo lands and was a perfect replacement staple crop. With the development of the cotton gin in 1793, the cotton industry began to take off. From 1797 to 1800, cotton exports increased from one million to six and a half million pounds in South Carolina. Planters who were schooled in the one crop psychology, made cotton king as the indigo industry fell (Sharrer 1971: 102-103). In 1801 and 1811 South Carolina produced half of the nation's cotton. However by 1821 its share had dropped to 29 percent. Many writers during the antebellum period were highly critical of what they believed were wasteful agricultural practices in the 1820s. Planters cleared land and planted cotton; after yields began to decline, it was turned to corn and then abandoned. Little concern was given to restoring the land, even though various conservation practices were known to planters. As a result of these poor practices, there was a great deal of abandonment and out-migration that affected the state after 1830 (Kovacik and Winberry 1987: 92).

It was the depletion of nutrients in the soils of South Carolina that spurred Edmund Ruffin's travel through the area in 1843. Ruffin was a proponent of using lime and marl to increase soil productivity and traveled throughout the state looking for sources of the material. Although not reaching Yauhannah Bluff, he traveled as far upriver as Little Bull Creek on the north side of Sandy Island. He noted that the river edges of the Pee Dee were tidal swamp in a natural state, containing thick forests of tupelo, gum, cypress, and maple. He stated that the "liability of these lands to be inundated, prevent their being safe enough for rice culture; & no one seems to think that land is worth embanking for any other crop. Thus the immense extents of swamp lands above regular & full tides, or where exposed to freshes, on the Peedee as of all other rivers of S.C. will probably remain a nuisance for a century to come, & held at scarcely any value except for timber" (Matthew 1992: 198). Forestry became increasingly important in the 19th century.

Two trees that were of great interest to the state's loggers were the long leaf pine and the cypress and Georgetown County had plenty of those. Further down river at Sandy Island the land was surrounded by tidal rice fields (Matthew 1992: 192).

The Allston family retained ownership of the land at Yauhannah from the 1780s to the Civil War. It is not known for certain if cotton was cultivated here, but it is probable. The Yauhannah Ferry was most definitely operational being set on the road that linked Georgetown with Conwayborough (now Conway), the county seat of Horry County. Although maintained by tenants, the Allston owned the land and the ferry operation. John Allston, possibly Joseph Allston's brother, claimed he "provided a mare, horse, grain, rough rice, beef, oats, as well as the services of his ferry at Yauhany, Pee Dee, for the troops" during the war (Rogers 1970: 134). The ferry is also mentioned in the South Carolina Statutes when it was reestablished for seven years and vested in Charles Alston in 1831 (McCord 1841: 591).

As elsewhere in the South, the Civil War devastated the local economy. For the South Carolina coast, it was particularly disastrous. A popular journal indicated that "*no other part of the United States knows so well as the Rice Coast what defeat in war can mean, for nowhere else in this country has a full-blown and highly developed civilization perished so completely*" (Saas 1941: 108).

During the war, the blockade and occupation of Georgetown in 1862 threatened the plantation system. Union troops seized rice as contraband and set fire to rice fields as they went up the Waccamaw. Although some planters attempted to continue growing rice, but three quarters of the plantation families moved to the interior of the state. Between 1860 and 1870 South Carolina's rice production fell nearly 73 percent. In Georgetown County, the 1879 crop was approximately 10 percent of the 1860 crop (Kovacik 1979: 55).

During this period, bankruptcies were common. Also the Freedmen's Bureau confiscated some lands to resettle former slaves. Other lands were sold at auction for nonpayment of loans or taxes. Lachicotte and Sons and the Guendalos Company tried to combine planting and rice milling to reduce operational costs, but these efforts to keep the rice industry alive were only successful until the turn of the century. By late in the century, many area plantations were being bought up by Northern investors as game preserves for sport hunting. The loss of the slave work force, which was stable and experienced, competition from western rice growing areas, and several hurricanes that wrecked the rice dike system, ended the long history of rice production on the Georgetown area rivers (Devereaux 1976: 254-255; Lawson 1972: 22-23, 409; Smith 1913: 80). In 1906, Elizabeth Allston Pringle of Chicora Wood (located approximately 12 miles south of Yauhannah Bluff) wrote:

> *I fear the storm drops a dramatic, I may say tragic, curtain on my career as a rice planter. The rice plantation, which for many years gave me the exhilaration of making a good income myself, is a thing of the past now – the banks and trunks have been washed away, and there is no money to replace them* (Rogers 1970: 488-489).

At the time of the Civil War, the land at Yauhannah Bluff was under control of Sarah McPherson Alston Middleton (1807-1878), the daughter of John Ashe Alston (1780-1831), who died before his father, Col. William Alston (1756-1839) of Clifton. It is assumed that she retained an interest in the land because she inherited it through her great uncle, Thomas Allston, who left his land to the children of William Alston, her grandfather. She did not live on the property, but probably rented it out. She, along with her husband, John Izard Middleton, and other members of her family, sold the land in September 1865, to a group of men who intended to make their fortune in the timber business, which was gaining a stronghold in the area during this period (Georgetown Deed Book C: 206-07). The deed describes the 1,580-acre parcel as containing the "Yahaney lands and including the Yahaney Ferry." It is the same land recorded on the 1787 plat submitted in the court case of the 1840s.

These men, E. C. Murray, D. Reese Gregg, John H. McCall, W. G. Dozier, and B. M. Grier, were either locals or Mainers. They sold to John M. Gould, John N. McCall, and another Mainer, Alpheus Greene. It is interesting to note that other Mainers, namely Henry Buck (1800-1880) made a vast timber and shipbuilding business on the Waccamaw River in Horry County prior to the Civil War. Buck continued to make a sizable profit in the post-bellum period (Joyner 1984).

John Mead Gould (1839-1930) was a native of Portland, Maine who served in the Union army during the Civil War. After the war ended, he was stationed in Darlington County, South Carolina in the position of provost judge. When he was released from the army in March 1866, he moved to Yauhannah Ferry with hopes of succeeding in the lumber business. He returned to Maine in November 1866 to marry Amelia Jenkins Twitchell and they moved back to Yauhannah Ferry in January 1867. Gould was a poor businessman and when faced with financial problems, he and his partner, Alpheus Greene, left town in July 1867 to avoid their creditors. Back in Portland, Gould settled in his family's banking business (Gould 1997).

The 1,580 acres plus an additional 112 acres went to foreclosure and the sheriff sold it to William Faulk (c. 1825-1871) on December 7, 1868 for only $7, an extraordinarily low price (Georgetown Deed Book C: 208-09). Faulk lived there with his wife Agnes Stacia Hennessy (1840-1918), daughter of Solomon Reaves Hennessy and Charlotte Elliott of Yauhannah. The 1870 census shows three people in the household, Faulk, his wife, and another woman named Hannah Howell, age 25, perhaps his sister-in-law. In his 1871 will, he left the land "on which I now reside situated on the west side of the Great Pee Dee River…including Yawhaney Ferry" to his wife, Agnes (Georgetown County Will Book A: 41-43).

Agnes sold 150 acres, which now contains the project area, to Thomas Lewis Harrelson, her brother-in-law, who was married to Solomon and Charlotte Hennessy's other daughter, Martha. Harrelson, in turn, sold it to Washington R. Elliott (1846-1890) in April 1877 (Georgetown County Deed Book F: 27). According to a November 1876 petition submitted to the state, Elliott had been running the ferry for some time prior to the sale. Elliott is described as "the occupier of the said ferry and now runs the said ferry and has been doing so for some time" (Petitions to the General Assembly 1876). He also had a large naval stores business at the site.

He purchased other tracts adjacent to the ferry and at other locations. At his death on March 26, 1890 due to a horse accident, he owned several thousand acres.

Washington Elliott died intestate and the property was passed to his heirs: his wife, Sarah and his children, Jacob F.; Sarah Jane Forbes, wife of Ben Forbes; Agnes Olivia; Ida E., Arthur Buck, Cathleen, and Eva. The first three children were born to Elliott and his first wife, Agnes Ann Williams (1848-1873), who died while delivering Agnes Olivia. His second wife, Sarah Charlotte Williams (1856-1914), was Agnes' sister and the mother of Elliott's younger four children (Young nd). Of his six children, only Jacob and Sarah Jane were adults at the time of his death. The executor was C.P. Quattlebaum, an attorney in Conway. Elliott's estate appraisal indicates that he had a sizeable agricultural operation, which included sixty head of cattle, 100 pigs, three horses, four mules, two wagons, a gristmill and boiler engine, and turpentine still. Also in the inventory was a ferry flat valued at $10.00 (Georgetown County Inventories 1890: Package #102).

The estate was involved in a series of judgments and was eventually settled in 1909. The land was divided into several parcels amongst his heirs. Some of the heirs sold their portions. Catheline Elliott conveyed her parcel to the Mab Lumber Company in 1906. The land containing the ferry site, however, remained in the estate until the 1950s (Young nd).

A wooden bridge over the Pee Dee at Yauhannah was constructed in 1925 and it can be assumed that the ferry ceased to operate at that point (Rogers 1970: 506). Originally known as State Road 40, the road through Yauhannah was included in the federal highway system as U.S. 701 in the mid to late 1930s. A 1925 plat shows (Figure 10) the proposed highway bypassing the road to the ferry. The bridge and its wooden trestles were replaced in the 1950s by three separate concrete and steel structures.

Given the importance of rice to Georgetown County, it is quite likely that the post war collapse of the rice crop had an indirect impact on the Yauhannah Bluff area. Many planters in the Georgetown area had multiple plantations and many probably relied heavily on income brought in by rice from plantations on Waccamaw Neck. The effects of the failed rice economy could have easily impacted the amount of capital available for improvements or basic operations at other plantations. Those planters relying solely on the cotton crop were much better off than their rice-planting neighbors. After the war, the state's cotton crop exceeded prewar levels by the mid-1870s and by 1940 it more than quintupled pre-war levels. Although this area of the Pee Dee River valley never produced as much cotton as areas located in the Piedmont and Inner Coastal Plain, it was still an important staple providing as much as 0.6 bales of cotton per capita (Kovacik and Winberry 1987: 100). The boll weevil spread north and east from Texas and by 1919 had reached the Georgetown area. By the mid 1920s the damage had reached its peak. However, post war collapse of prices and decreased soil fertility were more damaging to the crop. Cotton prices slowly recovered and farmers learned to manage the boll weevil problem (Kovacik and Winberry 1987: 110-111).

Forestry continued to be an important industry after the Civil War. Large sawmills slowly replaced the many portable mills in pine forests and lumber companies built a number of logging railroads into the swamps of the Outer Coastal Plain to take out cypress and swamp hardwoods. South Carolina also increased its naval store operations and became an industry leader in 1880. However, it only held the position for a few years when Georgia and Florida overtook the title. Production focused on the Outer Coastal Plain counties from Horry to Colleton. The short-lived character of the industry and competition from lumbering interests for the long leaf pine contributed to the decline of turpentining after the turn of the century (Kovacik and Winberry 1987: 116-117).

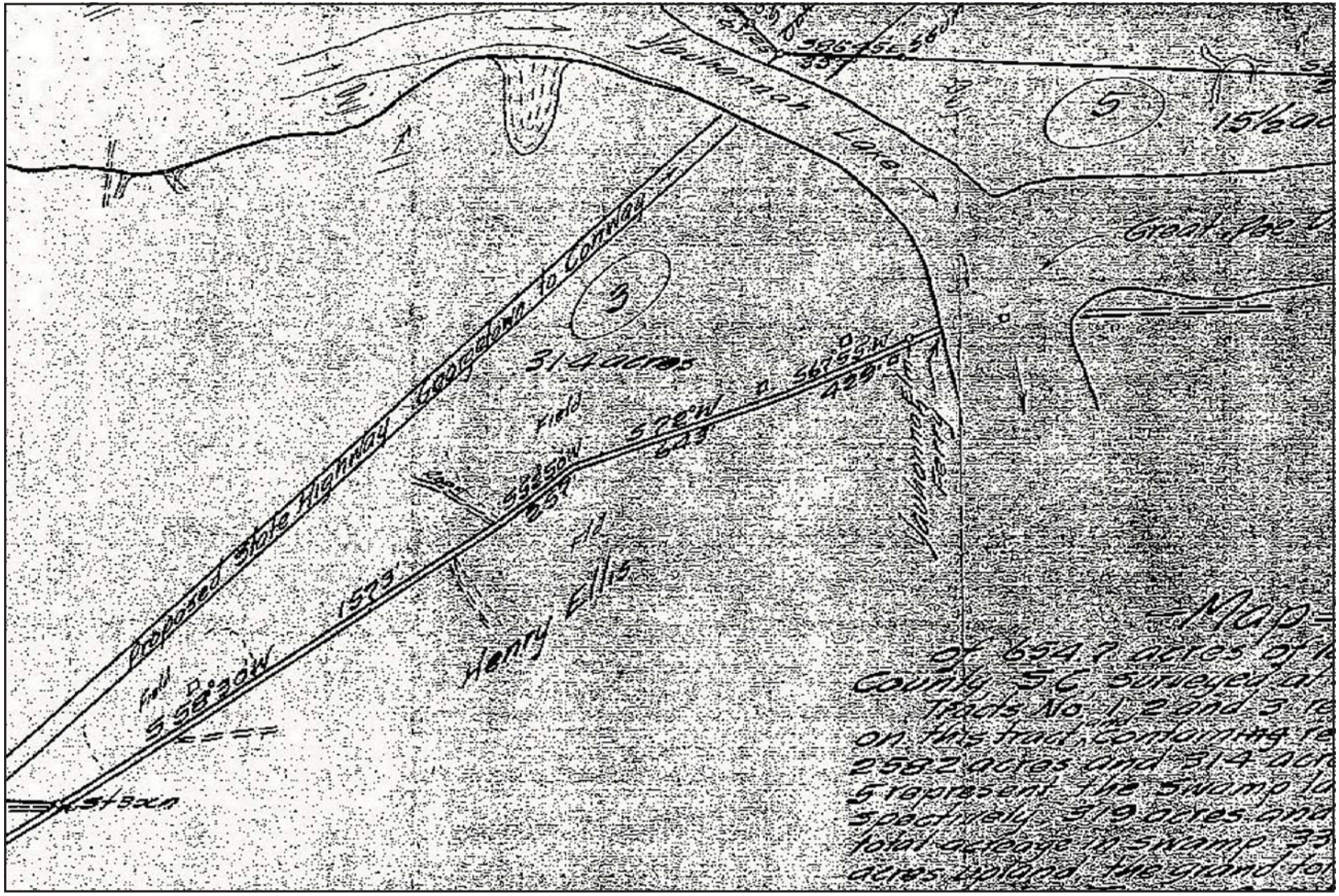


Figure 10
1925 Plat of Yauhannah Bluff Area

Forestry remained important and is now focused on pulp and paper production. International Paper opened the state's first plant in Georgetown in the 1930s. Of all industries, forestry has left the most noticeable impacts on the South Carolina landscape. Thousands of acres of pine trees, numerous scattered woodyards, and large pulp and paper mills make up this industrial complex. This industry continues to flourish (Kovacik and Winberry 1987: 187-188).

Today most of the Waccamaw River plantations are being developed into residential or commercial districts. The Pee Dee River area near Yauhannah Bluff, however, continues to remain fairly undeveloped. Several large tracts of land in the interior of Georgetown County are being used as hunting preserves and for forestry.

IV. METHODS

RESEARCH DESIGN

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The focus of the field work at 38GE18 was on the historic component, since it is concentrated in the eastern third of the site where the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service plans to make improvements to the property. As such, New South Associates performed a complete chain of title research and gathered specific information on the activities on the property and the lives of those who occupied the site. Most of this research had been accomplished by Mr. Deryl Young who graciously shared his notes and ideas. New South's efforts were directed at attempting to fill in gaps using records on file at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History as well as researching the *South Carolina Gazette* newspaper. During the historical research, the questions listed below were used to guide the research:

- Who lived at the site?
- What is the earliest documentable occupation of the site and what was its function?
- If the site contained a trading post, what items were being traded there?
- At what point was the property being used as a plantation? What did they grow? How did the plantation's economic situation change through time?
- What was the composition of the slave population? Is there evidence for Native American slaves?
- Was the plantation a primary residence or a secondary property? Who lived there? Did they live there year round or seasonally?
- When was the plantation abandoned and what were the circumstances around the abandonment?

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The work at the Yauhannah Bluff site focused on a number of research questions, mostly related to the historic occupation of the site. These questions were laid out prior to the fieldwork and are outlined below:

- Are there artifacts and features that confirm an early 18th century use of the property as a trading post? Such artifacts might consist of temporally sensitive items such as early historic pottery or seventeenth century tobacco pipe fragments.

Oxidized Carbon Ratio (OCR) dates can also provide information on the date of features.

- If early 18th century features are found, do they contain Native American pottery and other artifacts that can be dated to the early historic period? OCR dates will also assist in determining the age of the remains. What do the pottery and lithic tools look like? How similar or different is it from pottery and tools known to date to the Late Woodland and Mississippian Periods?
- What do the remains associated with the trading post say about the economic and social relationship of the white settlers and the Native American population?
- Are there structural features associated with a trading post or with the plantation? What were the functions of those structures?
- What do faunal and ethnobotanical remains indicate about the diet of the site inhabitants?
- What do the artifacts and features indicate about the socio-economic status of those people who occupied the site?
- Using recent ideas put forth by Joseph (2004) about colonoware, who made these wares, when, and for what purpose?
- Questions related to the prehistoric use of this portion of the site consist of:
- What components are represented?
- Are there datable features associated with these components?
- Are there ethnobotanical and faunal remains associated with these components? What do they reveal about diet?
- Can the artifacts provide information on lithic raw material preference and tool technology through time?
- How do the late prehistoric ceramics compare with ceramics believed to be associated with historic Native Americans?
- What do the location of temporally associated features indicate about intrasite spatial organization?

While it was recognized that the data to address these questions might be unavailable, the fieldwork was approached in a way to gather this data, if present.

FIELD METHODOLOGY

The field work at Yauhannah Bluff occurred in two phases. Phase I consisted of the removal of the clay cap on a portion of the site and the ground penetrating radar (GPR) investigation and interpretation. Phase II consisted of New South's excavations.

PHASE I

Prior to the excavation of the artifact bearing deposits, New South had the clay cap on the eastern tip of the site removed by a backhoe. During Adams and Botwick's fieldwork, this cap was found to average about 0.5 feet in depth, although this fill became deeper closer to the slough by the old ferry crossing. It was estimated that this area was approximately 75 feet by 75 feet in size.

After the cap was removed, an area measuring approximately 250 feet by 250 feet would be examined using ground penetrating radar (GPR). New South used the services of General Engineering Geophysics, LLC of Charleston for this work. The transects were at an interval of five feet. This interval was believed to be sufficient to relocate many of Michie's test units, the foundations of substantial buildings, some large pit features, and some post holes. Although not all features would be captured at this interval, it was believed that it would give us an idea of where they were concentrated.

PHASE II

Since the area of interest was in the location of Jim Michie's test excavations, New South Associates established the grid using his datum and his grid alignment. Given the extensive testing performed by Michie on this portion of the site, New South Associates did not believe that additional hand excavated test units were necessary. However, prior to mechanical stripping New South excavated approximately five shovel tests at 50 foot intervals. These tests were not screened since the purpose of these tests was to collect soil columns to be used for obtaining OCR controls for dates on nearby features. New South consulted with Mr. Douglas Frink who analyzed the samples and he had agreed that this was a suitable approach given that we would not have hand excavated soils from units above these features and that the soils are relatively uniform in composition across the site.

Based on the information from the GPR survey in comparison to the results of Jim Michie's testing, the areas believed to contain the bulk of the historic features were mechanically stripped using a hydraulic excavator with a flat blade. The stripped areas were shovel cleaned and features marked with pin flags as they were encountered. Features were then mapped in using a transit and placed on a project map showing the stripped area and features in relation to the datum and natural features.

All trench features (eg. trench and post foundations and continuous sill foundations) believed to be non-agricultural were excavated, as well as all large pit features. A sample of post holes was excavated to consist of as many as 150. Those that appeared to be associated with structures were chosen first, while seemingly random posts were sampled. It was estimated that New South would excavate approximately four trench features, 30 pit features, and 150 posts for a total of 184 features. If more than four trench features and more than 30 pit features were found, the additional amount would be subtracted from the post holes excavated.

However, eight posts were used to compensate for one trench feature and four posts were used to compensate for one pit feature.

All features were drawn on the project map. Those chosen for excavation were bisected, with the plan and profile drawn and photographed. Float samples were taken from all non-post features. OCR and pollen samples were taken from features deemed to potentially contain significant temporal and cultural information. Between 40 and 50 OCR samples would be taken from feature contexts and from soil columns. Between 30 and 40 pollen samples would be taken from feature contexts. All non-sample soils would be screened through 1/4 inch hardware cloth. The resulting artifacts were placed in a plastic ziplock bag with a water resistant paper tag containing provenience information.

LABORATORY METHODS

Artifacts from this data recovery were analyzed as outlined below. The focus of the laboratory analysis was to determine the occupational range, likely function, manufacturer/user, socio-economic status of occupants. In turn this information would be used to address the research questions presented. Typological analysis of diagnostic lithics and/or ceramics were the major dating mechanisms for prehistoric components, while historic materials were compared with published artifact descriptions. Period of occupation will be gauged through the application of the Mean Ceramic Date formula (South 1977) and Bartovic's (1981) ceramic probability contribution formula. OCR dates were also obtained to assist in feature dating.

Prehistoric collections were compared with published site reports and materials from the region in order to aid in the identification of both cultural and chronological association (for example, Coe 1964; Anderson et al. 1982; DePratter 1979; Oliver 1985; Trinkley 1990).

Historic collections were compared to descriptions provided in sources such as Brown (1982), Nelson (1968), South (1977), and Jones and Sullivan (1985) in order to determine temporal placement. Site function was determined by artifact content and types of features identified.

As previously mentioned, the focus on the fieldwork at the Yauhannah Bluff site was on the historic component. Several types of specialized historic artifact analyses occurred. First was an examination of the colonoware collection. From what is known about the historic occupation of the site, one component is believed to represent a plantation main house. Recent work by Crane (1993) and Joseph (2004) suggest that colonowares should be examined not only by who made these wares, but by what they were being made for. In an examination from an urban Charleston context, Joseph (2004) used a typology created by Ron Anthony (2002) to suggest that some wares found on plantations were made for home use while others were made to sell to urban inhabitants and perhaps, the rural planter class. The examination of colonowares from the Yauhannah Bluff site tested Joseph's model to determine how well it worked in a rural Georgetown context.

New South also performed a detailed analysis of Native American artifacts believed to date to the early historic period.

Pottery was to be compared to the colonoware collection to determine if there is Native American influence in the production of early colonowares. Both colonoware and possible Native American pottery were characterized by paste, temper, surface treatment, and thickness. Sherd too small to analyze in any depth were characterized in the inventory as "residual". The characterization of historic Native American pottery is very important since so little is known about the ceramics of this time period.

We also used Stanley South's (1977) artifact patterning technique and mean ceramic dating to examine the site. In addition, if appropriate, we used a method developed by Bartovic (1981) to look at ceramic probability contributions through time. This method is sometimes useful to determine periods of intensive use and periods of abandonment at historic sites. This may be able to help determine if there is an early occupation (possible trading post), followed by site abandonment, followed by plantation occupation.

The primary objectives of the faunal, pollen, and ethnobotanical analysis were to examine plant and animal use, refuse disposal patterns, local environment, and vegetation as they are manifested in the features exposed during Phase III data recovery. This should enable us to gain a perspective on subsistence patterns and land use practices of the inhabitants. Key subsistence analysis research questions are the following:

- Do the macroplant and faunal assemblages offer evidence of the economic status of the residents?
- Does the macroplant assemblage provide evidence of home gardening, gathering of locally available wild plants on the lots, and/or ornamental plantings on the lots? Was meat consumed at the site wild or domestic? Did it represent purchased foods from the markets, or was subsistence primarily self sufficient?
- Do the macroplant, faunal, and palynological assemblages offer evidence of what the local environment was like?
- Does the wood charcoal assemblage offer evidence of fuel-use practices, preferred building materials, and/or past forest composition?

Oxidized carbon ratio (OCR) samples were taken from numerous features and from several non-feature areas. New South had recently used this method at a late historic site near Augusta, Georgia with excellent results (Adams et al. 2004). Features yielded dates ranging from 1909 to 1969. The site was historically known to have been occupied from about 1870 to the mid 1960s. Given the potential for an ephemeral short-term occupation of a trading post, it is possible that OCR dating can provide much more solid evidence than ceramic or pipe stem dating for or against 38GE18 being the location of Watie's trading post.

CURATION

All artifacts and soil samples recovered from the site were returned to the New South Associates' laboratory where they were washed and catalogued.

Artifact data was input into a computer database system developed by New South Associates using the 4th Dimension software package. This system employ's South's (1977) artifact patterning scheme and divides historic artifacts into functional groups such as kitchen, architecture, etc., and then classifies these items by raw material. Artifacts are then coded by type and sub-type. This database program allows artifacts to be presented in tabular form, to be calculated for artifact patterning, and has a number of dating formulas built in, including the mean ceramic date formula, pipestem dating, window glass dating, and Terminus Post Quem (date after which) dating based on the beginning date of manufacture for numerous artifacts. Temporally diagnostic ceramic makers marks, bottles, and other recovered artifacts were employed to further date the assemblage.

At the completion of the lab analysis phase all materials were prepared for curation. The collection from New South's fieldwork will be prepared for curation using guidelines put forth by the University of Alabama's Moundville facility where the collection will be housed. A curation plan is presented as Appendix D.

V. RESULTS OF THE GROUND PENETRATING RADAR

INTRODUCTION

General Engineering Geophysics (GEG) conducted a non-intrusive geophysical investigation at 38GE18 on November 17th, 2004. The study area consisted of approximately 35,000 square feet, which was divided into seven grids for the purposes of the investigation. The objective was to map all detectable subsurface anomalies, which may be indicative of archaeological features. Geophysical techniques are sometimes used in archaeological investigations to help identify and map archaeological features. They can investigate a large area rapidly to help narrow down areas with high feature concentration.

EQUIPMENT AND METHODOLOGY

This investigation included the use of ground penetrating radar (GPR) and time-domain electromagnetics (EM).

GPR is an electromagnetic geophysical method that detects interfaces between subsurface materials with differing dielectric constants. The GPR system consists of an antenna which houses the transmitter and receiver; a digital control unit which both generates and digitally records the GPR data; and a color video monitor to view data as it is collected in the field.

The transmitter radiates repetitive short-duration electromagnetic waves (at radar frequencies) into the earth from an antenna moving across the ground surface. These radar waves are reflected back to the receiver from the interface of materials with different dielectric constants. The intensity of the reflected signal is a function of the contrast in the dielectric constant between the materials, the conductivity of the material through which the wave is traveling, and the frequency of the signal. Subsurface features which commonly cause such reflections are: 1) natural geologic conditions such as changes in sediment composition, bedding and cementation horizons and voids; or 2) unnatural changes to the subsurface such as disturbed soils, soil backfill, buried debris, tanks, pipelines, and utilities. The digital control unit processes the signal from the receiver and produces a continuous cross-section of the subsurface interface reflection events.

GPR data profiles are collected along transects, which are measured paths along which the GPR antenna is moved. During a survey, marks are placed in the data by the operator at designated points along the GPR transects or with a survey wheel odometer. These marks allow for a correlation between the GPR data and the position of the GPR antenna on the ground.

Depth of investigation of the GPR signal is highly site-specific and is limited by signal attenuation (absorption) in the subsurface materials. Signal attenuation is dependent upon the electrical conductivity of the subsurface materials.

Signal attenuation is greatest in materials with relatively high electrical conductivities such as clays, brackish groundwater, or groundwater with a high dissolved solid content from natural or manmade sources. Signal attenuation is lowest in relatively low-conductivity materials such as dry sand or rock. Depth of investigation is also dependent on the antenna's transmitting frequency. Depth of investigation generally increases as transmitting frequency decreases; however, the ability to resolve smaller subsurface features is diminished as frequency is decreased.

The GPR antenna used on this project is internally shielded from above ground interference sources. Accordingly, the GPR response is not affected by overhead power lines, metallic buildings, or nearby objects.

The EM method measures the electrical conductivity of subsurface materials. The conductivity is determined by inducing (from a transmitter) a time-varying magnetic field and measuring (with a receiver) the amplitude and phase shift of an induced secondary magnetic field. The secondary magnetic field is created by subsurface conductive materials behaving as an inductor as the primary magnetic field is passed through them.

Time Domain EM systems such as the Geonics EM-61 used in this investigation operate within the same basic principles of the standard frequency domain systems described above. However, the EM-61 system can discriminate between moderately conductive earth materials and very conductive metallic targets. The EM-61 consists of a portable coincident loop time domain transmitter and receiver with either a 0.5 by 1.0 meter coil system. The EM-61 generates 150 pulses per second and measures the response from the ground after transmission or between pulses. The secondary EM responses from metallic targets are of longer duration than those created by conductive earth materials. By recording the later time EM arrivals only the response from metallic targets is measured, rather than the field generated by the earth material.

FIELD PROCEDURES

The geophysical field investigation was performed on November 17, 2004. GEG deployed a MALA GeoScience RAMAC 500 Mhz GPR system, and a Geonics EM-61 time domain electromagnetics system.

GPR data were collected in perpendicular directions over seven grids with 5-foot profile spacing. A GPR trace was acquired every 0.05 feet as the unit moved along the profile. The GPR maximum depth of penetration was typically 4-5 feet below the surface. Data processing of the GPR data prior to interpretation and identification of targets typically included band pass filtering, background removal, horizontal smoothing, and gain adjustments. The data were then loaded into a grid interpretation package (MALA Geosciences ObjectMapper). Perpendicular profiles were interpreted and anomaly maps were exported to AutoCAD format.

EM data were acquired over the same grids as the GPR system; however, data were acquired in only one direction. To generate interpolated image maps of the profiles, the EM profiles were gridded over a rectangular grid. This was completed using a geostatistical package that interpolates linear data into a rectangular map based sized by the two longest perpendicular profiles.

RESULTS

Figure 11 shows GPR anomalies at depths of 0-1 feet, 1-2 feet, and 2 or more feet. It was originally assumed that less than 1 foot was too shallow to show significant features and that 1-2 feet might more accurately represent the location of archaeological features of interest since the top soil was typically around 1 foot deep. However, in combining the information from previous work and the EM data (discussed below), as well as our findings upon mechanical stripping, it appears that the data from anomalies identified between 0-1 foot depicts the locations of features of interest.

Figure 12 shows the EM data presented as a contour map. This data shows a metal concentration just northeast of the datum in Grid 4, which corresponds to a nail concentration encountered by Weeks in his shovel test data (Figure 13). They also found the nail scatter to continue somewhat, but to a lesser degree northwest of the datum. The EM data, however inexplicably shows nothing in this area. There is an area south, southeast of the datum in Grid 3. However no nail concentrations were identified here in previous shovel test data. In the eastern portion of Grid 4 is a linear reading, which upon mechanical stripping turned out to be a utility pipe. The area in Grids 6 and 7 where believed to be modern, since a trailer used to be situated in this location. This is the area of the clay cap, which was removed prior to the GPR and EM survey.

CONCLUSIONS

The GPR data suggested that the area located primarily north of Jim Michie's datum contained the majority of the features related to the historic occupation of the property. The EM data confirmed the location of the nail concentration identified by Bill Weeks northeast of the datum. An area southeast of the datum also appeared to contain a metal concentration, although this was not an area where previous work had identified a nail concentration. The area closest to the Pee Dee River also contained a large quantity of metal readings, but these were thought to be due to a utility pipe and the former location of a trailer.

No distinct trench or foundation signatures were identifiable in the data sets. GPR anomalies interpreted as potential archaeological targets were indicative of subsurface point targets within the depth of interest, and were not guaranteed to be of archaeological significance.

All of the methods employed in this investigation were non-intrusive. There is a possibility that targets may exist at the project site that were not detectable by the GPR or EM techniques due to either method limitations, subsurface soil conditions, or the occurrence of features below the depth of penetration of the signals.

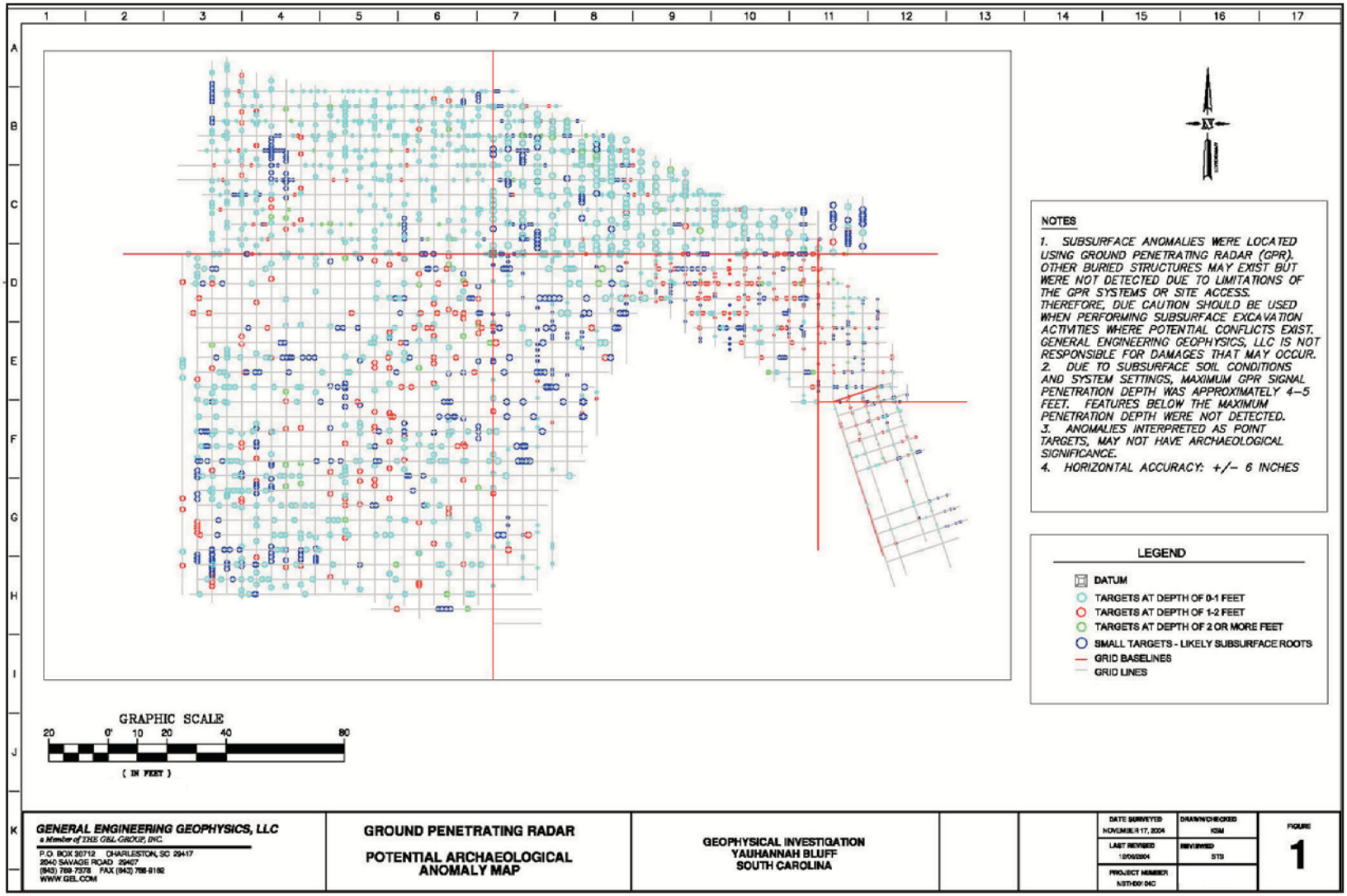


Figure 11
Composite Map of all GPR Anomalies

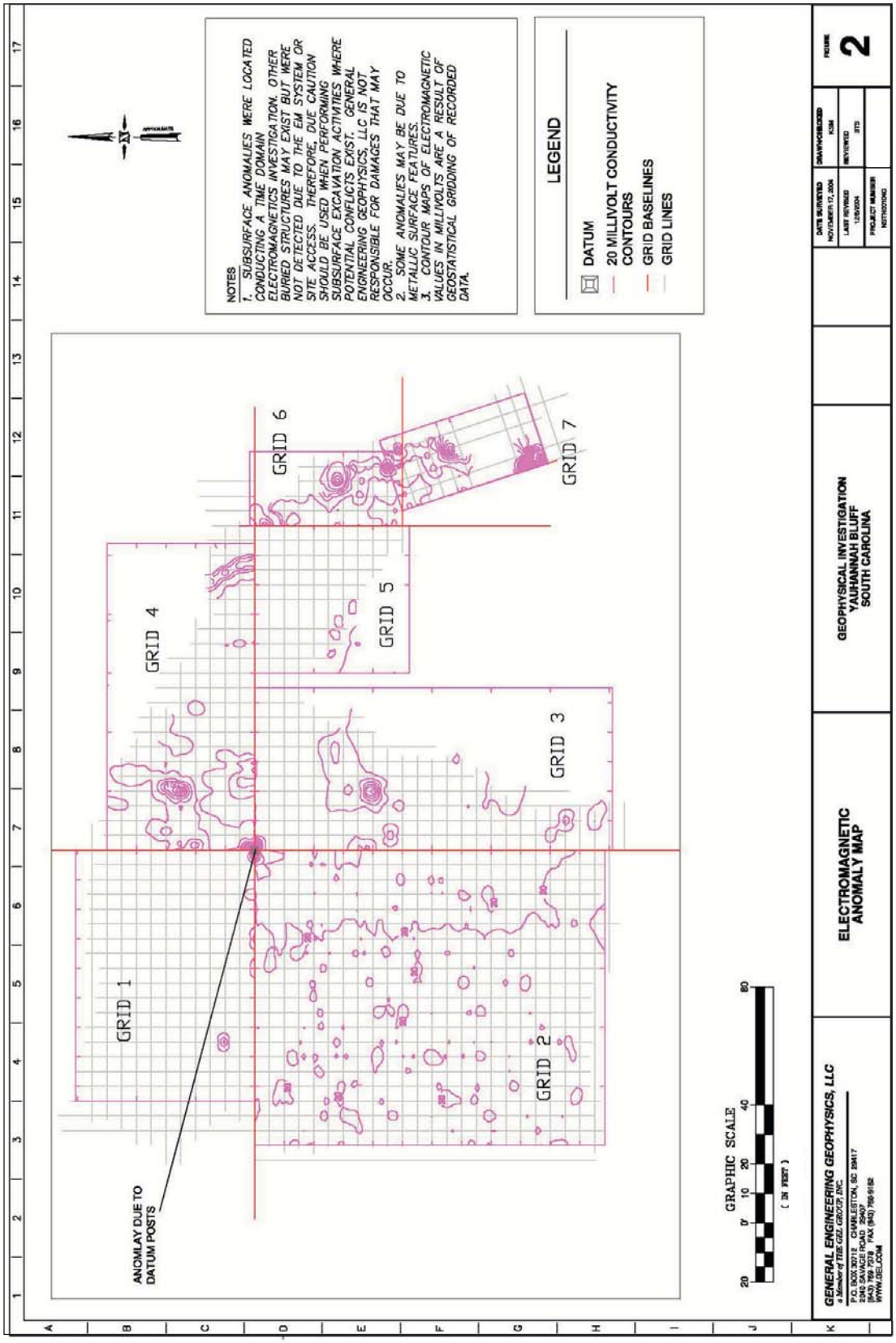


Figure 12
Electromagnetic Anomaly Map of a Portion of 38GE18

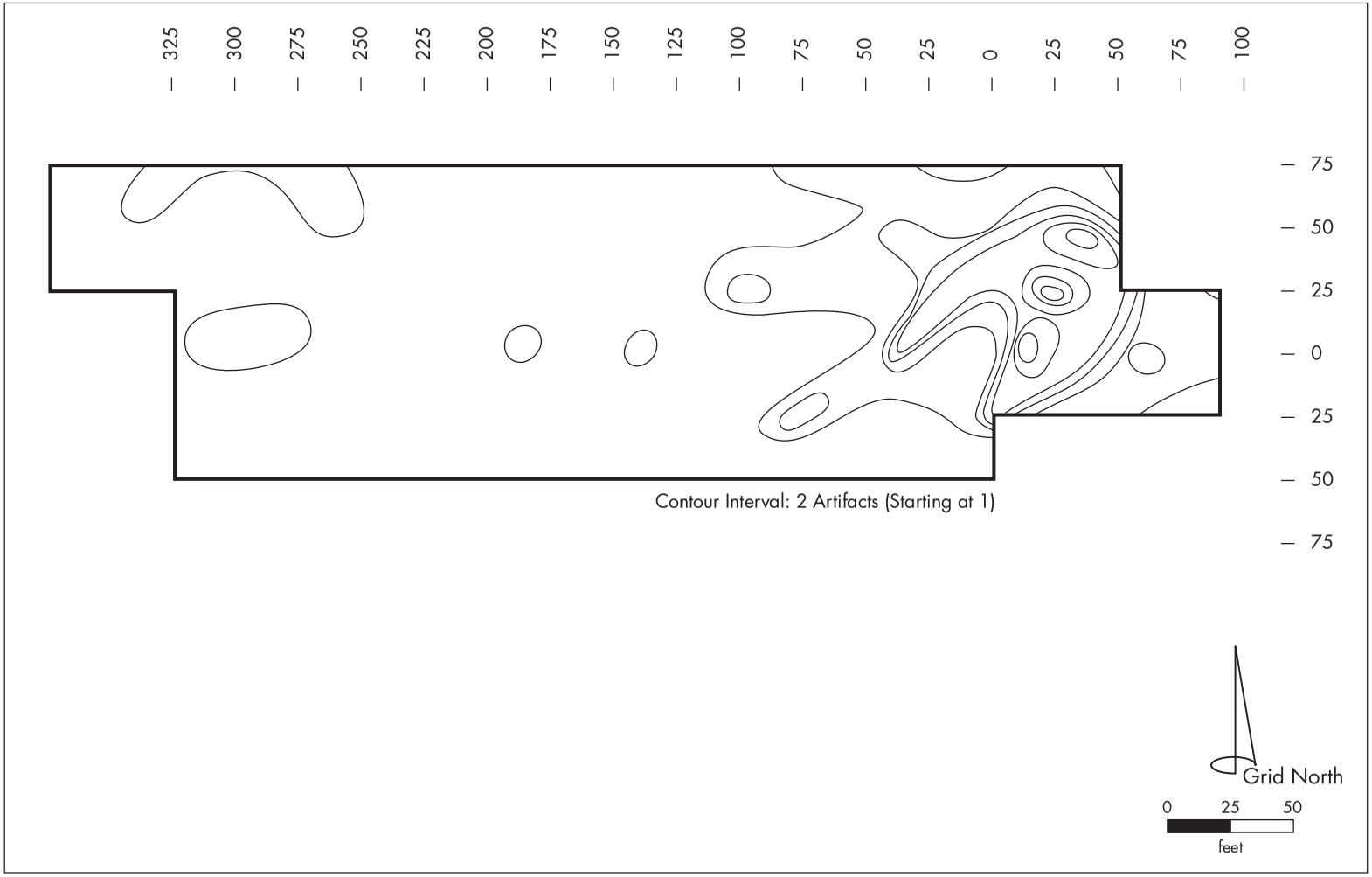


Figure 13
Distribution of Nails from Bill Weeks' survey

VI. RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGY

MECHANICAL STRIPPING

Based on the previous fieldwork by Bill Weeks, Jim Michie, and New South Associates as well as the results of the GPR and EM studies, New South Associates, in consultation with US Fish and Wildlife Service Archaeologist Rick Kanaski, chose an area to mechanically strip. This would focus on the historic component of the site to include the plantation main house complex known to exist and the suspected area of a 1716 Indian trading post thought to be present (Figure 14). No hand excavated test units were planned in the stripped area since Jim Michie had previously excavated 99 1-meter squares (Figure 15) and no additional sampling was believed necessary.

Initially, we looked most closely at the GPR targets found between 1 and 2 feet, as well as the location of most architectural artifacts. As a result New South chose an area that essentially placed the existing datum planted by Bill Weeks and Jim Michie in the center of the area. While we had considered stripping an area closer to the location of the old ferry crossing, discussions with locals suggested to us that the area may have been significantly impacted by previous utilities and buildings including a mobile home.

Interestingly, the mechanical stripping uncovered numerous features in an area north of Jim Michie's datum shown by the GPR data (1-2 feet) to contain few features. The data from 0-1 feet did a better job at depicting this feature concentration. Of interest during the stripping was an area of brick rubble/daub and organic midden overlying Features 24, 50, 108, 298 and a number of posts. The source of the brick rubble is unclear, since large quantities of brick were not found in any of the features. It is possible that a chimney was in this location, which had been robbed and was very shallowly set. This rubble corresponds with the densest area of brick found in Bill Week's reconnaissance survey (Figure 16) and overlaps with the nail concentration. However, hand wrought nails concentrate further grid east (Figure 17), suggesting that the area of brick rubble is later in the history of the site. Other possible structure areas were also encountered grid north of the datum.

Stripping south of Michie's datum where GPR results showed numerous anomalies at 1-2 feet, few to none were found. The planned stripping in this area was terminated and the area closer to the landing was examined. While the old utility pipe depicted by the EM study was encountered, no significant late historic disturbance was found. Features were uncovered in this area, but not in the density as found north of Michie's datum.

We concluded that the GPR survey was somewhat successful at locating features although the information wasn't as coherent as we'd hoped. The EM study was somewhat more successful in that it illustrated a peak in metal in an area that contained a great deal of nails found in shovel tests. However, the concentration southeast of the data appeared to be a high iron reading in the area of a clay dome. Although the GPR and EM data provided some interesting data, the results of shovel testing seemed to be the best indicator of, at least, architectural feature locations.

Figure 14
Locations of the mechanically stripped areas

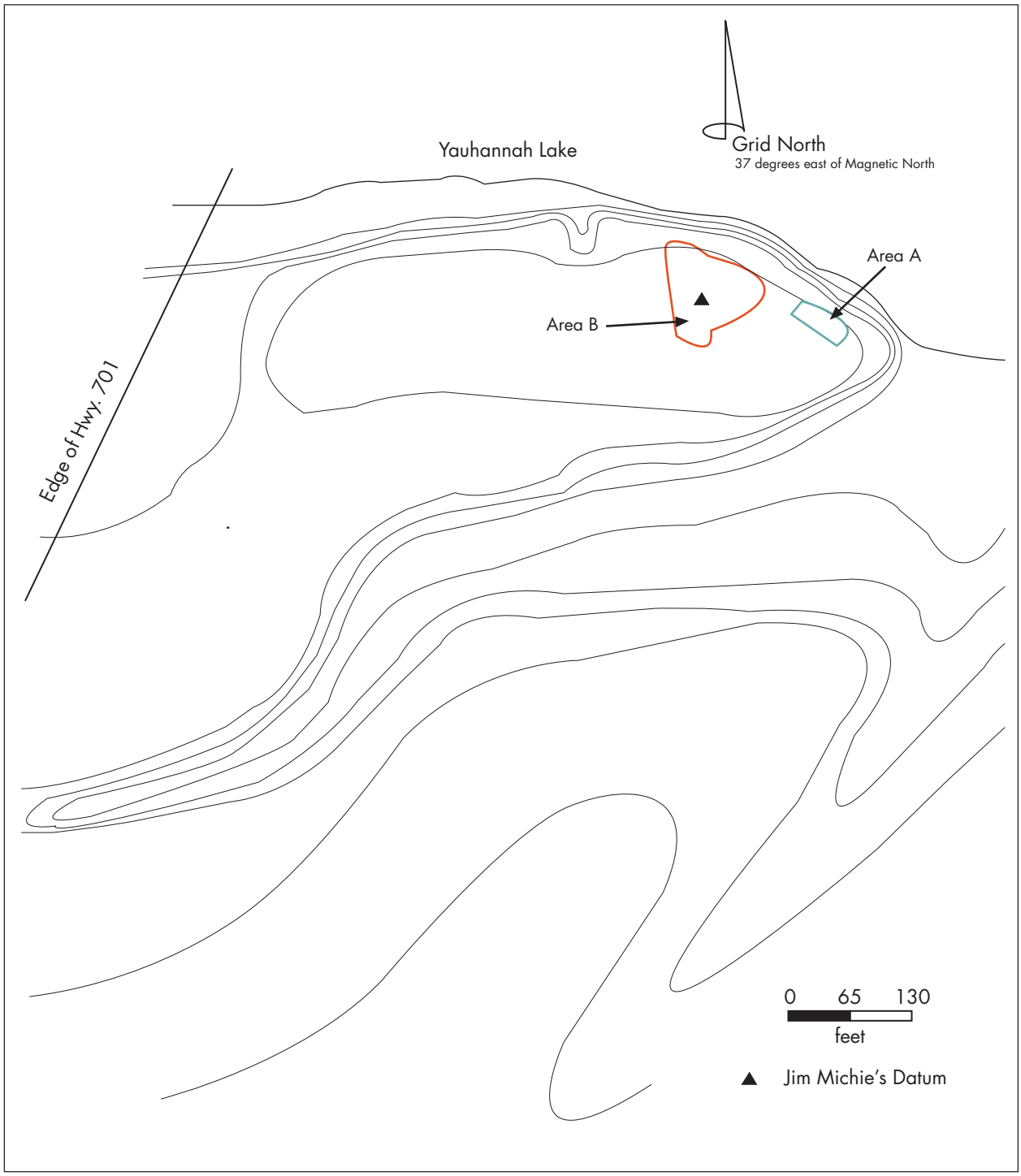
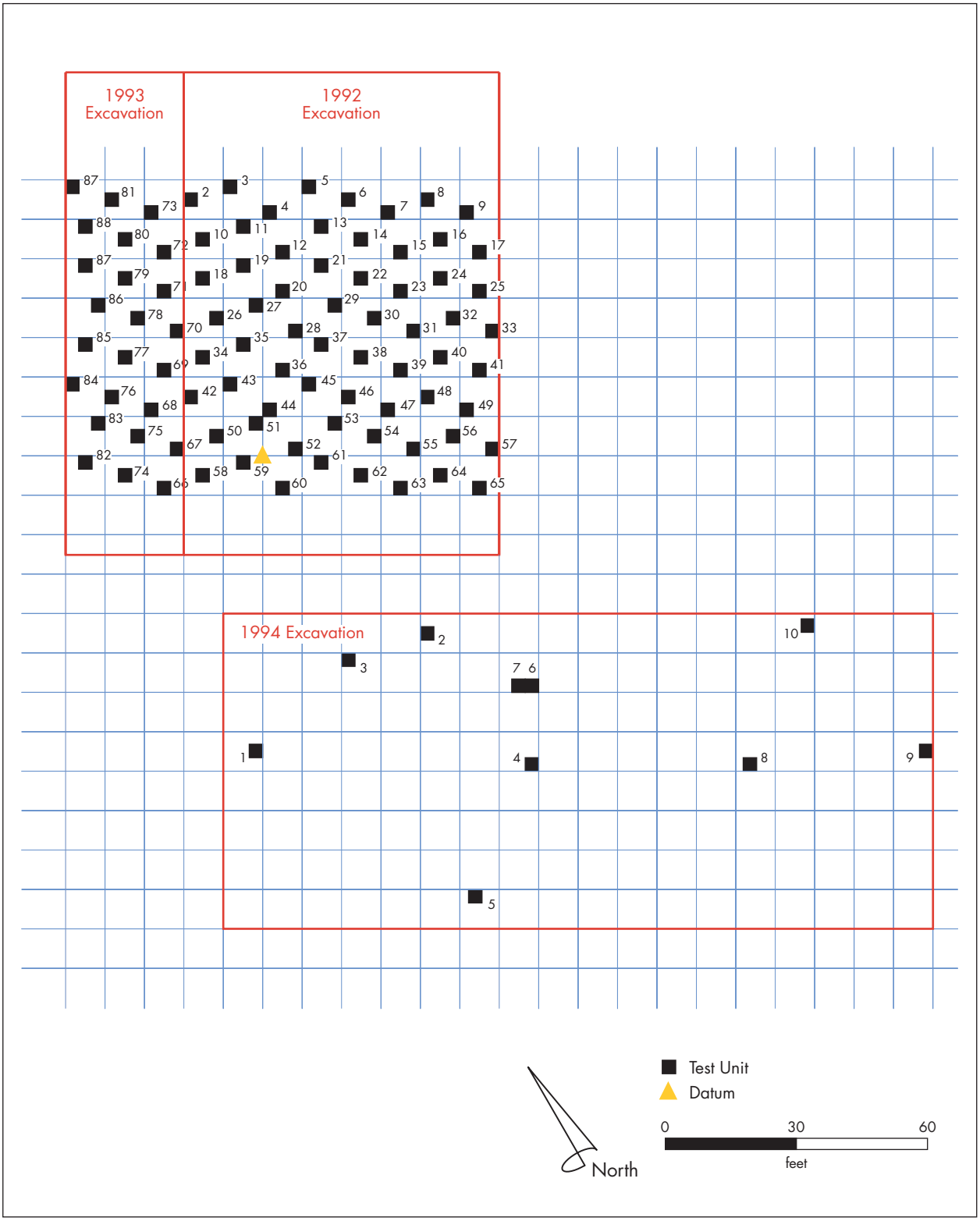


Figure 15
Location of Michie's Test Units at 38GE18



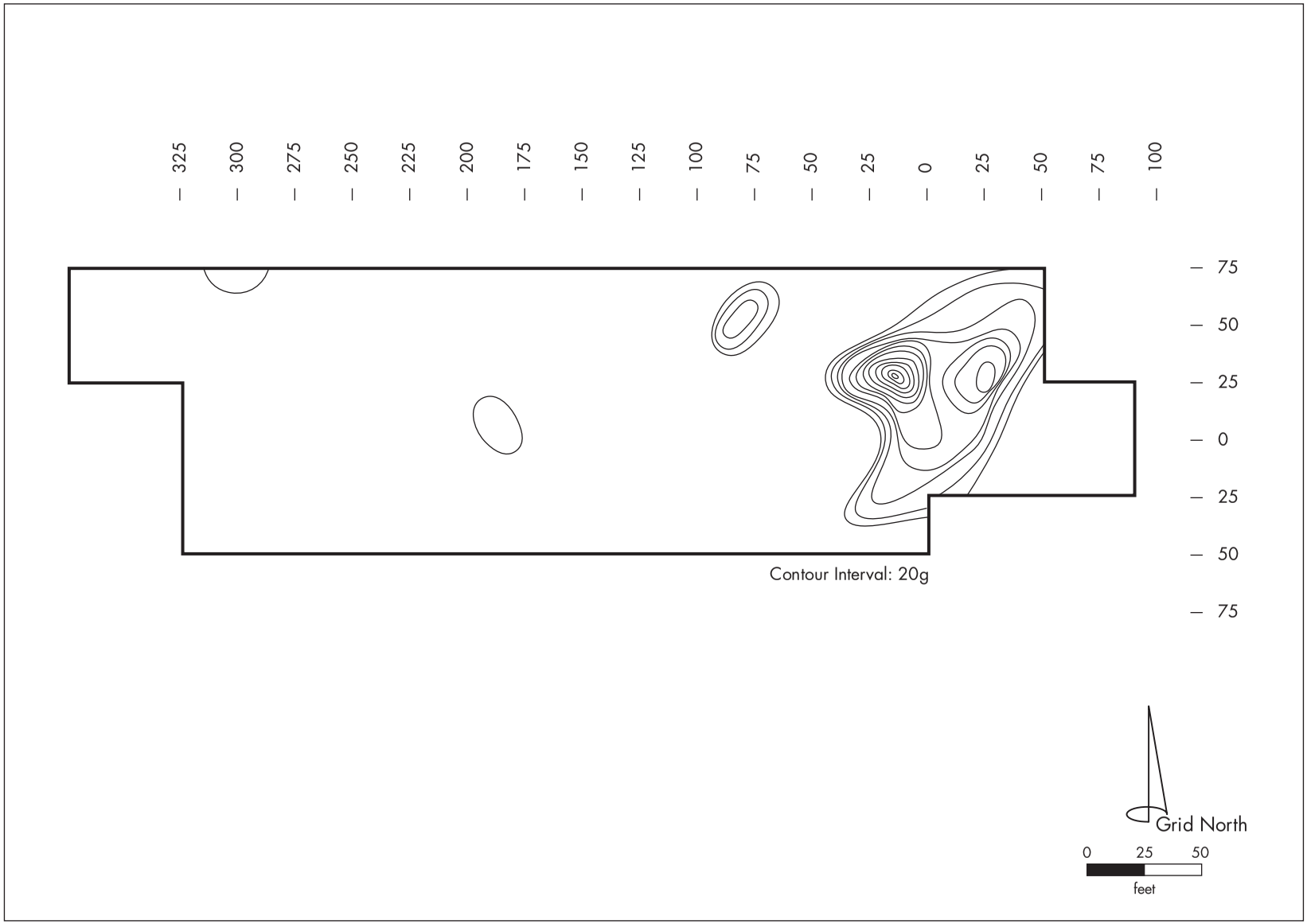


Figure 16
Distribution of Brick Rubble and Daub from Bill Weeks' Survey

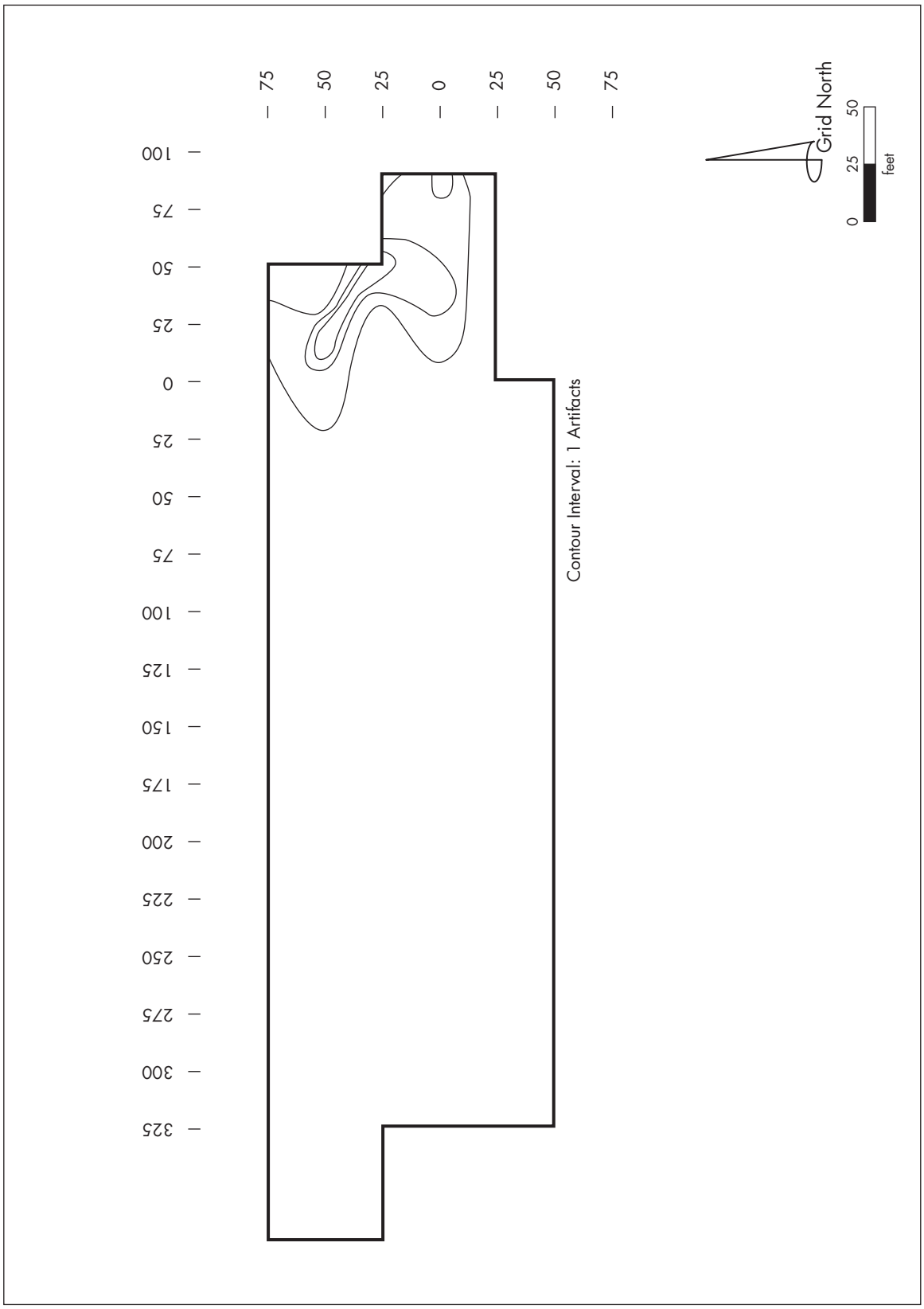


Figure 17
Distribution of wrought nails from Bill Weeks' survey

The mechanical stripping opened two areas: Area 1 was the area closest to the old ferry landing and was roughly rectangular, measuring 25 by 57 feet. Area 2 was located in the vicinity of the site datum and was very roughly triangular in shape and measured 108 feet by 112 by 96 in size. Within the two areas, 309 features were exposed. These included post holes, trench features, old shovel tests and excavation units, tree roots stains, a clay extraction pit, historic hearth features, remnant yard middens, prehistoric pot busts, prehistoric pits, and two prehistoric human burials.

New South had proposed to excavate 4 trenches, 30 pit features, and 150 post features for a total of 184 features. All trench features and all pit features were excavated. New South excavated a total of 199 stains. Of those, two turned out to be old shovel tests and 10 were tree stains. Historic and prehistoric cultural features that were excavated consisted of 25 pit features, five trenches, 150 were posts. Of the 150 features that were posts, several contained multiple posts (clusters or intrusions) and were assigned sub-feature names when possible. This resulted in a total of 157 actual posts. In total 187 cultural stains were excavated, along with two old shovel tests and 10 tree stains for a total of 199 features (Table 1). Old shovel tests and tree stains are not further discussed in this report.

Table 1. Summary of Features.

Feature Type and Affiliation	Quantity
Old STs	2
Tree Stains	10
Post, Historic	115
Post, Prehistoric	18
Post, Undetermined	24
Trench, Historic	3
Trench, Undetermined	2
Pit, Historic	9
Pit, Prehistoric	15
Pit, Undetermined	1
Total	**199**

Of the features assigned numbers, 127 (or 64%) are believed to be historic in origin, 23 (or 12%) are believed to be prehistoric in origin, and 27 (or 14%) have an undetermined origin. This illustrates that the historic occupation predominates this portion of 38GE18.

Our grid was aligned N37°E with Jim Michie's old grid. Upon mapping the features we noticed a general alignment of possible related features along a magnetic North-South and East-West axes. Several possible buildings were identified in the main excavation area and one in the area adjacent to the old ferry crossing.

FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS: AREA A

A total of 21 soil stains were identified in Area A (Figure 19). Figure 20 provides plan and profiles of each excavated feature. One structure was identified and will be discussed in a later section.

Figure 18. Mechanical Stripping in progress at 38GE18.

FEATURE 1 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 1 is a squarish post measuring 0.5 by 0.9 feet and extending 0.3 feet into subsoil. The fill consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from this feature, however the post is believed to be historic based on its square configuration.

FEATURE 3 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 3 is a squarish post measuring 1.4 by 1.7 feet and extending 0.8 feet into subsoil. The fill consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from this feature, however the post is believed to be historic based on its square configuration.

FEATURE 4 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 4 is an oval post measuring 1.8 by 1.7 feet and extending 1.2 feet into subsoil. The fill consisted of olive brown (2.5Y4/4) loamy sand with some light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) mottling on the western side. No artifacts were recovered from this feature, however the post is believed to be historic based on its square configuration and its relationship to other posts. In addition, an OCR date of 1801 was obtained from this feature.

FEATURE 5 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 5 is an oval post measuring 1.8 by 1.4 feet and extending 0.9 feet into subsoil. The fill consisted of olive brown (2.5Y4/4) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from this feature, however the post is believed to be historic based on its relationship with other posts believed to be historic.

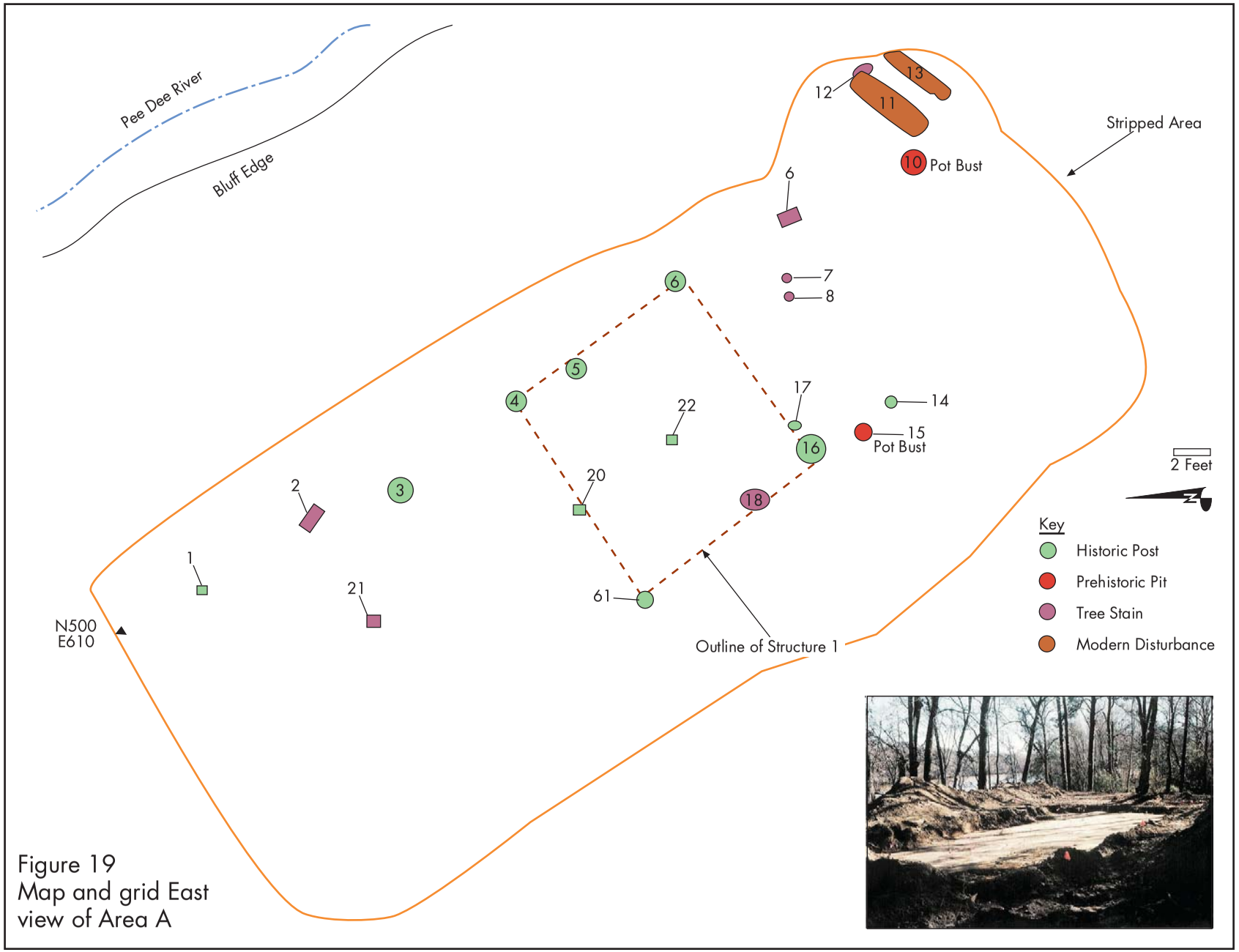
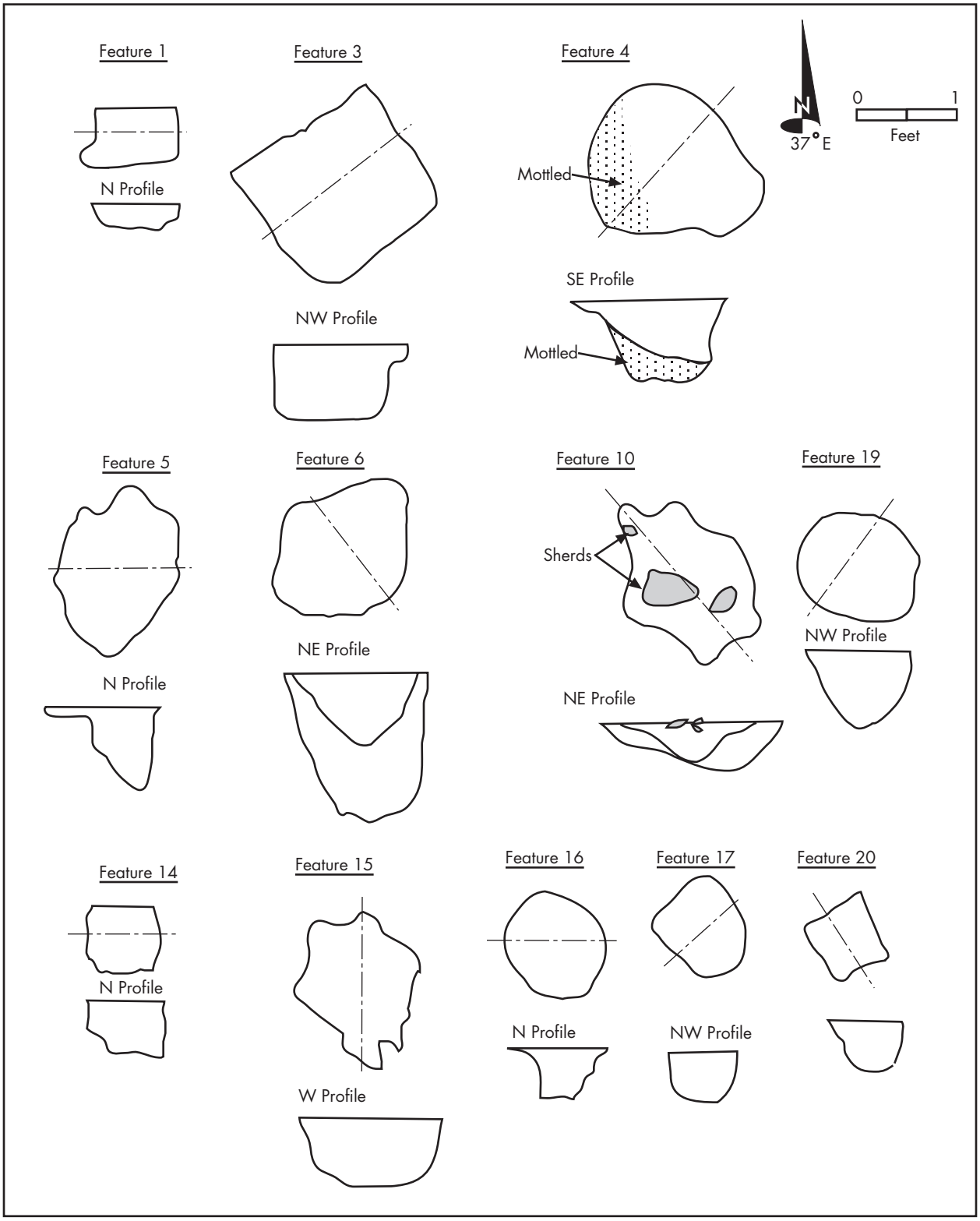


Figure 19
Map and grid East view of Area A

Figure 20
Plan and Profile of Features Excavated in Area A



FEATURE 6 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 6 is an oval post measuring 1.7 by 1.4 feet and extending 1.6 feet into subsoil. The fill top part of the fill consisted of olive brown (2.5Y4/4) loamy sand, while the lower area contained light olive brown (2.5Y5/3) loamy sand. The feature contained one fragment of British brown mottled stoneware (1690-1775), one fragment of plain delft (1700-1800), and three pieces of aqua bottle glass. Also recovered were 10 fine to medium sand tempered plain prehistoric sherds and 11 residual sherds. The historic sherds provide an MCD of 1742. An OCR sample taken from this feature yielded a date of 1743.

FEATURE 10 – PREHISTORIC POT BUST

Feature 10 is an oval pit measuring 1.9 by 1.4 feet and extending 0.4 feet into subsoil (Figure 21). The fill consisted of black (2.5Y2.5.1) loamy sand, underlain by a gray (2.5Y5/1) sand. The feature contained 20 fragments of fine to medium sand tempered fabric impressed pottery, all part of the same vessel. No rim fragments were recovered, but the body fragments suggest that it represent a conoidal jar. The temper and surface treatment is consistent with the Middle Woodland Mount Pleasant series dating from AD 200 to 900 (Trinkley 1990: 60). An OCR sample obtained from this feature dated to AD 998.

FEATURE 14 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 14 is an square post measuring 0.7 by 0.8 feet and extending 0.6 feet into subsoil. The fill consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from this feature, however the post is believed to be historic based on its square shape.

FEATURE 15 – PREHISTORIC POT BUST

Feature 15 is an oval pit measuring 1.6 by 1.3 feet and extending 0.6 feet into subsoil. The fill consisted of light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) loamy sand (Figure 22). The feature contained 3 large vessel fragments from two different vessels. Both vessels are medium sand tempered complicated stamped jars with flaring, simple rims. Although in looking at the temper and paste, the two stamp designs are very different. One contains a figure eight design with relatively wide lands and grooves (2 and 4 mm). Some of the loops are oval, while others are circular. The second vessel has much tighter lands and grooves (1.75 and 1.5 mm) and has a type of arch angle design. The temper and surface treatment of both vessels is consistent with the Mississippian Period Pee Dee series dating from AD 1100 to 1640. An OCR sample obtained from this feature dated to AD 1114.

FEATURE 16 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 16 is a round post measuring 2.1 feet in diameter and extending 0.5 feet into subsoil. The fill consisted of light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from this feature, however the post is believed to be historic based on its relationship with other posts believed to be historic.

Figures 21 and 22

Figure 21. Feature 10, East view of profile

Figure 22. Feature 15, during excavation

FEATURE 17 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 17 is an oval post measuring 1.0 by 0.8 feet and extending 0.5 feet into subsoil. The fill consisted of olive brown (2.5Y4/4) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from this feature, however the post is believed to be historic based on its relationship with other posts believed to be historic.

FEATURE 19 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 19 is an oval post measuring 1.6 by 1.8 feet and extending 1.5 feet into subsoil. The fill consisted of dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from this feature, however the post is believed to be historic based on its relationship with other posts believed to be historic.

FEATURE 20 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 20 is a square post measuring 0.6 by 0.6 feet and extending 0.5 feet into subsoil. The fill consisted of olive brown (2.5Y4/4) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from this feature, however the post is believed to be historic based on its relationship with other posts believed to be historic.

FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS: AREA B

Features identified in Area B are depicted in Figure 23. Five individual buildings and one yard activity area were identified, but will be discussed in a later section.

FEATURE 24 ROOT/STORAGE PIT

Feature 24 is located along the northern edge of the stripped area. There is a posited structure in this area, but this feature is believed to pre-date the building. The feature is 11 feet long and five feet wide. Interestingly, it contains straight sides and a flat bottom (Figures 24 and 25). Soils consisted of very dark brown loamy sand (10YR2/2) extending to 0.4 feet into subsoil. There were a number of later historic intrusive posts and a few prehistoric posts only identified upon excavation of Feature 24. Artifacts dated to the early to mid 18th century, producing a mean ceramic date of 1756. An OCR sample retrieved from this feature provided a date of 1738. A total of 81 historic artifacts were recovered from this feature. Architectural artifacts consisted of 26 hand wrought nails. Historic ceramics consisted of four pieces of colonoware (Lesesne variety), one fragment of an unidentified/burnt line decorated ware, five pieces of blue decorated delft (1700-1800), one piece of white delft (1700-1800), two pieces of Whieldon ware (1740-1770), one fragment of Nottingham stoneware (1700-1810), one Staffordshire slipware (1670-1795), one piece of unidentified slipware, three pieces of clear glazed redware, four pieces of creamware (1762-1820), four pieces of blue Chinese porcelain (1660-1800), and six fragments of white salt glazed stoneware (1740-1775). Kitchen glass consisted of three pieces of burnt glass, four olive green glass, four aqua glass, one clear glass. In addition to these artifacts, five ball clay pipe bowl fragments, four 5/64 inch bore ball clay pipe stems, and one piece of slag were recovered.

Figure 23. Plan Drawing of Area B

Back of Fig 23

Figure 24
Feature 24 Plan and Profile Drawing

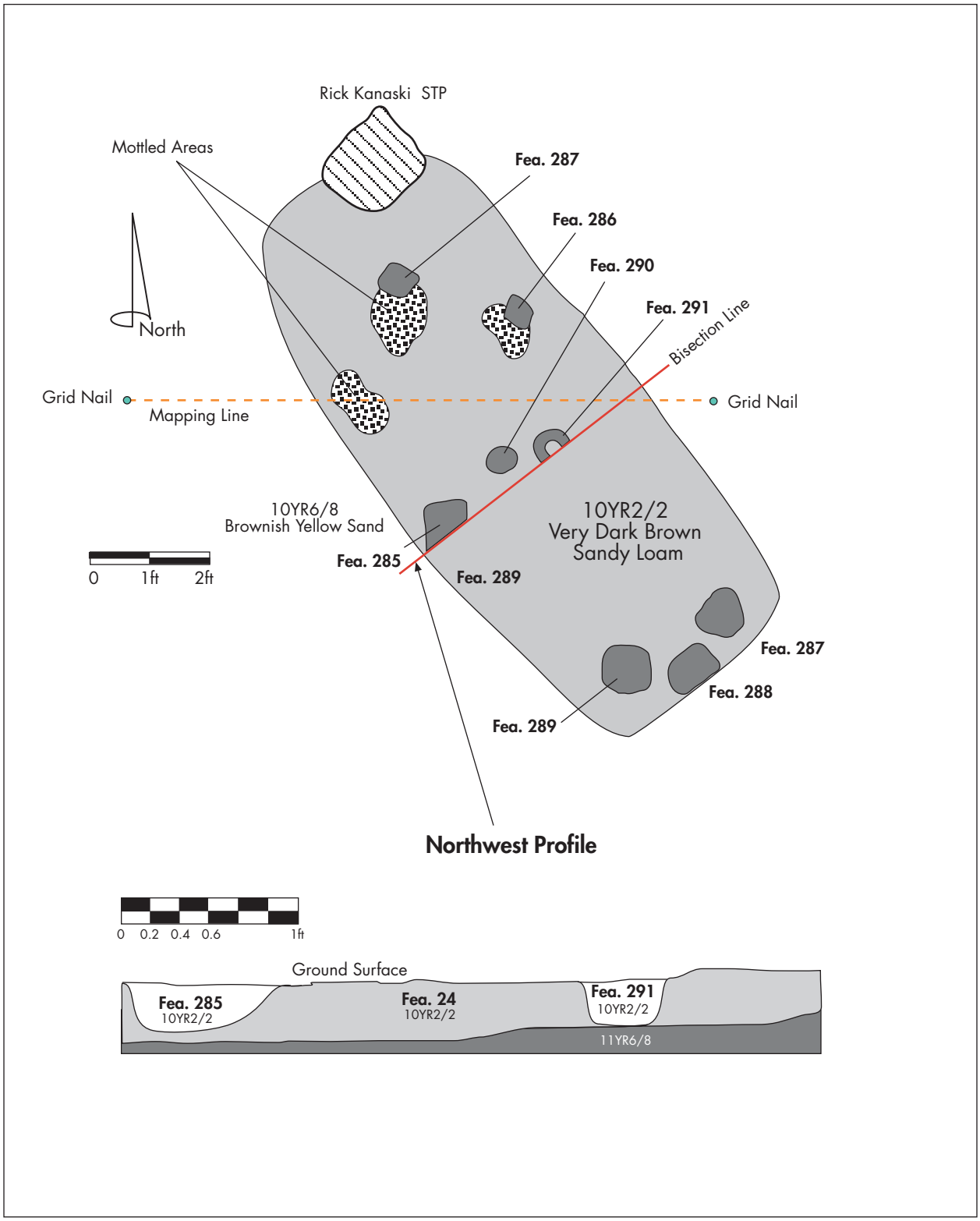


Figure 25
Feature 24 Plan and Profile Photograph, Northwest View

A large quantity of prehistoric artifacts were also recovered from the feature, which may indicate that the feature was backfilled rather than allowed to fill up through time. The 211 prehistoric sherds are summarized below in Table 2. Sherds were Early Woodland to Mississippian Period. 149 lithic artifacts are shown in Table 3. None of the debitage was diagnostic.

The feature is unusual in that it is relatively large, straight sided, and flat bottomed. It is also quite shallow. Assuming the overbearing top soil was one foot deep in this location, the maximum depth is only 1.4 feet below natural ground surface. It is possible that it is a root or storage pit. What was interpreted to be a root pit at a tar kiln camp at the 18th Neale Plantation in Columbus County, North Carolina was approximately 8 by 4 feet and perhaps about 2.5 feet at its maximum depth (Adams 1998). At a postbellum tenant farming complex near Hephzibah, Georgia, a roughly rectangular yard root cellar was found that measured approximately 11 by 7 feet and extended approximately 2.4 feet from the original ground surface (Adams et al. 2005). A squarish yard root cellar at a tenant site on the Savannah River site has been found that measured 4 by 5.25 feet and extended about 2.2 feet below the original ground surface (Crass and Brooks 1995).

It appears that the root pit was located in the yard, was filled in, and a later structure (Structure 4) was built on this spot, which intruded into the feature. This structure will be discussed in a later section of the report.

FEATURE 25 – PREHISTORIC PIT

Feature 25 is an oval shaped pit measuring 1.8 by 1.4 feet in size and extending 0.3 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of one residual sherd, one plain Wilmington/Hanover grog tempered sherd, one medium sand and grog Wilmington/Hanover cord marked sherd, and one Thoms Creek fine sand tempered plain sherd. No lithic debitage was recovered from this feature.

FEATURE 26 – PREHISTORIC POST

Feature 26 is a circular post measuring 0.5 feet in diameter and extending 0.5 feet into subsoil. The fill consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Only one artifact was recovered from this feature, which consisted of a plain Thoms Creek fine sand tempered sherd.

FEATURE 29 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 29 is a square post measuring 0.6 by 0.6 feet in size and extending 0.4 feet into the subsoil. It contained a post hole and mold. The post hole contained brown (10YR5/4) loamy sand, mottled with brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand, which was the color of the mold. Two plain and one simple stamped or incised fine sand tempered wares and one residual sherd was recovered from this feature. These are believed to be Thoms Creek. However, in addition to these prehistoric sherds, one fragment of clear lead glass was also recovered. An OCR date of 1766 was obtained from this feature.

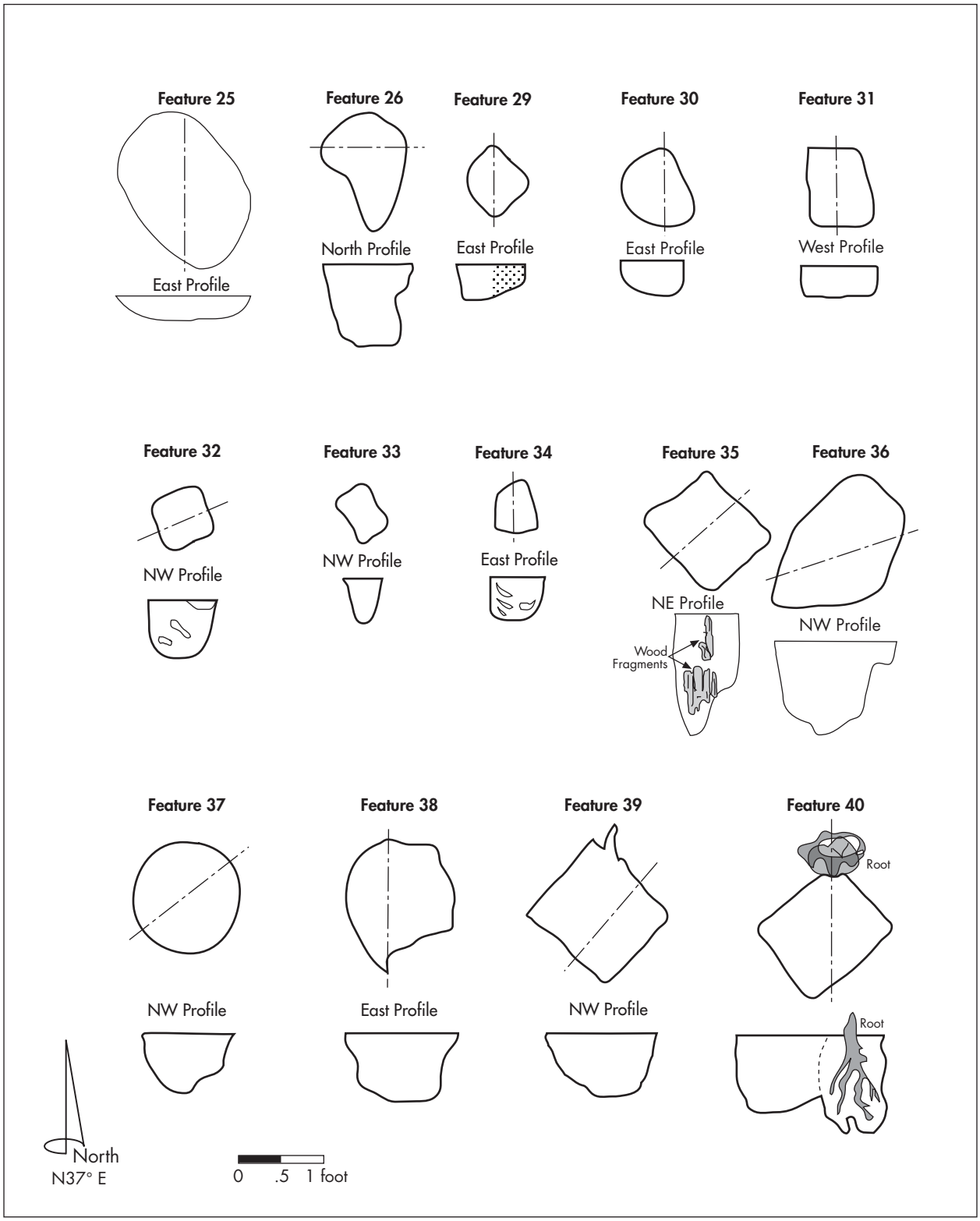
Table 2. Prehistoric Ceramics from Feature 24.

Temper	Surface Treatment	Count	Type
Quartz Grit	Eroded	4	
	Eroded Decorated	1	
	Fabric Impressed	1	
	Plain	2	
Coarse waterworn sand	Fabric (Dowel) Impressed	1	Deep Creek
Coarse Sand	Eroded Decorated	1	
	Fabric Impressed	4	
	Incised	1	
	Plain	5	
	Simple Stamped	1	Deptford
Coarse Sand/Grog	Complicated Stamped	1	Wilmington
	Complicated Stamped	1	Pee Dee
	Reed Punctate	1	Thoms Creek
Medium Sand	Eroded Decorated	4	
	Plain	28	Woodland
	Reed Punctate	1	Thoms Creek
	Reed Punctate	1	Pee Dee
Fine Sand	Eroded Decorated	6	
	Plain	16	Thoms Creek
Residual Sherds		131	
Total		**211**	

Table 3. Lithic Debitage from Feature 24.

Raw Material	Type	Count
Porphyritic Rhyolite	Thinning Flakes	115
	Unidentified Flakes	6
	Utilized Flake	1
	Secondary Flake	1
Rhyolite	Interior Flakes	7
	Shatter	3
	Thinning Flakes	2
	Unidentified Flake	12
Quartzite	Shatter	1
Coastal Plain Chert	Unidentified Flake	1
Total		**149**

Figure 26
Plan and Profiles of Features 25 through 40



FEATURE 30 – POST

Feature 30 is an oval post measuring 0.9 by 0.8 feet and extending 0.4 feet into the subsoil. The fill consisted of brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand. Artfifacts consisted of three fine sand tempered plain ceramics, and one medium sand punctated ceramics, all which appear to be Thoms Creek. Despite the absence of historic artifacts, it may be that the feature is historic given its possible association with other adjacent posts.

FEATURE 31 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 31 is a rectangular post measuring 0.9 by 0.7 feet and extending 0.3 feet into the subsoil. The fill consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of one fine sand tempered eroded sherd and one corroded unidentifiable iron object.

FEATURE 32 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 32 is a square post measuring 0.7 by 0.7 feet and extending 0.7 feet into the subsoil. The fill consisted of brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/4) and light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) loamy sand. Prehistoric artifacts consisted of three residual sherds, two plain sand tempered sherds, and one Mount Pleasant fabric impressed coarse sand tempered sherd. Historic artifacts consisted of one corroded unidentifiable iron object and one foot ring portion of a white salt glazed stoneware teacup.

FEATURE 33 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 33 is a rectangular post measuring 0.5 by 0.4 feet in size and extending 0.5 feet into the subsoil. The fill consisted of brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of an eroded decorated medium sand tempered sherd and a wrought nail.

FEATURE 34 – HISTORIC POST

Figure 34 is a square post measuring 0.6 by 0.6 feet in size and extending 0.5 feet into the subsoil. The fill consisted of brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/4) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of four plain fine to medium sand tempered sherds, two eroded decorated medium sand tempered sherds, and one hand wrought nail.

FEATURE 35 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 35 is a square post measuring 1.0 by 1.0 feet in size and extending 1.4 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) loamy sand. Fragments of wood were found in the fill. Artifacts consisted of one Thoms Creek incised fine sand tempered sherd, five plain fine to medium sand tempered sherds, two pieces of corroded unidentifiable iron, one piece of plain delft (1700-1800), and one scalloped rim impressed curved green edgeware (1775-1800). These artifacts suggest a last quarter of the 18th century date for this post. However, an OCR date of 1820 was obtained from this feature, while the mean ceramic date is 1769.

FEATURE 36 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 36 is an oval shaped post measuring 2.0 by 1.1 feet in size and extending 1.2 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted primarily of prehistoric sherds including one Thoms Creek punctated medium sand tempered sherd, 12 Woodland plain fine sand tempered sherds, two Wilmington/Hanover plain sand/grog tempered sherds, one plain coarse sand tempered sherd, and five residual sherds. A rhyolite interior flake was also recovered. Historic artifacts consisted of three wrought nails. An OCR date of 1741 was obtained from this feature.

FEATURE 37 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 37 is a circular post measuring 1.1 feet in diameter and extending 0.7 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of eight Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, one Wilmington/Hanover eroded decorated medium sand/grog tempered sherd, one rhyolite flake, and one hand wrought nail.

FEATURE 38 –POST

Feature 38 is a square post measuring 1.4 by 1.5 feet and extending 0.8 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from this feature and its temporal affiliation is unknown. However, its square configuration suggests it is possibly historic.

FEATURE 39 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 39 is a square post measuring 1.0 by 1.0 feet and extending 0.7 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of two Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, one decorated eroded fine sand tempered sherd, three rhyolite interior flakes, one rhyolite unidentified flake, and one hand wrought nail.

FEATURE 40 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 40 is almost identical to Feature 39 and is a square post measuring 1.0 by 1.0 feet and extending 0.8 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of four plain fine sand tempered sherds, two Hanover fabric impressed medium sand and grog tempered sherds, two residual sherds, one unidentified rhyolite flake, and one iron spike.

FEATURE 42 – PREHISTORIC POT BUST

Feature 42 is a roughly circular stain measuring 2.2 by 2.8 feet and extending 0.8 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) loamy sand. Artifacts included two plain fine sand tempered, two plain coarse sand tempered sherds, and one Reed Punctate fine sand tempered sherd. They are likely Late Archaic to Early Woodland Thoms Creek wares. But the vast majority of ceramics (n=13) were grog tempered fabric impressed sherds. These sherds are probably Middle to Late Woodland Hanover/Wilmington pottery. Unfortunately, there is not enough of the vessel to determine form.

FEATURE 44 – POST AND TRENCH

Feature 44 is a linear stain measuring 4.5 by 1.5 feet, with an area of clay adjacent to it. Upon excavation, a post was found to extend below the base of the trench. The trench extended to a depth of 0.4 feet into the subsoil, while the post extended 0.7 feet into the subsoil. The top 0.2 feet of the trench contained very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) loamy sand, underlain by 0.1 feet of light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) clay. The adjacent clay was light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4). The circular post, which was 0.8 feet in diameter extended 0.7 feet into the subsoil and contained very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) loamy sand. The surrounding subsoil matrix consisted of light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of two residual prehistoric sherds, one eroded decorated sherd, and one rhyolite interior flake. It is unclear whether this feature is prehistoric or historic in origin, but the absence of historic artifacts suggests that it predates the historic occupation.

FEATURE 45 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 45 is a square post measuring 1.0 by 0.7 feet in size and extending 0.9 feet into subsoil. It is very similar to Features 39 and 40. The fill consists of dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of four plain Woodland fine sand tempered sherds, one residual sherd, one porphyritic rhyolite interior flake, and one piece of corroded unidentifiable iron.

FEATURE 46 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 46 is a square post measuring 0.5 by 0.7 feet in size and extending 0.5 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of nine plain Woodland medium sand tempered sherds, three Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, one fragment of what appears to be a fine sand tempered pipe bowl fragment and one porphyritic rhyolite secondary flake. Despite the absence of historic artifacts, given its configuration and location near other historic posts, this feature is believed to be historic.

FEATURE 50 – BASE OF HISTORIC MIDDEN

Feature 50 is an amorphous stain measuring 6.0 by 4.0 feet and extending 0.5 feet into subsoil. During mechanical stripping, this area was found to contain moderately dense brick rubble and dark midden-like soil. The midden overlaid several historic posts and Feature 24. Feature 50 is believed to represent the base of this midden. The fill consisted of pockets of very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) loamy sand mottled with light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) and light gray (2.5Y7/2) soil. Both historic and prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the feature. They are listed below in Table 4. In addition there were 14.8 grams of brick. The date ranges for the historic ceramics as well the exclusive presence of cut nails suggests that the feature dates to the early 19th century.

Figure 27
Plan and Profiles of Features 42 through 50

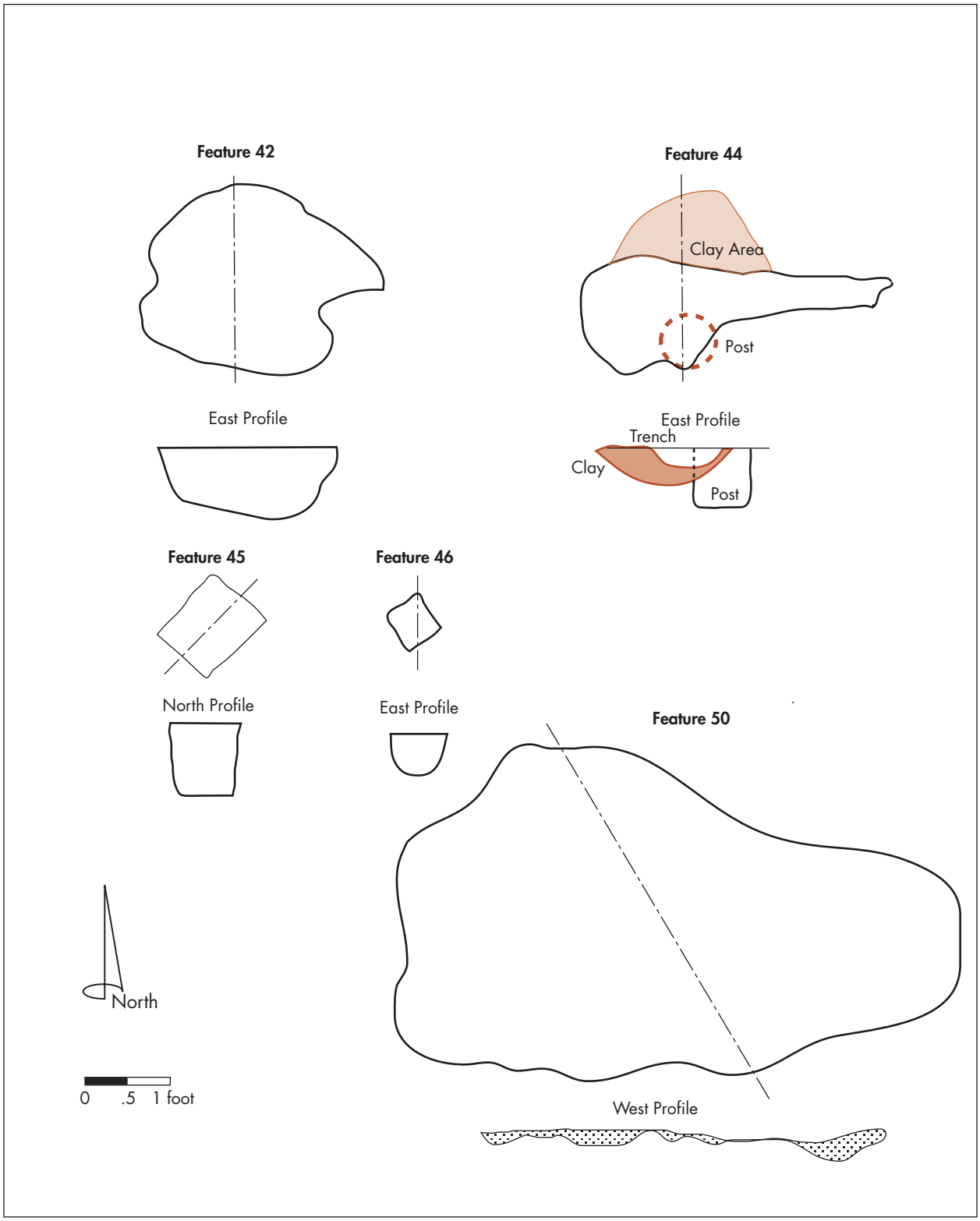


Table 4. Artifacts recovered from Feature 50.

Artifact Type	Description	Count	Comments
Prehistoric Pottery	grog tempered, fabric impressed	18	Hanover/Wilmington - same vessel
	fine sand, plain	2	Thoms Creek
	fine sand, eroded decorated	1	
	fine sand, cord marked	1	
	fine sand, jab and drag punctate	1	Thoms Creek
	medium sand, plain	2	
	medium sand, eroded decorated	1	
	coarse sand, plain	1	
	very coarse sand, plain	1	
Total		28	
Prehistoric Lithics	rhyolite, thinning flake	2	
	rhyolite, unidentified flake	4	
Total		6	
Historic Artifacts	cut nails	8	post 1790
	annular cream colored ware	3	1790-1870
	Staffordshire	1	1670-1795
	trailed redware	1	
	Jackfield	2	1740-1780
	panel bottle glass	1	
	clear bottle glass	1	
	olive green bottle glass	3	
	UID iron	6	
Total		26	

FEATURE 53 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 53 is an oval post measuring 1.2 by 0.8 feet and extending 1.6 feet into the subsoil. The feature fill is a dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of three plain Thoms Creek fine sand tempered, two plain coarse sand tempered sherds, nine residual sherds, one chert thinning flake, two rhyolite flake fragments, one hand wrought nail, and one hand wrought nail fragment. The nails suggest an 18th century origin for the feature.

FEATURE 54 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 54 is an amorphous stain measuring 1.2 by 0.8 feet and extending 0.3 feet. The post is believed to intrude into an amorphous prehistoric stain, with the post measuring perhaps 0.7 feet in diameter. The fill consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one residual prehistoric sherd, 33 grams of brick, and one piece of melted bottle glass.

FEATURE 55 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 55 is a squarish stain measuring 0.7 by 0.7 feet and extending 0.5 feet into subsoil. Fill consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of two residual prehistoric sherds, 129.3 grams of brick rubble, one hand wrought nail fragment, three cut nails, four cut nail fragments, four panel bottle fragments, and one fragment of plain white graniteware. The graniteware has a beginning date of 1842, indicating that this feature was created in the mid to late 19th century.

FEATURE 56 – HISTORIC SMEAR

Feature 56 is an amorphous stain measuring 0.6 by 0.5 feet and extending 0.3 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of dark grayish brown (10YR2/2) loamy sand. This feature is part of a larger prehistoric stain that encompasses Feature 54 discussed above. Artifacts consist of two fine sand eroded decorated sherds, one fine sand check stamped sherd, one fine sand tempered fabric impressed sherd, one medium sand tempered fabric impressed Mount Pleasant sherd, 15 residual sherds, one rhyolite thinning flake, one rhyolite flake fragment, one hand wrought nail, and one piece of aqua bottle glass.

FEATURE 58 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 58 is a circular post measuring 1.1 by 1.1 feet and extending 0.8 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark brown (10YR2/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of six Mount Pleasant cord marked medium sand tempered sherd, one Deptford cord marked coarse sand tempered sherd, one square shanked nail, two white salt glazed stoneware sherds (1740 – 1775), and one fragment of blue decorated delft (1700-1800). The historic ceramics suggest that the feature was created in the second half of the 18th century.

FEATURE 59 – POST

Feature 59 is an oval post measuring 1.1 by 0.7 feet and extending 1.2 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. An OCR date of 1763 was obtained from this feature.

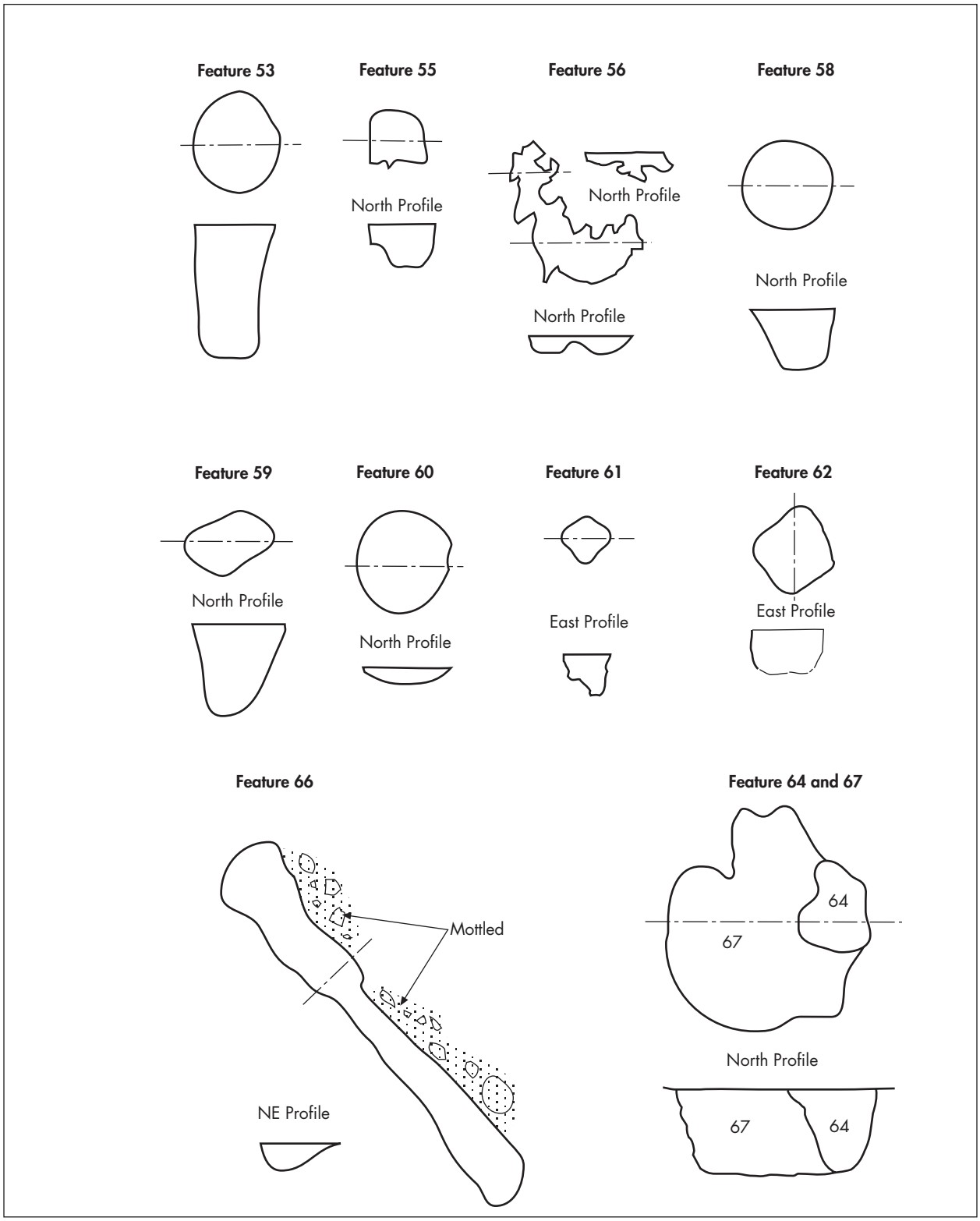
FEATURE 60 – POST

Feature 60 is a circular post measuring 1.3 feet in diameter and extending 0.2 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of brown (10YR5/3) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one Deptford Check Stamped sherd and two residual sherds. The absence of historic artifacts suggest that it may be prehistoric in origin.

FEATURE 61 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 61 is a square post measuring 0.5 by 0.5 feet in size and extending 0.5 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of two Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, one Wilmington/Hanover plain grog tempered sherd, three residual sherds, one metavolcanic flake fragment, one hand wrought nail, and one pharmaceutical bottle fragment. An OCR date of 1842 was obtained from this feature.

Figure 28
Plan and Profile of Features 53 through 67



FEATURE 62 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 62 is a squarish post measuring 1.0 by 0.6 feet and extending 0.5 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one rhyolite interior flake, six Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, one Mount Pleasant plain medium sand tempered sherd, one Refuge dentate stamped medium sand tempered sherd, four residual sherds, and one ball clay pipe bowl fragment.

FEATURE 64 –HISTORIC POST

Feature 64 is an oval post measuring 1.1 by 1.2 feet and extending 1.0 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of two Thoms Creek plain medium sand tempered sherd, and 12 residual sherds. This feature intrudes into Feature 67, which is historic.

FEATURE 66 – HISTORIC TRENCH

Feature 66 is a linear stain measuring 5.2 by 0.6 feet in size and extending 0.3 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) loamy sand. There is a mottled area to the east of it containing some light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one Woodland plain medium sand tempered sherd, one Deptford plain coarse sand tempered sherd, one eroded decorated fine sand tempered sherd, one eroded decorated very coarse sand tempered sherd, and one chert interior flake. In addition, there are two residual sherds classified as colonoware, although it is possible they are prehistoric in origin. Regardless, the orientation of the feature with magnetic north, which is consistent with historic structure wall alignments, strongly suggests that this feature is historic in origin.

FEATURE 67 –HISTORIC PIT

Feature 67 is an oval pit measuring 2.5 by 2.7 feet and extending 1.0 foot into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Prehistoric pottery consists of one Thoms Creek combed/scraped fine sand tempered sherd, three Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, one Pee Dee curvilinear complicated stamped medium sand tempered sherd, eight Woodland plain medium sand tempered sherds, one eroded decorated medium sand tempered sherd, two Wilmington/Hanover fabric impressed grog tempered sherds, and 21 residual sherds. Two pieces of debitage consisting of one rhyolite flake fragment and one quartzite flake fragment were also recovered. Historic artifacts consist of three Lesesne colonoware sherds, two Yaughan colonoware sherds, three residual colonoware sherds, and one piece of undecorated delft (1700-1800). The delft and colonoware sherds suggest a mid to late 18th century origin for the feature. A small amount of charcoal was also recovered from this pit.

FEATURE 68 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 68 is a square historic post measuring 1.1 by 1.0 feet and extending 1.2 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand.

Prehistoric artifacts consist of three Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, two Pee Dee curvilinear complicated stamped medium sand tempered sherds, and one rhyolite flake fragment. Historic artifacts consist of 4.7 grams of brick rubble, two square shanked nails, six undecorated whiteware (1830-present) sherds, three aqua bottle glass, and one olive green bottle glass. The presence of whiteware suggests that the feature post dates 1830.

FEATURE 69 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 69 is a square post, very similar in configuration to Feature 68. It measures 1.0 by 1.0 feet and extends 1.3 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts four Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, three residual sherds, one piece of Coastal Plain chert shatter, 13.9 grams of brick rubble, and two unidentifiable corroded iron fragments. An OCR date of 1786 was obtained from this feature.

FEATURE 70 – HISTORIC POST/NATIVE AMERICAN BURIAL

Feature 70 consists of a square historic post, which intrudes into an oval shaped pit containing Native American human remains. The post measures 1.0 by 1.0 feet and contains dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) loamy sand, while the pit measures 4.4 by 2.2 feet and contains very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) loamy sand. Another presumably historic post 0.5 feet in diameter (Feature 71) was later found intruding into the burial. In the process of excavating the square post several prehistoric artifacts were encountered. We also encountered human teeth of a young individual and immediately terminated the excavation of this feature and notified Mr. Rick Kanaski of US Fish and Wildlife Service. We were instructed to return the human bone to the feature. The artifacts were retained for analysis and later re-interred by members of the Catawba Indian Nation. These artifacts consisted of one Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherd, one Woodland plain medium sand tempered sherd, one eroded decorated very coarse sand tempered sherd, and eleven residual sherds. The temporal affiliation of the Native American remains is unclear.

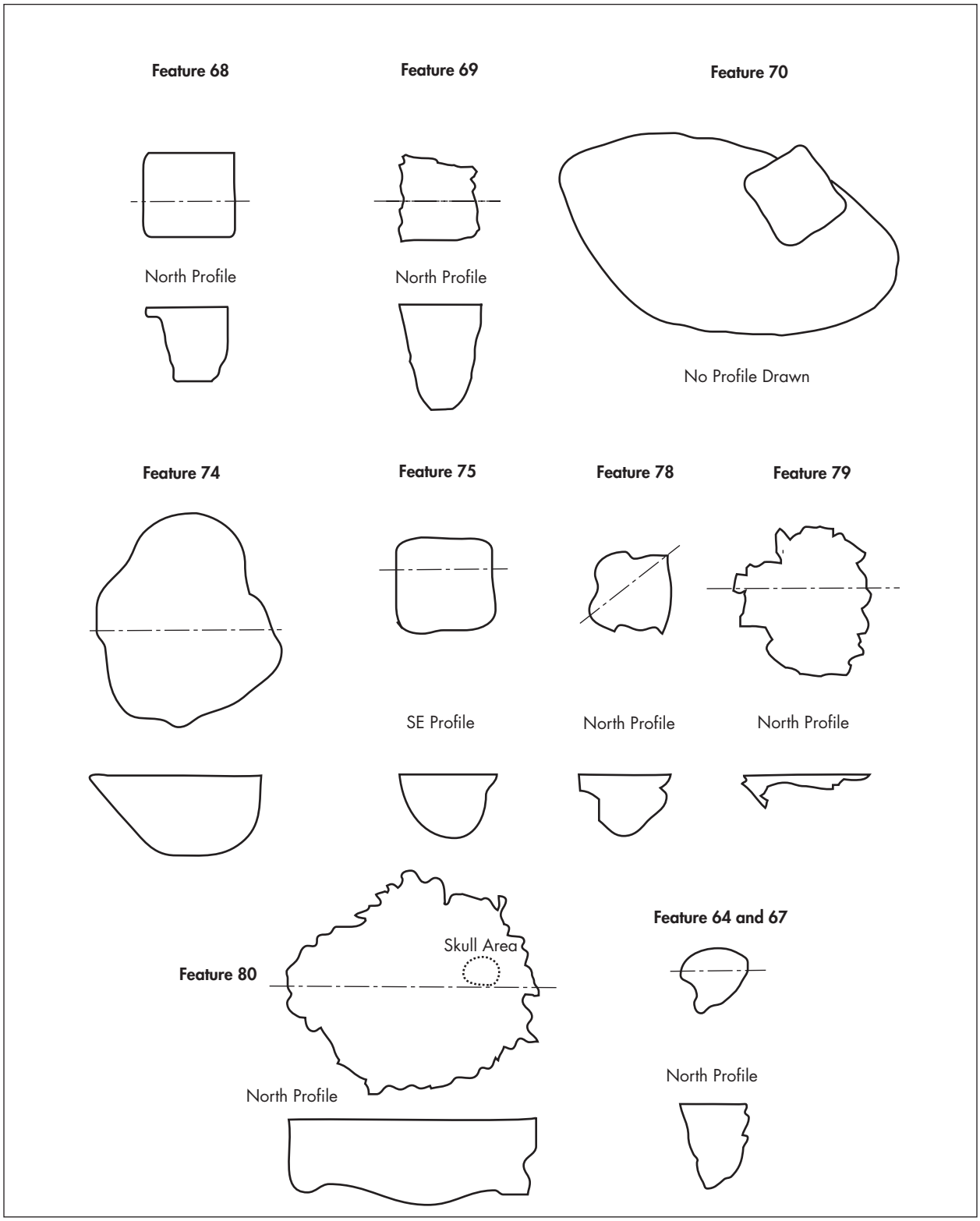
FEATURE 74 – PREHISTORIC PIT

Feature 74 is an oval-shaped pit measuring 2.5 by 2.4 feet and extending 0.9 feet into subsoil. The fill consisted of very dark gray (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of 20 plain medium to coarse sand tempered sherds, one flow banded rhyolite interior flake, and one rhyolite flake fragment. The sherds are very thin, averaging 4.8 mms in thickness and appear to be from the same vessel. Similar pottery was found at Heron Pond in Horry County (Carl Steen, personal communication 2005), which was attributed to the Thoms Creek phase.

FEATURE 75 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 75 is a square post measuring 1.2 by 1.2 feet and extending 0.8 feet into the subsoil. The fill consisted of very dark gray (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherd, two Woodland plain medium sand tempered sherds, four residual sherds, one rhyolite flake fragment, two hand wrought nails, one cut nail, one undecorated creamware (1762 – 1820), two handpainted pearlwares (1780 – 1830), one annular cream colored ware (1790 – 1900), one burned unidentifiable ceramic, one clear bottle glass, and one amber bottle glass. The presence of creamware, pearlwares, annular ware and the cut nail suggest a turn of the 19th century origin for this feature.

Figure 29
Plan and Profile of Features 68 through 82



FEATURE 78 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 78 is a square post measuring 0.9 by 0.9 feet and extending 0.7 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of three residual prehistoric sherds and 18.2 grams of brick rubble.

FEATURE 79 – PREHISTORIC SMEAR

Feature 79 is an amorphous stain measuring 1.9 by 1.6 feet and extending only 0.1 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one Woodland plain fine sand tempered sherd, one eroded decorated medium sand tempered sherd, and two residual sherds.

FEATURE 80 – PREHISTORIC NATIVE AMERICAN BURIAL

Feature 80 consists of an amorphous stain measuring 3.2 by 2.7 feet and extending 1.0 foot into subsoil. The fill consisted of very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) loamy sand. The feature was bisected, photographed, and drawn. Upon excavating the remainder of the feature, a large area of bone was encountered which appeared to represent the skull of a young individual (Figure 30). The excavation of this feature was terminated and Mr. Rick Kanaski of US Fish and Wildlife Service was informed. We were instructed to return the human bone to the feature. The artifacts were retained for analysis and later repatriated by members of the Catawba Indian Nation. These artifacts consisted of eleven Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, three eroded decorated fine sand tempered sherd, two Wilmington/Hanover plain grog tempered sherds, six Woodland plain medium sand tempered sherds, two eroded decorated medium sand tempered sherds, two Deptford check stamped very coarse sand tempered sherds, and one eroded decorated very coarse sand tempered sherd. An OCR date of AD 671 was obtained from this feature, suggesting that it dates to the Middle Woodland Period. However, a maize cupule was found in the flotation sample, which suggests that the feature dates to the Mississippian Period.

FEATURE 82 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 82 is a circular post measuring 0.8 by 0.7 feet and extending 1.0 foot into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of two Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, one Woodland plain medium sand tempered sherd, one rhyolite core trimming flake, 4.4 grams of brick rubble, four cut nails, and four fragments of undecorated creamware (1762-1820). The combination of cut nails and creamware suggests a turn of the century date of origin for this feature.

FEATURE 83 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 83 is a circular post measuring 3.0 by 2.9 feet and extending 1.4 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/1) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of four Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, one Mount Pleasant fabric impressed coarse sand tempered sherds, three residual sherds, and one piece of shell mortar. Several brick fragments were also recovered, which were discarded in the field. No diagnostic historic artifacts were

Figure 30. Photograph of Feature 80 showing the area containing human remains.

obtained from this feature, but the OCR date obtained was 1934. This date is consistent with the idea presented later in this report that this feature and associated features are part of a 20th century building that was known by Mr. Deryl Young to have burned down. The building is not oriented with other historic structures known to date to the 18th and early 19th century.

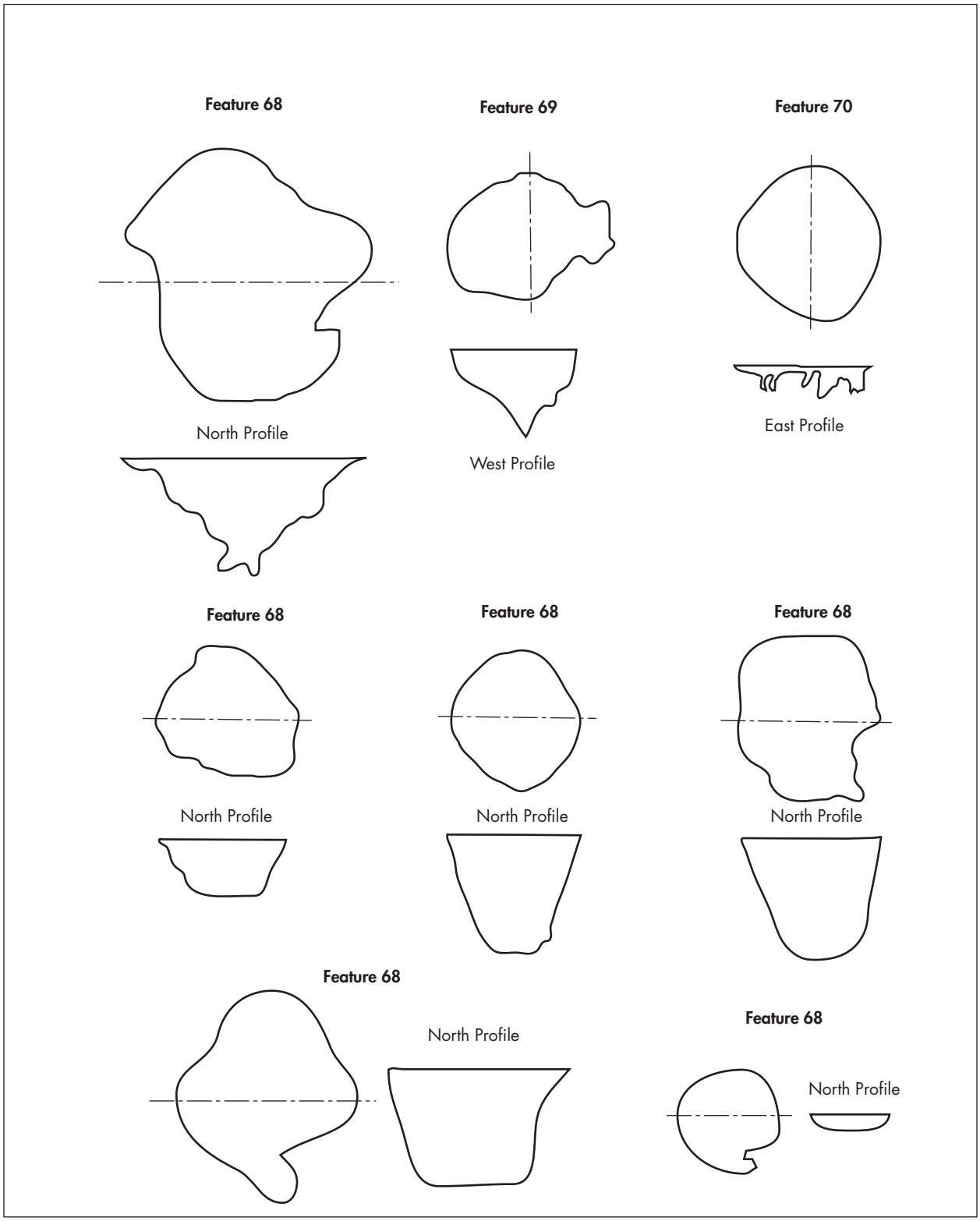
FEATURE 87 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 87 is a circular post measuring 2.0 by 1.5 feet and extending 1.1 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy sand and is believed to be related to Features 90, 91, 92, and 93 due to their size and alignment. Artifacts consist of two Santee fabric impressed fine sand tempered sherds, one Wilmington/Hanover fabric impressed grog tempered sherd, and two fragments of Staffordshire slipware (1670 to 1795).

FEATURE 89 – POST

Feature 89 is a circular post measuring 1.8 by 1.7 feet and extending 0.3 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/1) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of one plain fine sand tempered sherd and one rhyolite flake fragment. No historic artifacts were found in this feature. However, an OCR date of 1864 was obtained from a soil sample.

Figure 31
Plan and Profile of Features 83 through 95



FEATURE 90 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 90 is a circular post measuring 1.8 by 1.6 feet and extending 1.4 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) loamy sand. This post appears to be related to Features 87, 91, 92, and 93. Artifacts consist of one incised Thoms Creek fine sand tempered sherd, two Santee/McClellanville fabric impressed fine sand tempered sherds, three Mount Pleasant plain medium sand tempered sherds, one eroded decorated medium sand tempered sherd, 16 residual sherds, one rhyolite flake fragment, one piece of daub, 16.6 grams of brick rubble, one hand wrought nail, one clear bottle glass, and two olive green bottle glass fragments. No sensitive historic artifacts were found in this feature, although the hand wrought nail suggests it is 18th century. A very early OCR date of 1719 was obtained from a soil sample.

FEATURE 91 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 91 is a circular post measuring 2.0 by 1.7 feet and extending 1.5 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) loamy sand. This post appears to be related to Features 87, 90, 92, and 93. Artifacts consist of four Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, three Woodland plain medium sand tempered sherds, 10 residual sherds, one porphyritic rhyolite interior flake, one hand wrought nail, one white salt glazed stoneware (1740-1775), three Staffordshire slipware (1670-1795), one piece of olive green bottle glass, one ball clay pipe bowl fragment, and one 5/64 inch bore ball clay pipe stem. An MCD of 1739 was obtained from this feature.

FEATURE 92 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 92 is a circular post measuring 1.7 by 1.5 feet and extending 0.7 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) loamy sand. This post appears to be related to Features 87, 90, 91, and 93. Artifacts consist of two plain fine sand tempered sherds, four plain medium sand tempered sherds, 13 residual sherds, 11.6 grams of brick rubble, one white salt glazed stoneware (1740-1775), two burnt Staffordshire slipware (1760-1795), and two pieces of olive green bottle glass. A mean ceramic date of 1741 was obtained from the ceramics and an OCR date of 1740 was obtained from this feature.

FEATURE 93 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 93 is an oval post measuring 2.5 by 2.2 feet and extending 1.3 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) loamy sand. This post appears to be related to Features 87, 90, 91, and 92. Artifacts consist of 10 Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, four Mount Pleasant plain medium sand tempered sherds, one Deptford plain very coarse sand tempered sherd, one eroded decorated medium sand tempered sherd, one eroded decorated coarse sand tempered sherd, one chert interior flake, three hand wrought nails, four square shanked nails, one Staffordshire slipware (1670-1795), three Lesesne colonoware, one Yauahan colonoware, two aqua bottle glass, one olive green bottle glass, one 5/64 inch bore ball clay pipestem, and one agricultural hoe blade. The mean date of manufacture for Staffordshire slipware is 1733.

FEATURE 96 – PREHISTORIC POST

Feature 96 is a circular post measuring 1.2 feet in diameter and extending 0.2 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/1) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of four Woodland plain medium sand tempered sherds.

FEATURE 97 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 97 is a square post measuring 1.2 by 0.9 feet and extending 0.6 feet into subsoil. The fill consists very dark grayish brown (10YR3/1) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of three plain fine sand tempered sherds, 10.2 grams of brick rubble, 6.5 grams of lime mortar, one hand wrought nail, three white salt glazed stoneware (1740-1775), three undecorated creamware (1762-1820), one feather edged creamware (1762-1820), one clear glazed redware, and one aqua bottle glass. These artifacts suggest a late 18th to early 19th century origin for the feature. The MCD for this feature is 1777.

FEATURE 98 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 98 is a square post measuring 0.8 by 0.6 feet and extending 1.2 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of three plain fine sand tempered sherds, three hand wrought nails, one cut nail, one Lesesne colonoware, and six panel bottle glass fragments. The presence of the cut nail in this feature suggests that it may have originated around the turn of the 19th century.

FEATURE 99 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 99 is a circular post measuring 0.5 feet in diameter and extending 0.3 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Only one artifact was recovered from this feature, which consisted of an unidentified nail fragment.

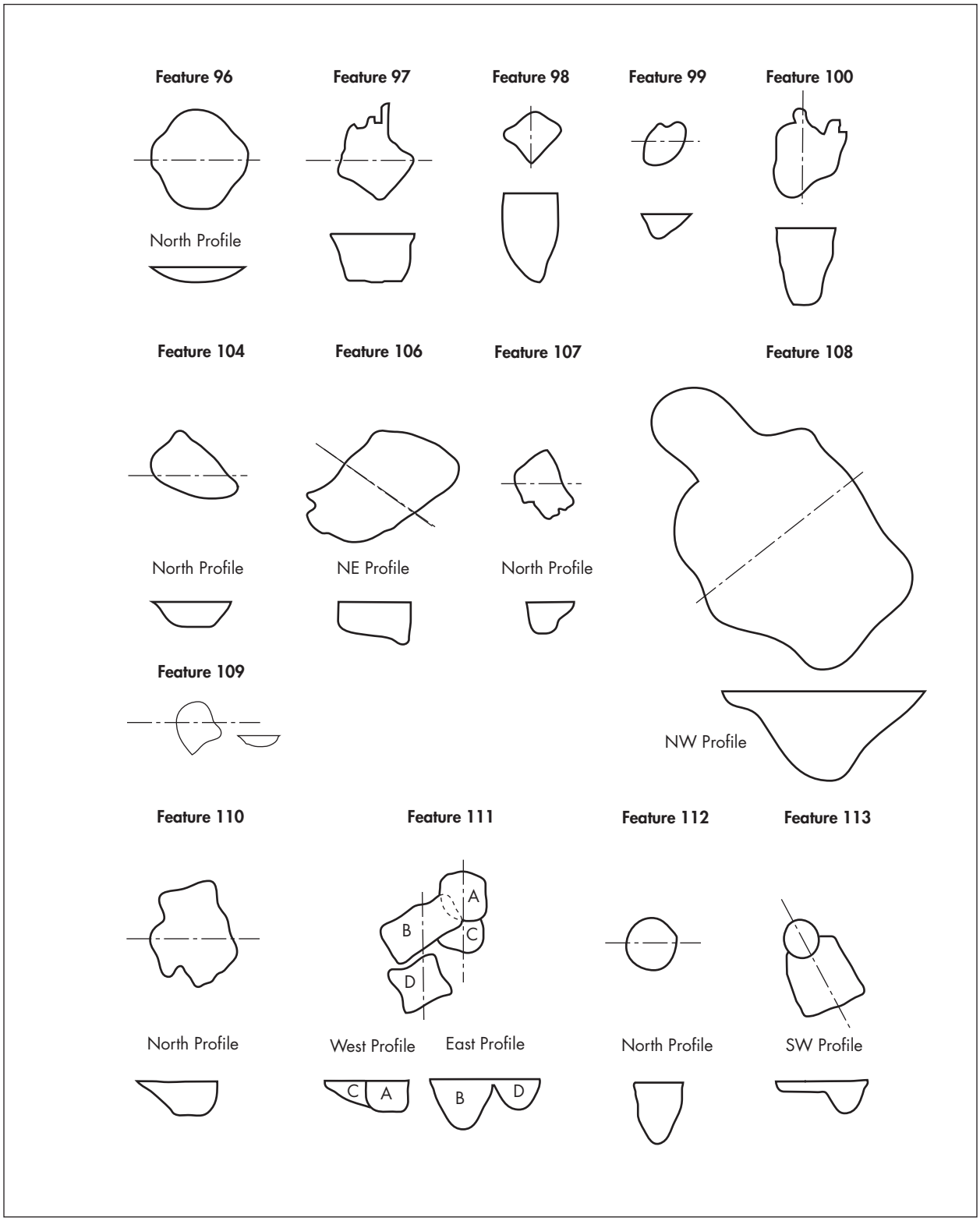
FEATURE 100 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 100 is a circular post measuring 1.0 by 0.8 feet and extending 0.9 feet into the subsoil. The fill consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/1) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of three Mount Pleasant plain medium sand tempered pottery, 5.4 grams of brick rubble, one hand wrought nail, one white salt glazed stoneware (1740-1775), and one gray salt glazed stoneware of an unidentified type. The mean date of manufacture for white salt glazed stoneware is 1758.

FEATURE 104 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 104 is a squarish post measuring 1.0 by 0.8 feet and extending 0.3 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark brown (10YR2/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one plain fine sand tempered sherd, one chert primary flake, and 18.3 grams of brick rubble.

Figure 32
Plan and Profile of Features 96 through 113



FEATURE 106 – MULTIPLE HISTORIC POSTS

Feature 106 is an oval post hole measuring 2.0 by 1.2 feet and extending to a maximum depth of 0.5 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark brown (10YR2/2) loamy sand. Within this larger stain were three posts ranging from 0.3 to 0.4 feet in diameter. They were only discernable by the fact that they extended a little deeper than the rest of the feature. Artifacts consisted of one Thoms Creek incised fine sand tempered sherd, two plain fine sand tempered sherds, one Pee Dee curvilinear complicated stamped sherd, one rhyolite thinning flake, 34.4 grams of brick rubble, 20.5 grams of lime mortar, one unidentified white bodied earthenware, one Staffordshire slipware (1670-1795), two Lesesne colonowares, and two unidentifiable corroded iron fragments. Staffordshire slipware has a mean date of manufacture of 1733.

FEATURE 107 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 107 is a rectangular post measuring 0.8 by 0.5 feet and extending 0.2 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/1) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one plain fine sand tempered sherd, 4.1 grams of brick rubble, one architectural tack, one undecorated pearlware (1780-1830), and one olive green case bottle glass fragment. This suggests the feature was created at the turn of the 19th century.

FEATURE 109 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 109 is a square post measuring 0.5 by 0.4 feet and extending 0.1 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/1) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one Thoms Creek incised fine sand tempered sherd, one fragment of underglazed blue Chinese porcelain (1660-1800), and one lead shot. The porcelain has a mean ceramic date of 1730.

FEATURE 110 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 110 is a square post measuring 1.2 by 1.0 feet and extending 0.4 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one Mount Pleasant cord marked fine sand tempered pottery and one fragment of melted bottle glass.

FEATURE 111 – MULTIPLE HISTORIC POSTS

Originally Feature 111 was assigned one number, but upon further cleaning, it was determined that they consisted of four overlapping posts, which are referred to as A, B, C, and D. A is a circular post measuring 0.6 feet in diameter and extending 0.4 feet into subsoil. The fill consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. B is a rectangular post measuring 1.0 by 0.5 feet and extending 0.6 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of grayish brown (10YR5/2) loamy sand. C is a circular post measuring 0.5 feet in diameter and extending 0.3 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/1) loamy sand. D is a square post measuring 0.6 by 0.6 feet and extending 0.4 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of grayish brown (10YR5/2) loamy sand. A porphyritic rhyolite flake fragment was recovered from Feature 111 as a whole. In addition, fragments of brick rubble were recovered from each stain. A total of 680 grams of brick was recovered.

FEATURE 112 – FOOD PREPARATION PIT?

Feature 112 is a circular feature measuring 0.6 feet in diameter and extending 0.7 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark brown (10YR2/2) loamy sand mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sand. The feature contained large quantities of partially burnt crushed shell and charcoal throughout. Artifacts consisted of one Lesesne colonoware sherd, one fine plain sand tempered sherd, and 8.5 grams of brick rubble. Although it appears post-like in form, its content suggests that it is not structural and was probably used for food preparation. An OCR date of 1783 was obtained from this feature. Faunal remains consisted of a calcined bird bone, catfish, and shellfish. About 10 percent of the shellfish remains were burnt.

FEATURE 113 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 113 is a rectangular post hole with a post mold. The post hole measures 0.7 by 0.8 feet and contained very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. The post mold is 0.4 feet in diameter and contains dark brown (7.5YR3/4) loamy sand. The post hole extends 0.1 feet into the subsoil, while the mold extends 0.4 feet into subsoil. One McClellanville simple stamped medium sand tempered sherd was recovered along with 907 grams of brick and lime mortar rubble.

FEATURE 114 – POST

Feature 114 is a rectangular post measuring 1.0 by 0.6 feet and extending 0.5 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of an area of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/4) loamy sand and an area of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) loamy sand mottled with very dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of two Deptford plain coarse sand temepered sherds. The absence of historic artifacts suggests that the feature pre-dates historic occupation.

FEATURE 115 – PREHISTORIC POST

Feature 115 is an oval post measuring 1.3 by 0.8 feet and extending 0.8 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one Mount Pleasant fabric impressed quartz grit tempered sherd, one residual sherd, and one chert thinning flake.

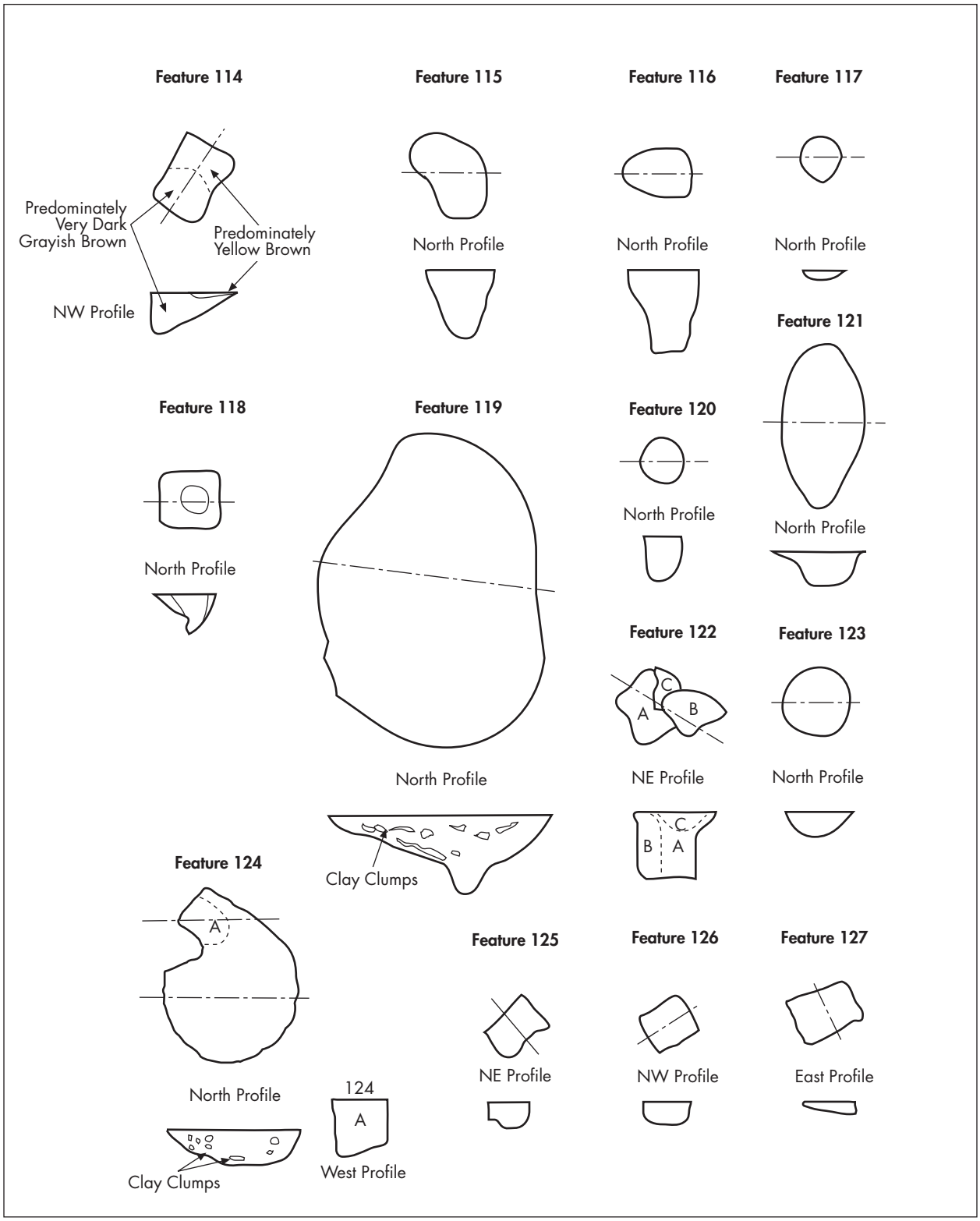
FEATURE 116 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 116 is a squarish post measuring 0.9 by 0.6 feet and extending 0.3 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark brown (10YR2/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one piece of chert shatter, 10 piece of brick rubble, one piece of lime mortar, one unidentifiable burned blue handpainted white bodied ceramic, and one piece of oyster shell.

FEATURE 117 – POST

Feature 117 is a circular post measuring 0.5 feet in diameter and extending 0.1 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from this feature.

Figure 33
Plan and Profile of Features 114 through 127



FEATURE 118 – POST

Feature 118 is a square post measuring 0.7 by 0.8 feet and extending 0.5 feet into subsoil. The post hole fill contains brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand. There is a post mold within this stain about 0.4 feet in diameter, containing black (10YR2/1) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one plain fine sand tempered sherd and one rhyolite interior flake.

FEATURE 119 – POSSIBLE HISTORIC HEARTH

Feature 119 is an oval feature measuring 4.0 by 2.6 feet and extending 0.9 feet into subsoil (Figure 34). The fill consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand with some clumps of strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clay. Artifacts are presented below in Table 5. In addition to these remains were numerous charcoal fragments and a quantity of animal bone, which led us to the conclusion that it functioned as a hearth. In looking at the historic ceramics, all predate 1800 except for 9 fragments of the same vessel containing a British Royal Arms maker's mark that dates from 1814 to 1837 (Kovel 1986). The feature also contained pine wood charcoal. Fragments of large mammal, avian, fish, and bivalves were found in the feature. Butchering marks were observable only on the mammal bone.

Figure 34. North view of Feature 119 profile with Feature 121 to the left.

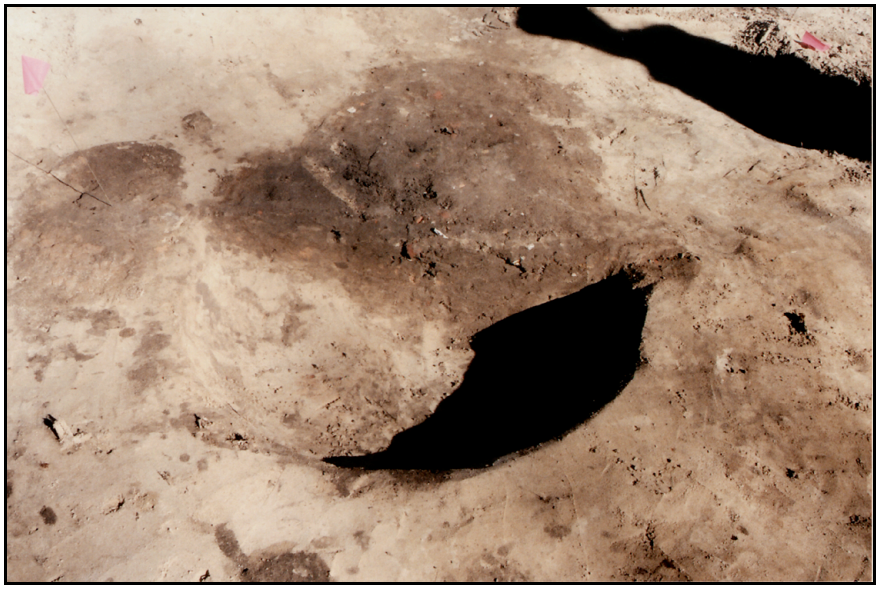


Table 5. Artifacts recovered from Feature 119.

Artifact Type	Description	Count	Comments
Prehistoric Pottery	fine sand, plain	6	Thoms Creek
	fine sand, dentate stamped	1	Refuge
	quartz grit, check stamped	1	Deptford
Prehistoric Lithics	white fossiliferous chert, flake fragment	1	
	siltstone, abrader	1	
	metavolcanic, anvil	1	
Total		3	
Historic Artifacts	daub	1	lath impressions
	hand wrought nails	4	
	square shanked nails	8	
	lime mortar		34.9 grams
	underglazed blue Chinese porcelain	1	1660-1800
Total		8	
	British brown mottled stoneware	1	1690-1775
	gray salt glazed stoneware	1	1700-1775 (Westerwald?)
	undecorated cream colored ware	9	maker's mark (1814-1837)
	scalloped, impressed, curved edgeware	1	1775-1800
	Staffordshire slipware	2	1670-1795
	blue decorated delft	1	1700-1800
	aqua bottle glass	1	
	olive green bottle glass	3	
	melted bottle glass	2	
	UID corroded iron	2	
Total		37	

It is possible that the feature is 18th century in origin, with a later early 19th century intrusion that was unrecognized in the field. The MCD for this feature is 1744 without the British Royal Arms pottery. Including that pottery, the MCD is 1790. An OCR date of 1759 was obtained from a soil sample.

Of particular interest was the daub fragment with a lath impression. This lath-impressed fragment suggests either the presence of a variety of clay walled architecture at the site or possibly a lath and clay plaster chimney.

FEATURE 120 - POST

Feature 120 is a circular post measuring 0.5 feet in diameter and extending 0.5 feet into subsoil. The fill consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/1) loamy sand. Only one artifact was recovered from this feature, which consisted of one eroded decorated medium sand tempered sherd.

FEATURE 121 – HISTORIC PIT/POSTS

Feature 121 is an oval shaped pit measuring 2.0 by 1.0 feet and extending 0.4 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of dark reddish brown (5YR3/2) loamy sand mottled with yellowish red (5YR5/8) clumps of clay. At the base off the feature were three depressions, which could possibly represent the bases of posts. Artifacts consisted of one Pee Dee curvilinear complicated stamped medium sand tempered sherd, 8 brick fragments, four hand wrought nails, one plain gray salt glazed stoneware, one unidentified porcelain sherd, three oyster shell fragments, one fragment of aqua bottle glass, and one piece of unidentifiable corroded iron. The ceramics were not temporally sensitive, but the exclusive presence of hand wrought nails suggests the likelihood that the feature is of 18th century origin.

FEATURE 122 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 122 is a square post measuring 0.6 by 0.6 feet and extending 0.9 feet into subsoil. There are three parts to this post, which may reflect repair efforts. The main part (A) of the post contained dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) loamy sand mottled with charcoal and brick fragments or clay. Adjacent (B) is brown (10YR5/3) loamy sand that is believed to be a root intrusion. These two areas extend to a depth of 0.9 feet into subsoil. Intruding into this feature is a shallow area (C) of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand to a depth of 0.3 feet into subsoil. Artifacts consist of one piece of undecorated creamware (1762 to 1820), one piece of Staffordshire slipware (1670 to 1795), and one ball clay pipe bowl fragment. The ceramics provide an MCD of 1762. The TPQ of creamware indicates that the feature probably originated in the late 18th century.

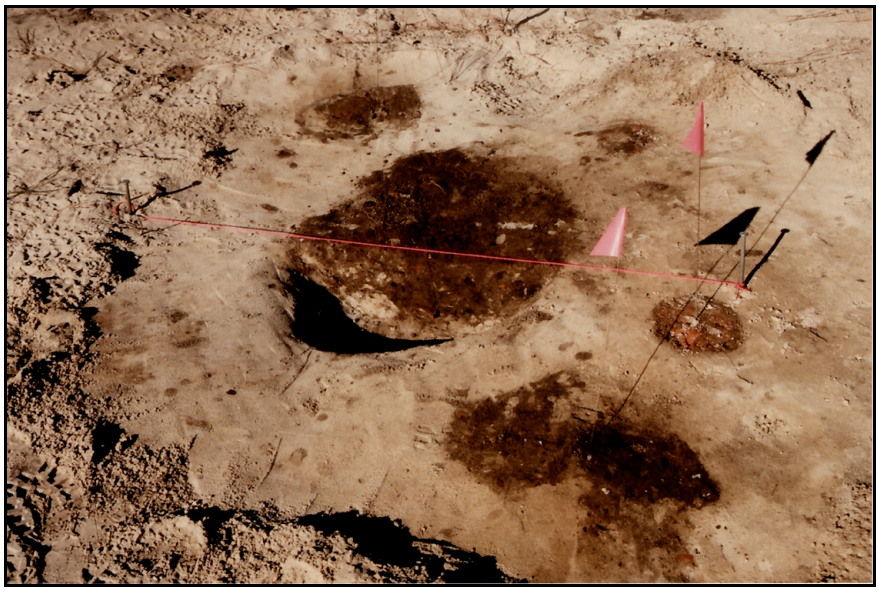
FEATURE 123 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 123 is a circular post measuring 0.8 feet in diameter and extending 0.3 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from this feature, however numerous fragments of brick or fired clay and mortar were noted during excavation.

FEATURE 124 AND 124A – HISTORIC HEARTH AND POST

Feature 124 is an oval stain measuring 1.9 by 1.6 feet and extending 0.5 feet into subsoil (Figure 35). Adjacent and partially incorporated into this stain is a squarish post measuring 0.6 by 0.5 feet and extending 0.7 feet into subsoil. Both contain very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand and flecks of charcoal and brick or fired clay. Artifacts included 12 hand wrought nails, four hand wrought nail fragments, one fragment of Westerwald stoneware (1700-1775), five pieces of undecorated creamware (1762-1820), 13 fragments of Staffordshire slipware (1670-1795), two pieced of blue decorated delft (1700-1800), 14 pieces of colonoware, two fragments of clear bottle glass, two 5/64 inch bore ball clay pipe stems, and one unidentifiable corroded iron items. Of the 14 colonowares, eight are classified as Colonial Burnished, three are Lesesne, two are Yaughan, and one is a residual sherd. The MCD for the ceramics is 1749. However, the presence of creamware suggests a late 18th century origin to the feature. Interestingly, a soil sample retrieved an 1850 OCR date.

Figure 35. Northwest view of Feature 124 and 124a, surrounded by Features 122, 123, a root stain, and Features 125 (bottom right and counter clockwise).



The feature contained wood charcoal from a variety of hardwoods, suggesting that it was indeed used as a hearth. Faunal remains consisted of large mammal, raccoon, bird, and fish. Evidence of butchering was found on one bone element.

FEATURE 125 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 125 is a rectangular post measuring 0.7 by 0.5 feet and extending 0.3 feet into the subsoil. The fill consisted of brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered, however several brick or fired clay fragments were noted and discarded.

FEATURE 126 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 126 is a square post measuring 0.5 by 0.5 feet and extending 0.3 feet into the subsoil. The fill consisted of brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of three unidentifiable nails.

FEATURE 127 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 127 is a rectangular post measuring 0.9 by 0.6 feet and extending 0.1 feet into the subsoil. The fill consisted of brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand. Artifacts contained one residual prehistoric sherd as well as several fish scales. Because of the presence of fish scales, it is believed to be related to Features 122 and 124, which also had fish scales.

FEATURE 128 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 128 is a square post measuring 0.8 by 0.8 feet and extending 0.8 feet into subsoil. The post appears to have replaced an earlier post (see Figure 36).

The fill consisted of very dark brown (10YR2/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of four plain fine sand tempered sherds, two square shanked nails, three fragments of lime mortar, one Nottingham stoneware (1700-1810), one green edged pearlware (1780-1830), two fragments of oyster shell, and three pieces of unidentifiable corroded iron fragments. In addition, fragments of brick and/or fired clay were noted during excavation. An MCD of 1780 was obtained from the ceramics. However, the presence of green edged pearlware suggests a later, turn of the century, date of origin for this feature. An OCR date of 1806 was obtained from this feature.

FEATURE 129 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 129 is a square post measuring 0.8 by 0.8 feet and extending 0.5 feet into subsoil. The fill consisted of very dark brown (10YR2/2) loamy sand. Like Feature 128, this appears to have replaced an earlier square post that is 0.7 feet on one side (see Figure 36). Artifacts consisted of one square shanked nail, three pieces of lime mortar, one piece of Whieldon ware (1740-1770), one piece of undecorated pearlware (1780-1830), one fragment of clear bottle glass, and one piece of amber bottle glass. Also noted in this feature were bits of brick or fired clay. The pearlware recovered from this feature suggest a turn of the century period of origin. The MCD is 1780.

FEATURE 130 – HISTORIC PIT WITH POST

Feature 130 is an amorphous pit measuring 1.6 by 1.5 feet and extending 0.1 feet into subsoil. Within this stain was a circular post about 0.4 feet in diameter and extending 0.6 feet into subsoil. Both were filled with very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. The pit may simply be an area where soil washed out from around a post. Artifacts consisted of one Thoms Creek incised fine sand tempered sherd, four residual sherds, two brick fragments, one piece of white delft (1600-1800) and one piece of oyster shell. The delft indicates a probable 18th century period of origin for this feature.

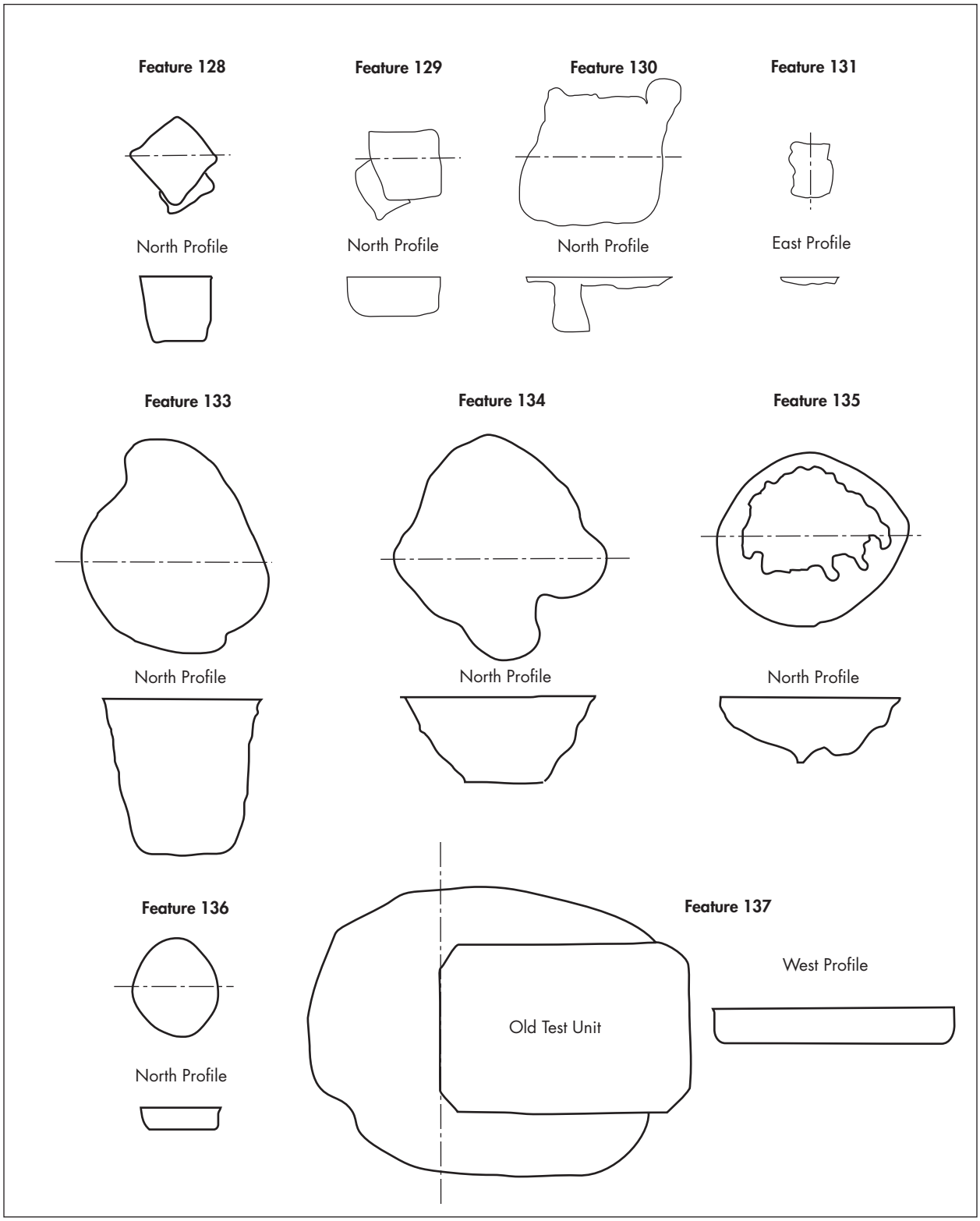
FEATURE 131 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 131 is a rectangular post measuring 0.7 by 0.5 feet and extending 0.1 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. One artifact, consisting of a Staffordshire (1670-1795) slipware sherd, was recovered from this feature.

FEATURE 133 – PREHISTORIC PIT

Feature 133 is an oval stain measuring 2.6 by 2.2 feet and extending 1.9 feel into subsoil. The fill consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of two Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, four Woodland plain medium sand tempered sherds, one Thoms Creek incised medium sand tempered sherd, and one Mount Pleasant fabric impressed medium sand tempered sherd.

Figure 36
Plan and Profile of Features 128 through 137



FEATURE 134 – PREHISTORIC PIT

Feature 134 is an oval stain measuring 2.8 by 2.5 feet and extending 1.0 foot into subsoil. The fill consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of four Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, three Woodland medium sand tempered sherds, one Mount Pleasant cord marked medium sand tempered sherd, one rhyolite flake fragment, and one porphyritic rhyolite interior flake.

FEATURE 135 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 135 is a circular post measuring 2.3 by 2.1 feet and extending 0.7 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of black (10YR2/1) loamy sand, from what appears to be burning. At the margins the stain is very dark grayish brown (2.5YR3/2) in color. Prehistoric artifacts consisted of seven Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, one Thoms Creek incised fine sand tempered sherd, one Thoms Creek reed punctate fine sand tempered sherd, three plain medium sand tempered sherds, three plain coarse sand tempered sherds, and eight residual sherds. Historic artifacts consisted of one residual colonoware sherd as well as 3266 grams of brick rubble with a few pieces of shell mortar. Also recovered from this feature were some fish scales.

FEATURE 136 – POST

Feature 136 is a circular post measuring 1.2 by 1.0 feet and extending 0.3 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of four plain fine sand tempered sherds.

FEATURE 137 – PREHISTORIC PIT

Feature 137 is an oval pit measuring 4.0 by 3.5 feet and extending 0.5 feet into subsoil (Figure 37). The fill consists of dark gray (2.5Y4/1) loamy sand. Much of this feature had been previously excavated by Jim Michie and his students as one of his test units was found to overlap the feature. Artifacts consisted of eight Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, four Woodland plain medium sand tempered sherds, five Mount Pleasant fabric impressed medium sand tempered sherds, one Pee Dee curvilinear complicated stamped medium sand tempered sherd, one eroded decorated medium sand tempered sherd, 13 residual sherds, and one temperless, burnished pipe fragment. In addition, one fragment of Staffordshire slipware (1670-1795) was also recovered, although it is believed to be unrelated and intrusive. An OCR date of AD 666 was obtained from this feature, placing it in the Middle Woodland Period. This corresponds well with radiocarbon dates from Mount Pleasant sites (see Trinkley 1990).

FEATURE 138 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 138 is a square post measuring 1.0 by 1.1 feet and extending 1.1 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown 910YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of one Thoms Creek incised fine sand tempered sherd, three Woodland plain medium sand tempered sherds, five residual sherds, one rhyolite flake fragment, five square shanked nails, one piece of scratch blue white salt glazed stoneware (1744-1775), one piece of undecorated creamware (1762-1820), one piece of Jackfield (1740-1780), one piece of Lesesne colonoware, and one piece of olive

Figure 37. Plan view of Feature 137 showing Jim Michie's old test unit overlapping. Features 138, 136, and 135 can be seen surrounding this feature (bottom right and counter clockwise).

green bottle glass. These creamware suggest a late 18th century date of origin for this feature. The MCD is 1771.

FEATURE 139 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 139 is a square post measuring 0.7 by 0.7 feet and extending 0.2 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of four Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds. Although no historic artifacts were recovered, the post is square and ethnobotanical evidence of corn was found in the fill. Therefore, it is historic in origin.

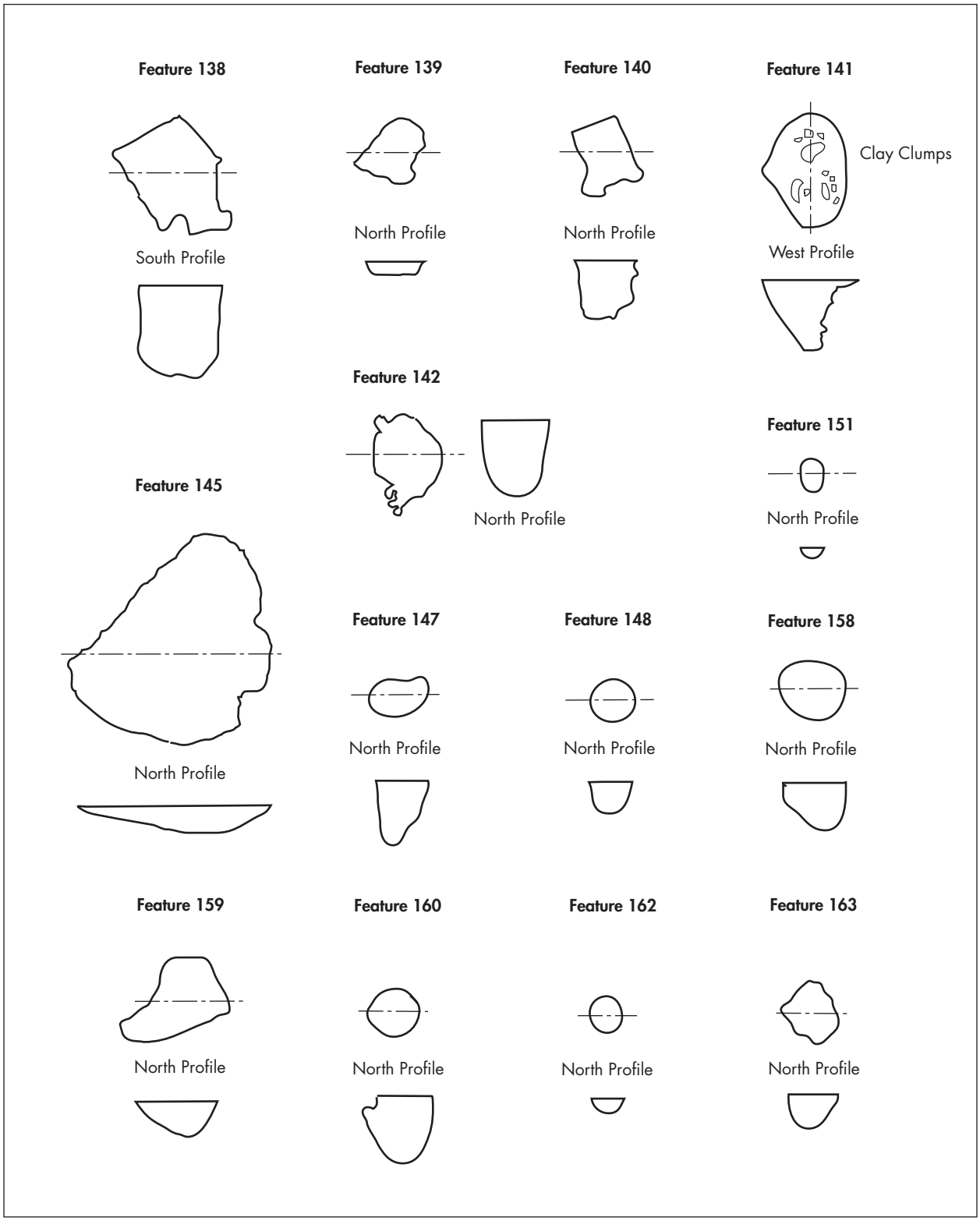
FEATURE 140 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 140 is a rectangular post measuring 0.8 by 0.7 feet and extending 0.7 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of two Deptford plain coarse sand tempered sherds, five pieces of daub, three hand wrought nails, three undecorated creamware (1762-1820), and five burnt cream colored wares. These artifacts suggest a turn of the century origin to the feature.

FEATURE 141 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 141 is an oval post measuring 1.4 by 1.1 feet and extending 0.8 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of brown (7.5YR4/3) loamy sand with chunks of soft fired clay.

Figure 38
Plan and Profile of Features 136 through 163



Artifacts consisted of a residual prehistoric sherd, a broken porphyritic rhyolite triangular point, and one square shanked nail. A piece of burnt clay was retained as a specimen and the rest were discard in the field. A very early OCR date of 1669 was obtained from this feature. It seems unlikely that the feature dates to that time period given its presumed association with nearby later historic features.

FEATURE 142 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 142 is a circular post measuring 0.8 by 0.9 feet in diameter and extending 0.8 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of dark brown (7.5YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of three residual prehistoric sherds, one unidentified nail, one piece of Jackfield (1740-1780), one piece of Lesesne colonoware, one piece of clear bottle glass, and one copper percussion cap. The percussion cap post dates 1816, suggesting that the feature probably dates to the second quarter of the 19thcentury. Like Feature 141, this feature retrieved an early OCR date of 1634, which is presumed to be too early.

FEATURE 145 – PREHISTORIC PIT

Feature 145 is an amorphous stain measuring 2.5 by 2.5 feet and extending 0.3 feet into subsoil. The soil consists of brown (10YR4/4) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of two eroded decorated fine sand tempered sherds, one Mount Pleasant fabric impressed medium sand tempered sherd, three residual sherds, and one rhyolite flake fragment.

FEATURE 147 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 147 is a circular post measuring 0.7 by 0.5 feet and extending 0.8 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark gray (10YR3/1) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of a wire nail and a corroded unidentifiable iron artifact. The presence of the wire nail suggests that this is a late historic feature, perhaps dating to the 20th century. However, an OCR date of 1750 was obtained from this feature.

FEATURE 148 – POST

Feature 148 is a circular post measuring 0.5 feet in diameter and extending 0.4 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of black (10YR2/1) loamy sand. Only one artifact was recovered from this feature and it consisted of an eroded decorated medium sand tempered sherd.

FEATURE 151 – POST

Feature 151 is an oval post measuring 0.4 by 0.3 feet and extending 0.1 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from this feature.

FEATURE 158 – POST

Feature 158 is a circular post measuring 0.8 feet in diameter and extending 0.6 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of one plain medium sand tempered sherd and one rhyolite thinning flake.

FEATURE 159 – POST

Feature 159 is an oval post measuring 1.4 by 0.9 feet and extending 0.4 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/6) loamy sand. Only one artifact, a piece of fired clay, was recovered from this feature.

FEATURE 160 – POST

Feature 160 is a circular post measuring 0.7 by 0.6 feet and extending 0.8 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of two plain medium sand tempered sherds and one small fragment of what appears to be a prehistoric clay pipe bowl fragment.

FEATURE 162 – POST

Feature 162 is a circular post measuring 0.4 feet in diameter and extending 0.2 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from this feature.

FEATURE 163 – POST

Feature 163 is a circular post measuring 0.6 feet in diameter and extending 0.4 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. A Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherd was recovered from the feature. Despite the absence of historic artifacts, an OCR date of 1722 was obtained from this feature.

FEATURE 166 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 166 is an oval post measuring 0.8 by 0.5 feet and extending 0.5 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of one brick fragment and one unidentifiable nail.

FEATURE 168 – POST

Feature 168 is a circular post measuring 0.6 feet in diameter and extending 0.4 feet into subsoil. There is a possible root disturbance at the base. The fill consists of very dark gray (10YR3/1) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from this feature.

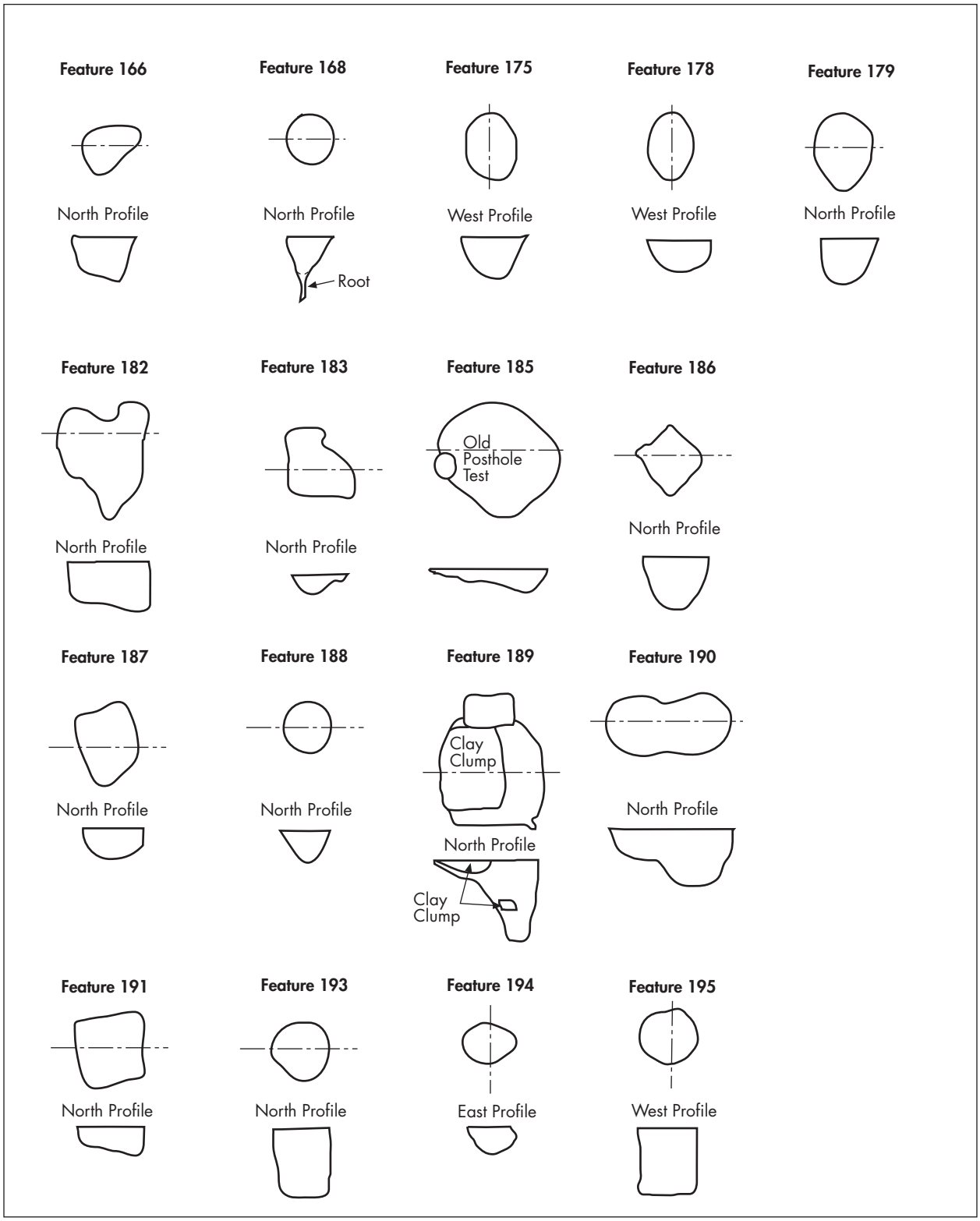
FEATURE 175 – POST

Feature 175 is a circular post measuring 0.7 feet in diameter and extending 0.6 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from this feature.

FEATURE 178 – POST

Feature 178 is an oval post measuring 0.6 by 0.8 feet and extending 0.4 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from this feature.

Figure 39
Plan and Profile of Features 166 through 195



FEATURE 179 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 179 is an oval post measuring 0.9 by 0.7 feet and extending 0.5 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one rhyolite core, one unidentifiable nail, one plain gray salt glazed stoneware of an unknown type, one aqua bottle glass, and one melted bottle glass. None of the artifacts from this collection are particularly temporally sensitive.

FEATURE 182 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 182 is a rather amorphous post measuring 1.3 by 1.0 feet and extending 0.6 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one Mount Pleasant plain medium sand tempered sherd, one Deptford plain coarse sand tempered sherd, one rhyolite flake fragment, one unidentifiable burnt white bodied earthenware, one aqua bottle glass, and one olive green bottle glass fragment. None of the artifacts from this collection are particularly temporally sensitive.

FEATURE 183 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 183 is a squarish post measuring 0.8 by 0.8 feet and extending 0.3 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one Mount Pleasant fabric impressed medium sand tempered sherd and one brick fragment (discarded in the field).

FEATURE 185 – HISTORIC PIT

Feature 185 is a shallow circular pit measuring 1.4 feet in diameter and extending 0.3 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of one residual prehistoric sherd, one undecorated creamware (1762-1820), and three fragments of oyster shell. The creamware suggests a turn of the century date of origin for this feature. The function of this pit is unknown.

FEATURE 186 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 186 is a square post measuring 0.6 by 0.6 feet and extending 0.6 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of one Pee Dee reed punctated coarse sand tempered pottery, one piece of brick, one Staffordshire slipware (1670-1795), and one olive green bottle glass. Some charcoal was also recovered from this post. The slipware suggests an 18th century origin for this feature.

FEATURE 187 – POST

Feature 187 is a squarish post measuring 0.9 by 0.8 feet and extending 0.4 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one Pee Dee curvilinear complicated stamped pottery sherd. The lack of historic artifacts suggests that this may be a late prehistoric feature. Interestingly, the feature yielded an OCR date of 1865.

FEATURE 188 – POST

Feature 188 is a circular post measuring 0.6 feet in diameter and extending 0.4 feet into subsoil. The fill consisted of very dark brown (10YR2/2) loamy sand. The only artifact recovered was a quartz flake fragment. A late OCR date of 1903 was obtained for this feature.

FEATURE 189 – HISTORIC PIT AND INTRUSIVE POST

Feature 189 is a squarish pit measuring 1.6 by 1.2 feet and extending 1.0 foot into subsoil. A square intrusive post measuring 0.6 by 0.4 feet was located on the edge. The main feature fill consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR2/2) loamy sand with clumps of yellowish red (5YR5/8) clay. The post contained very dark brown (10YR2/2) loamy sand. Prehistoric artifacts consisted of two Mount Pleasant plain medium sand tempered sherds, three residual sherds, one quartzite flake fragment, and one sandstone abrader. Historic artifacts consisted of 15 fragments of brick (one intact example), eight cut nails, 17 cut nail fragments, four square shanked nails, one wire nail, one fragment of burnt cream colored ware, three pieces of plain white granite ware (1842 to the present), two fragments of an unidentified domestic stoneware, one piece of aqua bottle glass, a metal lid fragment, three oyster shell fragments, four pieces of shoe leather, a small Prosser style porcelain button, three fragments of strap iron, and four unidentifiable metal objects. These artifacts strongly suggest that this feature is late 19th to 20th century in origin, given the late historic ceramics, wire nail, and shoe leather. An OCR date of 1884 was obtained for this feature.

FEATURE 190 – DOUBLE PREHISTORIC POST

Feature 190 is a peanut shaped feature measuring 1.5 by 0.7 feet and extending 0.7 feet at its maximum depth below subsoil. The fill consisted of brown (10YR4/3 sand). Its configuration suggests that it represents two posts. Artifacts consist of four Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, one Mount Pleasant fabric impressed medium sand tempered sherd, two eroded decorated medium sand tempered sherds, and one rhyolite flake fragment. The absence of historic artifacts suggests that it is prehistoric in origin.

FEATURE 191 – POST

Feature 191 is a square post measuring 0.8 by 0.8 feet and extending 0.3 feet into subsoil. Most of the fill consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand, but the eastern third of the feature contained brownish yellow (10YR6/8) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from this feature.

FEATURE 193 –POST

Feature 193 is a circular post measuring 0.7 feet in diameter and extending 0.8 feet into subsoil. The fill contained very dark gray (10YR3/1) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from this feature.

FEATURE 194 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 194 is an oval post measuring 0.8 by 0.5 feet in size and extending 0.3 feet into subsoil. The fill consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand.

Artifacts consisted of one eroded decorated Hanover/Wilmington grog tempered sherd, one hand wrought nail, a bone fragment, and a small amount of brick and mortar (noted and discarded in the field).

FEATURE 195 – PREHISTORIC POST

Feature 195 is a circular post measuring 0.7 feet in diameter and extending 0.8 feet into subsoil. The fill consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2 loamy sand. Artifacts consist of two Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, two Woodland plain medium sand tempered sherds, and one piece of quartz shatter.

FEATURE 196 – HISTORIC POST CLUSTER

Feature 196 was originally believed to be one feature and provided a single number. However upon more detailed mapping, the feature contained what appeared to be three rectangular posts. Post A is 0.7 by 0.6 in size and extended 0.3 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Post B is the same size and depth, with the fill consisting of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy sand. Post C is 0.9 by 0.5 in size and extends 0.4 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one plain coarse sand tempered sherd, one chert thinning flake, one hand wrought nail, and several fragments of brick and mortar (noted and discarded in the field).

FEATURE 197 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 197 is an oval post measuring 1.4 by 1.0 feet and extending 0.6 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of two plain fine sand tempered sherds, three residual sherds, one porphyritic rhyolite flake fragment, two square shanked nails, one clear bottle glass, two unidentifiable corroded metal objects, and one decorative metal object. These artifacts are not particularly temporally sensitive.

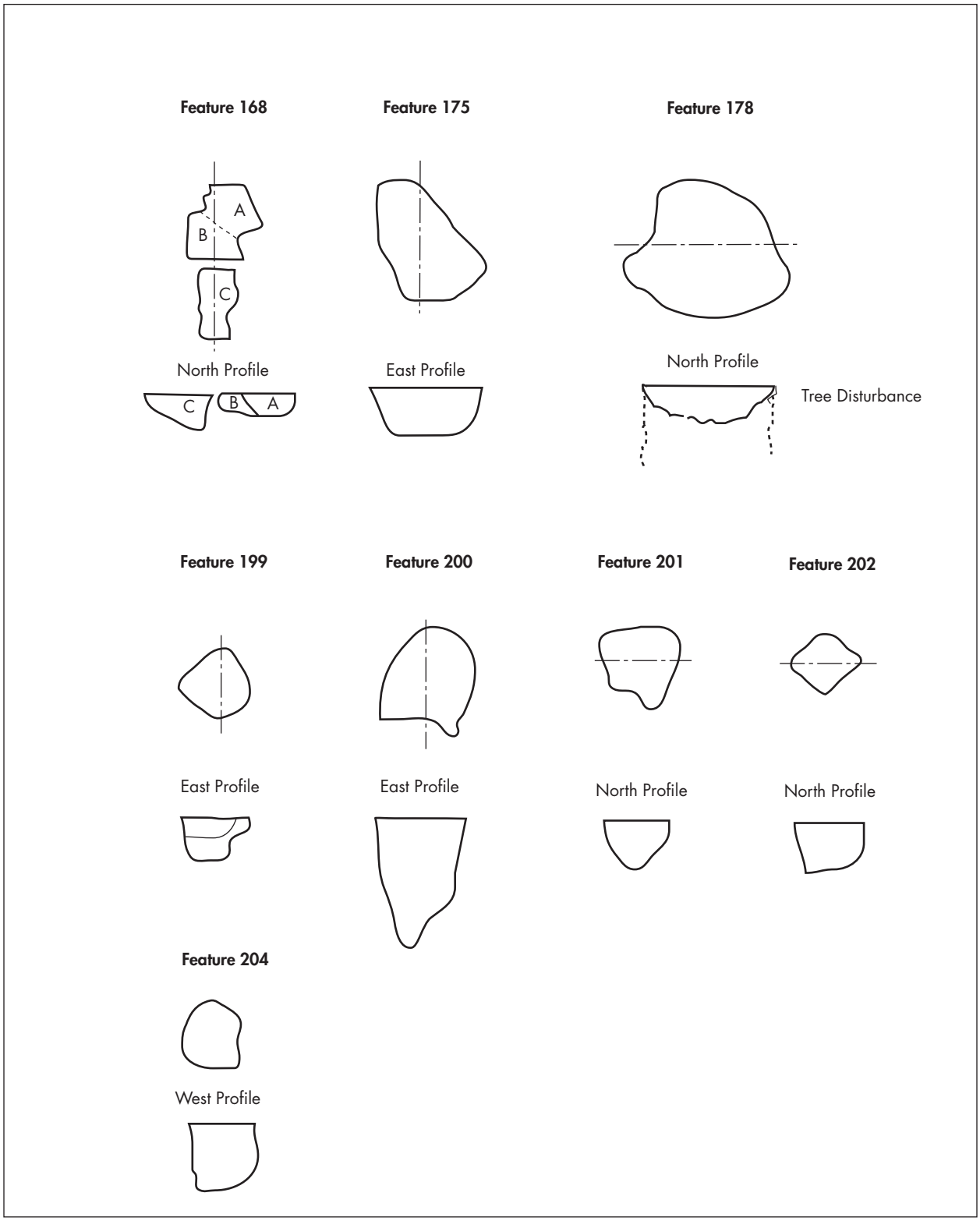
FEATURE 198 – PREHISTORIC POT BUST

Feature 198 is an amorphous stain measuring 2.0 by 1.6 feet and extending 0.4 feet into subsoil. The fill consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy sand. Beneath this intact feature was a prior tree disturbance. Only the feature contained artifacts and the tree disturbance was nearly sterile. The vast majority of artifacts were associated with one prehistoric vessel. There were 43 sherds of Mount Pleasant fabric impressed coarse sand tempered pottery, which were part of the same vessel. In addition there were three Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, one Mount Pleasant fabric impressed fine sand tempered sherd, one Deptford check stamped coarse sand tempered pottery, one Pee Dee curvilinear complicated stamped very coarse sand tempered sherd, and 21 residual sherds. In addition, one porphyritic rhyolite flake fragment was recovered. An OCR date of AD 892 was obtained from the feature. It is assumed that the feature is associated primarily with the Mount Pleasant period, which dates from AD 200 to AD 900. The AD 892 date is at the terminal period for Mount Pleasant.

FEATURE 199 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 199 is a squarish post measuring 0.6 by 0.6 feet and extending 0.5 feet into subsoil. The top half contained brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand, while the bottom half contained a mottled

Figure 40
Plan and Profile of Features 196 through 204



mixture of brown (10YR4/3), yellowish brown (10YR5/4), and light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of one Thoms Creek brushed fine sand tempered pottery and one hand wrought nail.

FEATURE 200 – PREHISTORIC POST

Feature 200 is a somewhat rounded post measuring 0.5 feet in diameter and extending 0.8 feet into subsoil. The fill is a mottled mixture of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2), dark grayish brown (10YR4/2), and yellowish brown (10YR5/4) loamy sand with flecks of charcoal. One artifact was recovered from this feature, which was a Woodland plain medium sand tempered sherd.

FEATURE 201 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 201 is a squarish historic post measuring 0.9 by 0.9 feet and extending 0.6 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of black (10YR2/1) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of two plain fine sand tempered sherds, 14 oyster shell fragments, and 450 grams of brick and mortar (discarded in the field).

FEATURE 202 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 202 is a square post measuring 0.6 by 0.6 feet and extending 0.6 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of four pieces of brick, one hand wrought nail, one cut nail, one piece of undecorated creamware (1762-1820), one clear bottle glass fragment, and a 5/64-inch bore ball clay pipe stem. The cut nail and creamware suggest an early 19th century origin to this feature.

FEATURE 204 – PREHISTORIC POST

Feature 204 is a circular post measuring 0.8 by 0.7 feet and extending 0.9 feet into the subsoil. The fill is a mottled mixture of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2), dark grayish brown (10YR4/2), and yellowish brown (10YR5/4) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of three Woodland plain medium sand tempered and one rhyolite interior flake.

FEATURE 208 – CLAY EXTRACTION PIT/TRASH PIT

Feature 208 is a large oval pit measuring 6.7 by 5.5 feet and extending 2.6 feet into subsoil (Figures 41 and 42). In general the fill consisted of very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) loamy sand. The top center portion of the feature contained a lens of crushed brick or fired clay mixed in with yellowish red clay (5YR4/6). After excavation, the top 1.7 feet was ringed with a brownish yellow (10YR6/8) sandy clay, while the lower portion was a light gray (N7/) clay (see Diagram 1 for Gley in the Munsell Soil Color Chart). Based on its location in front of the chimney, as well as the clay substrata found within, this pit appears to have been dug to extract clay for daubing the chimney.

Figure 41
Plan and Profile of Feature 208

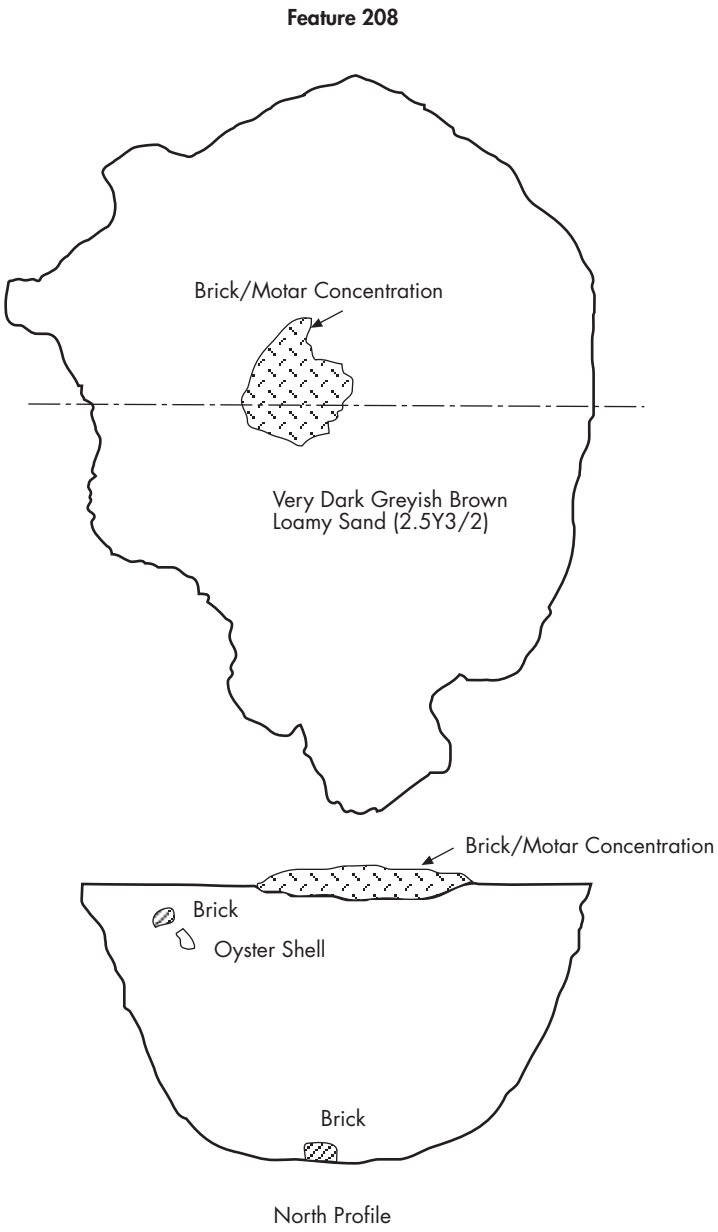
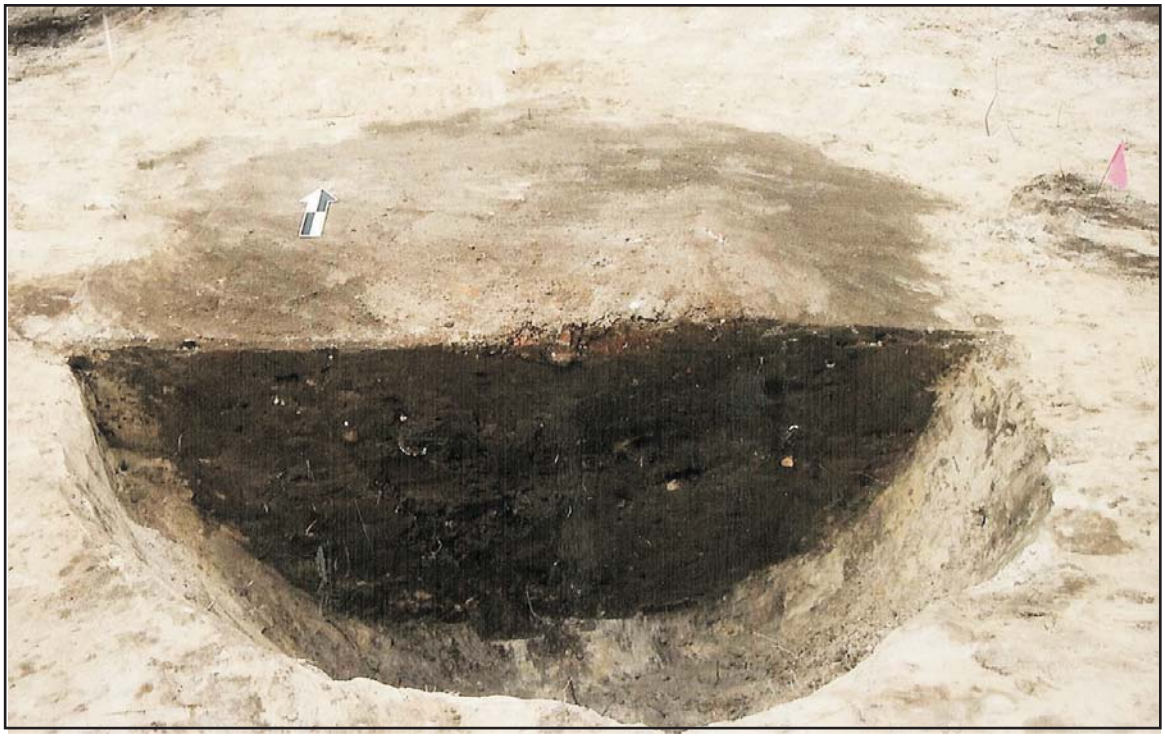


Figure 42
North profile of bisected feature and east view of feature completely excavated



An 1850 account in the *Southern Cultivator* mentions that "many persons, in the building of negro houses, in order to get clay convenient for filling the hearth and for mortar, dig hole under the floor" (Tattler 1850: 162). The trash contained within the pit dates relatively late in the site's history (MCD 1791) and appears to have been filled in perhaps after the house was demolished. A total of 1,809 historic artifacts were recovered, 114 prehistoric sherds, and 90 prehistoric lithics were recovered from this feature.

Historic Artifacts

Kitchen Related Artifacts

Kitchen related artifacts consisted of 874 items or 48.3 percent of the collection from the feature. Datable ceramics are summarized in the table below. They produced a mean ceramic date (MCD) of 1790.4 (Table 6). Using South's (1977) bracketing technique as well as Bartovics' (1981) ceramic contribution probability formula, the date range produced is 1762 to 1820. In addition to these datable imported ceramics, were a number that were undatable due to their long range of manufacture or because they could not be identified as a specific type (Table 7). Three OCR dates were obtained for this feature (1768, 1860, and 1756 at 39, 49, and 59 cms below surface).

Table 6. Datable Historic Ceramic from Feature 208.

Ceramic Type	Date Range	Mean Date	Count	Sum
Stonewares				
Black Basalt	1750-1820	1785	7	12495
British Brown Mottled	1690-1775	1733	1	1733
Scratch Blue	1744-1775	1760	1	1760
Westerwald	1700-1775	1738	1	1738
White Salt Glazed	1740-1775	1758	16	28128
Porcelain				
Underglazed Blue Chinese	1660-1800	1730	2	3460
Overglazed Enamelled Chinese Export	1660-1800	1730	2	3460
Earthenware				
Staffordshire	1670-1795	1733	21	36393
Trailed Slipware	1670-1795	1733	6	10398
Jackfield	1740-1780	1760	7	12320
Delft	1700-1800	1750	21	36750
Creamware, Plain	1762-1820	1791	228	408348
Creamware, Feather Edged, Embossed	1765-1790	1778	1	1778
Creamware, Polychrome Hand Painted	1790-1820	1805	3	5415
Creamware, Stenciled	1775-1830	1803	4	7212
Creamware, Overglazed	1765-1810	1788	1	1788
Pearlware, Plain	1780-1830	1805	47	84835
Pearlware, Blue Hand Painted	1780-1820	1800	38	68400
Pearlware, Blue Hand Painted Chinoisere	1780-1810	1795	2	3590
Pearlware, Polychrome Hand Painted	1795-1815	1805	31	55955
Pearlware, Annular/Dipped	1790-1820	1805	4	7220
Whiteware, Handpainted	1830-1900	1860	2	3720
Edgeware, Scalloped, Impressed, Curved	1775-1800	1788	11	19668
Edgeware, Scalloped, Impressed, Regular	1810-1835	1823	2	3646
Edgeware, Unscalloped, Unmolded	1860-1890	1875	11	20625
CC ware, Sponged	1830-1871	1851	1	1851
CC ware, Dipped/Mocha	1830-1860	1845	15	27675
CC ware, Transfer Printed	1830-1860+	1845	2	3690
MCD = 1791			**488**	**874051**

Table 7. Undatable imported ceramics from Feature 208

Ceramic Type	Count
Stonewares	
Albany Slipped	1
Unidentified	32
Plain Gray Salt Glazed	40
Plain Brown Salt Glazed	7
Redwares	
Clear Lead Glazed	7
Thin Manganese Lead Glazed	2
Thick Manganese Lead Glazed	2
Earthenwares	
UID Coarse Earthenwares	10
Manganese mottled bluff bodied	2
UID White Bodied	1
Total	**104**

In addition, 111 fragments of low fired colonoware were recovered from this feature. Of those, 68 were large enough for further analysis. The Lesesne variety consists of 24 sherds, there are 37 River Burnished sherds, and seven Yaughan sherds. The Lesesne and River Burnished varieties were represented as bowls, while Yaughan consisted of jars. One of the Lesesne vessels had an incised rim. The River Burnished vessels were flat bottomed.

Bottle glass was exclusively aqua, clear, and green. A total of 76 sherds was recovered from this feature including one light olive green glass, 47 olive green cylindrical bottle fragments, two olive green case bottle fragments, 19 clear bottle fragments, and seven aqua bottle fragments. Tableware glass consisted of two fragments of a clear etched drinking glass and five clear plain drinking glass fragments. The only other kitchen related items were a large portion of an iron table fork and knife. Both probably had bone handles, which are now missing.

Architecture Related Artifacts

A total of 676 nails, spikes, and tacks were recovered from Feature 208 (Table 8). Wrought nails and cut nails with wrought heads were recovered. Cut nail fragments were also recovered, but it could not be determined if they had cut or wrought heads. These nails provide some important dating information. Hand wrought nails were universally used in house building until about 1800 when cut nails nearly replaced them because of their cheapness. Although cut nails were preferred thereafter, hand wrought nails continued to be used to some degree. Cut nails with wrought heads date from about 1800 to 1825. After that time cut nails were made with stamped heads (Mercer 1976). The absence of whole cut nails with stamped heads suggests that the feature does not post date 1825.

Other architectural items include 12 fragments of flat glass and one padlock. In addition, seven fragments of a mud dauber's nest was recovered. While not actually architectural, they usually attach themselves to architectural features.

Also recovered were five fragments of fired clay or daub, which are likely historic rather than prehistoric. The padlock appears to have maker's initials on it consisting of a G and a K divided by a vertical line. Based on comparative information from Stone (1974) and Noel-Hume (1970), the lock does not appear to be very early and may date to the very late 18th to early 19th centuries. In fact, similar locks have been found in contexts dating to that period. Those contexts are discussed later in this report.

Table 8. Nails from Feature 208.

Description	Count
Wrought	96
Wrought fragments	3
Cut, w/wrought heads	228
Square shanked	19
Cut fragments	174
Unidentified	142
Spike	1
Tacks	13
Total	**676**

Clothing Related Artifacts

Five clothing related artifacts were recovered from Feature 208. There were two stamped brass buttons with a wire eye and no foot, fitting South's (1964) Type 9 button that he found in contexts dating from 1726 to 1776. Also recovered was a pewter molded seam button with a wire eye and foot. The pewter button was impressed with a radiating spoke or star burst design. This button fit's South's (1964) Type 11 button, which dates from 1726 to 1865. One South's Type 15 one hole bone button was also recovered, which has been found in contexts dating from 1726 to 1865. Other clothing related artifacts consisted of an iron thimble fragment and a shoe tack.

Arms Related Artifacts

Five arms related artifacts were recovered from the feature including three gun flints (two French honey and one English), one lead ball (0.28 caliber) buck shot, and one gun part. The gun part is a brass and appears to be a bent portion of a trigger guard.

Personal Related Artifacts

Personal related artifacts consisted of one eye glass lens fragment, one clear glass/paste faceted jewelry inset, and a 1722 Rosa Americana coin. The Rosa Americana coins were produced by William Wood who owned several copper and tin mines in Britain. He received a royal indenture to produce coins for the American colonies over a period of 14 years. Unfortunately for Wood, many American colonies refused to accept them. In New York, merchants refused them, while the General Assembly of Massachusetts in June of 1722 authorized the printing of coinage and paper money rather than accepting the Rosa Americana coins. Some did accept them in limited quantities. During the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, of the 59 coins recovered, only two were 1722 Rosa Americanas (Nelson 1989).

Several examples have also been recovered in downtown Charleston (Martha Zierden, personal communication 2005). Because his coins were not often accepted by merchants or individuals and he could make no profit, Wood stopped the large-scale minting of the coins in 1723. Although its period of circulation is unclear, this coin could have been in circulation as late as the early 1730s, when Spanish milled dollars became available. In fact, in the Carolinas merchandise was almost all listed in Spanish funds (Danforth 2001).

Furniture Related Artifacts

Nine furniture related artifacts were recovered. Eight fragments of clear glass lamp chimney were recovered. Also, the hand and arm of a female figurine made of white bodied earthenware. The hand is holding a flat disk.

Tobacco Related Artifacts

A total of 41 ball clay pipe bowl fragments were recovered. There were 11 4/64 inch bore stems, 36 5/64 inch stems, and one 6/64 inch bore stems. Four additional stem fragments were unmeasureable. None of these items contained maker's marks or were decorated. Most of the pipestems dated from the period between 1720 and 1750. Only one stem dating prior to 1720 was recovered (Table 9).

Table 9. Pipestems from 38GE18, Feature 208.

Bore	Date Range	Count
4/64ths	1750-1800	11
5/64th	1720-1750	36
6/64th	1680-1720	1
Total		48

Activities Related Artifacts

Activities related artifacts often include items that are simply unrecognizable and may actually belong in another category. Some attempt is made here to minimize this problem. Unidentifiable artifacts will not be listed here and will be discussed in a separate selection below. Activities related artifacts consist of a nut, two pieces of strap iron, one copper ring (not a washer or jewelry), one piece of wire (non-electrical), eight pieces of melted lead, and four pieces of slag.

Other Artifacts

Other artifacts consist of two metal handles that could not be categorized, 56 fragments of burnt/melted glass, 16 pieces of unidentifiable iron artifacts, and 15 pieces of sheet iron.

PRESHISTORIC ARTIFACTS

The prehistoric artifacts are considered unrelated to the function of the feature and are briefly discussed here.

Table 10 Prehistoric sherds from Feature 208.

Temper	Surface Treatment	Count	Type
Fine Sand	Plain	27	Thoms Creek
	Cordmarked	6	Santee/McClellanville
	Cordmarked	1	
	Fabric Impressed	1	Santee/McClellanville
	Simple Stamped	1	Santee/McClellanville
	Brushed	1	Thoms Creek
	Eroded	10	
	Eroded Decorated	3	
Medium Sand	Plain	10	Mount Pleasant
	Complicated Stamped	1	Pee Dee
	Check Stamped	1	Deptford
	Brushed	1	Deptford
	Eroded	5	
	Eroded Decorated	8	
Coarse Sand	Plain	2	Deptford
	Eroded	1	
Residual		27	
Total		106	

Table 11. Lithic debitage from Feature 208.

Raw Material	Stage	Count
Chert, Brown Isotropic	Primary	2
	Secondary	3
	Shatter	1
Chert, Dark Gray	Primary	1
	Secondary	1
	Interior	2
	Retouch flake tool	1
Chert, Light Gray	Primary	1
	Core fragments	2
	Thinning	3
Chert, White	Primary	1
Chert, UID	Nodule	2
	Shatter	8
Chalcedony	Primary	3
	Shatter	6
	Interior	11
Orthoquartzite	Interior	1
	Thinning	5
Quartzite	FCR	4
	Shatter	1
	Interior	1
	Thinning	1
Quartz	Primary	1
	Shatter	2
	Thinning	3
Metavolcanic, UID	Shatter	2
	Interior	1
Rhyolite	Secondary	1
	Thinning	8
	UID	5
Rhyolite, Porphyritic	Primary	1
	Secondary	3
Total		88

A total of 106 prehistoric sherds was recovered from Feature 208 including Thoms Creek, Deptford, Mount Pleasant, Santee, and Pee Dee. They are summarized in Table 10. A total of 88 pieces of lithic debitage were recovered and included a variety of raw material types including coastal plain cherts, orthoquartzite, quartzite, quartz, chalcedony, and metavolcanics (Table 11). These artifacts are obviously redeposited.

FEATURE 210 – POST

Feature 210 is a squarish post measuring 0.8 by 0.8 feet and extending 0.8 feet into the subsoil. The fill is brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand. The only artifact recovered was one orthoquartzite interior flake.

FEATURE 211 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 211 is a square historic post measuring 0.8 by 0.8 feet and extending 0.6 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of very dark gray (10YR3/1) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of one brick fragment, two hand wrought nails, one scalloped rim impressed curved edgeware, and one unidentifiable piece of corroded iron. In addition, one chert flake fragment was also recovered. The edgeware design dates from 1810 to 1835 according to Hunter and Miller (1994).

FEATURE 212 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 212 is a square historic post measuring 0.8 by 0.7 feet and extending 0.4 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of one piece of blue decorated delft (1700-1800) and one piece of corroded iron.

FEATURE 213 - POST

Feature 213 is a square post measuring 0.8 by 0.7 feet and extending 0.3 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark gray (10YR3/1) loamy sand. Due to its proximity and similarity to other historic posts, it is likely historic. However, only one residual prehistoric sherd was recovered.

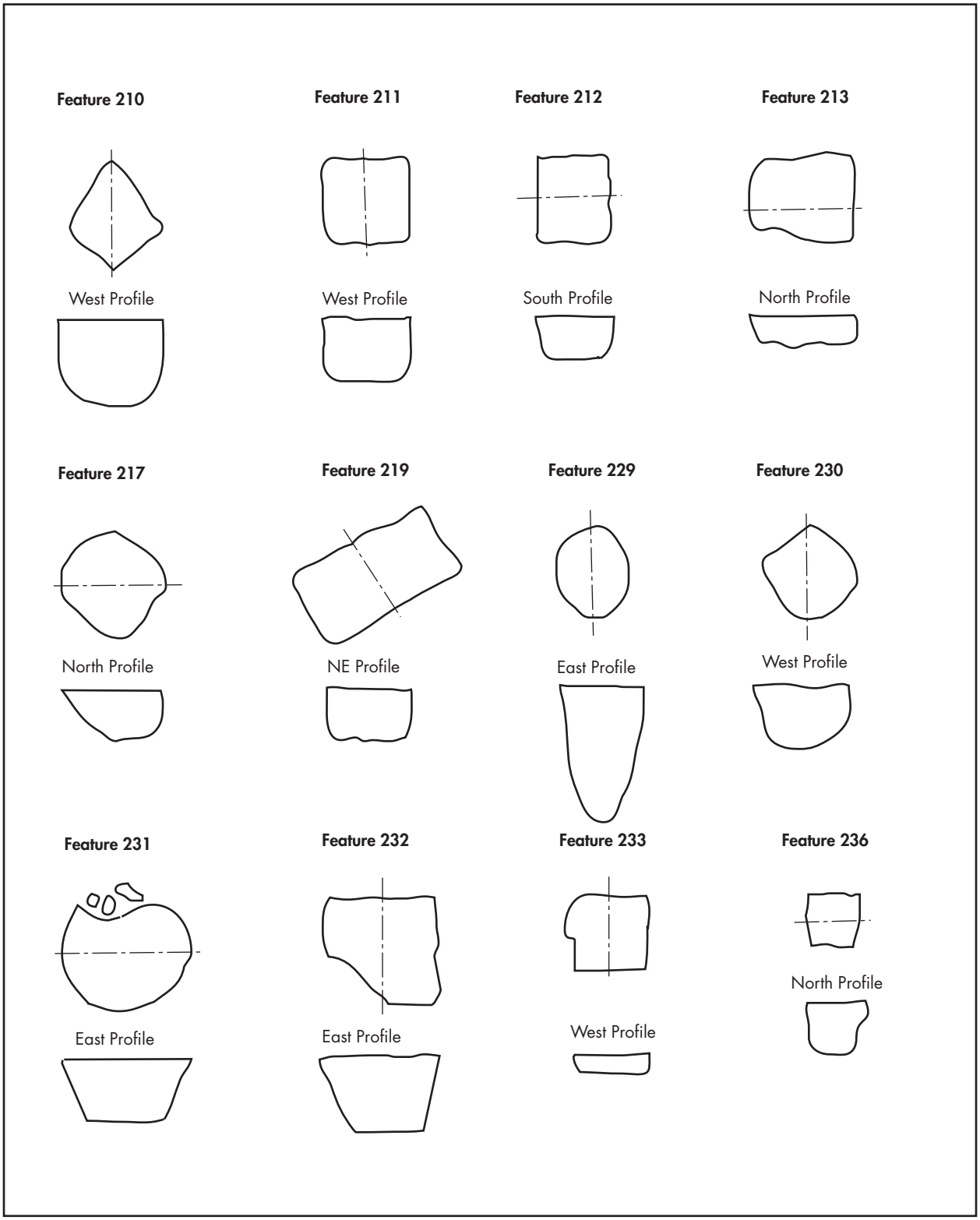
FEATURE 217 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 217 is a circular post measuring 1.0 foot in diameter and extending 0.5 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one handmade brick fragment, two hand wrought nails, one undecorated creamware (1762-1820), two "annular" blue hand painted creamwares (1780-1815), one polychrome hand painted pearlware (1790-1815), and one ball clay pipe bowl fragment. In addition on Thoms Creek plain sherd and one piece of chert shatter were recovered. The MCD for the historic ceramics is 1798, suggesting that the feature dates to the turn of the century.

FEATURE 219 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 219 is a rectangular post measuring 1.5 by 0.8 feet and extending 0.5 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand. Historic artifacts consisted of seven hand wrought nails and three unidentifiable nails. In addition, one Thoms Creek brushed sherd was recovered. The wrought nails suggest that the feature is 18th century.

Figure 43
Plan and Profile of Features 210 - 236



FEATURE 229 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 229 is a circular post measuring 0.7 feet in diameter and extending 1.3 into the subsoil. The fill consists of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one hand made brick fragment, three manganese glazed redwares, and one burnt/melted bottle glass. Because redwares have a long period of manufacture, they do not provide a good temporal marker.

FEATURE 230 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 230 is a squarish post measuring 0.8 by 0.8 feet and extending 0.6 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy sand. Only one artifact was recovered consisting of one piece of polychrome hand painted pearlware (1790-1815).

FEATURE 231 – POST

Feature 231 is a circular post measuring 1.2 feet in diameter and extending 0.6 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of very dark gray (10YR3/1) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of two Thoms Creek plain sherds. Although no historic artifacts were recovered from this feature, its proximity to other historic features suggests that it is historic in origin.

FEATURE 232 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 232 is a square post measuring 1.0 by 1.0 feet and extending 0.7 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of dark yellowish brown (30YR3/4) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of two unidentifiable nails, one piece of corroded iron, and one medium sand tempered plain prehistoric sherd. A brick fragment was noted, but not collected.

FEATURE 233 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 233 is a square post measuring 0.8 by 0.8 feet and extending 0.2 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of one square shanked nail and one chert flake fragment.

FEATURE 236 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 236 is a square post measuring 0.5 by 0.5 feet and extending 0.2 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy sand. Historic artifacts consisted off two square shanked nails and one undecorated creamware (1762-1820). Prehistoric artifacts consisted of one plain medium sand tempered sherd, two cord marked fine sand tempered sherds, six residual sherds, 11 pieces of quartz shatter, 10 quartz flake fragments, and four rhyolite flake fragments. The cord marked sherds appear to represent the Santee series.

FEATURE 237 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 237 is a square post measuring 0.7 by 0.7 feet and extending 0.4 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one hand wrought nail, one unidentified stoneware, two polychrome handpainted pearlwares (1790-1815), one dark olive green bottle glass, and one unidentifiable iron fragment.

In addition, two Wilmington/Hanover plain grog tempered sherds were recovered. An OCR date of 1779 was obtained from this feature.

FEATURE 238 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 238 is a round post measuring 0.8 by 0.7 feet and extending 0.6 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of dark yellowish brown (30YR3/4) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of two square shanked nails, one undecorated creamware (1762-1820), and two pieces of olive green bottle glass. Prehistoric artifacts consist of one Thoms Creek Plain sherd and one rhyolite flake fragment. An OCR date of 1780 was obtained from this feature.

FEATURE 239 – HISTORIC PIT

Feature 239 is an amorphous pit measuring 3.4 by 2.4 feet and extending 0.6 feet into subsoil. The fill consisted of dark reddish gray (2.5YR4/1) loamy sand. The feature is situated within a rectangular area outlined by historic posts and adjacent to an area of burnt sand. This area is believed to represent a stick and clay chimney. Historic artifacts consisted of a handmade brick fragment, three square shanked nails, one white salt glazed stoneware (1740-1775), five undecorated creamwares (1762-1820), one Staffordshire slipware (1670-1795), two clear glazed redwares, one sherd resembling Bartlam's Pineapple ware (1765-1781: South 1993), one piece of iron slag, and one kaolin clay pipe bowl fragment. The ceramics provide a mean ceramic date of 1777, suggesting this feature dates to the last quarter of the 18th century. An OCR date of 1735 was obtained from this feature. Prehistoric artifacts consist of three medium sand tempered plain sherds and one piece of quartz shatter.

FEATURE 240 – POST

Feature 240 is a circular post measuring 0.8 feet in diameter and extending 0.9 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one residual prehistoric sherd and one rhyolite flake fragment. Despite the absence of historic artifacts, a 1772 date was obtained from an OCR sample. It is possible that the post is historic.

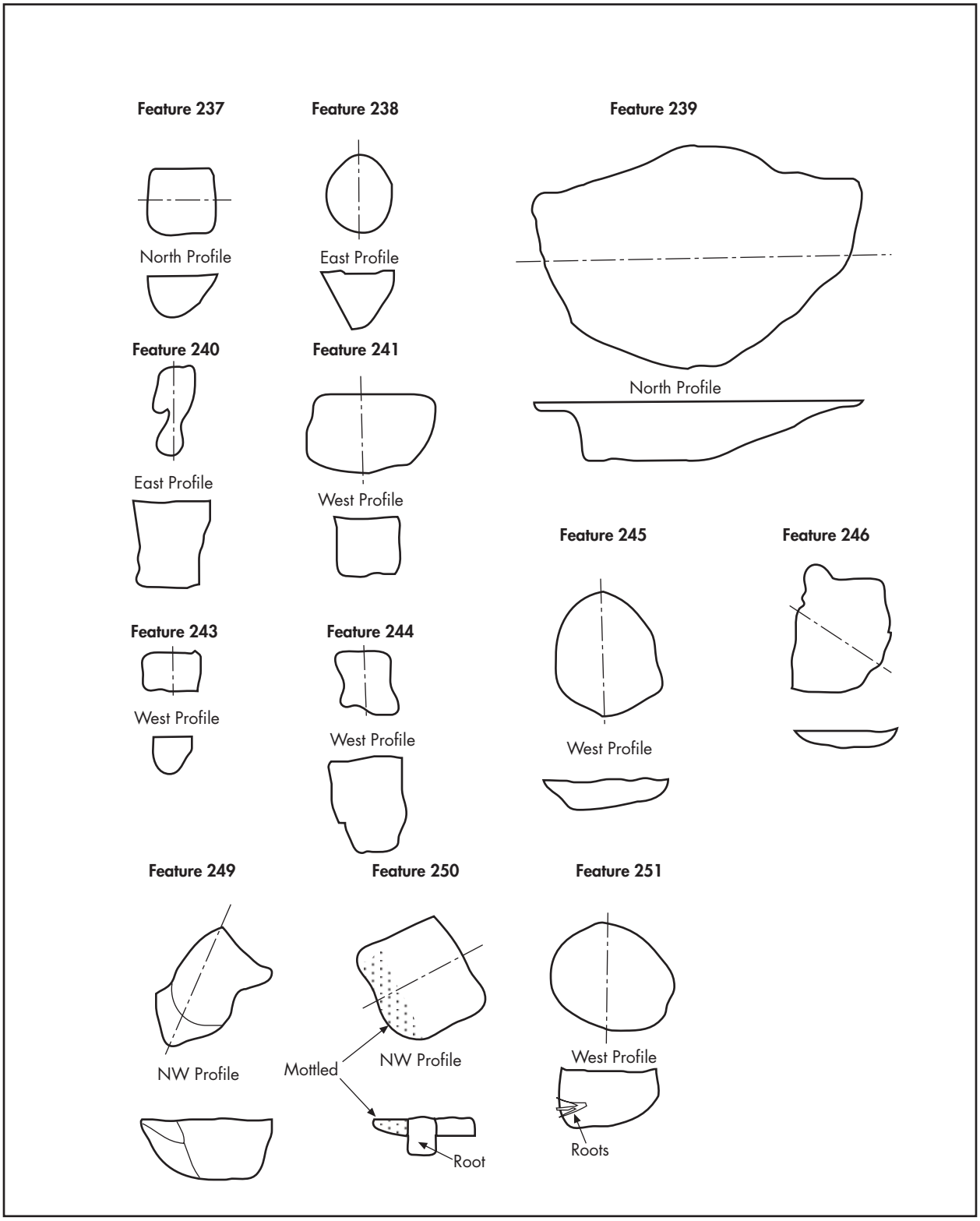
FEATURE 241 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 241 is an amorphous post measuring 0.9 by 0.4 feet in size and extending 0.9 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark gray (10YR3/1) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one square shanked nail, one residual prehistoric sherd, and one chert interior flake.

FEATURE 243 –HISTORIC POST

Feature 243 is a rectangular post measuring 0.4 by 0.8 feet in size and extending 0.4 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted only of one handmade brick fragment.

Figure 44
Plan and Profile of Features 237 through 251



FEATURE 244 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 244 is a square post measuring 0.7 by 0.8 feet and extending 1.0 foot into subsoil. The fill consists of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of two unidentified nails and one blue handpainted pearlware (1780-1820). In addition, there were three residual prehistoric sherds and one quartz flake fragment.

FEATURE 245 – PREHISTORIC POST

Feature 245 is an oval post measuring 1.3 by 1.0 feet and extending 0.3 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand mottled with strong brown (7.5YR5/6) sand. Artifacts consisted of three plain medium sand tempered sherds.

FEATURE 246 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 246 is a squarish post measuring 1.2 by 1.0 feet and extending 0.2 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. One River Burnished colonoware sherd was recovered from this feature.

FEATURE 249 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 249 is a squarish post measuring 1.3 by 1.0 feet and extending 0.6 feet into subsoil. The feature consists either of a post hole and mold or a repaired post. The largest area (post hole) is very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Adjacent is an area of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/4) loamy sand. Near the base, the soils become yellowish brown (10YR5/4) mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR6/4). Historic artifacts consist of two square shanked nails, one undecorated creamware (1762-1820), one burnt white bodied earthenware, and one piece of olive green bottle glass. In addition one rhyolite secondary flake was also recovered.

FEATURE 250 – POST

Feature 250 is square post measuring 1.1 by 1.1 feet and extending 0.4 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand with some mottling of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sand on the west edge. There is a root intrusion containing brown (10YR4/3) and yellowish brown (10YR5/4) loamy sand. Two Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds were recovered along with one rhyolite interior flake and one rhyolite flake fragment. The configuration of the post suggests that it is possibly historic.

FEATURE 251 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 251 is an oval shaped post measuring 1.2 by 1.0 feet and extending 0.6 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand mottled with very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) and yellowish brown (10YR5/4) loamy sand. The post terminates on a strong brown clay substrata. There was a root disturbance off to one side of the post. Two residual colonoware sherds were recovered from this feature along with one medium sand tempered fabric impressed sherd and one rhyolite interior flake. The fabric impressed sherd resembles the Mount Pleasant pottery type.

FEATURE 275 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 275 is an amorphous to round post measuring 2.7 by 2.4 feet and extending 0.4 feet into subsoil. The post appeared burnt and contained black (10YR2/1) loamy sand in the central portion (about 1 foot in diameter) with very dark grayish brown (2.5Y3/2) loamy sand along the perimeter. Artifacts consisted of six pieces of lime mortar, eight medium sand tempered Mount Pleasant fabric impressed sherds, five Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, and one piece of petrified wood.

FEATURE 278 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 278 is a circular post measuring 0.9 by 0.8 feet and extending 1.1 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/1) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one piece of lime mortar, four Yaughan colonoware sherds, and one plain fine sand tempered prehistoric sherd.

FEATURE 279 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 279 is a square post measuring 0.8 by 0.7 feet and extending 0.4 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of brown (7.5 YR4/3) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of one Staffordshire slipware (1670-1795), four plain Wilmington/Hanover grog tempered sherds, three plain Mount Pleasant medium sand tempered sherds, and three residual sherds.

FEATURE 284 – HISTORIC TRENCH

Feature 284 is an irregular trench shaped feature about 3.2 feet long and 0.9 feet wide and extending 0.4 feet into the subsoil. The fill consisted of brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of 12 pieces of handmade brick, 13 pieces of lime mortar, one square shanked nail, one undecorated creamware (1762-1820), and eight fragments of animal bone. No posts were found at the base of the feature. However, two historic posts (Features 194 and 201) are in close proximity and may be related.

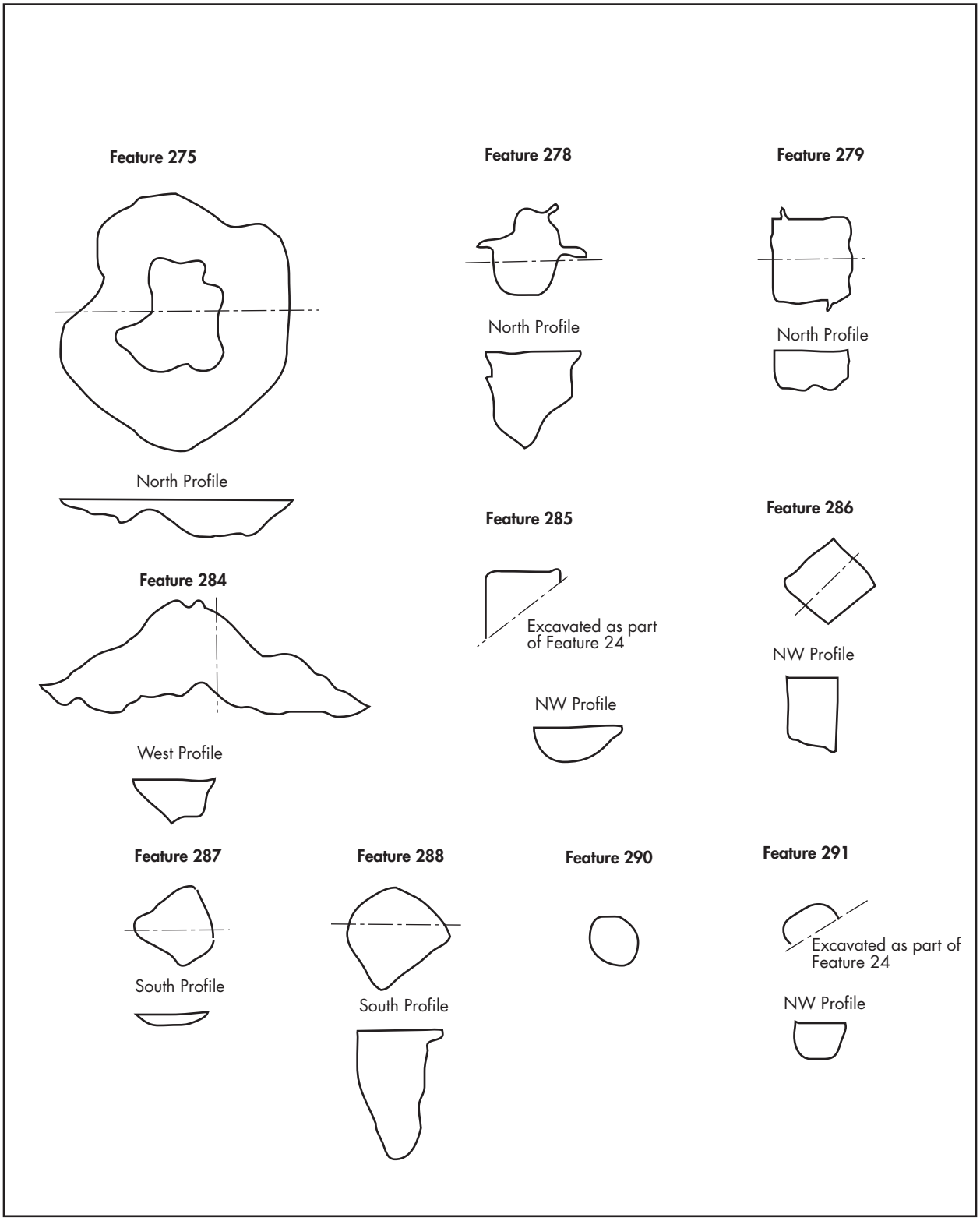
FEATURE 285 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 285 is a square post measuring 0.8 by 0.8 feet and extending 0.4 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of very dark brown (10YR2/2) loamy sand. Although no artifacts were recovered, it intrudes into Feature 24, which is a large rectangular historic pit.

FEATURE 286 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 286 is a square post measuring 0.6 by 0.6 feet and extending 0.8 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark brown (10YR2/2) loamy sand. One hand wrought nail, two pieces of animal bone, and three residual prehistoric sherds were recovered. This post intrudes into Feature 24, which is a large rectangular historic pit.

Figure 45
Plan and Profile of Features 275 through 291



FEATURE 287 – POST

Feature 287 is squarish post measuring 0.7 by 0.7 feet and extending 0.1 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. It was recognized after the excavation of Feature 24. No artifacts were recovered and it is believed to predate Feature 24 and is probably prehistoric.

FEATURE 288 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 288 is a squarish historic post measuring 0.9 by 0.8 feet and extending 1.4 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark gray (10YR3/1) loamy sand. Historic artifacts consisted of 3.4 grams of hand made brick, one hand wrought nail, one burnt gray salt glazed stoneware, one Staffordshire slipware (1670-1795), one clear lead glazed redware, and one piece of olive green bottle glass. Prehistoric artifacts consist of one Thoms Creek fine sand Reed Punctate sherd, two Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, one Deptford Simple Stamped sherd, four Deptford Plain sherds, one Deep Creek Check Stamped sherd, 17 residual sherds, and one porphyritic rhyolite small triangular point. The feature intrudes into Feature 24.

FEATURE 290 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 290 is a circular post measuring 0.5 feet in diameter. The feature was identified upon cleaning the surface of Feature 24, but did not extend further. In essence, the feature was not recognized until excavations had reached its base. No artifacts were recovered. However, since it was found intruding into Feature 24, it is historic.

FEATURE 291 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 291 is a squarish post measuring an estimate of 0.5 by 0.6 feet and extending 0.3 feet into Feature 24. This feature was only identified after Feature 24 was profiled. The fill consists of very dark brown (10YR2/2) sandy loam. No artifacts were recovered, but since it intrudes into a historic feature, it is historic in origin.

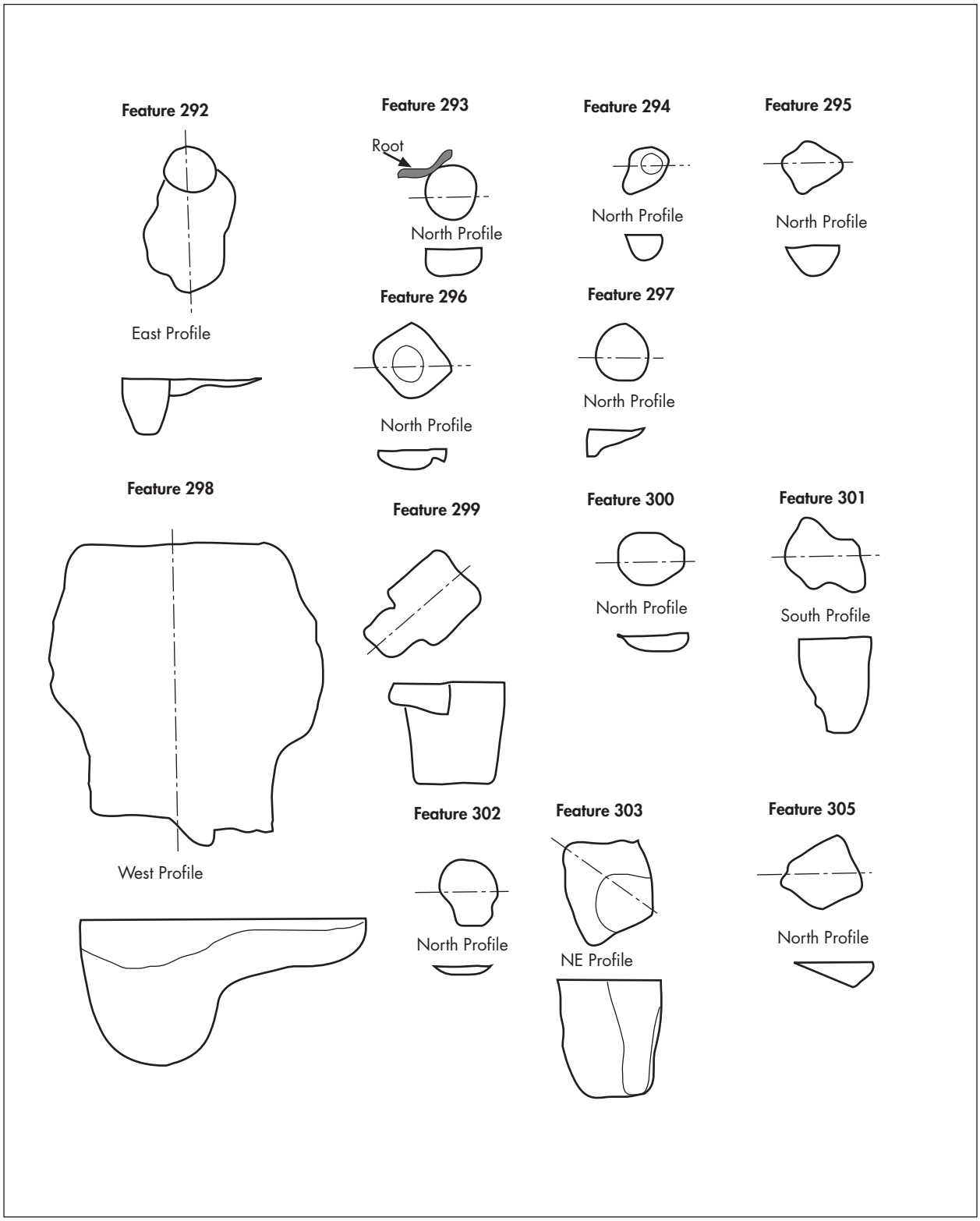
FEATURE 292 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 292 is a squarish post measuring 0.5 by 0.5 feet and extending 0.6 feet into subsoil. A larger, somewhat amorphous area continued to the south. In profile, this appeared to be a shallow area that may have been washed out around the post. The fill consists of dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one brick fragment, three residual prehistoric sherds, and one rhyolite flake fragment. The feature intrudes into Feature 24 and therefore, post dates it.

FEATURE 293 – POST

Feature 293 is a circular post measuring 0.6 feet in diameter and extending 0.3 feet into the subsoil. It contains dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from the feature.

Figure 46
Plan and Profile of Features 292 through 305



FEATURE 294 – POST

Feature 294 is an oval post hole with mold measuring 0.6 by 0.5 feet and extending 0.3 feet into subsoil. The mold contains very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand, while the surrounding hole contains dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from the feature.

FEATURE 295 – POST

Feature 295 is a squarish post measuring 0.5 by 0.5 feet and extending 0.3 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from the feature.

FEATURE 296 – POST

Feature 296 is a square post hole with mold measuring 0.7 by 0.6 feet and extending 0.2 feet into subsoil. The mold contains very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand, while the surrounding hole contains dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy sand. No artifacts were recovered from the feature.

FEATURE 297 – POST

Feature 297 is a circular post measuring 0.6 feet in diameter and extending 0.3 feet into the subsoil. The fill consisted of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand. Only one artifact was contained in the fill. It consisted of a plain medium sand tempered prehistoric sherd.

FEATURE 298 – PREHISTORIC PIT

Feature 298 is an amorphous prehistoric pit feature measuring 2.8 by 2.8 feet and extending 1.5 feet into subsoil. The top 0.1 to 0.5 feet contains very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy sand overlying 0.4 to 1.0 of brown (10YR4/3) mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) loamy sand. The deepest portion of the feature is located on the south end and consists of a pit about 1.4 feet in diameter and extending 1.0 foot below the rest of the feature. Artifacts consist of seven Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds, one Santee cord marked fine sand tempered sherd, one check stamped fine sand tempered sherd, four Mount Pleasant plain medium sand tempered sherds, one Mount Pleasant fabric impressed medium sand tempered sherd, four Pee Dee incised medium sand tempered sherds, one Pee Dee complicated stamped medium sand tempered sherd, one Pee Dee reed punctate coarse sand tempered sherd, two Pee Dee Plain coarse sand tempered sherd, 18 residual sherds, two quartzite flake fragments, two chert flake fragments, seven rhyolite flake fragments, and one rhylolite core trimming flake. The presence of a large quantity of Mississippian Period Pee Dee sherds suggests that it dates to that time period. However, an OCR sample dated the feature to AD 718 placing it in the Middle Woodland Period, if the OCR date is accurate.

FEATURE 299 – HISTORIC POSTS

Feature 299 consists of two posts, one intruding into the other. The original post measures 0.7 by 0.7 square and extends 1.1 feet into the subsoil. The intrusive post is 0.5 by 0.5 feet and extends 0.3 feet into the subsoil. Both contain brown (10YR4/3) loamy sand heavily mottled with pale brown (10YR6/3) loamy sand.

Artifacts consisted of one piece of handmade brick, two square shanked nails, one undecorated creamware (1762-1820), one Colonial Burnished colonoware sherd, three residual colonoware sherds, one olive green bottle glass fragment, three quartz flake fragments, and one rhyolite interior flake.

FEATURE 300 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 300 is a circular post measuring 0.6 by 0.7 feet and extending 0.2 feet into the subsoil. The fill consists of very dark gray (10YR3/1) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of three handmade brick fragments, one burnt/melted bottle glass, and one piece of chert shatter.

FEATURE 301 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 301 is an oval post measuring 0.8 by 0.8 feet and extending 1.0 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consist of one hand wrought nail, one piece of black basalt stoneware (1750-1820), and one piece of trailed clear lead glazed redware.

FEATURE 302 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 302 is a circular post measuring 0.6 feet in diameter and extending 0.1 feet into subsoil. The fill consisted of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of one handmade brick fragment, one undecorated creamware (1762-1820), one piece of quartz shatter, and one rhyolite flake fragment.

FEATURE 303 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 303 is a squarish post containing a post hole and mold. The post hole is 1.0 by 0.8 feet in size, while the post hole is squarish and 0.4 by 0.5 feet in size. Both extend 1.2 feet into the subsoil. The post hole contains yellowish brown (10YR5/6) loamy sand, while the mold contains dark brown (10YR3/3) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of one cut nail and two Thoms Creek plain fine sand tempered sherds. The cut nail suggests a 19th century origin for this post.

FEATURE 305 – HISTORIC POST

Feature 305 is a square post measuring 0.8 by 0.8 feet and extending 0.3 feet into subsoil. The fill consists of very dark brown (10YR2/2) loamy sand. Artifacts consisted of one piece of lime mortar, one residual colonoware sherd, one olive green bottle glass fragment, and a piece of fired clay.

V. RESULTS OF OXIDIZED CARBON RATIO DATING

INTRODUCTION

The original purpose for taking OCR samples at Yauhannah Bluff was to assist in documenting any use of the site as a trading post. Secondary to that purpose was to experiment with the method, since many features would have datable historic ceramics. OCR dates obtained for the site provided no clear-cut evidence of an early 18th century occupation. A discussion of how OCR samples were taken, how OCR works, as well as critiques and defenses of its use are presented here.

BACKGROUND

According to Douglas Frink, the effect of biochemical degradation of charcoal and soil humic material can be measured by the ratio of the total carbon to the readily oxidizable carbon in the sample, or Oxidizable Carbon Ratio (OCR). The rate of biochemical degradation of the relatively stable forms of organic matter varies within the specific physical and environmental contexts of the sample. To determine an age for the carbon sample, a systems formula was designed to account for the biological influences of oxygen, moisture, temperature, and the soil's reactivity. These variables are measured by soil texture, depth below the soil surface, the site specific mean annual temperature and rainfall, and the soil pH. Residual influences on this system are included through a statistically derived constant (Frink 2004).

Rainfall and temperature affect soil development as soil pH decreases with increased rainfall, indicating that the extent of leaching and organic decomposition decreases. At the same time, the depth to leached carbonates in the soil increases. Also, nitrogen content increases which indicates the degree of organic decomposition in the soil. Clay content increases, reflecting the leaching and mineral decomposition in the soil. Also, for every 10° centigrade increase in temperature, the rate of chemical reactions increases by a factor of 2 to 3 (Frink 1997).

Soil depth and texture affect the rate of oxygen diffusion into the soil and therefore the growth rate and depth of root development. Coarse-textured soils have a higher rate of oxygen diffusion, with a corresponding increase in the rate and depth of root growth. Nutrients available to plants and soil micro-organisms are dependent on the parent material, but also influenced by the biological community. Soil pH affects both chemical and biological processes in the soil. Also, the factor of time affects the rate and duration of biochemical processes (Frink 1997).

Control samples at 38GE18 were obtained from soil columns in shovel tests prior to mechanical stripping near the features dated using OCR. A sample was obtained every 0.3 feet in the columns to a depth of just above subsoil. Samples from features were taken from a sealed portion of the feature, near the top. Each sample submitted for dating was at least 100 grams after air-drying.

Frink (1997) determines soil texture by dry screening, with the mean texture calculated by the percent weight of each fraction as determined by USDA standard mesh screen sizes. Arbitrary values ranging from 1 (clay) to 7 (very coarse sand) are assigned to each soil fraction, and the mean average weight is calculated for each sample. Soil pH is determined from a 1:1, soil:water paste. The total carbon is determined by the Ball Loss on Ignition procedure (Ball 1964) and the readily oxidizable carbon is determined by the Walkley-Black wet combustion procedure (Walkley 1935; Walkley and Black 1934). As the object of analysis is charcoal, the results of the carbon analyses are not converted to their equivalent organic matter (Frink 1997). Data for mean annual temperature and rainfall were provided to Frink in centimeters and degrees Fahrenheit. Other factors affecting the oxidizability of the carbonized organic matter, as yet unidentified, are subsumed within a calculated factor determined by the following formula:

$$\mathrm{OCR}_{\mathrm{DATE}} = \frac{\mathrm{OCR} \times \mathrm{Depth} \times \mathrm{Mean\ temperature} \times \mathrm{Mean\ rainfall}}{\mathrm{Mean\ texture} \times \sqrt[2]{(\mathrm{pH})} \times \sqrt[2]{(\%\ \mathrm{C})} \times 14.4888}$$

Solving this equation for TIME, expressed as $\mathrm{OCR}_{\mathrm{DATE}}$, yields a formula for calculating an age estimate of the carbonized organic matter. According to Frink (1997), the dynamic systems formula provides a means of measuring the site-specific rate of biochemical decay of charcoal in terms of its chronometric age. Thus the OCR is a method to interpret change in charcoal, and provides an accurate and precise age estimate of the charcoal.

The OCR dating procedure is an experimental approach, which measures site-specific rates of biodegradation of organic carbon, either as soil humic material or as charcoal (Frink 1992, 1994). The analysis models the dynamic and nonlinear aerobic soil system, and the relative reactivity of the soil's organic carbon within that system. Therefore, it is essential that the context of a sample is fully understood. There are several factors that can affect the results of OCR dating and should be considered during interpretation.

The OCR Carbon Dating procedure describes the physiological processes of the soil body as a living system. Variables in the OCR formula describe related production processes in the soil network that participate in the production or transformation of the soil body. Therefore, samples obtained from an active pedogenic context are modeled differently than samples from nonpedogenic sediments, or formerly pedogenic buried soils (paleosols).

Organic carbon biodegradation follows different pathways under aerobic and anaereobic conditions. The OCR procedure is designed to measure the age of organic carbon under aerobic conditions only. Soil sample affected by long-term saturation (reducing conditions) will return age estimates much older than expected.

The source of organic carbon in a sample always needs to be considered. For example, the source of organic carbon within an archaeological feature may be the result of inclusion of pre-existing surface organic carbon (i.e. topsoil), or it may be contemporaneous with the cultural event. Most archaeological features, including monumental earthworks, middens, and pit features, are stratigraphically complex, and will include organic carbon from multiple sources.

OCR dating was introduced in 1992 and the use of the technique spread rapidly.

The sole provider of OCR dating (Archaeology Consulting Team of Essex, VT) has processed over 6,000 samples as of March 2003. Killick et al. (1999) printed a critique of the method citing three concerns about the method:

- No description of the method had appeared in a peer-review journal.
- Neither Frink's published papers nor the OCR website provide a scientifically acceptable demonstration of the accuracy and precision of OCR dating.
- They questioned the equation that was proposed for deriving calendar dates from the measured OCR ratio and a number of other site-specific environmental parameters. Generally, they questioned the scientific basis of OCR dating.

They concluded that, given the accuracy and precision of OCR dating is unproven and the equation does not appear to be correct, the use of OCR should not be recommended. They also expressed concern over the willingness of archaeologists to use the technique.

In response, Frink (1999) stated that the OCR formula continues to be tested using archaeological and pedological samples from throughout the world. The OCR procedure does not directly measure an intrinsic characteristic of the soil organic carbon. Rather, it models the dynamic and nonlinear soil system and the relative reactivity of the soil's organic carbon within that system. According to Frink (1999), the contention that the OCR procedure "departs in significant aspects from long established empirical laws governing all chemical reaction" (Killick et al. 1999) is based on a narrow, biased concept of science that is founded exclusively on systems at or near equilibrium and governed only by entropic processes. The variables used in the OCR procedure equation, claimed to be incorrect by Killick et al. (1999), directly translate into measurable aspects of the five factors of soil formation (climate, biota, parent material, time, and relief), the dominant model in pedogenics. Frink responded, why those variables "cannot be correct" has not been demonstrated: it is simply a stated and unsubstantiated belief.

Frink states that Killick et al's (1999) critique leads the reader to conclude that the OCR procedure is false. However, the article they reference (Frink 1994) discusses the limitations of both the Carbon 14 dating and OCR procedures and concludes that the combined use of both procedures to obtain corroborative data from independent analytic processes may be scientifically prudent. Frink believes that the formula and hypotheses surrounding OCR dating will be modified over time and that more data should be gathered. He also encouraged independent researchers to become involved in testing his ideas and believes that scientific trials demonstrating whether the OCR procedure can, or cannot, be duplicated would be productive.

RESULTS

OCR dates from 38GE18 are provided in Table 12. As for providing information on the year a feature was constructed, the results were not clear. For instance, Feature 35 provided an MCD of 1769, yet the OCR date is 1820. There were no 19th century historic ceramics in the feature and it is possible that early artifacts were introduced when the feature was created. Interestingly, the area of Feature 35 is where most of the whitewares were identified in Bill Weeks shovel test grid (Adams and Botwick 2002: Figure 19) but as will be discussed later, it is believed that this area contained an 18th century feature (#24) and two later buildings.

Table 12. OCR dates compared to Mean Ceramic Dates (MCDs) and known date ranges for diagnostic potteries (dates from Trinkley 1990 and Anderson et al. 1989).

Feature	Depth (cm)	OCR date	Calibrated Date (AD)	MCD	Prehistoric	Pottery Type	Date Range
4	45	149	1801				
6	45	207	1743	1742			
10	45	952	998		Middle/Late Woodland	Mount Pleasant Fabric Impressed	AD 200-900
15	45	836	1114		Mississippian	Pee Dee Complicated Stamped	AD 1050-1500
19	45	160	1790				
20	45	185	1765				
24	33	212	1738	1756			
29	34	184	1766				
35	34	130	1820	1769			
36	34	209	1741				
59	34	187	1763				
61	34	108	1842				
69	34	164	1786				
80	34	1279	671		Middle Woodland	Wilmington/Hanover Plain	AD 500-1000
83	36	16	1934				
89	32	86	1864				
90	34	231	1719				
92	34	210	1740	1741			
112	34	167	1783				
119	34	191	1759	1790			
124	34	100	1850	1749			
128	34	144	1806	1772			
137	34	1284	666	1733	Middle Woodland	Mount Pleasant	AD 200-900
141	34	281	1669				
142	34	316	1634	1760			
147	34	200	1750				
163	34	228	1722				
187	34	85	1865				
188	34	47	1903				
189	34	66	1884	1916			
198	34	1058	892		Middle Woodland	Mount Pleasant Fabric Impressed	800 BC - AD 500
208	39	182	1768	1791			
208	49	90	1860	1791			
208	59	194	1756	1791			
237	34	171	1779	1810			
238	34	170	1780	1791			
239	34	215	1735	1777			
240	34	178	1772				
298	34	1232	718		Mississippian	Pee Dee (variety of surface treatments)	AD 1050-1500

For Feature 119, which yielded an OCR date of 1759, contained several ceramics with early 19th century maker's marks (1814-1837). While it is possible that the ceramics were deposited later during the feature's use or are part of a later intrusion, the discrepancy of the OCR date to the beginning of the manufacture of that particular ceramic is large. Removing the 19th century ceramics from the collection provides an MCD of 1744 as opposed to 1790 for all ceramics. Feature 124 is also problematic. Artifacts in the fill are clearly early, yet the OCR date is 1850. It is possible that there was a later intrusion not noticeable during excavation. Other features have similar time discrepancies and as discussed above, may be due to how the feature was created, how it developed, and any later intrusions.

It was hoped that the OCR dates for Yauhannah Bluff would assist us in identifying the 1716 trading post. It was unsuccessful. This does not necessarily mean that the trading post did not exist here. As previously discussed, OCR dating is a fairly controversial dating method and should continue to be tested to determine its accuracy and reliability.

VI. SUBSISTENCE STUDIES

The following chapter discusses the archaeobotanical and zooarchaeological remains recovered from feature contexts at the Yauhannah Bluff Site (38GE18). The first portion of the chapter discusses the analytical methodologies that were utilized, which is followed by sections discussing the archaeobotanical and zooarchaeological studies.

ANALYSIS METHODS

ARCHAEOBOTANY

Macroplant remains analyzed in this study were derived from 26 flotation samples from 25 cultural features and one general excavation fill sample (Table 14). The five to 10 liter samples were floated by New South Associates, Inc. staff members. The samples were subjected to machine-assisted water separation in a 55-gallon Shell Mound Archaeological Project (SMAP) type flotation machine (Pearsall 1989; Watson 1976). The heavy fraction insert of the system was screened with 0.8 mm mesh.

In the laboratory, each flotation sample was first weighed, and then passed through nested geologic sieves (2.0 mm, 1.0 mm, 0.71 mm, 0.5 mm). Each size-graded light fraction was fully sorted under low magnification (10-25x). All charred plant remains that were greater than 2.0 mm were pulled from the sample matrices and were quantified by material type, by weight, and by count. Material that was smaller than 2.0 mm was fully sorted, but only charred seeds were removed. The greater than 2.0 mm fraction of each of the flotation heavy fractions was sorted in order to check the flotation separation, which was verified as excellent. Seeds and wood charcoal were identified with standard reference texts (e.g. Martin and Barkley 1961, Montgomery 1977; USDA 1974) and a modern reference collection.

Identifications were made of wood charcoal fragments from each flotation sample (Tables 17-18). Wood charcoal was separated from other debris before attempting specific identification. Whenever possible, wood specimens were identified to genus. Segments that were too fragmentary or poorly preserved to specifically identify were placed in the more general categories of conifer, monocot, indeterminate hardwood, or unidentifiable. Wood taxa were identified by comparison with charred and natural transverse, tangential, and radial thin sections of modern wood, as well as textbook illustrations. The transverse view was emphasized due to magnification limitations, size of the specimens, and time constraints. As needed, dichotomous keys were employed. Since these are geared toward fresh wood they are of limited use, but by employing both the microscopic and macroscopic keys, following multiple paths, and with frequent reference to the comparative collection, a genus can generally be determined.

In this analysis, the macroplant data were quantified by individual feature, time period (Woodland, Mississippian, Woodland/Mississippian, 18th century, circa 1800, 19th century, 18th/19th century, control), total prehistoric and historic, and total number of samples.

Several different comparison ratios (ratios of maize/wood and mast/wood, density, ubiquity, and relative proportions of specifically identified wood) were utilized to study the macroplant remains. Ratios of nutshell to wood, and maize to wood were calculated in order to examine the relative abundance of these food remains at Yauhannah Bluff. Plant food to wood and plant food to plant food ratios are a useful analytical tool, since they account for the effects of differential frequencies of charcoal deposition in archaeological deposits (Gremillion 1993:455).

Species ubiquity describes the occurrence of the macroplant remains expressed as a percentage of the total number of proveniences in which a particular taxon was present. This measure ascribes equal weight to the physical presence of a given taxon, regardless of the abundance of that plant type in a particular sample. Therefore, a sample that contains one seed of a given taxon is equivalent to a sample containing several hundred examples of the same seed. This analysis offers a way to assess the relative distributional importance of various plant species and gives an indication of how common each plant type is at a site.

The analytical procedure of Species Density was used to quantify the macroplant remains associated with each feature, time period, prehistoric vs. historic, and the entire assemblage from this site. Species Density measures the count or weight of a plant taxon per liter of processed soil. This measure allows a comparison of the relative densities of different plant taxa and is useful for standardizing raw count/weight data. In this study, density measures were used to calculate the count density of each category of macroplant remains on the basis of presumed economic importance and the weight of wood charcoal per liter of floated soil.

Finally, the relative proportions of each specifically identified wood charcoal taxa associated with each feature and the entire population of sampled features are presented. These data allow an assessment of differential wood use and former forest composition in the Yauhannah Bluff site locality over time. The identified wood charcoal assemblage is presented in Tables 17 and 18. Table 17 presents the number and taxa of the identified wood charcoal specimens. The relative proportions of the identified wood charcoal assemblage is presented in Table 18. Percentage values presented in this table list each taxon as a percentage of all identified wood fragments.

ZOOARCHAEOLOGY

Attributes collected for each specimen included the catalog number, taxon, element, Number of Identified Specimens (NISP), NISP burned, NISP calcined, specimen weight, taxon, element, symmetry (SYM), cultural and natural modification, and for fish the size of the represented species (SL). For the size ranges of fish, Standard Length (SL) or the length of the specimen minus the tail, was used. The data obtained from this analysis were entered into an Excel database for processing. The collected data was coded and is included in the appendices.

Several quantification methods are used in this study. NISP is a numerical count of each bone identified in an assemblage. The "identified" label generally means that the specimen was identified to some taxonomic level, either species or a higher category (Lyman 1994: 100). NISP has been used to monitor changes in frequency, both spatially and temporally, of faunal remains from sites (Grayson 1984: 17). NISP has several shortcomings inherent in its simplicity; one being that it is inflated by fragmentation.

Fragmentation can result from such taphonomic factors such as differential destruction during the butchering of carcasses, breaking of bone during processing, and scavenger activity (Grayson 1984: 17). Factors outside the realm of intentional breakage that inflate NISP include trampling, breakage during excavation, and careless handling of specimens. (Lyman 1994: 101).

When NISP is used as a measure of abundance of taxa at a site, its use causes the analyst to assume all fragmentation, be it cultural or the result of some other force, is uniform and that all taxa are being represented, recovered, and counted equally (Reitz and Wing 1999: 192). In this vein, NISP does not account for differential survivability of bones and is unable to determine the how many of the bones belong to one individual organism. It also affects the identifiability of a specimen, which varies from taxa to taxa. While NISP has a few limitations, it was utilized in this analysis.

Bone weight, which represents quantities of bone present, is useful for comparing relative size of specimens, as well as degree of fragmentation (Jackson and Scott 2001: 189; Reitz and Wing 1999: 200; Erlandson 1994: 151, 154; Zeder 1991: 107, 219). It can also be used to compare in a relative way the quantities of bone representing different taxa (Reitz and Wing 1999: 200; Driesch 1993; Stahl 1995: 158). While it cannot account for differential densities of bone, it does eliminate the negative effects fragmentation has on assemblages (Jackson and Scott 2001: 189). Due to its strengths and the fact that it provides the most robust quantitative measure, weight data was obtained during this analysis.

The size ranges of the fish from the site were examined to infer what procurement methods were possibly used. Species percentages for fish were analyzed to determine what environments were targeted for resource acquisition.

Burned bones were recorded, as were bones that exhibit calcination. The percentages of burnt bones were looked at in relation to species. Calcined bones were noted as it provided information on the intensity and duration of exposure to fire.

ARCHAEOBOTANICAL STUDY

This archaeobotanical analysis focuses upon macroplant remains collected by flotation from 12 prehistoric Native American features (5 Woodland, 3 Mississippian, 4 indeterminate Woodland/Mississippian), 14 historic Euro-American features (3-18th century, 4-circa 1800, 2-19th century, 5-indeterminate 18th/19th century), and 1 non-feature control sample (Bag 417). The sampled features (Tables 1-2) consisted of historic hearths (N=3), historic postholes (N=5), indeterminate pits (N=9), pits containing smashed prehistoric pottery vessels (N=4), an historic builder's trench (N=1), an historic root/storage pit (N=1), an historic clay extraction pit (N=1), a prehistoric human burial (N=1), and an historic midden deposit (N=1) from the Yauhannah Bluff Site (38GE19). The non-feature context (Bag 417) was a control sample collected from general excavation fill.

Prehistoric occupation of this multi-component site consisted of Early through Late Woodland Period and Mississippian Period occupations. Five of the features that were sampled for archaeobotanical remains clearly date to the Woodland Period (Table 14).

Three features appear to date to the Mississippian occupation. Four prehistoric features including three shallow pits and the burial could have dated to either the Woodland or Mississippian periods. Sampled features associated with Historic Period occupation of Yauhannah Bluff consist of three 18th-century, four circa 1800, and two 19th-century features (Table 14). Five features could not be precisely dated; these facilities are listed in the data tables as indeterminate 18th/19th-century.

The first portion of the following archaeobotanical study discusses the prehistoric macroplant assemblage, which is followed by sections discussing historic period macroplant remains and the wood charcoal assemblage from both the prehistoric and historic components.

The macroplant remains recovered during this analysis are summarized in Tables 13 through 18. The Latin nomenclature, principal uses, and habitats of the macroplant assemblage are presented in Table 13. Table 14 summarizes which taxa were found in Prehistoric and Historic contexts, as well as flotation sample volumes, wood charcoal weights, and maize, bean, wheat and nutshell counts and weights. The densities and ratios of wood byproducts, mast, and maize are presented in Table 15. The identified fruit and herb seed assemblage is tabulated in Table 16. The identified wood charcoal assemblage is presented in Tables 17 and 18. Table 17 presents the number and taxa of the identified wood charcoal specimens. The relative proportions of the identified wood charcoal assemblage is presented in Table 18. Percentage values presented in this table list each taxon as a percentage of all identified wood fragments. Finally, the burning characteristics of common fuelwoods are presented in Table 19.

WOODLAND AND MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD MACROPLANT REMAINS

Overall Recovery

The recovery of carbonized macroplant remains from the Yauhannah Bluff Site prehistoric component is excellent, and provides important clues about subsistence practices. Carbonized plant macrofossils recovered by flotation include 46.93 grams of greater than 2.0 mm wood charcoal, 5.44 grams of resin, 4 maize cupules, 89 nutshell fragments (7 acorn, 45 hickory shell, 37 indeterminate hickory/walnut), and 13 seeds (Tables 14-15). The 13 seed taxa consisted of 2 fruits (1 blackberry/raspberry, 1 grape), 5 seeds from probable herbaceous weeds and grasses (3 bedstraw, 1 pennyroyal, 1grass family), and small seed fragments that were unidentifiable or unknown.

Summary of Woodland Period Macroplant Remains

Fifty liters of flotation samples were collected from five Woodland Period features (Table 14). The sampled Woodland Period features included two shallow pits and three pits containing smashed pottery vessels (Table 14-15). Feature 74, a shallow pit, dated to the Early Woodland Period. The three pits containing pot busts (Features 10, 198, 42) were Middle Woodland in age. The Feature 133 pit was Indeterminate Woodland Period. The Woodland period occupation of the Yauhannah Bluff site appears to represent a series of seasonal habitations that were principally utilized in the late summer and fall months.

Table 13. Common Names, Latin Nomenclature, and Economic Uses of Macroplant Assemblage.

Major Use	Common Name	Scientific Name	Family	Vegetative Type	Major Use	Edible	Edible Part	Medicinal	Ornamental	Poison	Weed
Condiment	Bayberry	*Myrica cerifera*	Myricaceae	Shrub	Condiment	X	Leaves-spice	X	X		
Condiment	Sage	*Salvia sp.*	Labiatae	Perennial herb	Condiment	X	Greens, Spice	X	X		
Fruit	Blackberry/ Raspberry	*Rubus sp.*	Rosaceae	Shrub	Fruit	X	Fruit	X			X
Fruit	Grape	*Vitis sp.*	Vitaceae	Vine	Fruit	X	Fruit	X			
Fruit	Mulberry	*Morus rubra*	Moraceae	Small tree	Fruit	X	Fruit	X	X		
Fruit	Peach	*Prunus persica*	Rosaceae	Small tree	Fruit	X	Fruit	X			
Vegetable	Common Bean	*Phaseolus vulgaris*	Fabaceae	Domesticate	Vegetable	X	Bean				Vegetable
Vegetable	Maize	*Zea mays*	Gramineae	Domesticate	Vegetable	X	Seeds	X			
Vegetable	Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*	Gramineae	Domesticate	Vegetable	X	Grain				
Nut	Acorn Shell	*Quercus sp.*	Fagaceae	Tree	Nut	X	Nutmeat	X	X		
Nut	Black Walnut	*Juglans nigra*	Juglandaceae	Tree	Nut	X	Nutmeat	X	X		
Nut	Hickory/ Pecan Shell	*Carya sp.*	Juglandaceae	Tree	Nut	X	Nutmeat	X	X		
Edible Herb	Bedstraw	*Galium sp.*	Rubiaceae	Annual/perennial herb	Edible Herb	X	Greens	X			X
Edible Herb	Dock	*Rumex sp.*	Polygonaceae	Annual/perennial herb	Edible Herb	X	Greens	X			X
Edible Herb	Pennyroyal	*Hedeoma sp.*	Labiatae	Annual/perennial herb	Edible Herb	X	Leaves-tea	X			X
Edible Herb	Vervain	*Verbena sp.*	Verbenaceae	Annual Herb	Edible Herb	X	Seeds	X	X		X
Weed-Grass	Grass Family	Gramineae	Gramineae	Grass	Grass						X
Weed	Spurge	*Euphorbia sp.*	Euphorbiaceae	Annual/perennial herb	Weed						X

Table 14. Sample Volume, Wood Charcoal Weights, Mast Counts and Weights, Domesticated Crop Counts and Weights.

Feature			Volume	Total Seeds	Wood Charcoal	Resin	Hickory Shell	Hickory Shell	Walnut Shell	Walnut Shell	Hickory/ Walnut Shell	Hickory/ Walnut Shell	Acorn Shell	Acorn Shell	Maize Kernel	Maize Kernel	Maize Cupule	Maize Cupule	Common Bean	c.f. Wheat
Bag 417		Control	10	2	0.24	0.09	3	0.05												
24	18th Century (1730s-1750s)	Root/Storage Pit	10	1	3.54		5	0.04									1	0.01	2	
124	18th century (1750-1800)	Hearth	10	3	14.13															
50	Late 18th Century	Midden Base	10		5.67	0.81	7	0.1									3	0.03		
		Total 18th:	30	4	23.34	0.81	12	0.14									4	0.04	2	
128*	Late 18th/ Early 19th	Square post	10	2	6.66								2	0.02						
129*	Late 18th/ Early 19th	Posthole	10		6.74						2	0.02							2	2
185*	Late 18th/ Early 19th	Shallow pit	10	4	1.26	0.20	2	0.02					2	0.02						
Bag 418	Late 18th/Early 19th	Burned Sand, fireplace	10	2	1.16	0.23	13	0.05									1	0.01		
		Total circa 1800:	40	8	15.82	0.43	15	0.07			2	0.02	4	0.04			1	0.01	2	2
119	19th Century (1800-1850)	Possible Hearth	10		11.32															
189	late 19th/early 20th	Pit	10		10.52	1.20			2	0.41	6	0.05								
208	18th/19th	Clay pit	10	1	16.43	0.75					6	0.03			1	0.01	5	0.02		
284	18th/19th	Trench	10	3	4.79	0.58	1	0.02									2	0.02		
100	Historic	Posthole	10		2.18	0.48														
106	Historic	3 Postholes	10	2	4.8	0.79														
139	Historic	Square post	10	2	2.9	0.41					1	0.01					2	0.01		
		Total Historic:	140	20	92.1	5.45	28	0.23	2	0.41	15	0.11	4	0.04	1	0.01	14	0.1	4	2
74	Early Woodland	Shallow pit	10		1.3	0.85	1	0.1			4	0.01	1	0.01						
10	Middle Woodland	Pit with potbust	10		3.97	1.77					3	0.01	2	0.01						
198	Middle Woodland	Pit with potbust	10	1	6.05						7	0.03								
42	Middle-Late Woodland	Pit with potbust	10	2	3.56	0.21	25	0.32												
133	Woodland	Pit	10	1	10.97	0.33	4	0.04												
		Total Woodland:	50	4	25.85	3.16	30	0.46			14	0.05	3	0.02						
15	Mississippian	Pit with potbust	10	1	3.43	0.29					9	0.06								
137	Mississippain	Shallow pit	10	1	1.89						4	0.01					1	0.01		

Feature			Volume	Total Seeds	Wood Charcoal	Resin	Hickory Shell	Hickory Shell	Walnut Shell	Walnut Shell	Hickory/ Walnut Shell	Hickory/ Walnut Shell	Acorn Shell	Acorn Shell	Maize Kernel	Maize Kernel	Maize Cupule	Maize Cupule	Common Bean	c.f. Wheat
298	Mississippian	Pit	10		2.51	0.40					2	0.01	2	0.01						
		Total Miss.:	30	2	7.83	0.69					15	0.08	2	0.01			1	0.01		
25	Woodland/Mississippian	Shallow pit	10		2.98		4	0.09					1	0.01						
80	Woodland/Mississippian	Burial	10	1	3.11	0.62	11	0.04									3	0.01		
134	Woodland/Mississippian	Pit	10	1	5.82	0.70					6	0.06	1	0.01						
145	Woodland/Mississippian	Shallow pit	10	5	1.34	0.27					2	0.01								
		Total Prehistoric:	120	13	46.93	5.44	45	0.59			37	0.2	7	0.05			4	0.02		
		Total:	270	35	139.27	10.98	76	0.87	2	0.41	52	0.31	11	0.09	1	0.01	18	0.12	4	2

Table 15. Total Counts and Weights, Densities, and Ratios of Wood Byproducts, Mast, and Maize.

Feature			Volume	Total Seeds	Total Wood Byproducts	Wood Density (gm/L)	Total Walnut Family Shell	Total Walnut Family Shell	Acorn Shell	Acorn Shell	Mast Density (gm/L)	Mast/ Wood Ratio (gm:gm)	Total Maize (gm)	Maize/ Wood Ratio (gm:gm)
Bag 417		Control	10	2	0.33	0.033	3	0.05			0.005	1/7		
24	18th Century (1730s-1750s)	Root/Storage Pit	10	1	3.54	0.354	5	0.04			0.004	1/89	0.01	1/354
124	18th century (1750-1800)	Hearth	10	3	14.13	1.413								
50	Late 18th Century	Midden Base	10		6.48	0.648	7	0.10			0.010	1/65	0.03	1/216
		Total 18th:	30	4	24.15	0.805	12	0.14			0.005	1/173	0.04	1/604
128*	Late 18th/ Early 19th	Square post	10	2	6.66	0.666			2	0.01	0.010	1/100		
129*	Late 18th/ Early 19th	Posthole	10		6.74	0.674	2	0.02			0.002	1/337		
185*	Late 18th/ Early 19th	Shallow pit	10	4	1.46	0.146	2	0.02	2	0.01	0.012	1/42		
Bag 418	Late 18th/Early 19th	Burned Sand, fireplace	10	2	1.39	0.139	13	0.05			0.005	1/28	0.01	1/139
		Total circa 1800:	40	8	16.25	0.406	17	0.09	4	0.02	0.022	1/39	0.01	1/1625
119	19th Century (1800-1850)	Possible Hearth	10		11.32	1.132								
189	late 19th/early 20th	Pit	10		11.72	1.172	8	0.46			0.046	1/25		
		Total 19th:	20		23.04	1.152	8	0.46			0.023	1/50		
208	18th/19th	Clay pit	10	1	17.18	1.718	6	0.03			0.003	1/573	0.03	1/572
284	18th/19th	Trench	10	3	5.37	0.537	1	0.02			0.002	1/269	0.02	
100	Historic	Posthole	10		2.66	0.266								
106	Historic	3 Postholes	10	2	5.59	0.559								
139	Historic	Square post	10	2	3.31	0.331	1	0.01			0.001	1/331	0.01	1/331
		Indet. 18th/19th:	50	8	34.11	0.682	8	0.06			0.001	1/568	0.06	1/568
		Total Historic:	140	20	97.55	0.697	45	0.75	4	0.02	0.025	1/36	0.11	1/962
74	Early Woodland	Shallow pit	10		2.15	0.215	5	0.11	1	0.01	0.021	1/16		
10	Middle Woodland	Pit with potbust	10		5.74	0.574	3	0.01	2	0.01	0.011	1/85		
198	Middle Woodland	Pit with potbust	10	1	6.05	0.605	7	0.03			0.003	1/201		
42	Middle-Late Woodland	Pit with potbust	10	2	3.77	0.377	25	0.32			0.032	1/11		
133	Woodland	Pit	10	1	11.3	1.130	4	0.04			0.004	1/283		

Feature			Volume	Total Seeds	Total Wood Byproducts	Wood Density (gm/L)	Total Walnut Family Shell	Total Walnut Family Shell	Acorn Shell	Acorn Shell	Mast Density (gm/L)	Mast/ Wood Ratio (gm:gm)	Total Maize (gm)	Maize/ Wood Ratio (gm:gm)
		Total Woodland:	50	4	29.01	0.580	44	0.51	3	0.02	0.030	1/27		
15	Mississippian	Pit with potbust	10	1	3.72	0.372	9	0.06			0.006	1/62		
137	Mississippain	Shallow pit	10	1	1.89	0.189	4	0.01			0.001	1/189	0.01	1/189
298	Mississippian	Pit	10		2.91	0.291	2	0.01	2	0.01	0.011	1/74		
		Total Miss:	30	2	8.52	0.284	15	0.08	2	0.01	0.013	1/52	0.01	1/852
25	Woodland/Mississippian	Shallow pit	10		2.98	0.298	4	0.09	1	0.01	0.019	1/25		
80	Woodland/Mississippian	Burial	10	1	3.73	0.373	11	0.04			0.004	1/93	0.01	1/373
134	Woodland/Mississippian	Pit	10	1	6.52	0.652	6	0.06	1	0.01	0.016	1/52		
145	Woodland/Mississippian	Shallow pit	10	5	1.61	0.161	2	0.01			0.001	1/161		
		Indet. Wood/Miss:	40	7	14.84	0.371	23	0.20	2	0.02	0.025	1/30	0.01	1/1484
		Total Prehistoric:	120	13	52.37	0.436	82	0.79	7	0.05	0.057	1/15	0.02	1/2619
		Total:	270	35	150.25	0.556	130	1.59	11	0.07	0.076	1/12	0.13	1/1155

* 5 liter samples–volumes and macroplant counts/weights doubled for comparability with 10 liter samples

Table 16. Recovered Condiments, Fruits, Edible Herbs, and Weeds.

Feature			Condiment Bayberry	Condiment Sage	Fruit Blackberry/ Raspberry	Fruit Grape	Fruit Mulberry	Fruit Peach Pit	Edible Herb Bedstraw	Edible Herb Dock	Edible Herb Pennyroyal	Edible Herb Vervain	Weed Spurge	Weed Grass	Weed Composite	UID	Unknown	Total
Bag 417	Control				1							1						2
24	18th Century (1730s-1750s)	Root/Storage Pit														1		1
124	18th century (1750-1800)	Hearth		1			1									1		3
128*	Late 18th/Early 19th	Square post							2									2
185*	Late 18th/Early 19th	Shallow pit	2													2		4
Bag 418	Late 18th/Early 19th	Burned Sand, fireplace														2		2
208	18th/19th	Clay pit						1										1
284	18th/19th	Trench							1				1			1		3
106	18th/19th	Postholes							1						1			2
139	18th/19th	Square post								1						1		2
		Total Historic:	2	1			1	1	4	1			1		1	8		20
198	Woodland	Pit with potbust															1	1
42	Middle-Late Woodland	Pit with potbust							2									2
133	Woodland	Pit														1		1
15	Mississippian	Pit with potbust				1												1
137	Mississippain	Shallow pit												1				1
80	Woodland/ Mississippian	Burial														1		1
134	Woodland/ Mississippian	Pit									1							1
145	Woodland/ Mississippian	Shallow pit			1				1							3		5
		Total Prehistoric:			1	1			3		1			1		5	1	13
		Total:	2	1	2	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	35

* 5 liter samples–volumes and macroplant counts/weights doubled for comparability with 10 liter samples

Table 17. Identified Wood Charcoal.

Feature			Total Wood	Monocot	Pine	Hardwood	Hickory	Oak	Red Oak	Ash	Basswood	Elm/ Hackberry	Hop-hornbeam	Maple	Sycamore
Bag 417	Control		4		4										
24	18th Century (1730s-1750s)	Root/Storage Pit	16		9	2	3	2							
124	18th Century (1750-1800)	Hearth	20		11		1	1	1	2			2	2	
50	Late 18th Century	Midden Base	16		11		1	4							
		Total 18th	52		31	2	5	7	1	2			2	2	
128	Late 18th/Early 19th	Square post	15		15										
129	Late 18th/Early 19th	Posthole	15		15										
185	Late 18th/Early 19th	Shallow pit	9		6	1		2							
Bag 418	Late 18th/Early 19th	Burned Sand, fireplace	15		2	7	3	3							
		Total Circa 1800	54		38	8	3	5							
119	19th Century (1800-1850)	Possible Hearth	15		15										
189	late 19th/early 20th	Pit	20		19						1				
		Total 19th	35		34						1				
208	18th/19th	Clay extraction pit	21		12			1	1					6	1
284	18th/19th	Trench	20		9	2	4	1				1	1		2
100	Historic	Posthole	15		14									1	
106	Historic	3 Postholes	15		15										
139	Historic	Square post	17		15				2						
		Indet. 18th/19th:	88		65	2	4	2	3			1	1	7	3
		Total Historic	229		168	12	12	14	4	2	1	1	3	9	3
74	Early Woodland	Shallow pit	12		4	1			1					6	
10	Middle Woodland	Pit with potbust	15		9	1			5						
198	Middle Woodland	Pit with potbust	21	1	3	5	11	1							
42	Middle-Late Woodland	Pit with potbust	17	1	7	2	3	4							
133	Woodland	Pit	15		2	1	12								
		Total Woodland	80	2	25	10	26	5	6					6	
15	Mississippian	Pit with potbust	15		6		2	4	3						
137	Mississippain	Shallow pit	15		12		2	1							
298	Mississippian	Pit	15		15										

Feature			Total Wood	Monocot	Pine	Hardwood	Hickory	Oak	Red Oak	Ash	Basswood	Elm/ Hackberry	Hop-hornbeam	Maple	Sycamore
		Total Mississippian	45		33		4	5	3						
25	Woodland/Mississippian	Shallow pit	14		11	1		1	1						
80	Woodland/Mississippian	Burial	15		14				1						
134	Woodland/Mississippian	Pit	17		5	5	5	1					1		
145	Woodland/Mississippian	Shallow pit	15		7	2	6								
		Indet. Wood/Miss:	61		37	8	11	2	2				1		
		Total Prehistoric	186	2	95	18	41	12	11				1	6	
		Total	419	2	267	30	53	26	15	2	1	1	4	15	3

Table 18. Relative Proportions of Identified Wood Charcoal.

Feature			Monocot	Pine	Hardwood	Hickory	Oak	Red Oak	Ash	Basswood	Elm/ Hackberry	Hop-hornbeam	Maple	Sycamore
Bag 417	Control			100.0%										
24	18th Century (1730s-1750s)	Root/Storage Pit		56.3%	12.5%	18.8%	12.5%							
124	18th Century (1750-1800)	Hearth		55.0%		5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	10.0%			10.0%	10.0%	
50	Late 18th Century	Midden Base		68.8%		6.3%	25.0%							
		Total 18th		59.6%	3.8%	9.6%	13.5%	1.9%	3.8%			3.8%	3.8%	
128	Late 18th/Early 19th	Square post		100.0%										
129	Late 18th/Early 19th	Posthole		100.0%										
185	Late 18th/Early 19th	Shallow pit		66.7%	11.1%		22.2%							
Bag 418	Late 18th/Early 19th	Burned Sand, fireplace		13.3%	46.7%	20.0%	20.0%							
		Total Circa 1800		70.4%	14.8%	5.6%	9.3%							
119	19th Century (1800-1850)	Possible Hearth		100.0%										
189	late 19th/early 20th	Pit		95.0%						5.0%				
		Total 19th		97.1%						2.9%				
208	18th/19th	Clay extraction pit		57.1%			4.8%	4.8%					28.6%	4.8%
284	18th/19th	Trench		45.0%	10.0%	20.0%	5.0%				5.0%	5.0%		10.0%
100	Historic	Posthole		93.3%									6.7%	
106	Historic	3 Postholes		100.0%										
139	Historic	Square post		88.2%				11.8%						
		Indet. 18th/19th		73.9%	2.3%	4.5%	2.3%	3.4%			1.1%	1.1%	8.0%	3.4%
		Total Historic		73.4%	5.2%	5.2%	6.1%	1.7%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	1.3%	3.9%	1.3%
74	Early Woodland	Shallow pit		33.3%	8.3%			8.3%					50.0%	
10	Middle Woodland	Pit with potbust		60.0%	6.7%			33.3%						
198	Middle Woodland	Pit with potbust	4.8%	14.3%	23.8%	52.4%	4.8%							
42	Middle-Late Woodland	Pit with potbust	5.9%	41.2%	11.8%	17.6%	23.5%							
133	Woodland	Pit		13.3%	6.7%	80.0%								
		Total Woodland	2.5%	31.3%	12.5%	32.5%	6.3%	7.5%					7.5%	

Feature			Monocot	Pine	Hardwood	Hickory	Oak	Red Oak	Ash	Basswood	Elm/ Hackberry	Hop-hornbeam	Maple	Sycamore
15	Mississippian	Pit with potbust		40.0%		13.3%	26.7%	20.0%						
137	Mississippain	Shallow pit		80.0%		13.3%	6.7%							
298	Mississippian	Pit		100.0%										
		Total Mississippian		73.3%		8.9%	11.1%	6.7%						
25	Woodland/Mississippian	Shallow pit		78.6%	7.1%		7.1%	7.1%						
80	Woodland/Mississippian	Burial		93.3%				6.7%						
134	Woodland/Mississippian	Pit		29.4%	29.4%	29.4%	5.9%					5.9%		
145	Woodland/Mississippian	Shallow pit		46.7%	13.3%	40.0%								
		Indet. Wood/Miss		60.7%	13.1%	18.0%	3.3%	3.3%				1.6%		
		Total Prehistoric	1.1%	51.1%	9.7%	22.0%	6.5%	5.9%				0.5%	3.2%	
		Total	0.5%	63.7%	7.2%	12.6%	6.2%	3.6%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	1.0%	3.6%	0.7%

Table 19. Burning Characteristics of Common Woods.

Taxon	BTU's Per Cord	Recoverable BTU's per Cord (Millions)	Heat	Ease of Starting	Coaling Qualities	Spark©12 9s	Smoke	Overall Qualtity
Hickory	27.7	19.39	Very High	Fair-Difficult	Excellent	Moderate	Low	Excellent
Apple	26.5	18.55	High-Medium	Difficult	Excellent	Few	Low	Excellent
White Oak	25.7	17.99	Very High	Difficult	Excellent	Few	Low	Excellent
Sugar Maple	24	16.8	High	Difficult	Excellent	Few	Low	Excellent
Red Oak	24	16.8	High	Difficult	Excellent	Few	Low	Excellent
Beech	24	16.8	High	Difficult	Excellent	Few		Excellent
Yellow Birch	23.6	16.52	High-Medium	Easy	N/A	Moderate		Excellent
White Ash	23.6	16.52	High	Fair-Difficult	Good	Few	Low	Excellent
Red Maple	23.2	13.09	High-Medium	Fair-Difficult	Excellent	Few	Low	Excellent
Hackberry	20.8	14.56	High	Unknown	Good	Few	Low	Good
Paper Birch	20.3	14.21	Medium	Easy	Good	Moderate	Medium	Fair
Cherry	20	14	Medium	Difficult	Excellent	Few	Low	Good
Sycamore	19.5		Medium	Fair	N/A	Few	Medium	Good
Elm	19.5	13.65	Medium	Fair	Good	Very Few	Medium	Good
Black Ash	19.1	13.37	High	Fair-Difficult	Good	Few	Low	Good
Yellow Pine			High-Medium	Easy	Fair	Moderate		Fair
Poplar	18		Low	Easy	Fair	Moderate		Fair
Hemlock	15.9	11.13	Medium-Low	Easy	Poor	Many		Fair
Black Spruce	15.9	11.13	Low	Easy	Poor	Many	Medium	Fair
Ponderosa Pine	15.2	10.64	Medium-Low	Easy	Fair	Moderate	Medium	Fair
Aspen	14.7	10.29	Low	Easy	Good	Few		Fair
White Pine	14.3	10.01	Medium-Low	Easy	Poor	Moderate	Medium	Fair
Balsam Fir	14.3	10.01	Low	Easy	Fair	Moderate	Medium	Fair
Cottonwood	13.5	9.45	Low	Easy	Good	Moderate	Medium	Fair
Basswood	13.5	9.45	Low	Easy	N/A	Few	Medium	Fair

The macroplant assemblage from these features consisted of 29.01 grams of wood charcoal (0.58 gm/L), 30 hickory shell fragments, 14 indeterminate hickory/walnut shell fragments, 3 fragments of acorn shell, and four other seeds (2 bedstraw, 1unidentifiable, 1 unknown). The bedstraw seeds were recovered from Feature 42. No garden crops were associated with this component. The Woodland component contained low mast to wood ratios (1/27), high nutshell ubiquities (100% hickory, 40% acorn), and a high overall nutshell density (0.030 gm/L), which is indicative of a concentrated mast harvest and a fall occupation. The lack of substantial structures and garden crops, combined with the density and ubiquity of mast, offers evidence of a fall occupation focused upon nut harvesting and processing.

Summary of Mississippian Period Macroplant Remains

Thirty liters of flotation samples were collected from three Mississippian Period Features (Table 14). These features included two indeterminate pits and one pit that contained a smashed pottery vessel. The macroplant assemblage from these features consisted of 8.52 grams of wood charcoal (0.29 gm/L), 1 maize cupule, 15 indeterminate hickory/walnut shell fragments, 2 acorn shell fragments, and two other seeds (1 grape, 1 grass). The grape seed was found in Feature 15, and the grass family seed (this grass was neither little barley grass nor maygrass—it appears to represent a non-cultigen species) came from Feature 137.

The Mississippian component contained higher mast to wood ratios (1/52) and a lower overall nutshell density (0.013 gm/L) than the preceding Woodland Period macroplant assemblage. This suggests that mast consumption was less important in the Mississippian then in the Woodland period. However, the 100 percent ubiquity of hickory/walnut shell and 33 percent ubiquity of acorns highlighted the continued importance of Mast gathering to the Mississippian Period Yauhannah Bluff inhabitants. The identification of maize suggests that the Mississippian inhabitants maintained gardens the site vicinity.

Indeterminate Woodland/Mississippian Period Macroplant Remains

Forty liters of flotation samples were collected from four indeterminate Woodland/Mississippian Period features (Table 14). These features included a human burial and three shallow pits. The macroplant assemblage from these features consisted of 14.84 grams of wood charcoal (0.37 gm/L), 3 maize cupules, 15 hickory shell fragments, 8 indeterminate hickory/walnut shell fragments, and seven other seeds (1 blackberry/raspberry, 1 bedstraw, 1 pennyroyal, 4 unidentifiable). The maize cupules were found in the Feature 80 burial shaft; the recovery of maize indicates that the inhumation likely dated to the Mississippian Period.

The blackberry/raspberry and bedstraw seeds were found in Feature 145. This feature also contained an extremely low density of nutshell (0.001 gm/L) and a high mast to wood ratio (1/161). The poor recovery of mast, in combination with the identification of two exclusively summer ripening plants, suggests that this Indeterminate Woodland/Mississippian feature was associated with a summer encampment. The pennyroyal seed came from Feature 134. These indeterminate features, like those of the Woodland Period, exhibited low mast to wood ratios (1/30), high nutshell ubiquities (100% hickory, 50% acorn), and a high overall nutshell density (0.025 gm/L).

Maize

Four maize cupules were found in one definite Mississippian (Feature 137-pit) and one Indeterminate Woodland/Mississippian (Feature 80-burial) feature. The recovery of maize cupules indicates that maize cobs were burned as fuel and is suggestive of maize cultivation during the Mississippian Period occupation, since maize was unlikely to be transported on the cob. The recovery of maize from the Feature 80 burial shaft suggests that this feature postdates the Middle Woodland Period occupation (maize is rare in pre-Late Woodland contexts on the South Carolina coastal plain) and likely dates to the Mississippian Period component.

Seeds

Seeds from one edible fruit-producing shrub, blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus sp.*), one vine, grape (*Vitis* sp.), and two edible herbs, bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) and pennyroyal (*Hedeoma* sp.) were identified at Yauhannah Bluff. These identified taxa (N=7) were found along with six unidentifiable seeds. They document plant food resources that would have been readily available in the local environment surrounding the site locality. These plants may represent food remains of locally gathered wild plants. On the other hand, the seeds may represent accidentally charred naturally occurring seed rain. Although it is tempting to ascribe an economic function to these wild plant remains, it is equally likely that these taxa represent accidentally charred weeds, vines, and shrubs that were growing in the site vicinity. All of these taxa are common in the disturbed habitats such as villages and seasonally occupied camps that can easily become accidentally charred in open fires. The small number of recovered seeds precludes a firm assessment of the possible economic importance of these taxa to the former site inhabitants. All four taxa favor edge zones between forest and field. Two plants, blackberry/raspberry and bedstraw, are principally available for harvest in the summer months (Table 13), while the other two, grape and pennyroyal, ripen throughout the late summer and fall months.

Shrubs of the genus *Rubus* (refers to all *Rubus* sp., including blackberries, dewberries, raspberries, etc.) were a prized fruit to Native American groups throughout the United States. Blackberry/raspberries, which are distributed throughout the eastern United States, commonly form thickets along fence rows and roadsides, within old fields, and other disturbed habitats. The succulent berries are available for harvest from the late spring through midsummer (Radford et al. 1968). The berries are eaten fresh, prepared as a fresh fruit beverage, and made into jellies, jams, pies, and wine (Moerman 1998). *Rubus* fruits were highly regarded as a virtual medicinal panacea among Native Americans (Moerman 1998).

Grapes are commonly found in thickets and along rocky riverbanks in the Eastern Woodlands. The berry is globose or ovoid, few-seeded, pulpy, usually edible, and ripens in September and October. These taxa grow in thickets, at woodland borders, and along streams (Radford et al. 1968). Historic Indians ate grapes raw, used them in beverages, made the fruits into dumplings, and dried them for long-term storage (Moerman 1998). Historic Indians utilized grapes in treating kidney, urinary, and stomach conditions, and to cure hiccoughs (Moerman 1998).

Pennyroyal is an annual and perennial herbaceous weed that consists entirely of indigenous American species (approximately 15 species in North America). This member of the mint family favors dry soil conditions and is a common constituent of open fields, pastures, and woodlands (Radford et al. 1968). Pennyroyal fruits ripen between July and September. The minty leaves of this herb were prepared as a tasty herbal tea (Peterson 1977). Teas made from the aromatic leaves were used by both Native Americans and American colonists as a treatment for colds, fevers, and pneumonia (Coon 1963; Moerman 1998).

Bedstraw seeds are available for harvest in the summer months (August-September). Bedstraws are common in the Carolinas and Virginia. These annual and perennial herbs occupy a variety of habitats ranging from inundated areas such as marshes and swamp forests to dry sand hills. They are common constituents of the herb layer in alluvial woods and mixed deciduous forests (Radford et al. 1968).

One species of bedstraw sustains a minor reputation as a potherb and coffee substitute. Bedstraw was used by Historic Indians in treating wounds, rheumatism, colds, blindness, leaking urine, and venereal disease. These seeds likely represent the accidental charring of adventive weeds located in the site vicinity. If the bedstraw seed is an artifact of human use of this plant, then it probably was not used as a source of food. It is more likely that the vegetative portions of the plant were used as bedding or that the plant was used for medicinal purposes (Moerman 1998).

Nutshell

Nutshell was the most ubiquitous and abundant plant remain found in the Yauhannah Bluff site prehistoric component. This is not surprising, since charred nutshell is commonly recovered in large quantities from prehistoric sites throughout the Eastern United States. Mast was widely consumed as a year-round staple food by Historic Indian tribes. Large quantities of Mast were harvested and stored each year for winter consumption (Moerman 1998).

When examined by ubiquity, nut to wood ratios, and count/weight density, Mast is shown to represent a significant resource throughout the Woodland and Mississippian period occupations. However, data analysis suggests that the collection of mast was more heavily emphasized during the Woodland Period occupation. Additionally, there appears to be a shift in emphasis from the collection of hickory nuts to acorns in the Mississippian Period.

Forty-four fragments of carbonized hickory/walnut family nutshell were found in all of the Woodland Period cultural features. Fifteen fragments of hickory/walnut shell came from the Mississippian features, which also exhibited a 100 percent ubiquity. These high ubiquities point to the continuing importance of mast collection throughout the prehistoric occupation of Yauhannah Bluff.

Nut to wood ratios (by weight in grams), like the high ubiquity of mast, attest to the importance of nut crops in both the Woodland and Mississippian periods. The ratio of nutshell to wood charcoal was 1 to 27 in the Woodland features and 1 to 52 in the Mississippian component. The higher mast to wood ratios associated with the Mississippian features suggest that mast collection was more heavily emphasized in the Woodland Period. This apparent trend of decreasing emphasis on nut crops over time is mirrored in other settings in the Eastern United States (see Chapman and Shea 1981; Johannessen 1984; Yarnell and Black 1985).

Three large scale studies conducted in the Little Tennessee River region of Tennessee (Chapman and Shea 1981), the American Bottoms Region of Illinois (Johannessen 1984), and a summary of 60 Archaic and Woodland components in the Southeast (Yarnell and Black 1985) indicate that although charred nut remains are common throughout prehistory in eastern North America, the percentage of nutshell in the total macroplant assemblages tends to decline in the Middle-Late Woodland to Early Mississippian periods. Johannessen (1984:202), in her study of prehistoric sites in the American Bottom, notes that the "proportion of nutshell in the total charcoal assemblage decreases from earlier levels, suggesting a decline in the relative use of nuts, or a change in processing techniques." Yarnell and Black (1985:97) similarly note a gradual decline in the quantity of hickory nutshell from Middle to Late Woodland Periods in their summary of Southeastern Archaic and Woodland period plant remains.

Five fragments of acorn shell make up the remainder of the nutshell assemblage from clearly Woodland or Mississippian contexts. Acorn shell exhibited a 40 percent overall ubiquity in Woodland and 33 percent ubiquity in Mississippian contexts. The ratio of acorn to hickory/walnut shell is significantly higher within Woodland features (1:26) than it is in Mississippian features (1:8), which suggests that acorn collection was more heavily emphasized in the Mississippian Period relative to the Woodland Period.

The lower counts, ubiquities, and acorn to hickory/walnut ratios found in the macroplant assemblage superficially suggest that acorns were of lesser importance in the diet of the site inhabitants. This pattern might be deceptive. The dense and durable shells of hickory nuts may be more preserved by charring, when compared to the more fragile shells of oak acorns. Additionally, several studies (Johannessen 1984:197; McCollough and Faulkner 1976; Smith 1978) suggest that nutshell may have been used as a fuel, which would tend to inflate its archaeological abundance. Acorn was probably more important in the diet of the site inhabitants than the count/weight data suggest, since acorn has a higher meat to shell ratio than hickory (Gremillion and Yarnell 1986). Lopinot (1983) estimates that acorn shell possibly contains as much as 200 times the volume of meat as an equivalent amount of hickory/walnut nutshell.

The ratios of acorn shell relative to hickory/walnut shell increase to 8 to 1 by weight in Woodland contexts and 25 to 1 in Mississippian contexts when adjusted for the different volumes of the recoverable meat found in acorn and hickory/walnut shells. These figures suggest that acorn was of greater importance than hickory/walnut in both the Woodland and Mississippian periods. The midden deposit suggests that acorn may have provided as much as 8 times more plant food to the diet then hickory/walnut meat in the Woodland and 25 times more plant food to the diet in the Mississippian.

18TH AND 19TH-CENTURY MACROPLANT REMAINS

Overall Recovery

The recovery of carbonized macroplant remains from the Yauhannah Bluff Site historic component is excellent, and provides important clues about subsistence practices, fuel use patterns, building materials, and past forest composition. Carbonized plant macrofossils recovered by flotation include 92.10 grams of greater than 2.0 mm wood charcoal, 5.45 grams of resin, 14 maize cupules, 1 maize kernel fragment, 4 common bean fragments, 2 probable wheat grain (definite indeterminate European cereal grain), 49 nutshell fragments (4 acorn, 2 black walnut, 28 hickory shell, 15 indeterminate hickory/walnut), and 20 seeds (Tables 14-15). The 20 seed taxa consisted of 3 condiments (2 bayberry, 1 sage), 5 edible herb seeds (4 bedstraw, 1 dock), 2 fruit seeds (1 peach, 1 mulberry), and 2 seeds from probable non-economic herbaceous weeds and grasses (1 spurge, 1 indeterminate composite family). Eight small seed fragments were unidentifiable. The entire Historic Period macroplant assemblage is carbonized (no uncharred seeds were found in the flotation samples).

The macroplant assemblage is diverse as well as abundant. Fourteen categories of specifically identified seeds (Table 13), all of which were found within the flotation samples, were identified.

The macroplant assemblage includes 2 possible condiments (bayberry, sage), 3 domesticated vegetables (common bean, maize, wheat), 2 fruits (mulberry, peach), 3 nuts (oak acorn, hickory, black walnut), 2 edible herbs (dock, bedstraw), and 2 noxious weeds (spurge, composite).

Ten of these taxa represent probable economic plants (condiments, vegetables, fruits, mast). The vegetables, fruits, and mast represent definite plant food remains. The condiments (bayberry, sage) may have originated from ornamental plantings in the Yauhannah Bluff Site yard. Both of these plants were popular seasonings in eighteenth-century America. On the other hand, sage is also a common constituent of dry woods, thickets, and old fields in the Southeast and bayberries commonly are a major wild-growing shrub in coastal plain pocosins, marshes, and bogs (Radford et al. 1968).

The edible herbs may represent gathered foodstuffs that functioned as seasonally available dietary supplements. One of these weedy taxa, dock, was widely consumed as a seasonal green by 18th and 19th-century Americans of both African and European descent. However, these edible herbs may represent incidentally carbonized natural seed rain, since both taxa are common invaders of disturbed habitats. The herbaceous weeds and weedy grasses probably originated from naturally occurring weeds that were growing in the farmstead yard and surrounding gardens and fields (Table 13).

The edible herb, herbaceous weedy herbs, and grasses are neither diverse, abundant, nor ubiquitous in the floated feature samples, which underscores our assertion that these seeds represent incidentally carbonized natural seed rain rather than byproducts of the consumption of these herbs (Table 16). First, only four taxa were identified. The diversity of edible and weedy herbs is commonly much greater in 18th and 19th century rural farming sites (Adams et al. 2005; Raymer 1997; 1999; 2003). Second, the numbers of recovered edible herb seeds was miniscule. Contexts which offer evidence of the roasting of herb seeds (like dock, goosefoot, and pigweed) such as subfloor pits in front of cabin hearths generally have greater numbers of seeds (see Raymer 1997—the Hermitage, Tennessee; 2003—Jefferson's Poplar Forest, Virginia). Third, with the exception of bedstraw, which exhibited a 21 percent ubiquity in the population of 14 historic features, the edible herbs, herbaceous weeds, and grasses were only found in one historic feature each (7% ubiquity).

Maize and the nut crops were the most abundant and ubiquitous macroplant remains found in the historic features. In the case of maize, this is not surprising, given the importance of this crop as livestock feed, a cash crop, and for the subsistence of pioneer families in the Southeast. Maize cupules and/or kernels were recovered from 43 percent of the historic features. The recovery of common bean from one 18th-century and one circa 1800 features (14% ubiquity) and wheat from one circa 1800 feature (7% ubiquity) indicates the cultivation of these field crops to the 18th and 19th-century farmers living at the Yauhannah Bluff locality.

Interestingly, mast was more abundant, more ubiquitous, and exhibited significantly lower ratios than maize. Mast was found in 64 percent of the floated features. The nutshell to wood charcoal ratio was a relatively low 1 to 36 for the entire population of 14 historic features (by weight in grams–Table 15). The respective ratios from the 18th century, circa 1800, and 19th century features were 1:173, 1:39, and 1:50. By count, the nutshell assemblage consisted of 4 acorn shell, 2 black walnut shell, 28 hickory shell, and 15 indeterminate hickory/walnut shell fragments.

The count density of all nutmast was 0.47 fragments per liter of floated soil in 18th century contexts and 0.40 fragments per liter in 19th century contexts (Table 14). These data suggest that mast was an important gathered food at Yauhannah Bluff in both the 18th and 19th centuries.

These ratios and densities, in combination with the high ubiquity of mast, suggest that mast provided an important gathered food source throughout the occupation of this site. It also suggests that nut-bearing hardwoods were a common part of the Yauhannah Bluff site yard and/or forest surrounding the site. The black walnuts, hickory nuts, and acorns were undoubtedly gathered from local hardwood stands surrounding the site. The residents undoubtedly retained some hardwoods in the vicinity of their home when they initially cleared their farmstead, as mast producers and shade trees.

Other important plant foods were present in small numbers at Yauhannah Bluff. These plant food remains could either have originated from kitchen gardens planted at the site or locally gathered wild foodstuffs, or both. It is unlikely that these plant foods were bought at market and transported inland to this isolated site. The bayberry, sage, peach, and mulberry seeds could have originated from either naturally occurring wild plants or deliberately planted garden herbs (bayberry, sage) and ornamental trees (peach, mulberry).

As has already been discussed, bayberry and sage were popular seasonings in the 1700s, but these taxa were also relatively common naturally occurring plants in the South Carolina low country. The peach pit likely originated from a tree planted in the vicinity of the farmstead. The mulberry seeds, on the other hand, may represent a gathered resource, since this small tree was a common naturally occurring edge zone plant in South Carolina. Regardless of whether these nuts, fruits, and herbs originated from naturally occurring plants or deliberately planted garden and yard herbs, trees, and shrubs, the recovery of these taxa documented a rich edible landscape growing in the Yauhannah Bluff site vicinity throughout the 18th and 19th century occupations.

Wood charcoal was well represented in all historic contexts. Carbonized wood recovered from floated feature samples consisted of 97.55 grams of wood byproducts that were found in the fill of all 14 historic features. Wood charcoal was much better represented than other charred plant remains; indeed, carbonized wood was highly abundant in all feature classes. The overall density of wood charcoal in all historic contexts was 0.697 grams per liter of floated soil, which is a fairly typical average for both prehistoric and historic sites in the Mid-Atlantic and northeastern regions of the United States. Wood charcoal will be discussed in detail in a separate section of this chapter.

Summary of Macroplant Remains from Each Time Period

Thirty liters of flotation samples were collected from three 18th-century features (Table 14). These features dated between 1730 and circa 1800. The macroplant assemblage from these features consisted of 24.15 grams of wood charcoal (0.81 gm/L), 4 maize cupules, 2 common bean seeds, 12 hickory shell fragments, and four other seeds (1 mulberry, 1 sage, 2 unidentifiable). The ubiquity of nutshell (66%), maize (66%), and beans (33%) points to the importance of mast as a gathered food source and the maintenance of agricultural fields at this site in the 18th century. The identification of mulberry and sage points to other food plants which were present in the project locality.

Forty liters of flotation samples were collected from four circa 1800 features (Table 14). These features dated to the late 18th and early19th centuries. The macroplant assemblage from these features consisted of 16.25 grams of wood charcoal (0.41 gm/L), 1 maize cupule, 2 common bean seeds, 2 probable wheat grains, 15 hickory shell fragments, 2 indeterminate hickory/walnut shell fragments, 4 acorn shell fragments, and six other seeds (2 bayberry, 2 bedstraw, 4 unidentifiable). The 75 percent ubiquity of hickory/walnut and 50 percent ubiquity of acorns highlighted the continued importance of mast gathering to the Yauhannah Bluff inhabitants. The identification of three field crops (maize, beans, wheat) indicates that agricultural fields were present in the site vicinity.

Twenty liters of flotation samples were collected from two 19th-century features (Table 13). One 19th-century hearth dated to the first half of the century. An indeterminate pit dated to the last quarter of the 19th century. The macroplant assemblage from these features consisted of 31.84 grams of wood charcoal (1.13 gm/L in the hearth and 1.15 gm/L in the pit), 2 fragments of black walnut shell, and 6 indeterminate hickory/walnut shell fragments. The recovery of mast indicates the continued importance of nut crops throughout the historic occupation of Yauhannah Bluff.

Fifty liters of flotation samples were collected from five indeterminate 18th/19th-century features (Table 14). These features included three postholes, a builder's trench, and a clay extraction pit. The macroplant assemblage from these features consisted of 34.11 grams of wood charcoal (0.68 gm/L), 9 maize cupules, 1 maize kernel, 1 hickory shell fragment, 7 indeterminate hickory/walnut shell fragments, and eight other seeds (2 bedstraw, 1 composite, 1 dock, 1 peach, 1 spurge, 2 unidentifiable). The 60 percent ubiquity of hickory/walnut shell and maize lends further support to our contention that mast was an important food and points to the presence of fields in the locality.

Assemblage Composition

This section presents a discussion of the condiments, domesticated vegetables, nutshell fragments, fruits, and herbaceous plants recovered from the Historic Period Yauhannah Bluff site features. The identified seed taxa are broken into six broad categories based on their presumed economic importance. These are condiments, fruits, vegetables, nut-bearing shade trees, edible herbaceous plants, and herbaceous weeds and grasses. Three plant categories (fruits, vegetables, nuts) represent definite economically important plants. As has already been discussed, the condiments and edible herbs may represent either remnants of food remains or accidentally carbonized naturally deposited seed rain. The herbaceous weeds and grasses probably represent naturally deposited yard weeds. The numbers, distribution, uses, and natural environments of each plant taxon are discussed in this section.

Condiments

Two possible condiments, bayberry and sage, were identified in the 18th century macroplant assemblage (Table 16). These spices were popular seasonings in the 1700s, but both taxa are also common wild plants in the South Carolina low country. Both taxa were also used as medicines, and wax was commonly extracted from bayberry (also know as waxmyrtle) berries to make candles. These plants, if they do not document garden and yard plantings, indicate naturally occurring plants in the site vicinity that were available for the 18th century resident's use.

Bayberries produce seeds from August through October. These small trees and shrubs are found in thickets and woodlands throughout the sandhills and coastal plain. They are particularly prevalent in pocosins, marshes, and bogs. Bayberry plants were planted as a garden ornamental in both 18th and 19th-century gardens (Favretti and Favretti 1990; Leighton 1987). The leaves and nutlets from these aromatic shrubs were used by both Historic Indians and Euro-American settlers as a seasoning. Europeans used this seasoning in place of bay leaves (Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Peterson 1977). Wax was boiled from the berries by both Native Americans and European settlers and used to make candles and soap (Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Peterson 1977). The Seminole also smoked the dried leaves as a tobacco substitute. The Creek, Choctaw, Koashati, Houma, and Seminole Indians used the bayberry in medicinal remedies. Decoctions of the leaves were used as a febrifuge, for headaches and stomachaches, and as an emetic. Eighteenth-century Euro-American physicians used this plant in a similar manner and also utilized the wax as a wound plaster (Crellin and Philpott 1989).

Seven species (both naturalized and native) of sage are found in the United States (Britton and Brown 1970). These perennial herbs, which fruit from May through July, are common constituents of dry woods, thickets, and old fields. Sage was a popular spice and medicinal herb that was commonly grown in 17th through 19th-century gardens in the United States (Favretti and Favretti 1990). Sage was also planted in the 18th and 19th-centuries as a perennial border plant and garden ornamental. Sage was more commonly grown as an ornamental than culinary herb in 19th-century gardens (Favretti and Favretti 1990). It's principal use as a spice was to season meats and stuffings used in fowl (Coon 1963). Sage was used medicinally in 19th-century America as a treatment for sore throats, to reduce fevers, for intestinal worms, as a topical treatment for skin sores, and to treat coughs (Crellin and Philpott 1989; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973).

Fruits

Two varieties of economically important fruits, mulberry and peach, were found in an 18th-century hearth (Feature 124) and an indeterminate 18th/19th-century clay extraction pit (Feature 208). Both of these fruits were once cultivated, but are widely distributed in the wild as well. These plants were popular sources of fresh fruit and were also commonly preserved in a variety of ways, most notably as jellies and jams. The peach pit probably documents a deliberately planted lawn or garden tree. The mulberry may document a lawn tree, but, given the evidence for fairly substantial hardwood forests growing in the site vicinity throughout the 18th century, this fruit seed likely originated from a wild edge zone tree.

The mulberry is a small deciduous tree that was popular as a medicine, for its edible fruit, and as an ornamental (Crellin and Philpott 1989; Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973; Medve and Medve 1990). Its fruits ripen from June to July and its favored habitat is rich soil horizons in alluvial woods (Britton and Brown 1970; Radford et al. 1968). Three species of mulberry are common in the United States: the red mulberry (*Morus rubra*), which is native to the eastern United States; the white mulberry (*Morus alba*), which is a native Asian species that was introduced by the British in the 17th century; and the black mulberry (*Morus nigra*), which is an also an introduced species. Mulberries were popular lawn trees in the 19th century (Angier 1974; Crellin and Philpott 1989; Leighton 1987, Medve and Medve 1990; Radford et al. 1968). Mulberry fruits were eaten fresh, dried, and made into pies, jams, and jellies. The fruits were also crushed and made into a beverage.

The young shoots can be boiled and eaten as a green vegetable (Angier 1974; Gillespie 1959; Hall 1976; Peterson 1977; Fernald and Kinsey 1958; Medve and Medve 1990). Mulberries have a variety of medicinal uses (Angier 1978; Coon 1963; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973).

Beverages made from red, white, and black mulberries were used as a laxative and to lower fevers. The fruits were also rendered into cough syrup. Medicines made from the roots were used to treat diarrhea and expel intestinal worms (Angier 1978; Coon 1963; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973). The native American species, red mulberry, was apparently never very popular as a medicinal plant (Crellin and Philpott 1989). Crellin and Philpott (1989) report that the popularity of mulberry as a medicinal herb waned in the late nineteenth century, because more palatable alternatives were developed.

The peach was first brought to the New World by the Spanish, where it was immediately adopted by the Native Americans (Root 1980). Peach pits were transported to New England in 1629 by the Massachusetts Bay Colony. By the mid-17th century, European explorers reported Native American groups cultivating peaches in such widely separated regions as Pennsylvania and Florida. Indeed, peaches were so widely distributed in the East by the mid-18th century, that Bartram regarded this fruit as a native American plant (Hedrick 1972). Peach trees were grown in the 19th century as ornamentals and as a source of their edible fruits (Leighton 1987). Peaches were consumed as a fresh dessert fruit, and also made into jams and jellies, juice, wine, and pies. Although principally prized for their edible fruit, peaches were also used in a variety of home medicinal remedies by 18th and 19th-century Americans (Crellin and Philpott 1989). The flowers were described as a treatment for fever and pains in the Colonial Period. The fruits, leaves, kernels, and flowers were used as home remedies for stomach ailments, liver problems, and as a laxative in the 19th century (Crellin and Philpott 1989). Peaches were not apparently highly regarded by 19th-century American physicians, as this fruit was not even mentioned in such influential 19th-century medicinal texts as Griffith (1847).

Vegetables

Three domesticates, common bean, maize, and probable wheat, are classified as vegetables. Maize was undoubtedly grown by the Yauhannah Bluff residents for their own consumption, for livestock feed, and perhaps to sell at market. The high ratio, high ubiquity, and relative abundance of this grain in the macroplant assemblage demonstrates the importance of this crop to the inhabitant's throughout the 18th and 19th-centuries. Maize likely functioned as a staple food throughout the Historic Period occupation of the site.

Four carbonized bean fragments were found in an 18th-century root storage pit (Feature 24) and a circa 1800 posthole (Feature 129). This Native American domesticate is commonly found in 18th and 19th-century Euro-American and African American contexts. Two carbonized probable wheat grains were found in the circa 1800 Feature 129 posthole. The absence of other domesticated vegetables grown by Euro-American pioneers, such as cowpeas, soybeans, other European grains (rye, barley, oats), buckwheat, and sweet potatoes, does not imply that these crops were not grown at Yauhannah Bluff. Their absence from the archaeobotanical record at this farmstead is probably an artifact of poor preservation rather than reflective of a lack of cultivation. Documentary and archaeological evidence indicates that all of these crops were grown by Euro-American pioneers and African American slaves in Colonial America.

Nut-Bearing Shade Trees

Three varieties of economically important nut taxa were retrieved by flotation and during excavation. These are black walnut, hickory nut, and oak acorns. All three taxa were commonly grown around 18th and 19th-century habitations as shade trees and for their nuts (Favretti and Favretti 1990; Leighton 1987). These tree species provided a rich source of fuel, building materials, food, and medicine. The nuts were eaten raw, crushed and boiled for their oil, roasted and ground for flour, and prepared as nut butter. Hickory nuts were also candied. Immature black walnuts were made into pickles with vinegar, sugar, and spices. The sap was collected in the spring and made into syrup (Gillespie 1959; Peterson 1977). The nuts and vegetative portions of these trees were also employed as medicinal remedies in 18th and 19th-century America (Crellin and Philpott 1989).

Nut crops exhibited a 66 percent ubiquity in 18th-century contexts, 66 percent ubiquity in circa 1800 contexts, and 50 percent ubiquity in 19th-century contexts. Additionally, mast was recovered from 60 percent of the indeterminate 18th/19th-century features. The overall ratio of nutshell to wood charcoal was 1/36. Hickory shell was identified in 18th-century and circa 1800 contexts. Walnut shell was found in the 19th-century features. Acorns came from two circa 1800 features (Features 128, 185). The relative abundance, diversity, high ubiquity, and low ratio indicate that the collection of mast was a major subsistence focus at Yauhannah Bluff. It also suggests that substantial hardwood forests grew in the site vicinity throughout the 18th century.

Black walnut–Two species of walnut are native to the eastern United States, the black walnut, *Juglans nigra,* and the butternut, *Juglans cinerea.* Black walnuts were once abundant in rich woodlands throughout the Southeast. The nuts are available for harvest in October (Radford et al. 1968). Like the oaks, walnuts were an important source of fuel, building materials, food, shade and ornamentation, and medicine in the past. The nuts were eaten raw, and pickled, boiled, roasted, and prepared as nut butter. The sap was collected in the spring and rendered into syrup and sugar. Young, immature fruits were collected and made into pickles with vinegar, sugar, and spices. The nutmeats were roasted and ground into flour, which was used in the same manner as acorn flour. Whole nuts were crushed and boiled; this process caused the hulls and nutmeats to sink and the nut oil to float to the surface, where it was skimmed off and saved as vegetable oil (Gillespie 1959; Peterson 1977).

Like oaks, walnuts were also utilized as medicines in the 19th century (Crellin and Philpott 1990; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973). Black walnut was the least popular of three American walnut species that were once commonly discussed in medical texts. Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) was highly valued as a laxative by early American medical authorities. The inner bark was prescribed as a purgative in the 19th century. Black walnut was discussed as being efficacious for the treatment of the same ailments as butternut, but it was not considered as effective (Crellin and Philpott 1990). According to Krochmal and Krochmal (1973), the inner bark of black walnut was used as a mild laxative during the Revolutionary War. Black walnut fruit peels and fruit juice was utilized as a home remedy for the treatment of ringworm, psoriosis, and other skin ailments, and was used to expel intestinal worms (Crellin and Philpott 1990; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973).

Hickory–Like the oaks, hickories (*Carya* sp.) are found in both dry upland habitats and wet alluvial bottomlands throughout the eastern United States (Radford et al 1968).

Twelve species, which fruit between September and November, occur naturally in the northern United States and Canada (Britton and Brown 1970). Hickories provide a rich source of fuel, building materials, food, and medicine, and also are deliberately planted in yards and gardens as shade trees and for their succulent nuts. Pecans *(Carya illinoensis)* are widely cultivated in orchards in the southern and southwestern states. Hickory nuts provide a rich and reliable food source for both humans and wildlife. The nuts are eaten raw, crushed and boiled for their oil, roasted and ground for flour, and candied. According to Gillespie (1959), hickory nuts were seldom pickled. The sap was collected in the spring and made into syrup. Shagbark hickory *(Carya ovata)* syrup is considered a delicacy.

Hickories were not as highly esteemed as walnuts as a source of medicine in the past. Rafinesque, in his *Medical Flora: or Manual of the Medical Botany of the United States of North America* (1828-1830), was the first American medical authority to record the medicinal uses of hickories. He stated that hickory could be used in the same manner as walnut. There is evidence that hickories were somewhat popular as a folk remedy in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The most commonly mentioned use is the internal consumption of a mixture of hickory ashes and water for reducing fevers and curing dyspepsia. Hickories were widely used by the Cherokees and other southern Indians as a diuretic, a laxative, a treatment for skin ailments, a tonic, and for gynecological problems.

Oaks (*Quercus* sp.) are one of the most economically important hardwood species found in North America. Approximately 70 taxa are found in the United States, 58 of which are trees. Britton and Brown (1970) discuss 25 species that are commonly found in the northeastern United States. Oaks grow in virtually every ecological niche in the eastern woodlands, from dry upland ridges to rich alluvial bottomlands (Britton and Brown 1970; Radford et al 1968). Oaks are used for fuel, building materials, food, medicine, shade and ornamentation, tannin, and cork. Oak acorns provide a rich and reliable food source for both humans and wildlife. The nuts are ground for flour, which made excellent muffins and pancakes. Acorns can be roasted and used as a coffee substitute. Acorns from white oaks are more palatable than red oaks, due to the higher levels of tannic acid found in the red oak acorns. Red oak acorns are more bitter, and must be soaked several times in boiling water prior to their consumption (Angier 1974; Gillespie 1959; Peterson 1977). Oaks were deliberately planted around dwellings in the 19th century as shade trees and for their acorns (Favretti and Favretti 1990; Leighton 1987).

Oaks have a long history of medicinal use in America, both as a home remedy and by professional medical doctors. Oak bark tea was consumed as a treatment for sore throat and diarrhea. Concoctions of oak bark and leaves were also used as external astringent and antiseptic medications, for the treatment of burns, skin sores, and ulcers (Crellin and Philpott 1989; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973). Acorns were only used medicinally when bark and leaves were unavailable. Griffith, in his influential *Medical Botany* (1847), provided detailed descriptions on the medical value and uses of oaks. White oak *(Quercus alba)* and black oak *(Quercus velutina)* were considered the most valuable species for medical uses in 19th-century America (Crellin and Philpott 1989).

Edible Herbaceous Plants

The seeds of edible herbaceous plants are sparse in the sampled features. Five seeds from two taxa were found in the archaeobotanical assemblage. Four bedstraw seeds were recovered from three features (Features 128, 284, 106). A single dock seed was found in the Feature 139 post (indeterminate 18th/19th) century. Dock is extremely common in both 18th and 19th-century archaeological contexts. These taxa are often found in fecal samples from privies and other, non-privy contexts. These, and other edible herbs are also common in non-urban, non-privy domestic contexts. Both taxa were common in circa 1800 to 1875 African American features at the Hermitage (Raymer 1997). The context, condition, and other plants associated with these and other edible herbaceous taxa in interior root cellars in the Hermitage slave cabins indicates these edible herbs are cooking accidents that fell or were dumped into the root cellars from the cabin hearths.

These three edible herbs, particularly dock, may represent gathered foodstuffs that functioned as seasonally available dietary supplements for the inhabitants. However, these taxa may represent incidentally carbonized natural seed rain, since all both taxa are common invaders of disturbed habitats. The low numbers and limited distribution of these taxa makes it difficult to definitively ascertain the their economic importance. Whether these edible herbs originated from the economic use of these taxa or not, these weedy annuals document economically useful plants that were available in the site vicinity and the disturbed, open setting surrounding the settlement at Yauhannah Bluff.

Bedstraw is an annual or perennial herb that is native to edge zones and woods in the East (Radford et al 1968). Bedstraw is found both in dry, wooded areas and in saturated areas such as swamps and wetland meadows. Bedstraw fruits ripen between May and August. This plant derives its name from its apparent use a bedding material, although it has been documented as being used for medicinal purposes as well (Cox 1985). The young shoots of this herb are eaten both as a salad green and cooked as a potherb. The fruits have been used as a coffee substitute (Medve and Medve 1990). This taxa sustains a minor reputation as a medicinal herb; it has been used as a diuretic, to increase urine flow, as an appetite stimulant, to reduce fevers, and to cure vitamin C deficiencies.

Seventeen species of the *Rumex* genus, all of which are edible, are found in the United States and Canada (Britton and Brown 1970). This taxon, which is distributed throughout the United States, is an endemic weed of old fields, pastures, and other disturbed habitats (Britton and Brown 1970; Cox 1985; Medve and Medve 1990; Radford et al 1968). The young leaves of dock are eaten raw in salads, cooked as a potherb, and added to soups. The older leaves must be cooked "in several changes of water" to remove the bitter taste (Cox 1985:248). The seeds can be ground for flour, which is then mixed with other kinds of flour prior to baking (Angier 1974; Cox 1985; Gillespie 1959; Hall 1976). Dock has been cultivated and gathered from the wild for centuries in Europe (Hedrick 1972). Yellow dock, *Rumex crispus,* is a perennial herbaceous weed that was introduced from Europe. Yellow dock fruits are available for harvest from May through July (Cox 1985; Medve and Medve 1990; Radford et al 1968). Dock also has a long history of use as a medicinal herb. N. S. Davis, a highly respected 19th-century physician, claimed that dock was among the most valuable herbal remedies in America. Euro-American settlers consumed dock tea as a laxative, tonic, blood purifier, and appetite stimulant (Angier 1978).

Dock was used to make poultices and to treat ringworm (Krochmal and Krochmal 1973). Medical interest in dock diminished rapidly in the 20th century (Crellin and Philpott 1989).

Non-Economic Herbaceous Weeds

Two seeds from two probable non-economic herbaceous weeds (spurge, composite family) were found in the Yauhannah Bluff floated features (Table 13). Spurge, which was found in a single feature (Feature 284), is a weedy species with no recorded economic value. It is an adventive weed that favors disturbed habitats and that grows abundantly around human habitations and in agricultural fields (Cox 1985; Radford et al. 1968). These plants are interpreted as probable yardweeds with no economic value. Although these plants probably served no economic function and therefore are not directly related to human activities, their occurrence is an indicator of disturbance in the site vicinity.

The spurges, *Euphorbia* sp., are a large family of annual and perennial herbaceous herbs and shrubs. Spurge fruits are available for harvest in the spring and summer months (Cox 1985; Radford et al 1968). This genus is distributed throughout the United States; Cox (1985) records six species as natives of the northeastern United States. Radford et al. (1968) discuss 20 species that are found in the southern states. Several varieties of spurge are documented by Favretti and Favretti (1990) and Leighton (1987) as late 18th and 19th-century ornamental flowers (*Euphorbia lathyrus, E. marginata, E. corollata, E. variegata*). Three of these ornamentals have escaped cultivation (*Euphorbia lathyrus, E. marginata, E. corollata, E. variegata*), and two, *Euphorbia lathyrus and Euphorbia corollata,* are widely naturalized weeds in the eastern United States. Spurges are a widely distributed naturally occurring weed that is commonly associated with disturbed habitats such as yards, roadsides, and farm fields (Cox 1985; Radford et al 1968).

Some species of *Euphorbia* were utilized as medicinal home remedies in the 19th century. Two varieties of spurge, *Euphorbia corollata* (flowering spurge) and *Euphorbia maculata* (spotted spurge), are recorded as medicinal herbs that were utilized in the first half of the 19th century as a laxative and emetic (Crellin and Philpott 1989; Krochmal and Krochmal 1973). Spurge was prescribed in the same fashion as milkweed (*Asclepias* sp.). Parke-Davis marketed a preparation of spurge as a laxative in 1900. According to Crellin and Philpott (1989), spurge was less popular than other laxatives, and was primarily resorted to as a last resort after other laxatives had proven ineffective.

WOOD CHARCOAL ANALYSIS

Wood byproducts recovered by Phase III flotation of Early Woodland Period through Early 20th Century feature deposits consisted of 139.27 grams of greater than 2.0 mm wood charcoal fragments and 10.98 grams of resin (Tables 14-15). The identified wood charcoal assemblage provided important insights into fuel use, building materials, and indication of past forest composition. Identifications were attempted on 419 pieces of wood charcoal, with the identified fragments placed into 12 categories. These categories consisted of indeterminate hardwood, indeterminate monocot, pine, and eight specifically identified hardwood taxa (Tables 17-18). The wood charcoal assemblage was well preserved; 93 percent of the identified wood fragments were specifically identifiable. Thirty of the fragments were either too small or distorted to identify beyond the more general category of indeterminate hardwood.

The wood charcoal samples derived from 12 prehistoric Native American features (5 Woodland, 3 Mississippian, 4 indeterminate Woodland/Mississippian), 14 historic Euro-American features (3 18th century, 4 circa 1800, 2 19th century, 5-indeterminate 18th/19th century), and 1 non-feature context. The sampled features (see Tables 12-13) consisted of historic hearths (N=3), historic postholes (N=5), indeterminate pits (N=9), pits containing smashed prehistoric pottery vessels (N=4), an historic builder's trench (N=1), an historic root/storage pit (N=1), an historic clay extraction pit (N=1), a prehistoric human burial (N=1), and an historic midden deposit (N=1). The non-feature context (Bag 417) was a control sample collected from general excavation fill.

Presumably most, if not all of the wood charcoal found within the three hearths represents either directly deposited fuel-wood or re-deposited spent fuel. At least some of the wood charcoal found in the five postholes probably represents *in situ* carbonized structural wood. Wood charcoal found in such features may not be representative of the full spectrum of tree species growing in this site locality at the time of occupation, since the inhabitants likely selectively utilized certain species for fuel and/or building materials. For instance, numerous studies of prehistoric macroplant assemblages conducted by the author indicate that oaks and hickories were consistently selected for fuel-woods throughout the eastern United States. These species are therefore often dominant in fire-related features.

The origin of the wood charcoal found in the indeterminate pits and pits containing smashed prehistoric vessels is more problematical, since the original functions of these facilities are not directly discernable. Wood charcoal from the midden deposit, root/storage pit, clay extraction pit, builder's trench, and burial most likely represents re-deposited spent fuel and/or burned structural wood that was dumped into these features or, in the case of the burial, became mixed into the burial deposit when the grave shaft was filled in.

The effects of selective gathering can be somewhat mitigated by examining the entire wood charcoal assemblage from a given time period or excavation area within a site. When this is done at a site with a broad spectrum of sampled features, then it is likely that many of the tree taxa growing in a site locality will be represented in the overall wood charcoal assemblage. At this site, wood charcoal is summarized by period of occupation when examining forest composition (Table 18). Hence, patterns of forest composition are examined by the following occupations: Woodland Period, Mississippian Period, 18th-Century, Late 18th/Early 19th-Century (hereinafter circa 1800), and 19th-Century. Wood charcoal associated with 5 indeterminate 18th/19th-century and 4 indeterminate Woodland/Mississippian Period contexts are discussed separately.

The Site 38GE18 wood charcoal assemblage offers an adequate dataset for examination of both past forest composition and selective fuel use, since samples were collected from a broad spectrum of feature contexts. A particular strength of this assemblage is its great time depth (Early Woodland Period through Early 20th Century), which allows examination of changing local forest composition in response to differing settlement subsistence systems over the long occupational history of this locality. Wood charcoal recovered from the three fire-related features and five postholes likely represents the remnants of selectively utilized fuel-wood and/or building materials. The other feature contexts likely contain carbonized wood from a wider variety of cultural and non-cultural sources.

While the conclusions about forest composition from this dataset are undoubtedly skewed, some idea of overall trajectories of the paleoenvironment should be discernable. Wood charcoal found within indeterminate pits, pits with pot bursts, and other non-fire related features (extraction pit, storage pit, trench, burial), and the midden likely contain wood from a variety of sources, since these features were neither fire nor structure related. Hence, examination of wood proportions associated with each time period (Woodland, Mississippian, 18th century, circa 1800, 19th century) offers indication of local forest composition from the Woodland Period through the end of the 19th century.

Wood charcoal is examined in an effort to reconstruct paleoenvironment, as an independent measure of anthropogenic effects on the environment, and in an effort to discern patterns of selective resource exploitation. In this analysis wood counts, rather than weights, are used to evaluate the significance of taxa. This is in recognition of varying properties of different wood types, resulting in more or less thorough combustion, and ultimately differential archaeological preservation.

The archaeological wood charcoal assemblage is comprised of three major categories of taxa, namely, hardwoods (dicotyledons or dicots), softwoods (conifers), and indeterminate monocots. In cases where the size and condition of a charcoal fragment precluded more precise identification, it was identified to this general level. In other cases charcoal fragments were classified by growth pattern - either diffuse porous or ring porous. In some cases, however, wood charcoal was completely devoid of distinguishing characteristics.

The identified wood charcoal assemblage is presented in Tables 17 and 18. The counts of each identified wood taxa are presented in Table 17. The relative proportions of the specifically identified wood charcoal assemblage associated with each feature and time period is presented in Table 18. Percentage values presented in these tables list each taxon as a proportion of the specifically identified wood charcoal assemblage found in a given sample context.

Natural Setting

Site 38GE18 is located in the Outer Coastal Plain region of South Carolina, in eastern Georgetown County at the confluence of the Great Pee Dee River and a blackwater creek (Yauhannah Lake). The Great Pee Dee River basin is characterized by a wide floodplain marked with oxbow lakes and bounded by blackwater swamps along its margin. The site under investigation is located on a high (20-30 ft amsl) northeast-facing bluff overlooking and adjacent to an active cut-bank of the river channel. Climax vegetation in the project area would have consisted of cypress gum swamps with cypress, tupelo, wetland favoring oaks, and sweetgum; bottomland hardwood forests dominated by wetland oaks (white oak group), gums, ashes, and hickories; and mixed pine/hardwood communities dominated by loblolly pine, hickories, and various oaks (red oak group) on bluffs overlooking the river (Kovacik and Winberry 1987).

An undisturbed climax vegetation of the immediate bluff locality of the site setting would have consisted of "medium to tall forests of broadleaf deciduous and needleleaf evergreen trees" (Bailey 1980:25). The most common trees in this forest type are oak, hickory, sweetgum, blackgum, red maple, winged elm, and a variety of pines.

The understory vegetation is commonly composed of dogwood, haw, virburnum, blueberry, American beautyberry, yaupon, and woody vines (Bailey 1980:25).

Modern Distribution, Possible Uses, and Natural Environments of Recovered Wood Charcoal

American elm achieves a height of 20 to 35 meters and a diameter of 6 to 18 dm. It flourishes in moist, rich woods, especially along rivers (Radford et al 1968). Historic Period Indians used the bark of this tree for a variety of medicinal remedies. Moerman (1998) reports that the inner bark was used in the treatment of coughs and colds, while the bark and root bark were utilized to treat diarrhea, relieve hemorrhoids, and in gynecological and orthopedic applications (Moerman 1998). Hackberry is a relatively small tree that grows from 8 to 28 meters tall. It may be found in either rich or dry soil and is often locally abundant, especially on limestone outcrops (Radford et al 1968). Its solitary, edible fruits ripen in May. The tree bark was use by Historic Indians to regulate menstruation, and as a cold remedy.

Ash trees produce strong, hard, heavy wood that is an excellent source of fuel-wood. Depending on the species, these trees reach heights of 20 to 40 meters. They favor rich, moist woods and soils, particularly along streams and rivers. The wood, roots, bark, inner bark, and flowers of all types of ash were used to treat a wide array of internal and external maladies by the Historic Indians (Moerman 1998). Basswood, or American Linden, reaches a 40-meter stature in rich woods and along river bottoms. Historic Indians used the roots, twigs, bark, and leaves as medicines to treat a variety internal and external diseases and injuries (Moerman 1998).

Hickories are common in both upland and bottomland forests in the outer coastal plain region of South Carolina. These trees measure 15 to 40 meters high and from 3 to 7.5 dm in diameter, depending on the variety (Radford et al. 1968). Hickories feature a high quality, strong wood that tends to be self-pruning. Shagbark hickory boasts a relatively thin-shelled, sweet seed, and grows in rich soils adjacent to streams and on hillsides. Pecans, like the shagbark hickory, are most abundant in moist soils along streambanks. Other hickories grow in both rich wet soils of woods, streams, and swamps and dryer upland habitats. Hickories were important in Historic Indian diet and pharmacology throughout the United States (Moerman 1998).

Hophornbeam, or ironwood, is a slender tree that reaches heights of 15 meters. It grows in rich open woods on slopes and ridges (Radford et al. 1968). The roots of this small tree were utilized by Historic Indians as a treatment for female maladies. The heartwood was used as a cancer treatment and its bark was used to cure coughs, tuberculosis, and swellings (Moerman 1998).

Numerous species or varieties of maple appear in modern forests in the project locality. Most maples are trees ranging from 9 to 40 meters tall and up to 15 dm wide. Maples in the project locality inhabit a wide range of ecological niches. This taxa is very common in Outer Coastal Plain swamps and rich, moist riverine woods. Maples also inhabit rocky soils in more xeric upland areas. Maple wood is ideal for firewood, as these species are self-pruners. Historic Indians used the leaves, bark, and inner bark of several maples in cures for eye ailments, gynecological disorders, and in preparation for hunting (Moerman 1998).

Oaks are common in cypress gum swamps, bottomland hardwood forests, and drier bluff forests in the project locality. All oaks are self-pruners and a source of high quality firewood.

White oaks, which prefer moist, rich soils, are common constituents of streambank forests, alluvial woodlands, and swamplands. Upland forests contain varieties such as red, chestnut, black, and scrub oaks. All oaks produce acorns that yield a nutritious meal after being ground and leached. White oak acorns require minimal processing, while some types of red oak require successive leaching treatments. Acorns are also an important food source for game animals such as turkey, deer, and bear. Eastern Woodland Indians in the Historic Period used the bark of various oaks in medicinal preparations. These address physical and psychological problems ranging from sore throats to loneliness. Decoctions of bark were also used in witchcraft (Moerman 1998).

Pines were a common constituent of forests in the Outer Coastal Plain in early Historic times. Bailey (1980) reports that pines, which commonly include loblolly, longleaf, shortleaf, and yellow pines, can comprise up to 50 percent of forest cover. Archaeological evidence suggests that pines instead of hardwoods were often selected by Native Americans for building materials. Moerman (1998) reports that loblolly pine was used by the Cherokee for lumber and to make canoes. Other eastern species of pines were used for medicine, as a source of pitch for waterproofing buildings, and for carvings. The roots and bark of several eastern species were used as a topical treatment sores and cuts, as a treatment for rheumatism, for hemorrhoids, for dysentery, and as a treatment for intestinal worms.

Sycamores are large canopy trees that are common in deciduous forests from New England to Florida (Britton and Brown 1970). This taxon, which favors moist soils of floodplain forests and swamplands, was probably readily available to the Site 38GE18 inhabitants in the Pee Dee River floodplain in the immediate site locality. Sycamore was used for a wide range of ailments by the Historic Period Indians (Moerman 1998). The wood is a relatively poor source of fuel.

Past Forest Composition and Human Alteration of the Local Environment

The identified taxa found within the flotation samples consisted of 1 conifer—pine, an unidentified monocot, and 9 hardwoods (hickory, oak, red oak, ash, basswood, elm/hackberry, hophornbeam, maple, sycamore). The feature population from which these identified taxa originated include 5 Woodland Period, 3 Mississippian Period, 3 18th century, 4 circa 1800, and 2 19th-century features. Four prehistoric features were indeterminate Woodland/Mississippian and five historic features were indeterminate 18th/19th century (Table 18). The nine mixed prehistoric and historic features will not be included in the following discussion of past forest composition.

Examination of the entire wood charcoal assemblage associated with each time period indicates a distinctly higher proportion of hardwoods in both the pre-Mississippian and the pre-19th century samples. Pine, which is frequently dominant in modern coastal plain forests, accounts for 31 percent of the Woodland, 60 percent of the 18th-century, and 70 percent of the circa 1800 identified wood charcoal assemblages. The proportion of pine associated with the Mississippian (73%) and 19th-century (97%) components is much greater. Hardwoods consisting of 32 percent hickory, 14 percent oak, 8 percent maple, and 13 percent indeterminate hardwood comprise 67 percent of the Woodland Period identified wood charcoal assemblage. All three of these taxa are excellent sources of heating and cooking fuel (Table 19). The remaining 2 percent of the identified specimens were indeterminate monocot, which may represent carbonized remains of tinder which was used as a fire starter. This material, which was found in two Middle Woodland pits containing pot busts, could also represent burned roofing material or pit linings.

The proportion of hardwoods associated with the Mississippian component at Site 38GE18 is both much lower (27%) and less diverse (only two taxa—18% oak, 9% hickory) than that of the Woodland Period. The much lower proportion of pine associated with the Woodland is suggestive of a significant alteration in the local forest surrounding the site locality between the Woodland and Mississippian periods. Since pines are an early successional species which become a major component of second-growth vegetation when forests are cleared, the over two-fold increase in the proportion of pines in the identified wood charcoal assemblage between the Woodland and Mississippian periods is strongly suggestive of significant forest clearing between these two time periods. The identification of maize cupules in both Mississippian and mixed Woodland/Mississippian contexts indicates that the local Mississippian site residents maintained gardens, since it is unlikely that maize would have been transported to this site on the cob.

The exceptionally low proportion of pine in the Woodland Period component is atypical in the Outer Coastal Plain Region of the northern South Carolina Coast (Raymer 2005). For instance, the identified wood charcoal assemblage from Late Archaic through Middle Woodland components at two Outer Coastal Plain sites in a similar habitat in Horry County ranged from 81 to 90 percent of the of the identified fragments. The 67 percent proportions of hardwoods identified in Woodland components at Site 38GE18 suggest that the project locality was surrounded by a bottomland hardwood forest more typical of a mesic hardwood hammock than a pine-dominated evergreen forest. The shift to a 73 percent proportion of pine in the Mississippian component is much more typical of archaeobotanical assemblages in this region of the Outer Coastal Plain. However, as has already been discussed, this shift is more likely a result of forest clearing than reflective of a change in forest composition resulting from changing local environmental conditions.

The proportion of hardwoods associated with the 18th-century settlement of 38GE18 is 40 percent hardwoods and 60 percent pine. The significantly greater proportion of hardwoods in this initial Historic Period habitation is suggestive of less local disturbance from land-clearing relative to the preceding Mississippian occupation and of the restoration of the bottomland hardwood forest evidenced in the Woodland Period at Site 38GE18. Six hardwood taxa consisting of 9 percent hickory, 15 percent oak, 4 percent maple, 4 percent ash, 4 percent hophornbeam, and 4 percent indeterminate hardwood are associated with the circa 1730 to 1790 component. All of these hardwood taxa are commonly found in rich bottomland forests. This observation, along with the heterogeneity of the wood charcoal assemblage, indicate that the local forest was relatively undisturbed in the 18th century.

The high species diversity exhibited within the wood charcoal from this site is not surprising, since floodplain forests typically display a heterogeneous mix of tree species. Frequent flooding in river-bottoms fosters a more heterogeneous forest by clearing vegetation and renewing soils. The wood charcoal assemblage included a number of specifically floodplain-loving species (ash, basswood, elm/hackberry, hophornbeam, sycamore) that would have been common in the bottomland forest at this locality.

The heterogeneous, hardwood dominated wood charcoal assemblage identified at this site is indicative of a frequently flooded bottomland deciduous forest. The high species diversity in the 18th-century samples and significant percentage of floodplain taxa, in addition to indicating a relatively undisturbed bottomland hardwood forest in the mid-18th century, suggest that the Historic Period inhabitants harvested wood on the floodplain, close to its consumption point.

The validity of this observation is strengthened due to the inclusion of poor fuel-woods such as basswood, hophornbeam, and sycamore in the Historic Period wood charcoal assemblage (Tables 17-18).

The proportion of pine associated with four circa 1800 features increased from 60 to 70 percent. The diversity of hardwoods identified in these features, like their proportions, is much lower. Identified hardwoods found in the circa 1800 component include 6 percent hickory, 9 percent oak, and 15 percent indeterminate hardwoods. These hardwood and pine proportions indicate little alteration of the local forest between the initial 18th century occupation and the end of the 1700s.

The proportion of hardwoods associated with the 19th-century component at Site 38GE18 is both exceptionally lower (3%) and less diverse (one taxon—basswood) than that of the 18th century. The 97 percent proportion of pine (which includes a 100% presence of this taxon, a poor fuel-wood, in a 19th-century hearth) associated with the 19th-century occupation of Site 38GE18 is suggestive of significant land clearing in the site vicinity by the mid-1800s. The recovery of maize from 43 percent of the Historic Period features, common bean in both 18th-century and circa 1800 features, and wheat in a circa 1800 feature indicates that the inhabitants were actively farming their land (Table 13).

The identification of pine, a poor fuelwood, in the 19th-century hearth, and the exclusive identification of basswood and pine (both poor sources of fuel) in the 19th-century pit feature, strengthens our suggestion that the Historic Period inhabitants collected their fuel from the local forest surrounding their homes rather than purchasing it from local markets. Further evidence of local harvesting of fuel is provided by the relatively low proportion of oaks and hickory in every 18th and 19th century context at 38GE18 (Table 18). Historic documents on fuel-wood use in 18th and 19th century America indicate that oak and hickory were the most common woods sold in commercial markets along the East Coast of the United States.

Resource Exploitation

Wood charcoal from selected cultural features (hearths and postholes) was examined in an effort to discern patterns of selective resource utilization. Proportions of identified wood charcoal associated with 3 18th through 19th-century hearths (Features 124, 119 and Bag 418) offers an indication of fuel-wood preferences and wood gathering practices. The wood charcoal identified from 2 circa 1800 postholes (Features 128, 129) and 3 indeterminate 18th/19th-century postholes (Features 100, 106, 139) indicates what woods were selected for building materials.

Three hearths were identified in the Historic Period features that were sampled for macroplant remains. These features dated to the 18th-century (Feature 124), circa 1800 (Bag 418), and late 19th-century components. The 18th-century hearth contained a heterogeneous mix of pine (55%), hickory (5%), oak (10%), ash (10%), maple (10%), and hophornbeam (10%). Wood charcoal identified in the late 19th-century hearth consisted of 100 percent pine. The flotation sample collected from the circa 1800 hearth yielded 13 percent pine, 20 percent oak, 20 percent hickory, and 47 percent indeterminate hardwood.

As has already been alluded to, the poor representation of excellent fuel-woods such as oak and hickory, the heterogeneity of the assemblage, and recovery of poor fuels such as pine and hophornbeam argues that the both the 18th and 19th-century inhabitants gathered most of their fuel from locally available deadwood, and that they likely did not purchase higher quality fuels at local markets.

Examination of the burning characteristics of common hardwoods and conifers in Table 19 shows that hardwoods such as oaks and hickories are generally considered to be preferable for use as firewood. All three produce high heat values, have excellent coaling qualities, produce few sparks, and have low smoke. Moreover, oak and hickory deadwood is easy to collect, since both taxa are self-pruners. Oaks and hickories are often the dominant fuel-woods in both prehistoric and historic hearths in the eastern United States. Pine is generally not preferred as a fuel by modern Americans. The high resin content of pine engenders a fast burning fire with high thermal conductivity and high heat value, resulting in quick ignition and a hot fire. The qualities that make pine an excellent tinder are less then desirable for long burning fuel, however. Pine tends to spark, and produce smoky fires.

The identified wood charcoal assemblage from five postholes was predominately pine, which indicates that this taxon was favored as a building material. This is not surprising, particularly in a humid, wet coastal plain environment, since pines are relatively more resistant to decay than many hardwoods, as a result of the high resin content of coniferous woods. Three postholes (Features 128, 129, 106) yielded 100 percent pine. The other two (Features 100, 139) exhibited 88 to 93 percent proportions of pine. Other woods identified in these features were maple and red oak (Table 18).

ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Appendix F provides a breakdown of the general taxonomic groups present in faunal assemblages from the features at the site. Displayed are the symmetry (SYM), standard length (SL), weights (in grams), NISP (Number of Identified Specimens), NISPB (NISP Burnt), NISPC (NISP Calcined), and number with butcher marks. A total of 2,364 faunal remains weighing 1,931 grams were analyzed during the course of this study. Of this total, 71 remains were burned, 28 were calcined, and 32 bore evidence of butchering.

In order to ascertain the results of a faunal analysis properly, it is vital to study the ecologies of the various species found in an area. The following portion of this chapter discusses the taxa found in assemblages from Yauhannah Bluff and what is known about their habitats and habits.

LARGE MAMMALS

Domesticates found at the site include: cow (*Bos taurus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), and sheep/goat. These individuals appear to have been slaughtered on site due to the fact that cranial elements were identified.

In the southeastern United States, the most commonly exploited large game mammal was the whitetail deer. Deer remains were found in the assemblage, but their frequency seems to indicate that they were not the primary food source for the inhabitants.

The whitetail deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) is the most important big game species in eastern North America (Burt and Grossenheider 1980:218). The archaeological record indicates that this species was heavily ingrained in subsistence strategies during the early to late Archaic in the Southeast (Styles and Klippel 1996:131-3). Based on density per km^2 in relation to the average edible meat provided per individual, the biotic potential of deer is the greatest with regards to search time and energy expenditure. Deer frequently inhabit forests, open brushy areas, and swamps (Burt and Grossenheider 1980:218; Rue 1981:451-2). Their home range is typically 2.6 km^2 in which they venture out in the "half-light" of dawn and dusk (Burt and Grossenheider 1980:218; Lowery 1974:496; Taylor 1956:145). During this time they feed on plants situated on bed grounds and as evening approaches at the edge of wooded areas and clearings (Taylor 1956: 145). This species is a browser and feeds on grass, shrubs, fungi, herbs, acorns, and twigs depending on the season (Burt and Grossenheider 1980:218).

The overall size of deer is dependant on such factors as age of the animal and abundance of food (Lowery 1974: 488). The largest recorded specimen of whitetail deer was 232 kg, but it must be noted that this is extremely rare (Rue 1981:446). Adult bucks begin to grow their antlers in April or May, which harden after the velvet is shed in September (Taylor 1956:110). Rutting occurs in October and November and the antlers are dropped in December through January (Taylor 1956: 110). During this time, bucks will venture further than the usual 2.6 km^2 home range in search of does (Lowery 1974:496).

Whitetail deer breed from late September to the first part of March (Lowery 1974:92). The gestation period ranges from 200 to 205 days and fawns typically are borne around the end of May to early June (Rue 1981: 63). Depending on the herd, breeding peaks during this span have been recorded to occur in late October and December, as well as in early January (Lowery 1974:492). While the cause of these fluctuations is unknown it has been theorized that for certain herds it may be an adaptation to allow fawns to be dropped when water levels are the lowest (Lowery 1974:92).

OTHER MAMMALS

Several species of small to medium mammals were identified in the assemblages from the site. The presence of most of these species is likely a result of encounter-based hunting strategies instead of intentional logistical procurement methodologies.

Raccoons (*Procyon lotor*) dwell in a multitude of different environments, but seem to prefer those where food is most readily available. This riparian creature is extremely fond of crayfish, and typically feeds along streams or the banks of other such bodies of water where they are found (Lowery 1974:418; Rue 1981:87; Whitaker 1980:563). This species also subsists off of insects, earthworms, fish, frogs, snakes, baby birds, mice, and rabbits, acorns, and various vegetables (Lowery 1974: 418; Rue 1981: 87). Banks also provide raccoons with an easy means of travel over a large territory.

While this creature occasionally will feed during the day, it is predominately active around dusk and at night (Lowery 1974:419). Raccoons range in weight from 5.44-21.77 kg, with some males reaching 28.12 kg (Rue 1981:97; Whitaker 1980:563). The breeding season for raccoons is December to January with the young born in late April to early May (Lowery 1974:418).

Fox and grey squirrels were both found at the site. The fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*) inhabits oak forest, mixed forest, cypress swamp, or pine forests (Whitaker 1980: 492-3). Eastern grey squirrels (*Sciurus carolinensis*) are typically found in hardwood or mixed forest environments (Whitaker 1980: 488).

Several remains from rodents were identified in the assemblage. While not identified to a species, the size indicates that they came from rats. It is possible that these could have been eaten, but it is more likely that they represent commensal taxa. The rubbish from the site would have attracted vermin of many sorts, which could have become buried there or, in some cases, eaten.

REPTILES

The Turtle Family (Emydidae) is comprised of several species of aquatic turtles including southern painted turtles, chicken turtles, false map turtles, and cooters. Two terrestrial turtles, the three-toed box turtle and ornate box turtle, also belong in this family. When at rest, the aquatic species tend to favor basking on logs or other available surfaces. At times, basking spots will become so crowded that individuals will pile on top of one another. When approached the entire cluster slips into the water out of harm's way. In order to harvest these turtles, nets, placed next to these basking areas, may have allowed for a mass capture with minimal effort (Jackson 1986: 221). Remains of several turtles were found at the site.

BIRDS

Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) was the only bird positively identified to species. It is possible that this individual is the domesticated variety, but just as likely that the species was hunted. The wild variety is typically found in pine-oak forests, cypress swamps, and oak hickory forests (Kaufman 1996: 156-7).

FISH

The following section provides a discussion of the habitats and characteristics of the fish species that were identified at the site.

The bowfin (*Amia calva*) is one type of fish that flourishes in stagnant environments. This primitive fish has an air bladder that allows it to comfortably exist in water that other fish cannot tolerate (McClane 1978: 178). They generally prefer environments with large amounts of vegetation and no current, spawning between April and June (McClane 1978: 178). It has been noted that, while they prey predominately on smaller fish (80 percent of their diet), the remainder consists of crayfish (McClane 1978: 178).

Gar is another primitive fish that inhabits backwaters. The gar, like the bowfin, also has a modified gas bladder that allows it to dwell in stagnant water (McClane 1978: 178). Small areas of water are capable of holding large populations of gar. This is due to the fact that gar spend much of their time stationary and therefore do not require as much nourishment as more animated species. It has been estimated that 317.5-453.6 kg of gar can inhabit an acre of water with 2,000 individuals harvested from a 91.4-meter section of canal (McClane 1978: 178).

Longnose gar is the most common gar species. This species reaches a maximum length of 1.8 m and weighs up to 23 kg (Gilbert and Williams 2002: 88; McClane 1965: 498). This gar inhabits reservoirs, lakes, large creeks, and backwaters, but unlike the alligator gar, it only rarely enters areas of brackish water (Gilbert and Williams 2002: 88). Of the five species of gar, the longnose gar is the most tolerant of currents and swims and feeds in areas of medium current (McClane 1965: 498). This species grows extremely fast, reaching 48 to 56 cm in the first year of life (McClane 1965: 498).

Channel catfish is found in ponds, lakes, rivers, and large creeks that have a slow to moderate current (Gilbert and Williams 2002: 178). Yellow bullheads favor ponds, pools, backwaters, and sluggish streams with heavy vegetation (Gilbert and Williams 2002: 176). This species feeds at night (Gilbert and Williams 2002: 176). Brown bullheads are intolerant of silty water and inhabit clear, deep pools that have thick aquatic vegetation (Gilbert and Williams 2002: 177). White catfish prefer ponds, pools, medium to large creeks and rivers with slow currents (Gilbert and Williams 2002: 175). Saltwater varieties of catfish (Ariidae) include hardhead catfish (*Ariopsis felis*) and gafftopsail catfish (*Bagre marinus*) (Gilbert and Williams 2002: 185-6). These species inhabit shallow coastal waters, bays and estuaries (Gilbert and Williams 2002: 186).

Perciformes are generally found in torpid waters. Included in this group are largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), black crappie (*Pomoxis nigormalculatus*), redear sunfish (*Lepomis microlophus*), spotted sunfish (*Lepomis punctatus*), bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), and warmouth (*Chaenobryttus gulosus*). Most of these species require the heavier vegetation found in such environments for defense and sustenance. Spawning for these species takes place from April to June (McClane 1978: 118-171).

Drum (Sciaenidae) primarily inhabit saltwater except for one species (*Aplodinotus grunniens*), which is found in freshwater along the Mississippi River drainage (Gilbert and Williams 2002: 426). Saltwater varieties are bottom dwellers and live close to shore over mud or sand floors (Gilbert and Williams 2002: 426). Members of this family feed on fish, oysters, and crustaceans (Gilbert and Williams 2002: 425-438).

INVERTEBRATE FAUNAL REMAINS

Bivalves were represented by oyster and clam shell. Most of the individuals are of an edible size and would have provided an easily obtainable food source.

The eastern oyster lives in water 10 to 40 feet (3 to 12 meters) deep with a hard or soft bottom and prefers areas of low salinity (Rehder and Carmichael 1981: 563). This species of bivalve provides an easily obtainable and predictable food resource to peoples both past and present.

The common quahog (*Mercenaria mercenaria*) is found in sand and mud of inlets and bays (Rehder and Carmichael 1981: 806-7). It lives in waters between the intertidal flats to water up to 50 feet deep (Rehder and Carmichael 1981: 806-7).

RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS

The following section provides a breakdown and description of the vertebrate and invertebrate faunal remains recovered from the numerous features at Yauhannah Bluff. Modifications (burning, calcination, and butchering marks) to specimens are also discussed when present and applicable. The inventory of the faunal assemblage from each feature context is presented in Appendix F.

Feature 3 (Historic Post)

Feature 3 yielded seven long bone shaft fragments and a single unidentified element from a very large mammal. Invertebrate faunal remains are represented by 10 *Crassostrea virginica* (oyster) valve fragments and a single unidentified bivalve valve fragment.

Feature 24 (Root/Storage Pit)

Faunal remains from Feature 24 consisted of a variety of species. A vertebra from a sheep or goat was recovered, as was a tooth from a pig. Both of these species most likely were domesticates either slaughtered on site or brought in already butchered. The remainder of the assemblage features species that could be harvested locally. A number of oyster shell fragments were recovered, as were fragments of unidentified mollusca shell and a single valve fragment from a common quahog (*Mercenaria mercenaria*). Roughly ten percent of the shellfish show evidence of burning.

Feature 45 (Historic Post)

Feature 45 contained three shell fragments of indeterminate mollusca. Very little subsistence information could be gained from this feature.

Feature 50 (Base of Historic Midden)

Subsistence remains from this feature consist predominately of shellfish fragments. *Crassostrea virginica* was the only species capable of being identified. A single rib from a large mammal was also identified.

Feature 53 (Historic Post)

Faunal remains from Feature 53 are entirely made up of shellfish shell fragments. Two fragments of oyster shell were identified and the remainder was determined to come from mollusca.

Feature 54 (Historic Post)

The faunal remains from Feature 54 are nearly identical to those in Feature 53 although the quantity is slightly lower. The single identified species consists of oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) and the rest of the remains come from unidentified mollusca.

Feature 55 (Historic Post)

A single faunal specimen was recovered from Feature 55. This specimen was determined to be oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*). Neither burning nor calcination was apparent on this specimen.

Feature 56 (Historic Smear)

A single longbone fragment from an unidentified species was recovered from Feature 56. No burning, calcination, or butcher marks were apparent on this specimen.

Feature 57

Three faunal remains from indeterminate vertebrates were recovered from Feature 57. A single calcined longbone fragment was identified. This indicates exposure to an intensely hot fire, a long-duration fire, or a combination of both.

Feature 58 (Historic Post)

Faunal remains from Feature 58 consist mostly of shellfish shell fragments. Bivalvia Linnaeus (clam) and *Crassotrea virginica* (oyster) were identified. Seven shell fragments of indeterminate mollusca were recovered, of which five were burned. As far as vertebrate faunal remains are concerned, two indeterminate specimens were recovered.

Feature 61 (Historic Post)

A total of five shell fragments from unidentified mollusca were recovered from Feature 61. Little subsistence information could be gained form this small amount of specimens.

Feature 69 (Historic Post)

A valve fragment belonging to a common quahog (*Mercenaria mercenaria*) and a tooth from a pig (*Sus scrofa*) were recovered from Feature 69. This indicates utilization of possible domesticates and locally acquired resources to meet subsistence needs.

Feature 70 (Historic Post/Native American Burial)

A single calcined longbone shaft fragment from an indeterminate veterbrate was identified in Feature 70. The calcination of this specimen is a result of a high temperature fire, a long duration fire, or both. This may be the result of discard of a meat-bearing element being tossed into a cooking fire after consumption of the soft tissue surrounding the bone.

Feature 91 (Historic Post)

Faunal remains from Feature 91 consist of a tooth from a cow, a long bone shaft fragment from an indeterminate very large mammal, and two specimens of indeterminate vertebrate. The longbone fragment is possibly from a cow.

Feature 92 (Historic Post)

Four indeterminate vertebrate remains and a single *Crassotrea virginica* (oyster) valve fragment were identified in this feature. No thermal alteration or butchering (in the vertebrate remains) was apparent. Little subsistence data can be gleaned from this small number of specimens.

Feature 93 (Historic Post)

A mixture of species was identified in Feature 93. Eight longbone shaft fragments and one rib fragment belonging to one or more very large mammals was identified. Longone shaft fragments from a large mammal were also identified. Of the 35 indeterminate vertebrate remains, two were calcined, which indicated exposure to extreme thermal conditions. Fish are represented by catfish (Siluriformes), sunfish/bass (Centrachidae/Percichthyidae), and bass (Percichthyidae). Individuals are moderately-sized (10 to 15 cm Standard Length-SL) to large (35 to 45 cm Standard Length-SL). These species could easily have been harvested locally. Invertebrates are represented by oyster and indeterminate bivalvia and mollusca. Of the 50 mollusca shell fragments, 16 (32 percent) show signs of burning.

Feature 97 (Historic Post)

Faunal remains from Feature 97 consist of a mixture of vertebrates, bony fish (Osteichthyes), and shellfish. Shellfish are the most abundant group in this feature making up 64 percent of the specimens. Oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) and common quahog (*Mercenaria mercenaria*) were identified species in this taxonomic group.

Feature 98 (Historic Post)

A total of seven oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) valve fragments were identified in Feature 98. These individuals most likely were harvested locally.

Feature 100 (Historic Post)

Faunal remains from feature 100 consist of four oyster valve fragments and one specimen of an indeterminate vertebrate. Neither thermal alteration nor butchering marks were apparent in these remains.

Feature 104 (Historic Post)

Four elements of indeterminate vertebrate were recovered from Feature104. Little subsistence data could be gained from these specimens.

Feature 106 (Multiple Historic Posts)

The faunal remains from Feature 106 consist of elements from oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) and large mammal. No butchering marks or thermal alteration was noted on any of the specimens.

Feature 107 (Historic Post)

The faunal remains recovered from Feature 107 are nearly identical to those found in Feature 106. Little subsistence data could be gleaned from this small number of remains.

Feature 109 (Historic Post)

Feature 109 contained two indeterminate mollusca shell fragments. No signs of burning or calcination were noted on these specimens.

Feature 110 (Historic Post)

A single element from an indeterminate vertebrate was recovered from Feature 110. There were no indicators of butchering or exposure to fire on this specimen.

Feature 111 (Multiple Historic Posts)

Faunal remains from Feature 111 consist of two bivalve and one oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) valve fragments. These specimens show no signs of thermal alteration.

Feature 112 (Food Preparation Pit?)

Feature 112 contained a mixture of species from varying habitats. A single calcined longbone from a bird (Aves) was identified, as were a total of 12 fish elements. A catfish (Siluriformes) was identified from this group. The faunal remains in this feature are dominated by invertebrates in terms of number and weight. Mollusca shell fragments are the best represented taxonomic group. Of the 143 shell fragments, 15 (10.5 percent) were burned. Oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*) are represented by seven valve fragments.

Feature 119 (Possible Historic Hearth)

The faunal remains recovered from Feature 119 are made up of a mixture of taxonomic groups. A total of 11 indeterminate vertebrate remains were recovered from this feature, of which three have butcher marks on the bones. Large mammal remains consisting of indeterminates and longbones were identified. A single bird (Aves) longbone was also recovered. Bony fish were evidenced by two skull fragments, one of which belongs to a catfish (Siluriformes). Four invertebrate specimens, consisting of indeterminate mollusca, oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*), and common quahog (*Mercenaria mercenaria*), were identified. None of the specimens in this feature showed signs of burning or calcination.

Feature 121 (Historic Pit)

Feature 121 contained a single indeterminate vertebrate element. This specimen displayed no signs of burning or calcination.

Feature 122 (Historic Post)

Feature 122 contained a single longbone shaft fragment from a very large mammal as well as a pig tooth. Ten fish elements were identified in the feature.

Of this group, one element was identified as coming from bass (Percichthyidae). A single valve fragment from a common quahog (*Mercenaria mercenaria*) was also recovered. None of the faunal remains from this feature showed indications of burning, calcination, or butchering.

Rat remains are numerous in this feature and may be commensal in nature. The elements indicate that at least three individuals are represented. While it is possible these rodents could have been used for food, it is more likely that they were killed and placed here or died from natural causes.

Feature 124 (Historic Hearth)

Faunal remains from Feature 124 consist of a variety of species. Large and very large mammals are evidenced by longbone shaft fragments. An innominate from a raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) was recovered and most likely indicates harvest from the area around the site. This species could have been harvested on an encounter basis or intentionally targeted. Bird (Aves) elements consist of several vertebrae and longbone shaft fragments. Remains of bony fish are fairly abundant, but inflated due to the number of scales present. These remains could, if viewed conservatively, represent a single individual. Lastly, a single mollusca shell fragment was recovered from this feature.

Feature 124a (Historic Post)

Faunal remains recovered from Feature 124a are similar to those found in Feature 124 in terms of species composition and diversity. Bony fish (Osteichthyes) again dominates the feature assemblage with a total of 20 elements, though most of this number consists of fish scales. A single sunfish/bass (Centrachidae/Percichthyidae) articular was identified and came off an individual approximately 35 to 40 cm Standard Length (SL). A single indeterminate vertebrate element bore signs of butchering.

Feature 127 (Historic Post)

Feature 127 contained a mixture of fish, large mammal, and bird. None of the remains shows signs of burning, calcination, or buthchering.

Feature 128 (Historic Post)

Two faunal elements were recovered from Feature 128. Both were identified as coming from indeterminate vertebrates. No evidence of burning, calcination, or butchering was noted in these elements.

Feature 129 (Historic Post)

Faunal remains from Feature 129 consist of bird (Aves) and indeterminate vertebrate elements. Little subsistence information could be gleaned from this small number of bones.

Feature 130 (Historic Pit with Post)

Faunal remains from Feature 130 consist entirely of bird (Aves) elements. These specimens show no signs of thermal alteration or butchering.

Feature 137 (Prehistoric Pit)

A total of three indeterminate elements were recovered from Feature 137. These specimens offer little subsistence information and show no signs of burning, calcination, or butchering.

Feature 145 (Prehistoric Pit)

A single indeterminate vertebrate element was recovered from Feature 145. This element was calcined, indicating exposure to a high temperature fire, prolonged exposure to a fire, or a combination of both.

Feature 190 (Double Prehistoric Post)

Faunal remains recovered from Feature 190 consist of a single mollusca shell fragment. This specimen shows no indication of burning or calcination.

Feature 197 (Historic Post)

The faunal remains recovered from Feature 197 include an indeterminate vertebrate element and a skull fragment from a large mammal. These remains show no signs of burning, calcination, or butchering.

Feature 201 (Historic Post)

Feature 201 contained a relatively large number of faunal remains representing a variety of species. Large and very large mammals were represented by deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), and cow (*Bos taurus*). This grouping alone indicates utilization of both domesticates and game foods. Eastern grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*) remains were found in this feature indicating hunting activities in a hardwood or mixed forest environment (Whitaker 1980: 488). A large number of bird (Aves) bones were recovered.

Of the 50 specimens, 40 are longbone shaft fragments. This indicates discard of meat bearing elements into the feature. A single turtle longbone was recovered and could either be commensal or subsistence related. It is more likely that this individual was eaten, due to the fact that more elements would have been recovered if the animal had crawled into the feature and died. Fish remains are fairly abundant and show that the fish being consumed at the site ranged in size from 10 to 40 cm in length (SL).

Identified species include: bass (Percichthyidae), gar (Lepisosteidae), bowfin (*Amia calva*), catfish (Siluriformes), and drum (Sciaenidae). These species represent harvest from main channel and possibly still water environments. Invertebrate remains consist of indeterminate bivalves, oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*), and a fragment of fossil sand dollar (Clypeasteroida). The latter was not a subsistence remain, but likely part of the soil in which the feature was located or brought in as a curiosity item.

Feature 203 (Surface #1)

Feature 203 is from a surface collection. Two faunal elements, a cow (*Bos taurus*) tooth and a clam (Bivalvia Linnaeus) valve fragment, were found in this provenience. These specimens show no signs of burning, calcination, or butchering.

Feature 204 (Prehistoric Post)

Faunal remains recovered from Feature 204 consist of two indeterminate vertebrate elements, a large mammal longbone shaft fragment, and a piece of turtle (Testudines) shell. The large mammal long bone has evidence of burning, which is either from cooking, discard into a fire after eating, or burning of trash to keep odors and/or vermin at bay.

Feature 208 (Clay Extraction/Trash Pit)

Feature 208 contains the largest number of faunal remains within the site assemblage. A total of 853 bones weighing 839 grams were recovered. While the number of elements is higher than other Yauhannah Bluff features, the species diversity is virtually the same as that of other features at the site. Butcher marks are more prevalent than in other features and are relegated to very large and large mammal species such as pig (*Sus scrofa*), deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), and cow (*Bos taurus*). Both cranial and postcranial elements are represented, which possibly indicates butchering taking place on site and perhaps the keeping of live domesticates that were occasionally slaughtered.

A femur of a fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*) was found indicating an oak forest, mixed forest, cypress swamp, or pine forest habitat (Whitaker 1980: 492-3). Bird bone consisted mostly of longbone shaft fragments. Three longbone shaft fragments from turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) were identified. This species was most likely hunted and killed, although it could have been a domesticate.

Fish are represented by bowfin (*Amia calva*), catfish (Siluriformes), bass (Percichthyidae), and brim/bass (Centrachidae/Percichthyidae). The standard lengths of these individuals range from 20 to 40 cm in length (SL). The standardization of size grades may be a result of either net fishing or some other size selective capture technique. The simple process of throwing back smaller fish could explain this pattern as well. Invertebrate remains are less abundant in Feature 208 than in other features. Clam (Bivalvia Linnaeus) and oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) are the two species identified from this feature. A fragment of fossil sand dollar (Clypeasteroida) was also found.

Feature 213 (Post)

Faunal remains recovered from Feature 213 consist of a single indeterminate vertebrate element. This specimen exhibits no signs of burning, calcination, or butchering.

Feature 217 (Historic Post)

Faunal remains from Feature 217 consist of two indeterminate vertebrate remains, a single large mammal longbone shaft fragment, and a clam (Bivalvia Linnaeus) valve fragment. None of these remains possess indications of butchering, burning, or calcination.

Feature 219 (Historic Post)

A total of three faunal remains were recovered from Feature 219. Two indeterminate vertebrate elements and large bird longbone shaft fragment were identified. These remains show no signs of burning, calcination, or butchering.

Feature 236 (Historic Post)

A single longbone shaft fragment belonging to a large mammal was recovered from Feature 236. This specimen was calcined, indicating exposure to a high temperature fire, a long duration fire at a lower temperature, or a combination of both.

Feature 239 (Historic Pit)

A single common quahog (*Mercenaria mercenaria*) valve fragment was recovered from Feature 239. This specimen shows no sign of thermal alteration.

Feature 246 (Historic Post)

Feature 246 contained a single element from an indeterminate vertebrate. This specimen bears no sign of burning, calcination, or butchering.

Feature 278 (Historic Post)

A total of four indeterminate vertebrate elements were recovered from Feature 278. Three longbone shaft fragments were identified within this group. All of the remains from this feature were calcined.

Feature 287 (Post)

Faunal remains from Feature 287 consist of two indeterminate vertebrate elements and three shellfish shell fragments. One of the shellfish remains was identified as oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*). One of the vertebrate elements is calcined and one piece of mollusca shell is burned.

Feature 297 (Post)

Feature 297 contained 11 longbone shaft fragments of indeterminate vertebrate. Despite the fact that these would have been meat-bearing portions of the animal they were taken from, little additional subsistence information could be gleaned from these remains.

Feature 298 (Prehistoric Pit)

Faunal remains from Feature 298 consist of two indeterminate vertebrate elements and a single shell fragment from a turtle (Testudines). Calcination was noted on the turtle shell and one of the vertebrate elements.

Feature 299 (Historic Posts)

Feature 299 contains longbone shaft fragments from an indeterminate vertebrate and a large mammal, two teeth from a pig (*Sus scrofa*), and a single valve fragment from an oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*). None of the elements show signs of burning, calcination, or butchering.

Feature 305 (Historic Post)

Faunal remains from Feature 305 consist predominately of shellfish shell fragments. A single valve fragment belonging to an oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) was identified. The indeterminate large mammal element was calcined.

SUBSISTENCE STUDIES CONCLUSIONS

PREHISTORIC PERIOD ARCHAEOBOTANICAL SUMMARY

The Woodland and Mississippian Period macroplant assemblage from the Yauhannah Bluff site was relatively abundant and diverse. Evidence of diet was provided by the identification of 1 domesticate–maize, 2 edge-zone favoring fruits—blackberry/raspberry and grape, 2 nut taxa, and 2 edible herbs. The identification of maize demonstrated the presence of gardens in the site locality in the Mississippian Period. The recovery of blackberry/raspberry, grape, bedstraw, and pennyroyal indicated edible resources the inhabitants may have gathered in addition to nut-crops, which were clearly a dietary staple at this site throughout the Woodland and Mississippian Period occupations.

When examined by ubiquity and nut to wood ratios, mast was shown to represent a significant resource to both the Woodland and Mississippian period American Indian occupants of Yauhannah Bluff. The mast to wood ratio and high ubiquity of mast in the analyzed contexts argued that mast was a dietary staple and mast collection was a major subsistence focus throughout the prehistoric occupation of this site. Examination of nutshell ubiquity indicated that the site inhabitants were engaged in large-scale collection and processing of mast during both periods.

However, ratios (mast to wood) indicated a lessened emphasis upon nutshell collection in the Mississippian Period. During both the Woodland and Mississippian periods, acorns were apparently the most important nutcrop (adjusted 8:1 ratio of acorn to hickory/walnut in the Woodland and 25:1 in the Mississippian). Nutshell ratios indicated that the collection of acorns was apparently more important in the Mississippian than the preceding Woodland Period.

HISTORIC PERIOD ARCHAEOBOTANICAL SUMMARY

The Historic Period macroplant assemblage from the Yauhannah Bluff site was relatively abundant and diverse. This analysis concluded that the entire seed assemblage dated to the time of the site's occupation and use. Evidence of diet was provided by the identification of 2 condiments, 3 domesticated vegetables, 1 probable domesticated fruit (peach), 1 probable gathered fruit (mulberry), 3 probable gathered nut taxa, and 2 edible herbs.

The abundance of maize demonstrated the importance of this crop to residents, both as a dietary staple and possibly as a cash crop that may have been transported to market for sale. The recovery of a peach pit offered evidence of a cultivated yard tree. The presence of mulberry and nutshell suggested the inhabitants supplemented their diet with gathered wild resources.

The relative abundance, high ubiquity, and low mast to wood ratio of nutshell indicated the importance of acorns, hickory nuts, black walnuts as a nutritious dietary supplement. The recovery of both mast and oak and hickory wood indicated that these nut-bearing shade trees were growing in the site vicinity throughout the 18th century. Two edible herbs found in the flotation samples are indicators of environmental disturbance at this site, and provided evidence of edible herbaceous weeds that may have been gathered and consumed as seasonal greens and/or made into flour. Additional evidence of disturbance was provided by the recovery of two herbaceous weeds. The recovery of two condiments, bayberry and sage, offered evidence of possible ornamental plantings around the property.

WOOD CHARCOAL ANALYSIS

Wood charcoal analysis offered evidence of the composition of the local forest from the Woodland Period through the end of the 19th century and how the local forest was altered from a hardwood dominated bottomland forest to a pine-dominated successional forest in response to land-clearing practices associated with farming. The Woodland Period forest was apparently a relatively undisturbed bottomland hardwood forest with a heterogeneous mix of floodplain-loving tree species. The much higher proportion of pines in the Mississippian Period was strongly suggestive of significant forest clearing. The identification of maize cupules in both Mississippian and mixed Woodland/Mississippian contexts indicated that the local Mississippian site residents were actively farming at this locality.

The significantly greater proportion of hardwoods in the 18th-century component relative to both the preceding Mississippian and subsequent 19th-century occupations suggested that the pine dominated successional forest present in the site locality in the Mississippian Period had returned to a relatively undisturbed and mature bottomland hardwood forest prior to initial European settlement of the project locality. The high species diversity in the 18th-century samples and significant percentage of floodplain taxa, in addition to indicating a relatively undisturbed bottomland hardwood forest in the mid-18th century, suggested that the Historic Period inhabitants harvested wood on the floodplain, close to its consumption point. The proportion of pine associated with the 19th-century component at Site 38GE18 was exceptionally greater than that of the 18th century. The 97 percent proportion of pine, in combination with the identification of field crops in the archaeobotanical assemblage, was indicative of significant land clearing in the site vicinity by the mid-1800s.

Finally, wood charcoal from three hearths and five postholes indicated fuel-wood preferences and wood gathering practices, and what woods were selected for building materials. First, the poor representation of excellent fuel-woods such as oak and hickory, the heterogeneity of the assemblage, and high proportion of poor fuel-woods indicated that 18th and 19th-century inhabitants gathered most of their fuel from locally available deadwood, and that they likely did not purchase higher quality fuels at local markets. Second, the almost exclusive identification of pine in the postholes indicated that this taxon was favored as a building material.

ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Analysis of faunal remains recovered from the features at Yauhannah Bluff revealed a moderate variety of species. In the Historic Period features, there was a combination of both domestic and wild animal remains. This may indicate that hunting, fishing, and shell-fishing were used to supplement the diet of people living at the site. The presence of cranial and postcranial elements from the domestic species suggested that the inhabitants were raising, slaughtering, consuming, and discarding livestock at the site instead of having preserved cuts of these animals brought in. Hunting was apparently focused on the surrounding woodland and, due to the assortment of game seen, was conducted on an encounter basis.

Historic Period fishing activities were carried out in a main river channel and possible backwater such as a swamp or similar still water environment such as Yauhannah Lake. The standard lengths of fish from the site show some standardization of their sizes, which may be a result of net fishing or a similar selective capture technique. Smaller fish may have simply been thrown back.

The prehistoric features unfortunately did not provide many faunal remains. Shellfish and some large mammal (probably deer) made up the majority of the specimens recovered from these features.

VII. HISTORIC ARTIFACT DISCUSSION AND RESEARCH ISSUES

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the artifacts recovered from the site in relation to the research questions listed in the Methods Chapter of this report, as they could be addressed. Within the discussion, how these remains tie into the research questions will be addressed. First we will discuss historic artifacts, breaking them down using South's (1977) artifact groups since this is one of the most logical ways to deal with describing these remains, as well as organize discussion on what they mean.

South's (1977) Carolina Artifact Pattern was abstracted from five eighteenth and early nineteenth century sites that were comparable in terms of sampling strategy and temporal span. He divided artifact classes into functional groups. They are Kitchen, Architecture, Clothing, Personal, Tobacco, Arms, Furniture, and Activities. Several artifact patterns have been identified including the Frontier Pattern (South 1977), Carolina Slave Pattern (Wheaton et al. 1983), Georgia Slave Pattern (Singleton 1980), Piedmont Tenant/Yeoman Pattern (Drucker et al. 1984), and Trinkley and Caballero's (1983) Tenant Pattern. In addition, modifications to the Carolina Artifact Pattern have been made (Garrow 1982) by moving certain artifact classes to more appropriate groups. The pattern approach allows for the quantification and discussion of artifacts in a broad functional framework and can provide information on socio-economic status, site function, and special activities that may have occurred at the site.

KITCHEN GROUP

EUROPEAN/EURO-AMERICAN CERAMICS

Datable European/Euro-American Ceramics are presented in Table 20, while those that could not be dated are presented in Table 21. Table 20 provides the temporal span of these wares and the mean ceramic date (South 1977), which was calculated to be 1786. It should be noted that a couple of the sherds typed Delft may actually be French faience. In particular, one buff pasted sherd with a green tin enameled glaze was identified which may be faience (see Figure 48). While there were several relatively late ceramics represented, the vast majority dated from the early 18th century up through about 1820.

South's (1977) bracketing method was employed to help determine the occupation span based on the manufacture period of the ceramic types present at the site. The beginning date is determined by choosing the point in time at which at least half of the ceramic types occur. The end date is determined using the same rule; however, it must be late enough to intersect the beginning date of the latest type present. An exception is sites revealing multiple occupation periods as revealed in a gap or discontinuity between the ceramic time period. In those cases, brackets for both occupations must be placed (South 1977: 214).

Table 20. Datable Euro/Euro-American Ceramics and Mean Ceramic Date.

Ceramic Type	Date Range	Mean Date	Count	Sum
Stonewares				
Black Basalt	1750-1820	1785	8	14280
British Brown Mottled	1690-1775	1733	4	6932
Rhenish brown	1540-1775	1658	1	1658
Scratch Blue	1744-1775	1760	2	3520
Westerwald	1700-1775	1738	3	5214
White Salt Glazed	1740-1775	1758	38	66804
Porcelain				
Underglazed Blue Chinese	1660-1800	1730	12	20760
Overglazed Enamelled Chinese Export	1660-1800	1730	1	1730
Earthenware				
Staffordshire	1670-1795	1733	49	84917
Trailed Slipware	1670-1795	1733	8	13864
Nottingham	1700-1810	1755	2	3510
Jackfield	1740-1780	1760	12	21120
Delft	1700-1800	1750	38	66500
Whieldonware	1740-1770	1755	5	8775
Creamware, Plain	1762-1820	1791	273	488943
Creamware, Feather Edged, Embossed	1765-1790	1778	3	5334
Creamware, Polychrome Hand Painted	1790-1820	1805	3	5415
Creamware, Stenciled	1775-1830	1803	4	7212
Creamware, Overglazed	1765-1810	1788	1	1788
Creamware, Bartlam's Pineapple	1765-1781	1773	1	1773
Pearlware, Plain	1780-1830	1805	51	92055
Pearlware, Blue Hand Painted	1780-1820	1800	43	77400
Pearlware, Blue Hand Painted Chinoisere	1780-1810	1795	2	3590
Pearlware, Polychrome Hand Painted	1795-1815	1805	33	59565
Pearlware, Annular/Dipped	1790-1820	1805	5	9025
Whiteware, Undecorated	1839-1900	1860	1	1860
Whiteware, Undecorated w/ maker's mark	1814-1837	1825	9	16425
Whiteware, Handpainted	1830-1900	1860	2	3720
Plain White Graniteware	1842-2005	1874	23	43102
Edgeware, Scalloped, Impressed, Curved	1775-1800	1788	17	30396
Edgeware, Scalloped, Impressed, Regular	1810-1835	1823	2	3646
Edgeware, Unscalloped, Unmolded	1860-1890	1875	10	18750
MCD = 1786			**666**	**1189583**

Table 21. Undatable European/Euro-American Ceramics.

Ceramic Type	Count
Stonewares	
Albany Slipped	1
Alkaline Glazed	1
Clear Glazed UID	1
Unidentified	37
Cobalt Blue on Salt Glazed	1
Plain Gray Salt Glazed	47
Plain Brown Salt Glazed	8
Redwares	
Clear Lead Glazed	14
Thin Manganese Lead Glazed	2
Thick Manganese Lead Glazed	3
Trailed	2
UID Redware	5
Earthenwares	
UID Coarse Earthenwares	10
UID slipware	1
Manganese motted bluff bodied	2
CC ware, undecorated	93
CC ware, molded	3
CC ware, handpainted	1
CC ware, green edged	3
CC ware, transfer printed	2
CC, sponged	1
CC ware, mocha	9
UID White Bodied	9
Porcelain	
UID Porcelain	6
Total	**262**

In addition to using South's (1977) mean ceramic dating formula and bracketing method, we also used Bartovic's (1980) ceramic contribution probability formula. Instead of using averages as South (1977) does, Bartovic advocates the calculation of probability distributions for ceramic types within an assemblage. Using his technique, an approximation of the probability contribution of each ceramic type to each year of the suspected site date is derived; an equal portion of the partial probability allocated to each type is assigned to each year over the time span associated with that type based on its sherd frequency. Partial probabilities are then summed over five-year intervals and plotted as distributions with respect to time. The sharpest increase and decrease in probability are presumed to reflect the temporal limits of deposition. Figure 47 illustrates nine different assemblage combinations to show when they were possibly used. Table 22 summarizes the dating information of these assemblages.

Figure 47
Illustration of Ceramic Probability Contributions, along with both Bartovic's and South's Bracketing Dates, Mean Ceramic Dates and OCR Dates

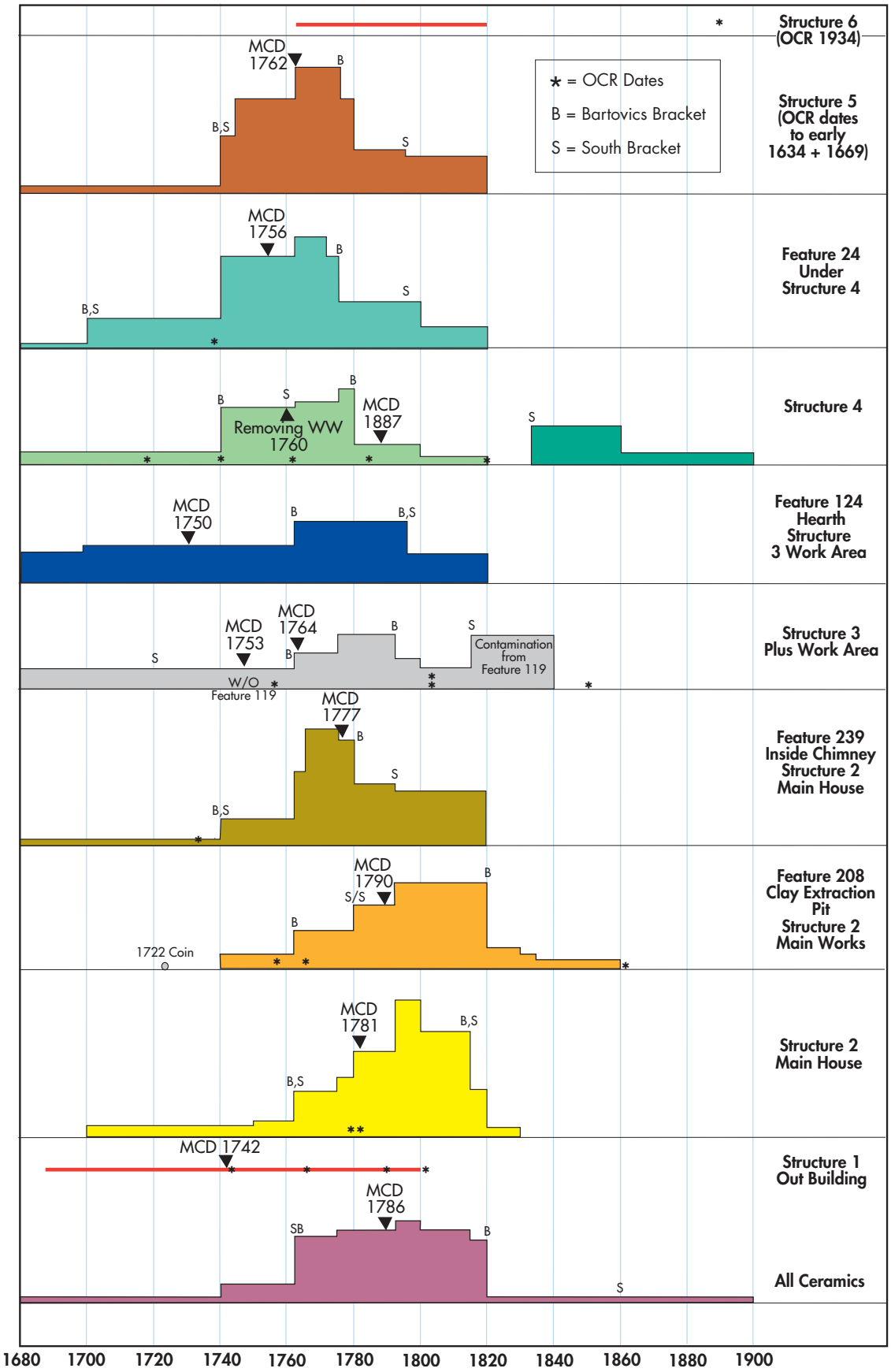


Figure 48
Historic Ceramics from 38GE18

A. Staffordshire combed slipware; B. Green tin enameled earthenware; C - D. Polychrome handpainted delft;
E. Undecorated delft; F. Blue hand painted delft; G. Brown mottled stoneware;
H. Scratch blue white salt glazed stoneware; I. Rhenish brown stoneware; J. Westerwald;
K - L. Molded creamware; M. Bartlam's Pineapple Ware; N. Rouletted creamware;
O-P. Molded polychrome pearlware; Q. Polychrome handpainted pearlware; R - S. Edged pearlware;
T. Blue handpainted pearlware; U. Overglazed enameled Chinese porcelain; V. Burnt blue handpainted pearlware

These assemblages include the entire site, Structure 1 (Outbuilding), Structure 2 (Plantation House), Feature 208 (Clay Extraction Pit), Feature 239 (Feature inside Plantation House chimney), Structure 3 (small dwelling) and work area, Feature 124 (Outdoor Hearth), Structure 4 (Outbuilding?), Feature 24 (Root Cellar?), Structure 5 (Outbuilding), and Structure 6 (later building). In sum, it suggests that the property was initially occupied sometime between 1700 and 1740, with the bulk of the occupation terminating by 1820. Some later intrusive components are found after that time, up until at least 1860.

Although historic ceramics solidly linking this site to the trading post were not identified, it is entirely possible that the settlement at 38GE18 is the location of the trading post and that later, more intensive occupations are masking the evidence that would allow one to conclusively state that the post existed here.

Table 22. Summary of Dating Information.

Context	MCD	OCR dates	South's Bracket	Bartovic's Bracket	South's 2nd Bracket	Bartovic's 2nd Bracket
All	1786	N/A	1760-1860	1760-1820		
Str. 1	1742	1743, 1765, 1790, 1801	1690-1800	1690-1800		
Str. 2	1781	1778, 1780	1760-1815	1760-1815		
Str. 2, Fea. 208	1790	1758, 1768, 1860	1780-1820	1760-1820		
Str. 2, Fea. 239	1777	1735	1740-1795	1740-1780		
Str. 3 & Work Area w/o Fea. 119)	1753, 1764	1760, 1806(2), 1852	1740-1800	1760-1795	1815-1835	1815-1835
Fea. 124 (in Str. 3 work area)	1750	1832	1700-1795	1760-1795		
Str. 4	1760, 1787	1719, 1764, 1785, 1820	1760-1800	1740-1780	1830-1860	1830-1860
Fea. 24 (under Str. 4)	1756	1738	1700-1795	1700-1775		
Str. 5	1762	1634, 1669	1740-1795	1740-1775		
Str. 6	1791	1866	1760-1820	1760-1820		

Historical documents suggest that buildings existed at Yauhannah Bluff at William Waties III's death in 1749. Waties acquired the property only a couple years before, prior to which it had been owned by members of the Pawley family. It is quite likely that buildings existed on the tract during Pawley ownership, perhaps as early as shortly after Anthony Pawley acquired the tract in 1723. The earliest artifact recovered was a 1722 Rosa Americana coin that was likely deposited on site during Anthony Pawley's ownership between 1723 and 1741. With some level of certainty, there had to have been a house on the plantation at William Waties III's death in 1749, because he wills the property to his wife and it is doubtful he would have left her without a dwelling house. A plantation house continued to exist during William Hull's ownership, as he held two weddings there for his daughters (Deryl Young, personal communication 2005). Hull died in 1773, after which John Alston occupied the property. He lived there based on Revolutionary War indents putting him at Yauhannah Ferry in the late 18th century. He died in 1795 and it is possible that with his death came the abandonment of the main house. His son William obtained the property, but it appears that from at least 1815 onward, tenants occupied the site. William leased the ferry in 1815, 1816, and 1817. Also the 1820 map of Georgetown District places Isaac Singleton on site, who was also a tenant (Mills 1825).

38GE18 appears to have been occupied by wealthy planters from perhaps the 1720s up through about 1795. Afterwards, the property was leased to tenants to run the ferry. Based on ceramics recovered at the site, the most intensive occupation was after about 1740. The ceramics suggest that the main house was abandoned by 1820, but this is based on the end of the manufacture of creamwares, the most numerous ceramic type on site. While not nearly as numerous, pearlware exists on site as well, which was being manufactured as early as 1780. The presence of both creamwares and pearlwares indicates that the primary occupation could have ended by 1795 – the year of John Alston's death.

John S. Otto (1984: 65-69) used decorations on cream colored wares to measure wealth. He concluded that a dominance of transfer printed wares occurred in planter contexts, while other decorations dominated lower status collections. However, his collections were primarily 19th century, and the ceramics from Yauhannah Bluff are primarily 18th century. Transfer printed wares reached their height of popularity between 1790 and 1840, and therefore can not be considered a good indicator of wealth at Yauhannah Bluff since 1790 is near the end of the period of occupation. In addition, Miller's (1980; 1991) work on ceramic pricing also deals primarily with later assemblages. Godden (1979) provides some wholesale pricing information on "blue and white" vessels or porcelain. In 1706 the East Indian Company valued a plate at about a shilling, "but they fetched at auction between eleven pence and two shillings", which suggests that prices doubled at retail (Godden 1979: 114). Beginning in 1755 the price for the same vessel was about 0.0.3 English pounds and by 1760 it increased to one shilling. The fall in price was probably due to the increased competition among traders and the large amount of porcelain flowing into England. Prices rose again in 1766 to 0.2.6 English pounds. By 1777 the price was 0.3.4 English pounds. This is more expensive than English wares such as white salt glazed stoneware or, later, creamware, and more expensive than locally produced American wares (see Trinkley et al. 1995).

Although creamware was produced as early as 1762, it was not widely available to the masses until the 1770s. In Virginia, even the wealthiest and most fashion-conscious residents do not seem to be choosing creamware until after Wedgwood's royal marketing of the late 1760s, and it was not until 1771 that a wealthy rural Virginia planter could report that it was much in use among his peers (Downman 1771). In contrast, delft and white salt glazed plates were probably purchased before 1770, although they continued to be produced thereafter. The introduction of creamware into the colonial market was an important watershed. Prior to that time, there was great variability of imported tablewares for sale including pewter, porcelain, white salt-glazed stoneware, Whieldon ware, slipware, and Delft. After 1770 creamwares nearly replaced other low cost ceramics. However porcelain continued to be a luxury throughout history, but creamware seems to be what many, especially middling, colonists wanted on the eve of the American Revolution (Martin 1994: 178).

The proportion of porcelain to other wares has been shown to illustrate wealth at other sites in South Carolina and knowing that it was considered a luxury throughout history suggests that it may be an appropriate yard stick. However, there is another important factor that may be at work. In looking primarily at 18th century planter contexts (Table 23), by far the site containing the most porcelains was Broom Hall in the Goose Creek area. In fact, porcelains accounted for nearly the same percentage as earthenwares, which tend to dominate most collections. Porcelains only accounted for about 2% at Yauhannah Bluff.

In fact, the greater Georgetown area plantations all contain only a small amount of porcelains, while many of the Charleston area plantations contain considerably more. Therefore, the proportion of porcelain may have much to do with proximity to Charleston, although it is likely that wealth played a large part in how much they could afford to own. Martin (1994: 181) states that rural middling to lower class families did choose to participate in a "small piece of luxury" by using porcelain teawares. However, they were not typically involved in the prestigious display of high-style dining and purchase the most expensive tablewares. While the families that lived at Yauhannah Bluff and other rural plantations were relatively wealthy, they may have chosen to invest their money in buying expensive tablewares for their homes and plantations located near social centers such as Charleston, Goose Creek, and Georgetown, or they could have chosen to spend their wealth on land or other possessions. But there is also the possibility that there was little access to expensive items, although that seems unlikely.

The port of Georgetown developed in the 1730s as Charleston area planters began to range beyond the Santee to Winyah Bay and its tributaries (Sampit, Black, and Pee Dee Rivers) and up the coast to the Cape Fear River. Georgetown was established as the port for Winyah Bay, Brunswick and New Liverpool (Wilmington) for the Cape Fear. The benefit of Georgetown was that its shipments did not have to pay duties at Charleston because it was beyond its political jurisdiction, although bound to the city in every other way (Meinig 1986: 178). Most of the vessels arriving in Georgetown were smaller schooners, sloops and brigantines constructed in New England and sailing along the shoreline, but not crossing the sea to England since the port of Georgetown was too shallow for large sea-going ships (Rogers 1990: 38). Therefore, since Charleston had trans-Atlantic trade it is quite probable that it was able to receive a number of consumer goods that were not being brought in by New England ships. That said, goods were being picked up in Charleston by the New England and locally owned ships and delivered to the Georgetown market, although perhaps at a higher price.

Historical documents indicate that Pee Dee area residents were able to obtain some of the finer things in life as evidenced by a 1765 inventory of a store belonging to Thomas Hilburn near the town of Cashua some 60 miles up river from Yauhannah Bluff. At Hilburn's death, the store had one gauze handkerchief, one pair of woman's hose, eighteen skeins of silk, two pairs of scissors, five pairs of women's gloves, seven ounces of fine thread, four sticks of twist, seven yards of tobina stuff, twenty-one and a half pounds of bar lead, one dozen smoking pipes, 187 yards of Negro cloth, one half dozen razors, and thirty yards of ribbon (Johnson 1977: 51). In 1793 another Cashua store owned by Bethune Duncan had an inventory that included a variety of cloth and apparel – hundreds of yards of linen, velvet, white flannel, corduroy, damask, and cotton calico in a variety of colors. There were ladies black silk handkerchiefs, twenty-eight women's shawls, stockings, and cotton garden aprons. Men's apparel included ten pairs of breeches, six vest coats, and twelve shirts. The store also stocked a variety of kitchenware, including forty-four pewter basins, thirty-four pewter plates, two still corn mills, one Dutch oven, one large iron pot, six short frying pans, one dozen large pots, dozens of pewter spoons, and three and a half dozen teaspoons. There were also six shaving boxes, three razor straps, one hundred fish hooks, 330 gun flints, ten felling axes, two broad axes, a variety of nails, and 360 pounds of lead bar. The store also had in stock five hundred pounds of salt, ten gallons of New England rum, thirty gallons of molasses, a 250 pound barrel of sugar, and thirty bounds of coffee. Debts listed in the inventories provided information on the local trade network as well as linkages to market places including Charleston, Georgetown, Camden, and other places in and outside of South Carolina.

As early as the 1750s, upper South Carolina Pee Dee settlers were trading directly with Charleston merchants while getting goods elsewhere as well (Johnson 1977: 52-53). This information suggests that Pee Dee planters had relatively easy access to a wide variety of goods. Most of the items listed, however, are not necessarily extravagantly expensive items.

There is evidence to suggest that people from different parts of the colony were exposed to the same range of imported goods. This standardization of the marketplace, in part, resulted from the manufacturing process – there are only so many dyes, glazes, and finishes available. Staffordshire ceramics that sold in Charleston were the same general shape and colors as those brought in by New England merchants to the port of Georgetown. In looking at newspaper advertisements in the larger American colonial port towns, T.H. Breen (1994: 455) concluded that there is no evidence of the development of regional consumer taste. He further states that the spread of the consumer market "transformed the lives of ordinary men and women as fundamentally as it did those of their more affluent neighbors. Though wealthy Americans purchased goods of superior quality, poorer buyers demanded the same general range of imports. Rural peddlers, urban hawkers, and Scottish factors responded to this eager clientele, providing farmers and artisans with easy credit, the ticket to participation in this consumer society" (Breen 1994: 456).

While there may have been a general standardization of the marketplace, it is important to note that individual assemblages could be different from house to house due to the individual family tastes. Preferences for floral designs might be evident in one household, whereas another may illustrate preferences for Chinoiserie. However, these individual differences may unlikely be significant from a social or economic standpoint. The wares do not necessarily set the two households apart other than by aesthetic taste.

Although not affecting Yauhannah Bluff, there are instances where assemblages are strongly influenced at a local level, such as in the 19th century with the introduction of the alkaline glazed stoneware industry in the Edgefield and Catawba River Valley area or in the mid 18th to 19th century with the production of Moravian redwares in central North Carolina. The ceramic assemblages of these farms and plantations close to these potting centers tend to be strongly affected (see for instance Adams et al. 2005).

Table 23. Comparison of ceramic types at various South Carolina plantations.

Plantation	Context	SW	Porc	EW	RW	MCD	Colonoware	Source
Yauhannah	Great Pee Dee River	16.40%	2.00%	79.40%	2.80%	1781	15.8% overall	Current Study
Willbrook	Waccamaw Neck	18.10%	2.40%	79.50%	0%	1760	65.5% overall	Hacker and Adams 1993
Oatland	Waccamaw Neck	1.00%	3.10%	95.90%	0%	1829	5.8% overall	Hacker and Adams 1993
Old Settlement	Mt. Pleasant	4.10%	3.70%	88.60%	3.60%	1784	40.8% overall	Wayne and Dickinson 1996a
Richmond Hill	Waccamaw Neck	3.50%	7.70%	86.90%	1.90%	1839	0.2% overall	Michie 1987
Parsonage	Mt. Pleasant	13.00%	17.50%	67.10%	2.40%	1779	29.1% overall	Wayne and Dickinson 1996b
Broom Hall	Goose Creek	16.10%	41.00%	42.90%	0%	1744	25.3% overall	Trinkley et al. 1995

Key: SW – Stoneware; Porc – Porcelain; EW – Earthenware; RW – Redware.

COLONOWARES

One of the goals of the work at Yauhannah Bluff was to examine the colonoware collection in light of recent work at the Charleston Judicial Center by J. W. Joseph (2004) and other areas in downtown Charleston (Crane 1993). Using Joseph's (2004) typology and assumptions, the questions of who made these wares, when, and for what purpose was considered. Joseph, basing his work on that of Brian Crane (1993) typed colonowares by the purpose of their production: trade or use on the plantation.

Background

Colonoware in South Carolina was first discussed by Richard Polhemus in the mid 1970s who wrote Stanley South after his visit to Ghana in West Africa. He noted the similarity between the handmade pottery there and the low fired earthenwares found on South Carolina plantations and thought that there was a possible relationship. Later, Leland Ferguson (1980) conducted research on the two pottery types and concluded that African Americans produced much of the colonoware in South Carolina. Shortly thereafter, excavations at Yaughan and Curriboo Plantations by Wheaton et al. (1983; see also Garrow and Wheaton 1989) recognized two varieties in their assemblage, which they referred to as Yaughan and Catawba. The Yaughan wares were thicker (average 7.25 mm) with a smoothed to polished exterior, while Catawba wares were thinner (average 5 mm) with a highly polished to burnished exterior. In essence, the two types distinguished wares made by African American slaves primarily for their own use (Yaughan) and those made by the Catawba Indians for sale to colonists at market (Catawba). Historical documents indicate that Catawba Indians were trading their pottery in the lowcountry in the early 19th century (see Simms 1852). Ferguson (1989), however, questioned the use of the term "Catawba" arguing that the association between all the burnished colonowares and the Catawba Nation was unconfirmed. He proposed the use of the term "River Burnished", which he identified as being manufactured in the late 18th to early 19th century.

Based on work at Lesesne Plantation (Zierden et al. 1986) and at Willtown and Stobo Plantation (Zierden et al. 1999), Ron Anthony expanded the colonoware typology to account for the variation seen in those collections. Work at Lesesne Plantation (Anthony 1986) led him to propose four types. In addition to the previously defined Yaughan and River Burnished types, he also defined Lesesne Lustered and Lesesne Smoothed varieties. Surface treatments for these types ranged from lustrous, rubbed surfaces with tooling marks on River Burnished wares; to lustrous, well smoothed and rubbed surfaces without tooling marks on Lesesne Lustered; smoothed, but not rubbed surfaces without tooling marks on Lesesne Smoothed; to crudely smoothed, grainy surfaces on the Yaughan pottery. Anthony concluded that these types represented a continuum from Yaughan to Lesesne Smoothed to Lesesne Lustered to River Burnished in degree of finishing and quality of production (Anthony 1986: 7.28-7.30). Later work by Anthony caused him to drop the Lesesne Smoothed type as an indeterminate between Yaughan and Lesesne Lustered (Anthony 2002).

Anthony's work at Stobo Plantation found Yaughan and Lesesne Lustered wares. But he also found significant quantities of historic Native American pottery, which was similar to the Lesesne Lustered wares. He believed that the Lesesne Lustered wares may have been a product of Native American and African American interaction.

As the Native American presence declined and the African population increased, the colonowares may have become more African over time and Yaughan pottery then became more common (Anthony 2002).

Brian Crane (1993) analyzed a collection of 3,299 colonoware sherds recovered by Charleston Museum archaeologist Elaine Herold during excavations at the Heyward-Washington House conducted in the mid to late 1970s. She excavated 78 units, identifying three strata in the yard area that were dated to post 1772, 1740 to 1772, and pre-1740. This collection included both burnished and unburnished examples. Neutron activation studies of a sample of 119 of burnished and unburnished sherds indicated that all were from a number of different clay sources, although he did determine that some of the burnished wares came from the same clay sources as some of the unburnished wares. He concluded that they were all manufactured at various locations in the lowcountry.

Joseph (2004) used Crane's (1993) observations on colonoware sherds from the Heyward-Washington house in downtown Charleston in his analysis of colonowares recovered at the Charleston Judicial Center site. Following Anthony's (2002) revised typology, the assemblages from three features at the Judicial Center were analyzed using the types Yaughan, Lesesne Lustered, River Burnished, and Historic Aboriginal. In sum, it was determined that River Burnished wares consisted of two varieties: a Colonial Burnished ware and a late 18th to early 19th century pottery made by Catawba Indians trading in the lowcountry.

Basing his conclusions on Crane's (1993) analysis, Joseph (2004) proposed that Yaughan wares were made in the slave community primarily for use within the community. Maker's identities were expressed on types for sale or trade and saleable colonoware was likely made by the more talented potters on the plantation. Joseph's (2004) work indicates that enslaved Native American potters were prominent and were possibly responsible for the manufacture of the Colonial Burnished variety. As the African-American population increased, the Yaughan pottery became dominant and began to work its way into the market. The increasing African presence may also account for the greatest number of unidentifiable colonowares found in contexts dating to the 1740s, 1750s, and 1760s suggesting that during that period African-American potters could have been making Market wares which, while better than the ceramics intended for village use, they were not as refined as the Lesesne and Burnished varieties (Joseph 2004).

Crane (1993) concluded that colonoware was introduced to Charleston through trade and the markets and that both burnished and less refined wares were produced at the same locations, most likely on lowcountry plantations. Expanding on these observations, Joseph concluded that there are three varieties that were manufactured primarily for the market: Colonial Burnished, Lesesne, and River Burnished. Joseph dropped the reference to Luster in the Lesesne type since not all sherds were actually lustrous. The Colonial Burnished wares may have been made by enslaved Native Americans, whereas Lesesne was perhaps made by the more accomplished African American potters. Anthony noted to Joseph that the paste and temper of the Colonial Burnished variety is similar to those found in Native American methods of manufacture. The River Burnished wares are later (1780s to early 19th c.) and attributed to members of the Catawba Nation trading in the lowcountry.

The village wares consist of the Yaughan type, which were manufactured on the plantation primarily for use on the plantation and are presumed to be of African American origin. In the future, it is possible that we will find variety within the Yaughan type and may begin to recognize more localized traditions (see Cooper and Steen 1998).

The Yauhannah Bluff Collection

Using these assumptions, it can be assumed that market wares will be found at plantation main houses and in urban contexts, whereas village wares will be found at slave settlements, although it is not assumed that one context would exclude the presence of the other type. Once might assume, however, that village wares will predominate at slave settlements and market wares will predominate at main houses and urban contexts. The Yauhannah Bluff context is quite different than the Charleston Judicial center. It is a main house plantation complex located in the Lower Pee Dee Region approximately 18 miles north of the city of Georgetown and 72 miles north of Charleston. It is believed that by the late 18th century, it was considered more of a secondary plantation rather than a primary planter residence. This situation could somehow affect the profile of the colonowares collected there.

Table 24 summarizes attributes the market and village colonowares identified by Joseph at the Charleston Judicial Center. These attributes are used to discuss the collection from Yauhannah Bluff. Using these characteristics the colonoware collection was sorted. Although the collection did not strictly fall within Joseph's (2004) ranges, they were not expected to, given possible sampling issues with the Judicial Center collection and the physical distance between Charleston and Yauhannah Bluff. The Table 25 summarizes the collection from Yauhannah Bluff. Residual sherds are not included. Appendix B of this report provides analysis information on each sherd. No date ranges are provided in the table below, but some observations are made and discussed.

Table 24. Market and Village Colonoware Attributes (from Joseph 2004).

	Market Colonoware			Village Colonoware
Varieties:	*Colonial Burnished*	*Lesesne*	*River Burnished*	*Yaughan*
Surface:	Burnished or highly polished	Highly smoothed to polished	Highly burnished	Roughly smoothed
Thickness:	2.5 to 6 mm	4 to 8 mm	2.5 to 5 mm	5 to 14 mm
Body Color:	Dark brown to black	Medium dark to reddish brown	Black to dark brown	Reddish brown to light brown
Paste/ Temper:	Fine; Sand with some shell/grit	Medium to Fine; Sand	Fine; Predominantly sand	Coarse to Medium: Sand
Decoration:	Incision	Notched rims, red film	Day-glo paint, impression	Incision
Date Range:	1670-?	1680-1830?	1780-1830?	1680-?

Table 25. Attributes of Yauhannah Bluff colonowares using Joseph's (2004) categories.

	Market Colonoware			Village Colonoware
Varieties:	*Colonial Burnished*	*Lesesne*	*River Burnished*	*Yaughan*
Surface:	Burnished or highly polished	Highly smoothed to polished	Highly burnished	Roughly smoothed
Thickness:	3 to 6 mm	4 to 11 mm	3 to 7 mm	4 to 13 mm
Body Color:	Brown to Very Dark Grayish Brown	Reddish Brown to Dark Grayish Brown	Very Pale Brown to Reddish Yellow to Very Dark Gray	Very Pale Brown to Very Dark Grayish Brown
Paste/ Temper:	Fine to Medium Sand	Fine to Medium Sand	Fine Micaceous Sand	Fine to Coarse: Sand
Decoration:	None	Incised Rim	Some Clouding	None
Form:	Jars	Small to Large Bowls; Jars	Flat Bottomed Bowl	Jar
Count:	11	51	38	16
Percent:	9.5%	43.9%	32.8%	13.8%

Colonial Burnished

Colonial Burnished wares were represented by 9.5% of the collection and were found in Features 124/124a and 299. Feature 124/124a is a posited hearth and associated post with early historic, low status occupation. Datable ceramics provide a date range of 1670 to 1820, with an MCD of 1749. The feature also contained three Lesesne and two Yaughan sherds. Feature 299 contained only one creamware sherd with a date range of 1762 to 1820 and an MCD of 1791. One vessel form was noted which consisted of a flared rim jar. This particular vessel was thin, measuring 4 mms and containing a fine sand. The vessel appearance seems Native American inspired. In fact, it is very similar to Oldtown burnished wares in temper and thickness, which date from AD 1620 to 1670 in the Dan River Valley (NC/VA border) (Ward and Davis 1993). While far from the Pee Dee River drainage in South Carolina, this culture of the Sara Indians moved southward after about 1650 due to population pressures and a group of them, along with the Pee Dee end up on the Pee Dee River by the late 17th century. The Sara, Pee Dee, Waccamaw, and Winyah are connected with the Souian stock of North Carolina (Swanton 1952).

Figure 49
Examples of Colonoware types found at 38GE18

A - C. Colonial Burnished Ware; D - E. River Burnished Ware; F. Unidentified Low Fired Earthenware;
G - H. Lesesne Ware; I - J. Yaughan Ware

The Sara (Sarraw), along with the Peadee, appear on maps of the lower Pee Dee River Valley by 1711 (see also Barnwell-Hammerton map circa 1721; Figure 4). Rogers (1970) notes that all the Waccamaw Indians were wiped out in a "1720" war with South Carolina, although apparently a few remained and ended up with the Catawba Nation. In 1715 the Winyahs are placed on the west side of the Pee Dee River near its confluence with Winyah Bay about 80 miles northeast of Charleston (Hodge 1910: 963), while the Waccamaws are placed 100 miles northeast of Charleston (Hodge 1874: 14). Because the Winyah sided with the British and actually fought their Waccamaw Indian neighbors, they survived longer and appear on the 1730 George Hunter map on the west side of the Black River only about 12 miles from Yauhannah Bluff. Also, the undated Bowen map ("A New and Accurate Map of the Province of North and South Carolina, Georgia, etc.") shows the "Winyou" Indians southwest of the Pee Dee River. According to Swanton (1952), the Winyahs were being raided for slaves as early as the 1680s. The Pee Dees managed to remain in the area until about 1740 when they sold their lands and moved away (Steen et al. 1998).

The Kimbel series wares found by Trinkley and Hogue (1979) at Wachesaw Landing was believed to be associated with the Caraway pottery series found as far south as the southern North Carolina Piedmont (Coe n.d.). Trinkley and Hogue (1979) believe this ware may have made it down to the area through trade or assimilation. The Kimbel series, and by extension the Caraway series, as defined at Wachesaw Landing is too thick and perhaps too hard fired to be represented by the Colonial Burnished ware at Yauhannah Bluff. These wares are described as being 6 to 8 mm, while the Colonial Burnished wares at Yauhannah Bluff did not exceed 6 mms. Also, Trinkley et al. (1983) only identified cazuela (shouldered bowls with in-sloping rims) and hemispherical bowls at Wachesaw Landing, while the example at Yauhannah Bluff is represented by a jar. The Oldtown series associated with the Saras, and perhaps the Pee Dees, is the closest fit for historic Native American potting traditions. The Oldtown series are typically tempered with fine to very fine sand. Most examples from Lower Saratown were found to be thin, between 4 to 6 mm (Ward and Davis 1993: 192-194). Steen et al. (1998) found similar wares at Pee Dee town, which they also believed could be related to the Oldtown series although some resembled Kimbel as well. While no direct relationship between Oldtown and Colonial Burnished wares can be made, nor can a direct relationship between Colonial Burnished wares and Native American slaves, the possibility for this relationship does exist and should be considered in future studies.

Lesesne

Lesesne wares made up the majority of the assemblage consisting of 43.9% of the collection. They were found in Features 24, 67, 93, 98, 106, 112, 124, 138, 142, and 208. Table 26 presents the date range and MCD based on the ceramic collection. Those with no datable ceramics are listed as N/D. The MCDs fall between 1733 and 1791, with a mean of 1755. It should be noted that the latest feature (208) contained almost all of the River Burnished wares believed to date to the late 18th to early 19th century. Half of the datable features had ceramic date ranges exclusive to the 18th century. Both small and large bowls were identified as well as a jar form. One of the rims of a bowl was incised.

Table 26. Features with Lesesne Pottery

Feature #	Date Range	MCD
24	1670-1820	1756
67	1700-1800	1750
93	1670-1795	1733
98	N/D	N/D
106	1670-1795	1733
112	N/D	N/D
124	1670-1820	1749
138	1740-1820	1770
142	1740-1780	1760
208	1670-1900	1791

River Burnished

The second most common low fired earthenware was River Burnished, which accounted for 32.8% of the collection. Of the 38 sherds, all but one were recovered from Feature 208, which contained ceramic bracket dates of about 1760 to 1820. The MCD is 1791. The only other feature containing River Burnished pottery was Feature 246. Unfortunately, this sherd was the only artifact recovered and therefore no temporal information is available. It is believed that most of the fragments of River Burnished ware from Feature 208 are from the same vessel. Twenty-two sherds are very pale brown in color and are 5 to 6 mms thick. Most of the others are reddish yellow 5 to 7 mms thick, with only one being very dark gray. The very dark gray sherd is 3 mm in thickness. Some clouding was found on a few examples. The only vessel form identified was that of a flat bottomed bowl.

Yaughan

The remaining category is the village ware referred to as Yaughan. It is possible that each individual plantation or neighborhood could have its own variety (Cooper and Steen 1998). While in general Yaughan wares are clearly their own type, future work may be able to find some individual traits in specific collections. The Yauhannah Bluff assemblage contained 16 examples or 16.8% of the collection. Features containing Yaughan wares were 67, 93, 124, 208, and 278. All of these features except 278 were listed in Table 26. Unfortunately, no datable ceramics were recovered from Feature 278. The vessel fragments varied in color from very pale brown to very dark grayish brown. Thickness ranged from 4 to 13 mm. The only vessel form recognized in this collection was a jar in Feature 208.

Other

One example of a hand molded, unglazed low-fired earthenware that could not be placed in the previous categories was identified (see Figure 49). The specimen was recovered from a surface context and, unfortunately, could not be tied to a specific feature. The example is a rim sherd of a large vessel. The lip is bulbous and, from what part of the vessel is available, it appears to flare slightly about 4 cms from the mouth. At its thickest it measures 2.2 cms and the thinnest portion is 1.2 cms. The temper is medium to coarse sand and the surface is roughly smoothed.

In many of its characteristics it resembles the Yaughan variety. However, it is far too thick. Nonetheless, perhaps the vessel is just a form found rarely found in Yaughan.

Summary

There were two notable characteristics of this collection. Village wares are relatively sparse, which perhaps should not be surprising given the fact that Yauhannah Bluff represents a main house complex. What is interesting is that the Yaughan village wares and the Lesesne trade wares are found in more features than the presumably Native American inspired Colonial Burnished and River Burnished types. The Colonial Burnished wares are almost exclusive to Feature 124/124a (MCD 1749) while River Burnished wares are almost exclusive to Feature 208 (MCD 1791). Lesesne wares predominate the collection, suggesting that the local enslaved African-American population may have been manufacturing colonoware to sell or trade to the planter class. The relative sparsity of village wares suggest that while there was an African American presence on the site and that they were probably cooking on site, the planter class assemblage predominates the collection. While in the urban context of Charleston the Colonial Burnished collection is probably appropriately considered a trade ware, on the plantation at Yauhannah Bluff, particularly in it context in Feature 124 which appears to be associated with a low status individual, it may have been made for village use. In short, the classifications of village and trade wares should be used in context. Examination of the adjacent associated slave village (38GE560) may shed more light on the uses and economic purposes of the colonoware found at Yauhannah Bluff.

OTHER KITCHEN GROUP ARTIFACTS

A total of 177 fragments of bottle glass were recovered from the excavations at Yauhannah Bluff (Table 27). The vast majority were olive green wine bottle fragments, although there were a few case bottles represented in the collection. Much of the clear and aqua glass, although placed in the kitchen category, may represent medicine or toiletry bottle fragments. Condiments may have also been bottled in clear glass containers. Generally speaking, the olive green bottles with bases were forms dating to the 18th century.

One of the clear embossed bottle fragments is a Whittemore Shoe Polish bottle, which post dates the occupation of the plantation site. The polish was bottled by Whittemore and Sons of Cambridge, Massachusettts and was popular in the 1890s. Another embossed bottle was marked DR. CHARL___. It is unknown what this bottle contained or what it dates to.

Other kitchen group artifacts consisted of glass tableware. Unfortunately the fragments were small and the vessel form (tumbler, stemware, etc.) is unknown. The metal lid fragments post date the occupation of the plantation site. Both the knife and fork probably contained bone handles, although the handles are missing. The fork contains two prongs.

Table 27. Bottle glass and other kitchen group artifacts from 38GE18.

Type	Description	Count
Bottle Glass	Amber	4
	Aqua	27
	Clear	30
	Clear Embossed	3
	Clear lead glass	1
	Green	1
	Light Green	6
	Olive Green	78
	Olive Green Case Bottle	6
	UID burnt	21
Other Kitchen	Etched Tableware	2
	Lead glass	4
	Clear glass tableware	2
	Metal lid fragments	2
	Iron table fork	1
	Iron table knife	1
Total		189

ARCHITECTURE GROUP

The architecture artifacts recovered from 38GE18 are discussed here and then individual structures are discussed in terms of function, size, and possible date.

ARTIFACTS

Of the 913 architectural artifacts, 902 are nails (Table 28). Wrought nails represent 23.9% of the collection. Cut nails with wrought heads account for 25.7%. Cut nails account for 1.5% and cut nail fragments (which may or may not have had wrought heads) account for 23.7% of the collection. Indeterminant square shanked nails (either wrought or cut) represent 7.0%, while unidentifiable nails account for 17.3%. Only two wire nails were recovered, which clearly postdate the plantation occupation. Other nails consist of two spikes and three tacks.

Wrought nails were universally used in house building until about 1800 when cut nails began to supercede them because of their cheapness. Cut nails with wrought heads were manufactured between about 1800 and 1825. Cut nails made in a single operation were manufactured after about 1825 (Mercer 1976). The fact that so few cut nails were recovered at the site suggests that construction and any repairs occurred before 1825.

Of the 902 nails, only 106 of them could be measured, which gives a representative sample of size and what they might have been used for. Table 28 provides information on size, while Table 29 provides information on function.

Table 28. Nail Sizes from 38GE18.

Nail Type	Size	Count
Wrought	3d	9
	4d	13
	5d	25
	6d	2
	7d	21
	8d	8
	9d	9
	10d	2
	12d	1
Cut	4d	1
	5d	1
	6d	6
	7d	3
	8d	1
	10d	1
	16d	1
Wire	5d	1
	8d	1
Total		**106**

Table 29. Proportions of nails used for different functions.

Function	Count	%
Small timber (2-5d)	50	44%
Sheathing, siding (6-8d)	42	37%
Framing (9-12d)	13	7%
Heavy Framing (16-60d)	1	12%
Total	**106**	**100%**

The preponderance of smaller nails suggests that there was some degree of architectural detailing. Also, the lack of larger nails suggests that pegged construction may have been used and is consistent with the 18th century construction of the structures. Structures excavated at Willbrook, Oatland, and Turkey Hill Plantations on the Waccamaw Neck showed similar nail profiles for houses yielding 18th century mean ceramic dates and from plantation owner contexts. Those with 19th century dates had many more framing nails, with slave houses containing few small timber nails, suggesting little architectural detailing (Hacker and Adams 1993).

Only 10 fragments of window glass were recovered at the site, indicating that the windows were covered with wooden shutters. The 18th century date of the buildings and the distance from urban centers may have made obtaining window glass quite difficult.

The only other architectural artifact calculated under South's (1977) architecture group was a padlock recovered from Feature 208, the clay extraction pit. The lock shows some evidence of having been exposed to heat as some areas are fire reddened.

The letters G and K are located on the hasp with a vertical line separating the two letters. No reference to a lock maker using that mark could be found.

Given its location in Feature 208, the lock probably dates to the turn of the century. A very similar lock was recovered from a feature at Stono Plantation near Charleston. The lock was in a feature containing creamware, placing the context in the late 18th century. Another similar lock was found at 14 Legare Street in downtown Charleston from a late 18th to early 19th century context (Martha Zierden, personal communication 2005).

It should be noted that in most instances, brick and daub was noted and discarded in the field. If there was a sizeable amount that could be weighed, it was weighed and discarded. Several examples of daub were retained for the collection. Unfortunately, in many instances it could not be determined if the fragments were daub or brick, unless a finished surface was available or there were visible lath or stick impressions.

BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

Several structures associated with the 18th to early 19th century use of the site as a plantation main house complex were uncovered and are discussed below. Figure 50 shows the relationship of Structures 2 through 6, while Figure 19 shows Structure 1.

Structure 1 – Possible Storehouse

Structure 1 is a square building located along the bluff of the river (see Figure 19). The structure is oriented with the bluff line at N1°W. The building measures 14 by 14 feet. In addition to the larger posts that outline the building, there are two smaller ones in the interior that may have supported the ridge line. Only one of these posts contained artifacts, which consisted of a sherd of white delft (1700-1800) and one British brown mottled stoneware (1690-1775) fragment. These sherds suggest a possible early to mid-18th century date of construction for the building. Unfortunately, the artifacts did not suggest a particular function. However, the absence of a chimney or hearth indicates that it is not domestic. Its nearness to the old ferry landing could indicate that it was a storehouse.

The storehouse described in the Journal of the Commissioners of Indian trade is a log building measuring 12 by 10 feet (McDowell 1955: 110, 132). Structure 1 does not fit this description terribly well. But it is possible that a log sill rested on earthfast posts and that the measurements reported in the journal were an estimate. Although we had no definitive evidence to indicate that this building represented the trading post storehouse, the few ceramics do incorporate the time frame that the post was known to be in use (1716-1718+).

Structure 2 – Plantation Main House

Structure 2 is a rectangular wooden dwelling house with what is interpreted to be a lath and clay plaster chimney (Figure 51). The outline of this building was difficult to identify as there were missing posts and multiple wall lines, but given the features on the site and their alignments, some approximation is provided here – granted tenuous.

The building is oriented N7°"E and measures 23 by 32 feet. On the southern end is a rectangular feature believed to be a chimney containing 3 posts on the short sides and four posts along the southern back (see Figure 50). The northern end is open, however there are a number of posts outside this rectangle in the hearth area. Inside the chimney is an area of burnt sand and a shallow pit. The rectangle measures 4 by 5.5 feet and the posts are roughly 2 feet apart.

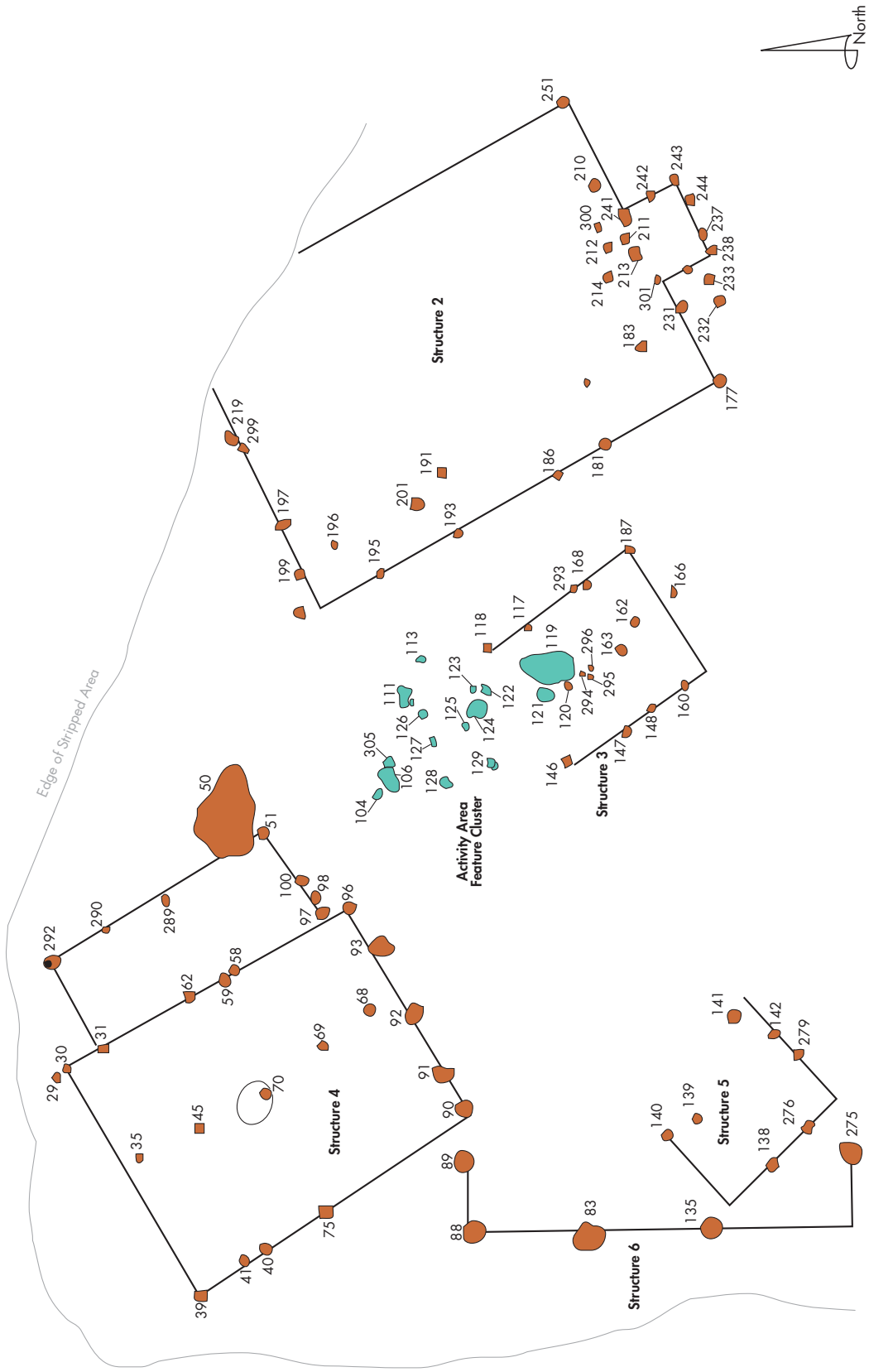


Figure 50
Spatial Relationship of Structures 2 through 6

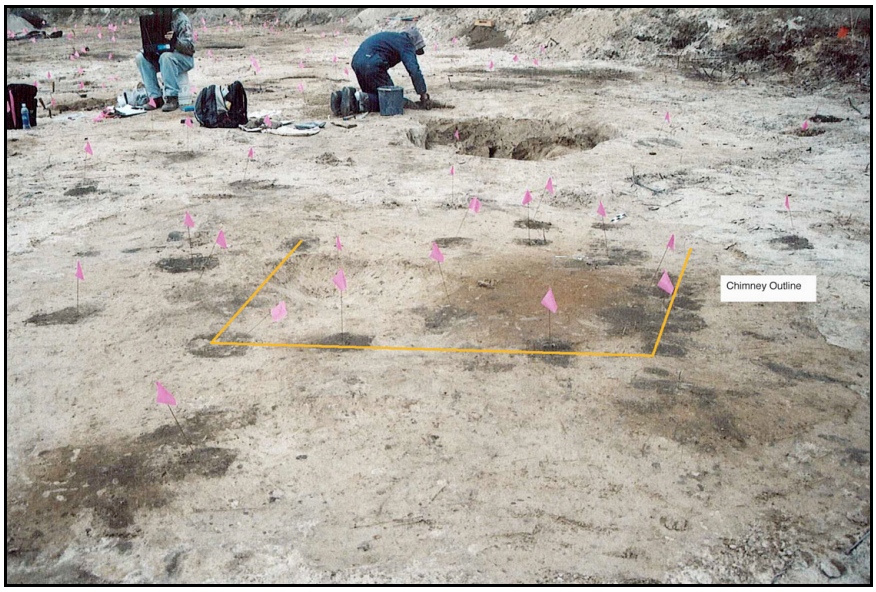


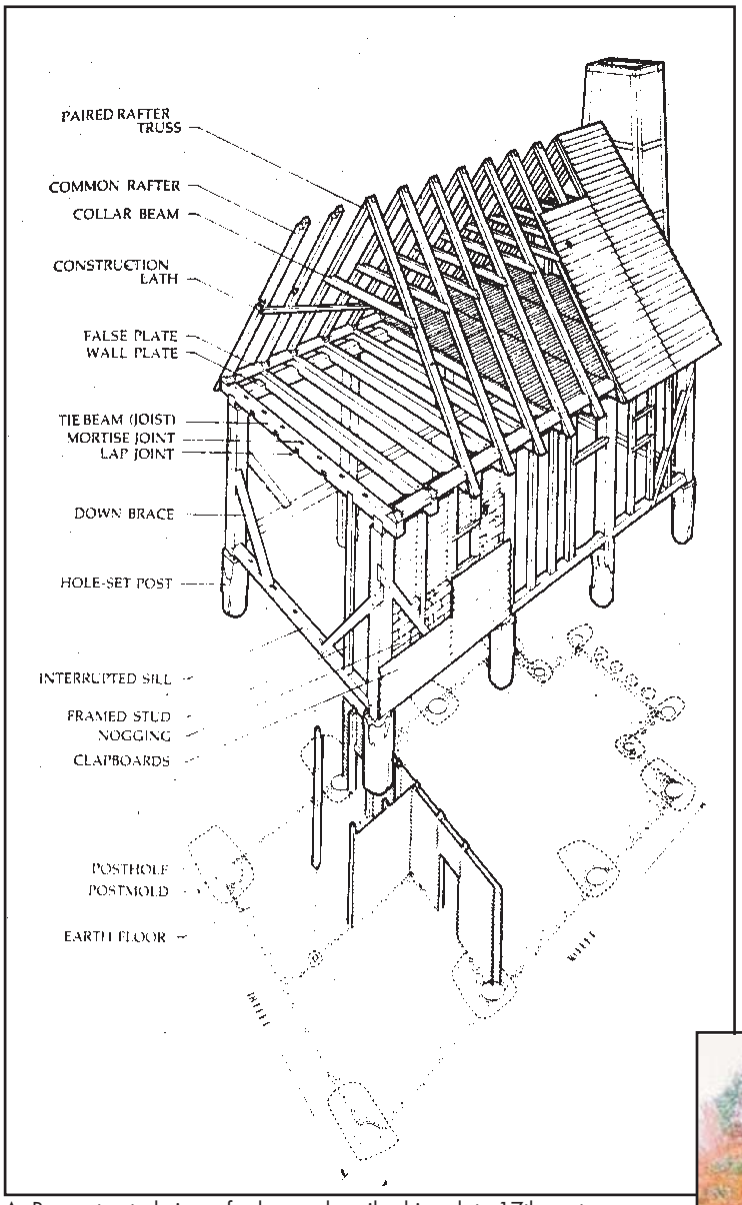
Figure 51. Magnetic north view of chimney base at Structure 2, with clay extraction pit (Feature 208) in the background.

In discussions with other historic archaeologists working in the state, no one has found as chimney similar to this. Perhaps the closest parallel was a slave house dating to the late 18th century at the Spiers Landing site in Berkeley County. It, however, only had corner posts and was thought to have been cribbed with horizontal logs or sticks (Drucker and Anthony 1979).

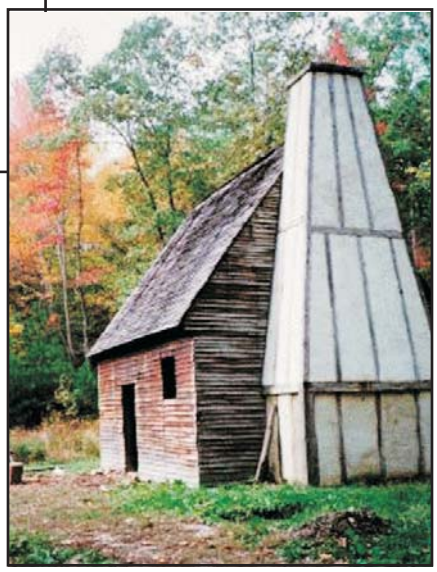
According to Carl Lounsbury (1994: 74) wooden chimneys were common in the South during the 17th and much off the 18th century. In fact, they were probably the most common chimney type. While some were built with logs or splints stacked horizontally, others were fabricated with corner posts and had wattled infill. Both chimney types were usually daubed on the inside to provide a protective coating. It is possible that the Spier's Landing chimney was actually wattled, rather than cribbed and in fact, some daub was found at the site.

Carson et al. (1988: 119-122) provide a reconstruction drawing of an "ordinary beginners" house described in a 1684 pamphlet entitled "Information and Direction to Such Person as are inclined to America". The description in the pamphlet was interpreted as a conventional Chesapeake hole-set frame house, with the addition of a timbered chimney based on archaeological evidence from River Creek. Kelso (1984: 75) also illustrates a timbered chimney on a circa 1660-1710 chimney from Utopia house in the Chesapeake. The reconstructed house chimney from Carson et al. (1988) is quite similar to the one at Yauhannah Bluff, but of course the house at 38GE18 was probably constructed a little later and is located in South Carolina (Figure 52a). A reconstructed house at the Godiah Spray settlement in Maryland may closely approximate the house at Yauhannah Bluff. The house built on the property is depicted as typical for the late 17th century (Figure 52b).

Figure 52



A. Reconstructed view of a house described in a late 17th century pamphlet entitled *Information and Direction to Such Personas as are inclinded in America* (in Carson et al. 1988)



B. Reconstruction of a house on the Godiah Spray Plantation in Maryland (source: www.mcps.k12.md.us/schools/burtonvillees/stuproj/sm2.html)

Table 30. MCD for Features Associated with Structure 2 (excluding Feature 208).

Ceramic Type	Date Range	Mean Date	Count	Sum
Stonewares				
Black Basalt	1750-1820	1785	1	1785
Earthenware				
Staffordshire	1670-1795	1733	1	1733
Delft	1700-1800	1750	2	3500
Creamware, Plain	1762-1820	1791	3	5373
Pearlware, Blue Hand Painted	1780-1820	1800	1	1800
Pearlware, Polychrome Hand Painted	1795-1815	1805	2	3610
Edgeware, Scalloped, Impressed, Curved	1775-1800	1788	1	1788
MCD = 1781			11	19589

While both of these examples are in the Chesapeake, they are also late 17th century in origin. It could be possible that Structure 2 dates to the very early end of the 18th century and may be the dwelling house for William Waties who ran the trading post. If that is assumed, the house was around 100 years in age when it was finally abandoned. The numerous seemingly random posts and multiple wall lines could account for expansions or repairs to increase the life of the house.

Inside the chimney was an area of burnt sand. Flotation samples taken from this area indicated that 87% of the wood charcoal was hardwood, which is compatible with its use as a chimney. All posts from the site contained 90% or more pine wood and all other features contained less than 55% hardwood.

A large clay extraction pit (Feature 208) was found in front of the hearth, about 8 feet from the firebox. It is assumed that the pit was where the daubing material was obtained. Excavations of the pit also recovered some brick and daub rubble – a total of 104 lbs. This was probably used to line the firebox. Given that the pit is inside the house, the house had to have had a raised wooden floor. The pit was likely backfilled with garbage once the structure was abandoned.

Features believed to be associated with this structure (excluding Feature 208) consist of 177, 181, 183, 184, 186, 190, 191, 193, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 219, 231, 232, 233, 237, 238, 241, 242, 243, 244, 251, 299, 300, 301, and 302. Ceramics recovered from that feature are presented in Table 29. These Features yielded an MCD of 1781 (Table 30). This is consistent with the fill of Feature 208, which yielded a slightly later MCD of 1791. Regardless, there are early ceramics in the collection and the later ones could have been introduced during structural repairs.

Structure 3 – Low Status Dwelling

Structure 3 is a square building oriented N5°E and measuring approximately 8 by 10 feet in size. It is located immediately west of the main house and is believed to be an impermanent slave dwelling. There are several posts down the center which may have been used to support the ridge line. Interestingly, all of the posts believed to be associated with this structure contained no historic artifacts, brick or daub, and in the field, this observation led us to believe the posts were related.

While that could suggest a prehistoric building, the fact that it is roughly oriented with other historic structures and has nearby historic yard features, which are believed to be associated, led us to conclude that the building is historic. The lack of brick, daub, and nails in these features, along with the small size of the post, may indicate that the structure is wattled with no clay plaster.

Feature 119 is a pit – possibly a hearth – located in the interior, near the center of the structure. However, the feature contained some early 19th century ceramics and is believed to either post date the occupation of this structure or the ceramics could have been the result of a later intrusion. Interestingly, wood charcoal was entirely pine, which is uncommon in hearth features as they tend to contain more hardwoods. Faunal remains included large mammal, bird, fish, and bivalves. None of the specimens were burnt, but a few bone fragments contained butcher marks. This suggests the possibility that the feature is a trash pit. However, the large quantity of wood charcoal suggests that the feature was a hearth, although the preponderance of pine is unusual.

In what is interpreted to be the front of the structure (north) are a number of features that are believed to represent an outdoor activity area given their similar fill. This includes Feature 124 which is interpreted to represent an 18th century yard hearth. This feature contained a large quantity of fish scales as did some of the surrounding posts. It also contained large mammal, raccoon, and bird. Ethnobotanical remains were a mixture of hardwoods, which is consistent with its function as a hearth. Most of the yard features also contained some clay mottling, suggesting that they area associated. Of interest is that Feature 124 contains a portion of what is believed to be colonoware associated with an enslaved Native American. The MCD on this feature is 1749, indicating that this is associated with the earlier end of the occupation span.

In looking at the yard features associated with this structure (104, 106, 111, 113, 119, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, and 305), an early MCD of 1765 is obtained (Table 31). Most of the ceramics are low status Staffordshire slipwares and undecorated cream colored wares. Nineteen colonowares were also recovered from this area. By removing what may be intrusive whiteware in Feature 119, the MCD is pushed back to 1753 (Table 32).

Structure 4 – Outbuilding or Ferry Operator's House

Structure 4 is a large square building oriented N6°E. The core measures approximately 13 by 23 feet and there appears to be a shed extension measuring 8 by 18 feet and intruding into Feature 24. During mechanical stripping of this area, a relatively dense concentration of brick/daub rubble was noted along the east wall, overlying Feature 24 and incorporating Feature 50. This may be the remnant of a brick chimney. However no evidence of the base was found. This area of rubble corresponds with the densest area of brick rubble identified by Weeks (see Figure 16). It is also in the area where Weeks found the most whiteware ceramics. Although no solid evidence for a chimney base was found, it is possible that the building was heated by a woodstove and the brick concentration is the remnants of a flue. Therefore, it is possible that the ferry operators used it for occupation in the 19th century. Note that in Table 22 the ceramics produced two temporally distinct brackets – the second dating from about 1830 to 1860. The early bracket is probably associated with Feature 24 and yard midden, while the second bracket is possibly associated with this structure.

Table 31. Mean Ceramic Date for Yard Features Associated with Structure 3

Ceramic Type	Date Range	Mean Date	Count	Sum
Stonewares				
British Brown Mottled	1690-1775	1733	1	1733
Nottingham	1700-1810	1755	1	1755
Westerwald	1700-1775	1738	1	1738
White Salt Glazed	1740-1775	1758	1	1758
Porcelain				
Underglazed Blue Chinese	1660-1800	1730	1	1730
Earthenware				
Staffordshire	1670-1795	1733	21	36393
Delft	1700-1800	1750	3	5250
Wheildonware	1740-1770	1755	1	1755
Creamware, Plain	1762-1820	1791	9	16119
Pearlware, Plain	1780-1830	1805	1	1805
Edgeware, Scalloped, Impressed, Curved	1775-1800	1788	2	3576
CC ware, Maker's Mark	1814-1837	1825	9	16425
MCD = 1765			**51**	**90037**

Table 32. Mean Ceramic Date for Yard Features Associated with Structure 3, excluding possibly intrusive whiteware.

Ceramic Type	Date Range	Mean Date	Count	Sum
Stonewares				
Nottingham	1700-1810	1755	1	1755
Westerwald	1700-1775	1738	1	1738
White Salt Glazed	1740-1775	1758	1	1758
Porcelain				
Underglazed Blue Chinese	1660-1800	1730	1	1730
Earthenware				
Staffordshire	1670-1795	1733	19	32927
Delft	1700-1800	1750	2	3500
Wheildonware	1740-1770	1755	1	1755
Creamware, Plain	1762-1820	1791	9	16119
Pearlware, Plain	1780-1830	1805	1	1805
Edgeware, Scalloped, Impressed, Curved	1775-1800	1788	1	1788
MCD = 1753			**37**	**64875**

Figure 53. Magnetic South view of excavated posts for a Portion of Structure 4.

Table 33 provides the mean ceramic date for features believed to be associated with this structure. Those features include numbers 29, 30, 31, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 45, 50, 51, 58, 59, 62, 68, 69, 70, 75, 90, 91, 92, 93, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 289, 290, and 292. They produce an MCD of 1787. The fact that nearly a third of the sherds post date 1830 suggests this area continued to be used, perhaps by tenants operating the ferry.

Table 33. Mean Ceramic Date for Features Associated with Structure 4.

Ceramic Type	Date Range	Mean Date	Count	Sum
Stonewares				
White Salt Glazed	1740-1775	1758	7	12306
Earthenware				
Staffordshire	1670-1795	1733	7	12131
Jackfield	1740-1780	1760	2	3520
Delft	1700-1800	1750	2	3500
Creamware, Plain	1762-1820	1791	4	7164
Pearlware, Blue Hand Painted	1780-1820	1800	1	1800
Whiteware, Plain	1830-1900	1860	6	11160
Edgeware, Scalloped, Impressed, Curved	1775-1800	1788	2	3576
CC ware, Dipped/Mocha	1830-1860	1845	4	7380
MCD = 1787			**35**	**62537**

Structure 5 – Shed

Another structure identified is a portion of what is believed to be a shed. The fill of some of the post is similar to the fill of posts in the work area in front of Structure 3 and may have been constructed at the same time. This structure is oriented N5°W. Its measurements are unclear, but is approximately 8 by 9 feet. Features 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 276, 277, 278, and 279 are thought to be related. Of those, 138, 141, 142, 276, and 279 contained mottled clay fill. Also, nearby post feature 140 also contained this fill and is added as related. It is possible that the building was wattle and daub given the clay fill. The MCD of 1766 (Table 34) closely corresponds with the dates from the Structure 3 work area, suggesting that they were initially built and used at the same time.

Structure 6 – Burnt outbuilding

The final structure identified was represented by features 83, 88, 89, 135, and 275. All of these are posts containing large quantities of charcoal indicating a structure that probably burned down. Of interest is that this building is unlike the others in that it is oriented with our grid at N37°E rather than with other buildings, which are closer to magnetic north. It appears to be 26 feet on one side, with the other dimension unavailable. Unfortunately only one datable ceramic, an undecorated creamware (1762-1820) was recovered from these features. It is suspected that the building dates to the twentieth century. Local resident Deryl Young indicates that at least two buildings burnt down somewhere on the property in the twentieth century (Deryl Young, personal communication 2005).

Table 34. Mean Ceramic Date for Features Associated with Structure 5.

Ceramic Type	Date Range	Mean Date	Count	Sum
Stonewares				
Scratch Blue	1744-1775	1760	1	1760
Earthenware				
Staffordshire	1670-1795	1733	1	1733
Jackfield	1740-1780	1760	2	3520
Creamware, Plain	1762-1820	1791	2	3582
MCD=1766			**6**	**10595**

OTHER GROUPS

ARMS

Eight arms related artifacts were recovered from Yauhannah Bluff. They consisted of two lead balls, three gunflints, one strike-o-light, one .22 caliber bullet cartridge, and a brass trigger guard. The lead balls were 6.3 and 12.0mm in size. The gun flints consisted of two French honey colored and one gray English flint spall. The strike-o-light was from an English flint cobble.

The .22 caliber bullet cartridge is modern and post dates the plantation occupation. A portion of a trigger guard was also found. Given its fragmentary nature, it is unknown as to if it is part of a pistol or rifle.

TOBACCO

A total of 118 tobacco group artifacts were recovered. The pipe stem information is summarized in Table 35. Interestingly, the vast majority are 5/64 inch bore stems which date from the early half of the 18th century. A total of 53 bowl fragments were recovered, none of which contained decoration or maker's marks.

Table 35. Pipestem diameters from 38GE18.

Bore	Date Range	Count
4/64ths	1750-1800	11
5/64th	1720-1750	49
6/64th	1680-1720	1
Unmeasurable		4
Total		**65**

PERSONAL

Four personal group artifacts were recovered from 38GE18 and included an eyeglass lens, one clear faceted glass jewelry inset, a copper alloy jewelry piece, and a 1722 Rosa Americana coin. The eyeglass lens is interesting from a social context. Spectacles were seen as a label of keen intellect and, in fact, many 18th century gentlemen purchased and wore spectacles, who could not even read, creating a false badge of rank. This connection with glasses and intellect continues today (Harmik 2005). Since the eyeglass frames are missing, the kind of glasses (eg. Pince Nez, Lorgnettes, etc.) is unknown. The lens from Yauhannah Bluff is round, which is a typical 18th century form. Later in the 18th century and into the 19th century, while round forms were very common, oval lenses became more common and occasionally found were octagonal and rectangular lenses (Harmik 2005).

The jewelry items also suggest wealth and status. The faceted jewelry stone could have been attached to either a ring or a necklace. However, the stone is relatively large measuring 10 mms in diameter. The front design is a starburst. The copper alloy jewelry item contains some iron rust along the edges indicating that the core of the item is iron. The item is shaped like a cartouche, but has no attachment or evidence of an attachment foot. One side of it is heavily scratched, which may have obscured evidence of an attachment.

The 1722 Rosa Americana coin has been discussed in detail within the description of Feature 208, but is repeated here. The Rosa Americana coins were produced by William Wood who owned several copper and tin mines in Britain. He received a royal indenture to produce coins for the American colonies over a period of 14 years. Unfortunately for Wood, many American colonies refused to accept them. In New York, merchants refused them, while the General Assembly of Massachusetts in June of 1722 authorized the printing of coinage and paper money rather than accepting the Rosa Americana coins. Some did accept them in limited quantities.

During the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, of the 59 coins recovered, only two were 1722 Rosa Americanas (Nelson 1989). Several examples have also been recovered in downtown Charleston (Martha Zierden, personal communication 2005). Because his coins were not often accepted and he could make no profit, Wood stopped the large-scale minting of the coins in 1723. Although its period of circulation is unclear, this coin could have been in circulation as late as the early 1730s, when Spanish milled dollars became available. In fact, in the Carolinas merchandise was almost all listed in Spanish denominations (Danforth 2001).

CLOTHING

Twelve clothing group artifacts were recovered from 38GE18. They included a white porcelain "Prosser" style button also known as a South (1964) type 23 button, two South (1964) type 9 buttons, one South (1964) type 11 button, one South (1964) type 15 button, one domed brass button (no South type), a thimble fragment, a shoe tack, and four pieces of shoe leather. The two Type 9 buttons (11 and 14 mm) are flat coin shaped discs of brass. A wire eye is fastened to the backs with a drop of solder. The smaller of the two has a silver coating on the face. These have been found in contexts dating 1726 to 1776. The type 11 button (13 mm) is a cast pewter button with a mold seam. There is a star burst or wagon wheel design. These date from 1726 to 1865. The type 15 button is bone with a single hole in the center. It is 13 mm in diameter. Type 15 buttons have beeen found in contexts dating from 1726 to 1865. The "Prosser" button is a white porcelain four hole button measuring 11 mm in diameter. These were named after the inventor, Richard Prosser (Peacock 1972: 98). The style dates from the 19th century and Luscomb (1967:183) notes that most were between 3/8 and 3/4 of an inch or 9 and 19 mms. The domed brass button is 29 mm in diameter and has a stamped radiating design on the front. The eye is missing, but the iron foot is still present.

FURNITURE

Nine furniture group artifacts were recovered from 38GE18. They consist of a fragment of a figurine, and eight pieces of a glass lamp chimney. The figurine is made of lead glazed cream colored earthenware and the fragment is a woman's hand holding a flat disc.

ACTIVITIES

Twenty-two activities related items were recovered in the excavations at 38GE18. One farm tool, an iron hoe blade, was recovered from a post hole (Feature 93) associated with Structure 4, which is thought to be an outbuilding such as a barn or other agricultural building. Hardware included two pieces of non-electrical wire, a copper ring, and a nut. Items associated with storage were five pieces of strap metal that are likely fragments of barrel bands. Other activities items consisted of eight pieces of melted lead and four pieces of slag.

OTHER

Other artifacts consisted of items that could not be categorized. They include 15 pieces of sheet iron, 56 fragments of burnt/melted glass, two metal handles, and 16 unidentifiable iron artifacts. These will not be tabulated in the discussion of South's artifact pattern.

ARTIFACT PATTERNING

Brief discussions regarding South's (1977) artifact pattern have been presented at the beginning of this chapter. However, some additional elaboration is warranted to present the theoretical underpinnings of pattern analysis. South (1977) has complained that historical archaeologists have concentrated too much on the reconstruction of culture history and the reconstruction of lifeways, virtually ignoring the delineation of culture process. He has argued that, "the key to understanding culture process lies in pattern recognition. Once pattern is recognized, the archaeologists can then ask why the pattern exists, why it is often so predictive it can be expressed as laws. In so doing, he can begin to build a theory for explaining the demonstrated pattern" (South 1977:31).

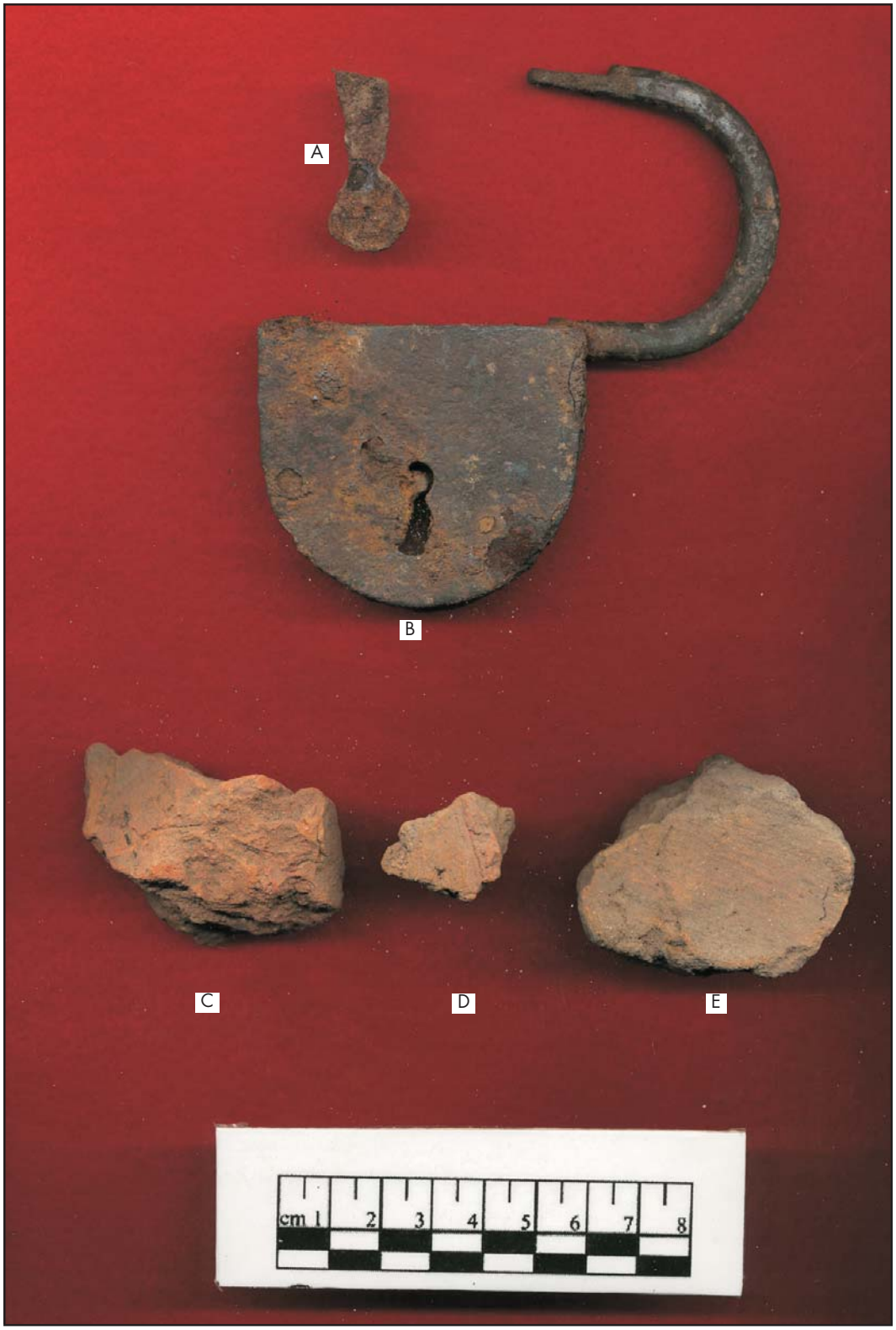
South (1977) derived the Carolina Artifact Pattern from a number of historic sites of British colonial origin and it is believed to reflect the culture, function, and economics of that place and time. Other site types such as military, frontier, and industrial sites will produce different patterns due to their differing circumstances. Also, sites dating to a later time period will produce different patterns because of changes to culture and economics.

South has demonstrated that patterns exist particularly in the disposal of garbage and use of space as well in the artifact assemblage present. Others, such as Glassie (1975) have demonstrated patterns in the layout of folk housing as influenced by cultural background. In terms of the assemblage, it might be best observable by looking at the totality of artifacts present. However, that is often not possible since archaeologists tend to sample sites and the resulting pattern can be affected by sampling strategy. In addition, archaeologists sometimes disagree as to what category an artifact belongs.

Joseph (1989) discusses the strengths and weaknesses of the approach as well as the factors that influence the pattern a site produces. In looking at plantation archaeology, for instance, Joseph notes that the Georgia and Carolina Slave Patterns are different for several reasons (see Table 35). First, most of the sites excavated in South Carolina date to the 18th century, while Georgia sites tend to date to the 19th century. Due to technological innovations that occurred as a part of the Industrial Revolution and the increased availability of goods, sites from earlier and later time period produce different proportions of kitchen and architectural artifacts.

Also, sites from Georgia and South Carolina were excavated by different "schools". The Georgia research tradition was a product of Charles Fairbank's direction of several theses and dissertation projects, and is characterized by certain traits. Most of the research occurred on 19th century barrier island plantations. The excavations were small-scale and focused on the back yard middens rather than on the house itself. South Carolina research was initially characterized by the examination of plantation main houses and outbuildings, although it later expanded to slave settlements and focused primarily on architecture. The two different patterns that emerged suggested that the variation must be the product of one of three factors: the excavation strategies, the two data sets are not comparable, or that artifact pattern is an improper tool for identifying cultural affiliation. As previously mentioned, Joseph concluded that the variation between the Georgia and South Carolina slave assemblages represents real cultural differences that illuminate the transformation of slave live.

Figure 54
Architectral artifacts from 38GGE18



A - B. Lock parts from Feature 208
C - E. Daub fragments from Feature 140 (Structure 5)

Figure 55
Other historic artifacts from 38GE18

A. Table Knife; B. Table Fork; C. Trigger Guard; D. Lead Shot; E. English gun flint; F. Figurine fragment; G. Glass gem inset; H. Brass jewelry piece; I. Eyeglass lens; J. 1722 Rosa Americana Coin; K - L. South's Type 9 buttons; M. South's Type 11 button; N. Thimble fragment

Table 36. Published Artifact Patterns compared to 38GE18.

Pattern	Kitchen	Archit.	Furn.	Arms	Clothing	Personal	Tobacco	Activities
Revised Carolina	51.8-65.0%	25.2-31.4%	0.2-0.6%	0.1-0.3%	0.6-5.4%	0.2-0.5%	1.9-13.9%	0.9-1.7%
Charleston Townhouse	58.40%	36.00%	0.20%	0.30%	0.90%	0.20%	2.80%	1.10%
Revised Carolina Slave	70.9-84.2%	11.8-24.8%	0.10%	0.1-0.3%	0.3-0.8%	0.10%	2.4-5.4%	0.2-0.9%
Georgia Slave	20.0-25.8%	67.9-73.2%	0.0-0.1%	0.0-0.2%	0.3-1.7%	0.1-0.2%	0.3-9.7%	0.2-0.4%
Frontier	22.7-34.5%	43.0-57.5%	0.1-0.3%	1.4-8.4%	0.3-3.8%	0.1-0.4%	1.9-14.0%	0.7-6.4%
38GE18	54.40%	38.40%	0.40%	0.30%	0.50%	0.20%	5.00%	0.90%

While Joseph acknowledges that the technique does have problems he notes that "whatever its flaws, the value of artifact patterning lies in the fact that it is a universally recognized method for organizing large collections of artifactual data in a manner which can be easily understood and which can be used for comparative purposes" (Joseph 1989: 65).

In examining and comparing the artifact patterns of different sites, one must be aware of the way each has been affected by sampling strategy as well as the context of time and location. The Yauhannah Bluff site closely resembles the culture, function, and economics of the sites used to create the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern. Table 36 provides several published artifact patterns including Revised Carolina (South 1977; Garrow 1982), Charleston Townhouse (Zierden and Grimes 1989), Revised Carolina Slave (Garrow 1982), Georgia Slave (Singleton 1980), and Frontier (South 1977).

The site fits well within the Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern with one exception. Architectural artifacts are slightly more numerous. This may be simply due to sampling issues where most of the features were architectural in nature and there were no hand excavations of general deposits, increasing the recovery of architecturally related artifacts. With the slightly high percentage of architectural artifacts, the site also compares favorably to the Charleston Townhouse pattern, although as just mentioned, the slightly high percentage of architectural artifacts could be a sampling issue.

VIII. PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS AND RESEARCH ISSUES

CERAMICS

A total of 1557 prehistoric ceramics were recovered from the excavations at Yauhannah Bluff. Of those, 536 are residual sherds. While the ceramics were examined for temper and surface treatment, as well as sherd thickness, interior treatment, and rim forms, we were only able to apply a type name to a subset. Of the remaining 1021 sherds, 711 sherds were specified as to type. They are summarized below in Table 37. Each type will be discussed individually and the sherds from Yauhannah Bluff will be characterized.

Table 37. Prehistoric Ceramics from 38GE18.

Type	Surface Treatment	Count
Stallings	Incised	1
Thoms Creek	Plain	274
	Reed Punctate	16
	Incised	8
	Combed/Scraped/Brushed	5
	Simple Stamped	1
Refuge	Dentate	3
Deep Creek	Fabric (Dowel) Impressed	1
Deptford	Plain	27
	Check Stamped	8
	Simple Stamped	5
	Cord Marked	3
	Brushed	1
Mt. Pleasant	Fabric Impressed	90
	Plain	31
	Cord Marked	10
Wilmington/Hanover	Fabric Impressed	36
	Plain	12
	Complicated Stamped	4
	Eroded	2
Santee/McClellanville	Cord Marked	10
	Simple Stamped	7
	Fabric Impressed	5
Pee Dee	Complicated Stamped	16
	Incised	5
	Reed Punctate	3
	Plain	2
Ashley	Complicated Stamped	1
Woodland	Plain	124
Total		**711**

STALLINGS

The Stallings pottery type is considered to be terminal Late Archaic to Early Woodland, typically dating between 2500 and 1500 B.C. Stallings was first described by Griffin (1943: 169-170) based on 28 sherds collected from the Chester Field shell ring on Port Royal Island near Beaufort. Several forms of decoration occur on fiber tempered pottery, including incising, punctation, and simple stamping. Only one fiber tempered Stallings sherd was identified in the collection. The example is an incised body sherd. The Stallings type represents only 0.14% of the typed collection.

THOM'S CREEK

The Thom's Creek series dates to the Early Woodland Period with dates ranging from 1800 to 900 BC. It was first described by Phelps (1968: 21) based on sherds from White's Mount and the Boy South site along the Savannah River drainage in Georgia. Trinkley (1976) provided a second formal type description based on much larger samples from 13 sites along the South Carolina Coast. Surface treatments include varieties of punctations, incising, simple stamped, and finger pinched, with a sandy paste.

A total of 304 sherds representing 42.76% of the collection were found. The vast majority of these were plain sherds, representing slightly over 90% of the type. Since many of these probably represent undecorated portions of otherwise decorated vessels, this high percentage is not terribly surprising. Other surface treatments include Reed Punctate, Incised, Combed (including Scraped/Brushed), and Simple Stamped. Reed Punctates included jab and drag, hollow reed, and lunate configurations. Incising typically consisted of vertical parallel lines. The combed vessels tended to be very thin and similar to those defined by Espenshade and Brockington (1989) at the Minim Island site in Georgetown County. It is relatively unusual south of Charleston and appears to be a regional subtype. Only one simple stamped sherd was recovered and consisted of parallel stamped lines. Technically, combed and simple stamped are under the same type: Thom's Creek Simple Stamped. However, the sherds listed as combed have finer lines that are not as deeply impressed into the sherd.

REFUGE

The Refuge series date to the Early Woodland Period with dates ranging from 1000 to 600 BC. Waring (1968) recognized the type as an intermediate series between Stalling's and Deptford based on excavations at the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge. Recognition of the Refuge components is difficult because most of the Refuge types are similar or identical to established types in the Thom's Creek and Deptford series. Only Refuge Dentate Stamped can be unambiguously sorted, because the surface treatment does not occur on the other pottery types (Anderson et al. 1982: 265). The paste is compact, sandy or gritty and has a sloppy simple sstamped, dentate stamped, or random punctation surface design. Only three dentate stamped sherds were identified in the collection, representing only 0.42% of the potteries identified.

Figure 56
Thoms Creek and Deptford potteries

A - C. Thoms Creek Punctated; D - F. Thoms Creek Incised/Scraped;
G - I. Deptford Check Stamped; J. Deptford Cord Marked

DEEP CREEK

The Deep Creek series dates to the Early to Middle Woodland Period with dates ranging between about 800 BC to AD 200. Only one sherd (or 0.14% of the collection), a fabric impressed sherd, was identified in the collection. This particular sherd was different from all other ceramics in the collection in two ways. First, the fabric impressions were clearly cord wrapped dowels. Second, the temper consisted of large pieces of water worn sand/gravel with some inclusions as large a 5 mm in diameter. Deep Creek is believed to be closely related to Deptford wares (Trinkley 1990). The large pieces of sand are similar in size to crushed quartz found in the Middle Woodland Yadkin series. Crushed quartz in that series ranges from 1 to 8 mm, averaging 3 mm in size. Whether Deep Creek is related to Yadkin or Deptford, as Trinkley (1990: 59) suggests is not clear. The Deep Creek series types include plain, cord marked, fabric impressed, simple stamped, and net impressed.

DEPTFORD

The Deptford series dates to the Early to Middle Woodland with dates ranging from 800 BC to AD 500. The type was defined by Caldwell and Waring (1939) based on materials recovered from several sites near Savannah, Georgia. The paste is a fine to coarse sand, with surface treatments typically check stamped, linear check stamped or cord marked. Other types include plain, simple stamped, geometric stamped, and complicated stamped. A total of 44 sherds representing 6.19% of the entire identifiable collection were found. Most were plain (61.4%), followed by check stamped (18.2%), simple stamped (11.4%), cord marked (6.8%), and brushed (2.3%).

MOUNT PLEASANT

The Mount Pleasant series dates to the Middle Woodland with dates ranging from AD 200 to AD 900. It is most frequently characterized by a sandy paste with quantities of pebble or grit inclusions. However, there is a lot of variability and a significant percentage has a fine sandy paste with few or no inclusions. Surface treatments include fabric impressed, cord marked, net impressed, and plain. Incising has been found on occasion. A total of 131 examples representing 18.42% of the identifiable collection were found. The majority were fabric impressed (68.7%), followed by plain (23.7%) and cord marked (7.6%). Of the prehistoric features with OCR dates three of the six are believed to have their origins in the Mount Pleasant Phase.

WILMINGTON/HANOVER

The Wilmington/Hanover category is defined by all potteries with grog or sherd tempering. The pottery is Early to Middle Woodland with a date range of 500 BC to AD 1000. The Hanover type was originally defined in North Carolina, while Wilmington was defined in Georgia (Anderson et al. 1982: 2710276; DePratter 1979; South 1960; Williams 1968). However, the two are believed to be regional variations of the same basic ceramic type. According to Anderson (1996), in recent years the temporal and spatial distribution of these two series has run together, creating considerable taxonomic confusion. Surface treatments include plain, cord marked, fabric impressed, check stamped, simple stamped, and occasionally complicated stamped. A total of 54 sherds representing 7.59% of the identifiable collection were recovered.

Figure 57
Mount Pleasant, Hanover/Wilmington, and Santee/McCellanville Potteries

A - B. Mount Pleasant Fabric Impressed; C. Mount Pleasant Cord Marked; D - E. Grog Tempered Fabric Impressed;
F. Grog Tempered Complicated Stamped; G. Santee/McClellanville Cord Marked; H. Santee/McClellanville Simple Stamped

The most common surface treatment was fabric impressed (66.7%), followed by plain (22.2%), complicated stamped (7.1%), and eroded (3.6%). Of the prehistoric features with OCR dates, one of the six is believed to have its origins in the Wilmington/Hanover Phase.

SANTEE/MCCLELLANVILLE

The Santee series is represented by a sandy paste and is primarily simple stamped. A similar ware is McClellanville, which also has a sandy paste with simple stamping. In general surface treatments may include plain, simple stamped, fabric impressed, and cord marked. Anderson et al. (1982: 304) suggests that simple stamping is the only finish that can be unambiguously attributed to the Santee series, although research by others suggests that plain, incised, cord, and fabric marked wares may also be associated. The Santee type was found to be coeval with both the Pee Dee and Savannah types, suggesting that it dates into the Mississippian Period. McClellanville, on the other hand, may be slightly earlier as has been suggested by Trinkley (1981: 18), who believes the ware dates from AD 500 to AD 800. Santee has been found in contexts from about AD 700 to AD 1400. It is possible that Santee is an outgrowth of McClellanville. Twenty two examples were recovered, representing 3.09% of the identifiable collection. The most common surface treatment was cord marking (45.5%) followed by simple stamped (31.8%) and fabric impressed (22.7%). One large vessel was identified in several fragments. It consisted of a hemispherical bowl with cross simple stamping and a notched rim. The inside of the vessel is uneven, and finger impressions can be noted in reflected light. This appears to be Santee.

PEE DEE

The Pee Dee series is sand tempered and is characterized by carved paddle stamped designs including concentric circles, the filfot cross, arc angles, herring bone, line blocks, quartered circles, and split diamonds (Reid 1967: 5-8). Pee Dee dates to the Late Mississippian (AD 1400-1600). A total of 26 sherds (or 3.4% of the recognizable collection) were recovered from Yauhannah Bluff. The vast majority of them (61.5%) were stamped with a complicated stamp design. Elements included figure eights, concentric circles, arc angles, philphot cross, and line blocks. Other decorative motifs were incised (19.2%), reed punctate (11.5%), and plain (7.7%) and eroded (3.6%).

Several of the sherds contained well-smoothed interiors, which is more typical of the Savannah Series. However, the paste clearly contained sand inclusions and since the series becomes increasingly uncommon heading north of the Savannah River, it is highly unlikely that the wares are Savannah. The Savannah series overlaps Pee Dee and has been found at sites dating from AD 1200 to 1400. Of the prehistoric features with OCR dates two of the six are believed to have their origins in the Pee Dee Phase.

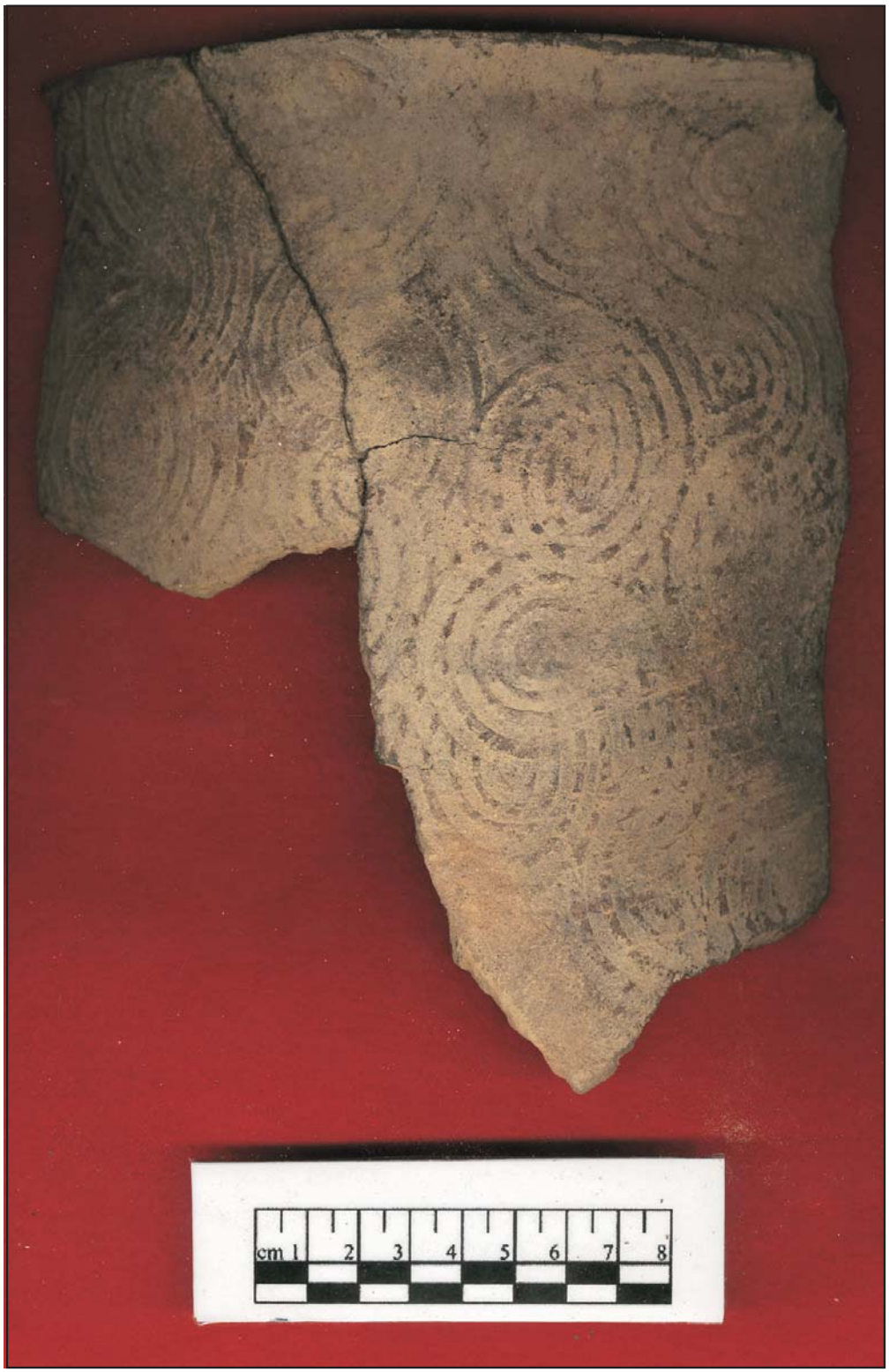
ASHLEY

The Ashley Series is characterized by "carved paddle stamped with enlarged motifs, carelessly applied decorative motifs, burnishing, finger punctated rim strips and folded rims, sloppy incising, corncob impressed type present" (South 1976: 28). Stamping is bold with the space between the lands fairly wide (between 3.0 and 5.0 mm). The paste is highly variable, typically with some small sand inclusions. Rim strips are common and tend to be folded and/or finger pinched.

Figure 58
Pee Dee and possible Ashley Wares

A. Pee Dee Reed Punctate Rim; B. Pee Dee Curvilinear Complicated Stamped Rim;
C. Pee Dee Complicated Stamped (Concentric Circles); D. Pee Dee Complicated Stamped (Arc Angle);
E. Pee Dee Complicated Stamped (Filfot Cross); F. Possible Ashley Complicated Stamped

Figure 59
Large Pee Dee Vessel fragment from Feature 15



Anderson et al. (1982: 316) notes that there may be some confusion with both Savannah and Pee Dee types. In the Yauhannah Bluff collection, one curvilinear complicated stamped sherd was identified as possible Ashley. It was distinct from other complicated stamped wares by the width of the lands, which averaged 4 mms. The paste was sandy and there was no smoothing or burnishing on the interior. Unfortunately, the sherd represents a portion of a vessel body and not a rim element that could have provided distinctive information.

The Ashley series dates to the protohistoric period and has been found in contexts dating from AD 1600 to 1715. The one sherd from Yauhannah Bluff was placed in the Ashley category based solely on the width of the lands in the stamp design. Therefore, concluding the existence of a protohistoric/historic Native American population at the site is highly tenuous.

HISTORIC NATIVE AMERICAN POTTERY

Relatively little is known about the pottery belong to historic Native America groups in the area. However, test excavations at Wachesaw landing in Georgetown County by Trinkley et al. (1983) identified pottery that they believed was historic Indian. The first type called Wachesaw was initially defined by Trinkley and Hogue (1979). This pottery is generally characterized by annular ring construction with large quantities of rounded quartz sand grains in the paste and bold, sloppy complicated stamping, bold simple stamping, corn cob marked, and roughly finished plain surface treatments. The only complicated stamped motif identified was the filfot cross. The simple stamped design is typically larger and bolder than the preceding Pee Dee simple stamped (Trinkley et al. 1983: 30). Examples of Wachesaw pottery were examined first hand by Natalie Adams from a type collection located at the Charleston Museum. It was noted that the sherds are fairly thick and hard fired and and were very distinctive.

The Wachesaw series is believed to represent pottery being produced by the Historic Period Waccamaw Indians, based on its apparent association with trade goods and burials excavated by the Charleston Museum in 1930 and its context. It is believed that the Wachesaw have some lineal relationship to the Pee Dee Series. Based on available ethnographic information, the Waccamaw were not present in the Wachesaw area after 1730, so these wares date to the first third of the 18th century. Trinkley et al. (1983: 32) note that there is insufficient data to determine if late Pee Dee wares are partially contemporary with Wachesaw pottery.

Another pottery type identified by Trinkley as historic Native American was a type he termed "Kimbel" (Trinkley 1981). The pottery was initially classified as the Catawba Series, but Trinkley later believed that it was inappropriate to tie the wares to historic Catawba Indians. He noted that the pottery is somewhat similar to the plain and burnished pottery of the Caraway series defined by Coe (n.d.) from the site of Keyauwee in Randolph County, North Carolina. Trinkley describes that paste of the Caraway series as having very fine to fine sands, which surface treatments consisting of net impressed, brushed, check stamped, and complicated stamped. He notes that similar pottery was being produced by some Catawba groups on the Catawba River and Sugar Creek, by late Indians in the Cheraw area, by Indians at the Yauhannah trading center, and at the Pedea Indian village on the Pee Dee River in Marion County (Trinkley et al. 1983). Unfortunately, they do not reference specific site collections or studies.

The Kimbel series pottery was manufactured by coiling or annular rings. It is tempered with fine sand and clay and is often correctly identified as non-tempered. It has a fine texture with a hard compact paste, which may glisten from small quartz grains or mica inclusions. Both interior and exterior surfaces are smoothed or occasionally imperfectly polished or burnished. Burnish facets are occasionally visible. Kimbel series pottery illustrated by Trinkley et al. (1983) were either plain or simple stamped.

Clement et al. (2001) found a minor quantity of Kimbel series pottery on Sandy Island at the Cooter Creek site (38GE469) originally identified by Barse et al. (1999). However, no Wachesaw series pottery was recognized at this site. The previous survey of the entire island by Barse et al. (1999) identified no Wachesaw or Kimbel series pottery. Other researchers who have worked in the area (John Cable, Chris Judge, and Carl Steen, personal communication 2005) have never seen either ceramic type suggesting that it is rare and isolated.

At Yauhannah Bluff, no Wachesaw or Kimbel series sherds were identified in the collection. There were quite a few colonoware sherds, but it is highly doubtful that they could have been mistaken for Kimbel series pottery. An examination of the artifact analysis notes belonging to Jim Michie, Bill Weeks, and Susan McMillan indicated that they saw no ceramics that appeared to represent these types as well. Mr. Michie had worked at Wachesaw Landing after Trinkley identified those pottery types and would have been well aware of what they should look like. The absence of Wachesaw and Kimbel series ceramics in the Michie collection was corroborated with Bill Weeks who also worked at Wachesaw Landing (Bill Weeks personal communication, August 2005).

Work by Steen et al. (1998) at the site of what they believed was 18th century Pee Dee Town in Marion County found burnished wares somewhat similar to the Kimbel series. However, they could not tell some of them apart from 18th and 19th century historic Catawba Indian trade wares. Also, almost all the plain and burnished ware were thicker and their pastes were sandier than classic "Catawba" ceramics, and few were associated with historic occupations. Therefore, they could predate the 18th century. In sum, the burnished wares at Pee Dee town could not be clearly assigned to the historic Indian occupation of the site. Further work is needed to find sealed contexts with clearly datable artifacts associated with the known historic occupation of Pee Dee town.

In sum, no clearly historic Native American ceramics were identified in the collection from the Yauhannah Bluff site with the exception of the one possible Ashley sherd. Additional discussion of historic Native American ceramics is provided in the discussion of colonoware and in particular, the variety called Colonial Burnished.

Despite the absence of ceramics associated with free historic Indians in the area investigated, historic maps indicate that this portion of the Pee Dee River was well known by historic Indian groups as indicated by the various Indian place names shown on the 1757 DeBrahms map. It should be remembered that the portion off 38GE18 investigated was the area that contained the bulk of the historic materials. The remainder of 38GE18 contains much denser Native American remains and it is entirely possible that a substantial historic Native American occupation will, at some point, be identified there. Given the importance of the area to historic Native Americans, this speculation seems highly likely.

LITHICS

DEBITAGE

A total off 427 pieces of debitage were recovered in the excavations at Yauhannah Bluff. Artifacts defined as debitage were divided into five classes representing a proposed reduction/production sequence (White et al. 1963). Flakes consist of those items that exhibit the characteristics of typical concoidal fracturing (i.e., bulb of percussion, striking platform, and feathering terminations). Shatter represents blocky pieces of debitage that resulted from core collapse during reduction. Definitions for each specific debitage type are presented below starting with earliest reduction stage to latest.

- Shatter or chunks: a piece of stone that usually looks culturally altered, but may not have any easily identifiable flake scars or does not fit into any other category. Blocky or angular pieces of stone with no obvious dorsal or ventral sides and no cortical surfaces.

- Primary cortical flake: a flake which retains cortex over 75 percent of the dorsal surface, tends to be larger than other classes of flakes, exhibits little to no longitudinal curvature, and has platform angles approaching 90 degrees.

- Secondary cortical flake: a flake that usually has one or two flake scars (facets) and partial cortex of between 1 and 75 percent on its dorsal surface, a relatively straight profile, and a bulb of percussion (if present) that is oriented perpendicular to the long axis of the flake. Overall, secondary cortical flakes tend to be thicker and often longer than interior and tertiary flakes.

- Interior Flake: Same as secondary cortical flake except no cortex is evident on its dorsal surface, the flake tends to be slightly smaller and thinner than cortical flakes given its presumed position along the reduction continuum. Overall, interior flakes tend to be larger than tertiary flakes.

- Thinning Flake: a thin, small flake with two or more flake scars that are usually small in area on the dorsal surface, no cortex, and terminates with a feathered distal end. This flake category is expected to exhibit greater curvature in profile and a platform or bulb of percussion that forms an acute angle to the long axis of the flake. Flakes that are not small and thin yet have two or more thinning flake scars on the dorsal surface and a curved profile can were classified as thinning flakes. Also, very small thin flakes with no flake scars on their dorsal surfaces (assuming that the flake is nearly whole) were classified as thinning flakes. These flakes represent the end of the reduction sequence.

- Unidentified Flake: a broken flake that could not be positively identified as to where it fit within the reduction sequence.

- Cores: While technically not classified as debitage, the core represents the residual part of the raw material that was used to manufacture tools. Typically

cores are rather blocky and have multiple flake scars where larger pieces were removed and used to manufacture tools.

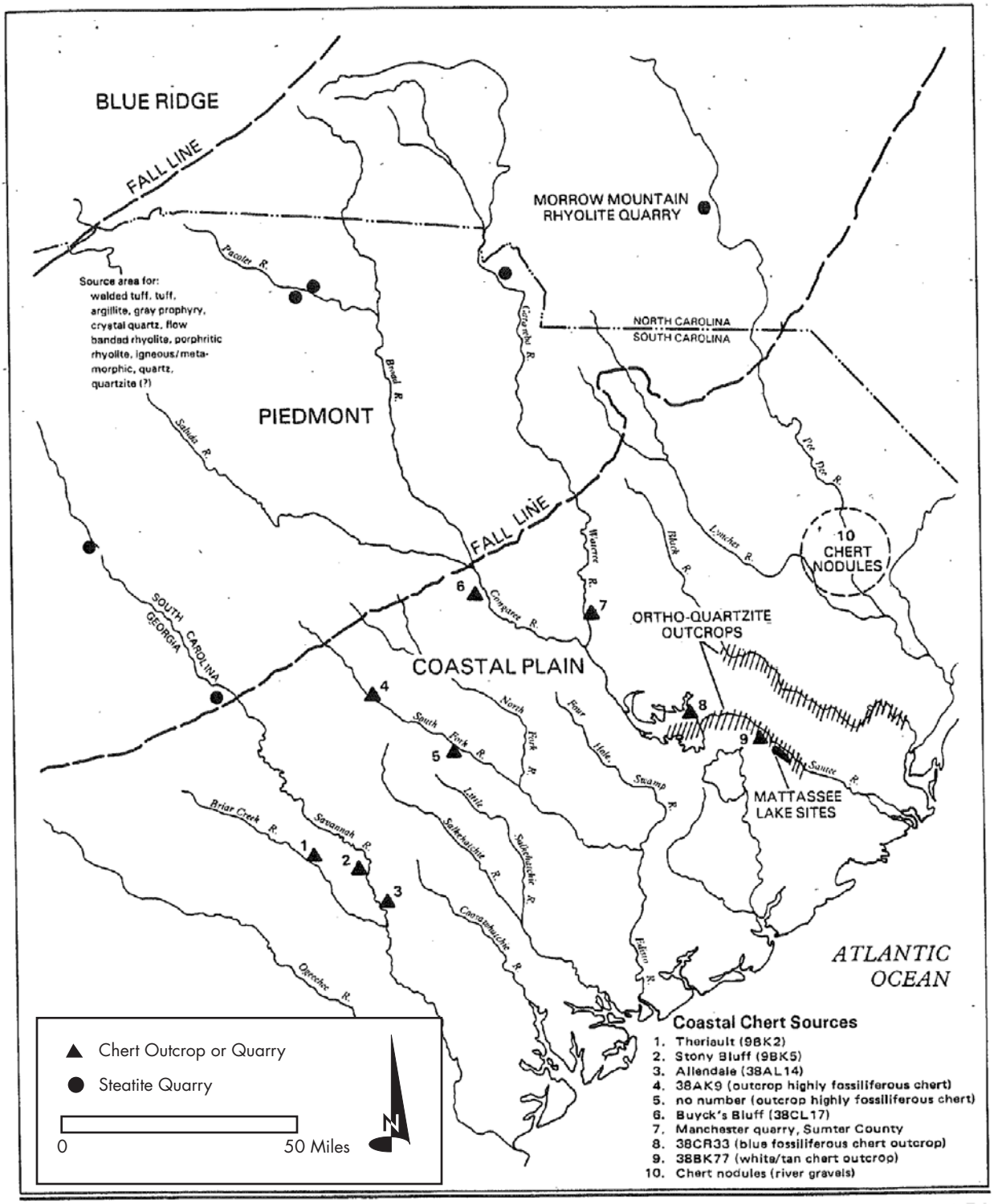
The debitage and cores are summarized by raw material in Table 38. The vast majority of debitage was metavolcanic. Relatively small quantities of Coastal Plain chert, quartz, chalcedony, quartzite, and orthoquartzite were also recovered. In looking at Figure 60, which shows lithic raw material sources in the South Carolina area, the Morrow Mountain rhyolite quarry is upstream on the Pee Dee River. This material could have been obtained directly from the source or indirectly through river cobbles that were carried downstream and were deposited closer to the site. The graphic also shows that there are numerous chert nodules in the lower Pee Dee River area that could have been obtained. Orthoquartzite is also found nearby and there are known outcrops along the Black River. Quartz and quartzite would have been obtained above the fall line or, like the metavolcanic sources, could have been deposited downstream as river cobbles. Some chalcedony was also found in the collection. Chalcedony can be found in several known locations. First is the Wadesboro Triassic Basin, which is primarily in North Carolina, but extends into Lancaster County, South Carolina. It can also be found in the Black Mingo formation where orthoquartzite is also found (Mr. Keith Derting, personal communication 2005; Horton 1991).

Table 38. Lithic Debitage from 38GE18.

Stage	CPC	%	Ortho.	%	Metavol.	%	Chalc.	%	Quartzite	%	Quartz	%
Unidentified	6	12.50%	1	9.10%	91	30.10%	0	0%	8	61.50%	11	29.70%
Thinning	7	14.60%	8	72.70%	134	44.40%	0	0%	1	7.70%	3	8.10%
Interior	6	12.50%	2	18.20%	48	16.00%	11	55.00%	1	7.70%	3	8.10%
Secondary	4	8.30%	0	0%	14	4.60%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Primary	6	12.50%	0	0%	4	1.30%	3	15%	0	0%	2	5.40%
Shatter	14	29.20%	0	0%	7	2.30%	6	30%	3	23.10%	17	46.00%
Core	5	10.40%	0	0%	4	1.30%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2.70%
Total	**48**	**100.00%**	**11**	**100.00%**	**302**	**100.00%**	**20**	**100%**	**13**	**100.00%**	**37**	**100.00%**

In looking at the proportions of primary and secondary flakes versus interior and thinning flakes, it is clear that the Coastal Plain chert was found fairly locally as 43.5% of the primary, secondary, interior, and thinning flakes are early stage reduction. Metavolcanic and Quartz contain less than 10% early stage, while the other categories have no early stage reduction flakes. Chert tools apparently were not highly curated as none of the projectile points are other tools were manufactured from that material. It could be that since the source was local, tools taken to locations off site were not always retrieved and brought back. Tools are discussed below.

Figure 60
Lithic Raw Material Sources in South Carolina



Source: Anderson et al. 1982

Table 39. Attributes of Projectile Points from 38GE18.

Type	Material	L	W	T	BL	HW	Notes
Triangular	Porphyritic Rhyolite	unk.	2.4	0.9			Hump couldn't be removed – tip broken (Bag 97)
Triangular	Porphyritic Rhyolite	unk.	2.5	0.6			tip broken (Bag 157)
Triangular	Plain Rhyolite	unk.	1.9	0.5			tip broken (Bag 68)
Small Savannah River Stemmed	Orthoquartzite	5.3	3.5	1.1	4.5	2	Bag 7
Morrow Mountain II	Porphytric Rhyolite	4.3	3	1.2	2.6	1.9	Bag 2
Palmer Corner Notched	Flow Banded Rhyolite	3.4	2.2	1	2.6	1.2	very tip end broken off (Bag 8)

TOOLS

Projectile Points

Relatively few projectile points were recovered from the excavations at Yauhannah Bluff. A total of six points were recovered and their characteristics are presented in Table 39. Three triangular points were recovered, which were manufactured from metavolcanic materials. One appears to have broken during manufacture, as it had a large hump on one side that apparently could not be removed. Their width ranged from 1.9 to 2.5 cms and thickness (without the hump) ranged from 0.5 to 0.6 cms. A trend for decreasing triangular size through time occurs from the Middle Woodland on (Coe 1964; Keel 1976). Basal width of triangular points has been thought to be a potentially good discriminator of temporal affiliation. At 38SU83 in the Upper Coastal Plain, Blanton (et al. 1986) was able to delineate three distinct groups of triangular point. Those with bases averaging 1.2 cm were attributed to the Pee Dee (Mississippian) component. Points associated with the other two groups all had basal widths of not less than 1.7 cms and were generally deposited deep. They were in association with Woodland assemblages. A roughly similar pattern was observed at the Mattasee Lake sites on the Santee River (Anderson et al. 1982: 151-155). It is therefore assumed that these are all affiliated with Woodland contexts. These points were recovered from Feature 108, which was a burned tree (Bag 68), Feature 141 – an historic post (Bag 97), and Feature 288 – another historic post (Bag 157).

The Small Savannah River Stemmed point was surface collected from grid point N510E548 (Bag 7), which is in the vicinity of the stick and clay chimney associated with the main plantation house. Savannah River Stemmed points date from the Late Archaic to Early Woodland periods. Oliver (1985) and Coe (1964) indicate that Savannah River Stemmed points become smaller over time with the evolution being Savannah River Stemmed, Small Savannah River Stemmed, and Gypsy Stemmed. Oliver (1985) states that the Small Savannah River Stemmed marks the terminal part of the Late Archaic Period.

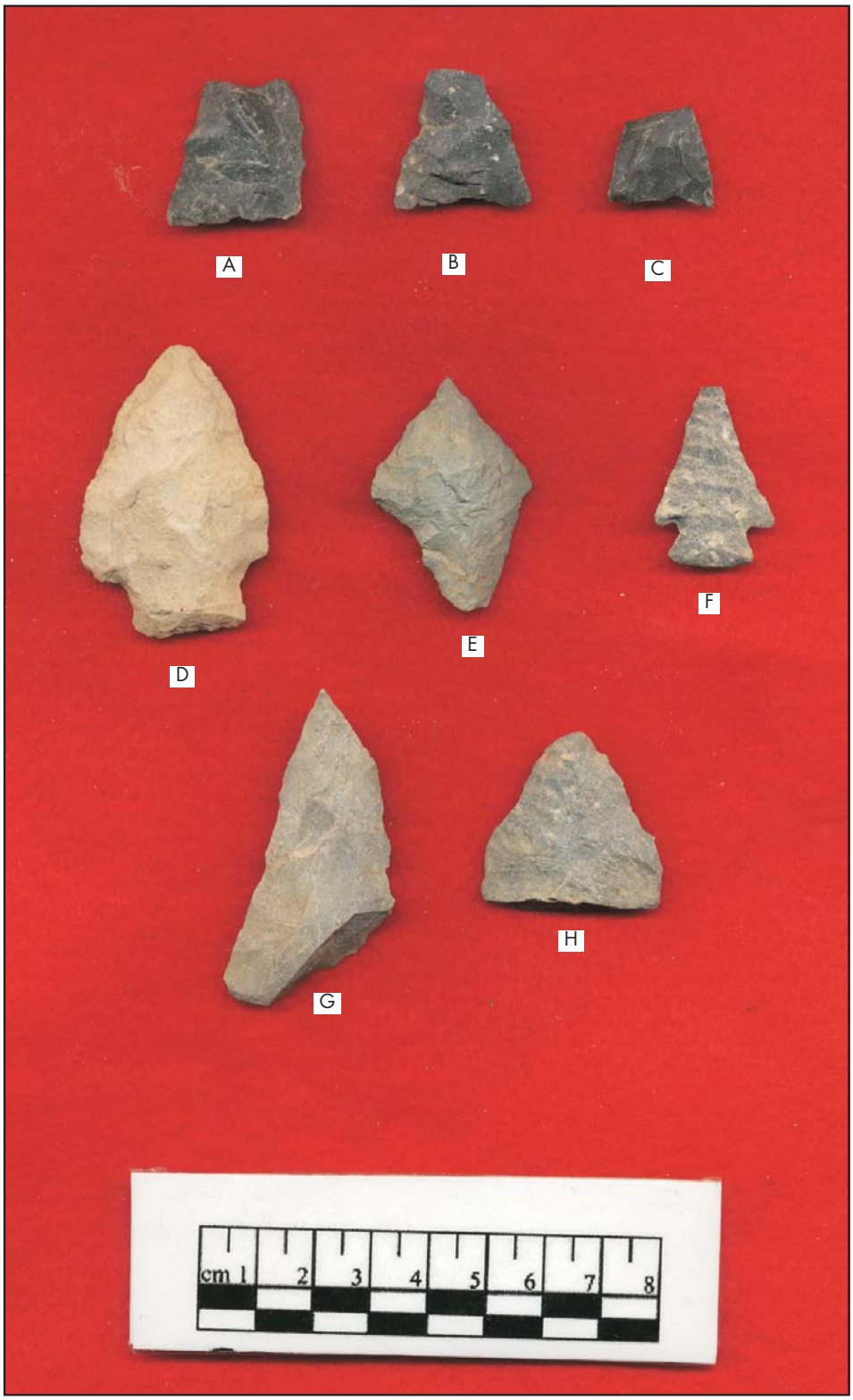
The Morrow Mountain II point was surface collected during the mechanical stripping of the site (Bag 2). According to Coe (1964: 37) Morrow Mountain II points are typically 3.0 to 8.0 in length, averaging 6.0 cms. The width ranges from 1.8 to 3.0, averaging 2.0 cms.

The stem of the Yauhannah Bluff example is longer than the blade, indicating that it has been reworked. The blade is in relatively good condition and it may have been considered exhausted and, thus discarded.

The Palmer Corner Notched point was surface collected from grid point N525E507 (Bag 8), which is near a historic hearth feature cluster (Feature 124). The point has a ground base and the very tip end is broken off. According to Coe (1964: 67) Palmer's tend to range in length from 2.8 to 6.0 cms, averaging 3.5 cms. The width ranges from 1.5 to 2.5 cms, averaging 2.0 cms. The example from Yauhannah Bluff falls closely to the average recorded by Coe.Other Lithic Tools and Artifacts

Two expedient flake tools were identified in the collection including a retouched chert flake tool and a porphyritic rhyolite utilized flake. Ground stone tools consisted of a greenstone abrader, a sandstone abrader, and a siltstone abrader. A fragment of a metavolcanic anvil was found as well as five pieces of quartzite fire cracked rock. Two unaltered pieces of petrified wood were also recovered.

Figure 61
Projectile Points and Bifacial Tools



A - B. Porphyritic rhyolitic triangular points; C. Plain Rhyolite Triangular Point;
D. Orthoquartzite Small Savannah River Stemmed; E. Porphyritic Rhyolite Morrow Mountain II;
F. Flow Banded Rhyolite Palmer Corner Notched; G. Porphyritic Rhyolite knife fragment;
H. Porphyritic biface fragment

IX. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

New South Associates performed data recovery excavations at a portion of 38GE18 at Yauhannah Bluff. The excavations were located in the area near the confluence of the Greet Pee Dee River and Yauhannah Lake near the location of an old ferry landing. The focus on the excavations was the historic component located in this part of the site. Previous research by Bill Weeks and Jim Michie attempted to identify an early 18th century Indian trading post thought to be in this location. They were unable to find definitive evidence of the trading post.

New South's excavations found evidence of historic occupation most intensively occupied between the 1740s and about 1820. However, there was some evidence of an earlier beginning date of occupation based on the presence of a 1722 coin and a pipe stem dating from the late 17th to early 18th century. Six buildings were identified at the site, which are summarized in Table 40.

Table 40. Summary of Structures at 38GE18.

Structure	Function	Size (ft)	Orientation	Construction Date
1	Storehouse?	14 x 14	N1W	early/mid 18th c.
2	Plantation House	23 x 32	N7E	early/mid 18th c.
3	Slave House	8 x 10	N5E	early/mid 18th c.
4	Outbuilding or Ferry Operator's House	13 x 23 + 8 x 18	N6E	late 18th c.
5	Shed	8 x 9?	N5W	early/mid 18th c.
6	Burnt Outbuilding	26 x ?	N37E	early 20th c.

The first structure consists of a possible storehouse (Structure 1) located near the ferry landing. The building measured 14 by 14 feet and contained an earthfast foundation. The Journal of the Commissioner of Indian Trade describes the storehouse at the 1716 trading post as measuring 10 by 12 feet and being of log construction. If one assumes that Structure 1 is the 1716 storehouse, then one might also assume that the measurement of 10 by 12 feet was an estimate and that the log building rested on earthfast piers. Regardless, there was no direct evidence that Structure 1 was that building.

It is believed that the storehouse (Structure 1), plantation house (Structure 2), slave house (Structure 3), and shed (Structure 5) are at least partially contemporaneous. Working under the assumption that Structure 1 is the storehouse associated with 1716 trading post, one could conclude that the trader had to live on site and that he would have had slaves to assist with activities associated with the post itself as well as to help maintain at least some subsistence level agriculture and help with livestock maintenance. Therefore, the presence of a residential complex is to be expected. Interestingly, the architectural design of the plantation house is quite similar to late 17th century plantation houses found in the Chesapeake area. No similar houses belonging to plantation owners have yet to been found in South Carolina.

However, very few plantation houses dating to the early 18th century have been excavated in areas away from the densest population areas such as Georgetown, Charleston, and Goose Creek. This house appears to have been wood framed with a lath and plaster chimney.

Other features at the site, both architectural and non-architectural contained some fragments of daub – some with stick or lath impressions. This indicates that other buildings may have been wattle and daub. A quantity of brick was also found, particularly in the clay extraction pit (Feature 208). This brick may have possibly been used to line the firebox for the plantation house.

A later building (Structure 4) was constructed and, in fact, intrudes into an early 18th century feature (Feature 24), which appears to have functioned as a yard root pit. This building appears to have been built as early as the late 18th century and was occupied or used past the occupation of the plantation house, into the mid 19th century. This building could have been primarily used by tenants operating the ferry after Robert Alston's death in 1795. Structure 6 is presumed to be a much later building, perhaps dating to the early 20th century.

Again, working under the assumption that the trading post is at 38GE18, once the trading post was closed, the plantation aspect of the property continued and flourished up until the end of the 18th century or into the early 19th century. It is possible that, with the introduction of tidal rice agriculture in the late 18th century, and the prosperity of plantations on Waccamaw Neck and further down the Pee Dee River, plantations such as that at 38GE18 went into decline. With the death of Alston in 1795 it is quite possible that there was no interest in continuing a primary or even seasonal residence on the property.

As previously mentioned, the excavations at 38GE18 found no direct evidence that the 1716 Indian trading post was located at the site. Given it's short span of use (minimally 1716-1718) it is quite likely that direct evidence would be nearly impossible to find. The historical research and maps indicate that the most likely location for the post is at 38GE18. William Waties located the post at a place called "Uauenee (or the Great Bluff)". Over the years the location has been referred to as "Yourhaney" (1747), "Whinny" (1749), "Youhany Ferry" (1768), "Euhany" (1772), and "Yahany Ferry" (1825). Also, Faden's 1780 revision of DeBrahm (1757) map (Figure 7) shows several Indian place names, including "Youre Hene", along this portion of the Great Pee Dee River indicating the importance of the area to the historic Native American population.

Interestingly, only one possible historic Native American sherd from the Ashley series was identified in the ceramic collection. However, the densest area of Native American occupation was located outside of our study area and it is entirely possible that, along with multiple occupations from earlier residents, a historic Native American settlement or camps are located at the site.

It was hoped that the OCR dates for Yauhannah Bluff would assist us in identifying the 1716 trading post. It was unsuccessful, but this does not necessarily mean that the trading post did not exist here. As previously discussed, OCR dating is a fairly controversial dating method and should be viewed with caution.

The subsistence analysis found an abundance of maize in the historic component, suggesting that it was a dietary staple and, perhaps a cash crop. The presence of a peach pit suggests that it could have been a cultivated yard tree.

Mulberry and nutshell fragments suggested that wild resources supplemented the diet of the occupants. Faunal analysis identified both domestic animal and wild game indicating that hunting, fishing, and shell fishing supplemented the diet. Cranial and post-cranial bone from domestic animals suggested that the inhabitants were raising, slaughtering, consuming, and discarding livestock at the site. Hunting appeared to focus on the surrounding woods and was conducted on an encounter basis, due to the assortment of game present. Fishing occurred in the main river channel and still water environments.

Hardwoods predominated the wood charcoal assemblage in the 18th century component relative to the preceding Mississippian and later 19th century occupations, suggesting that pine dominated in those periods. There was a higher species diversity and a significant percentage of floodplain taxa, suggesting that wood was harvested in the floodplains or nearby swamps. In the 19th century, the large proportion of pine in combination with the identification of field crops indicated significant land clearing by that time.

Wood charcoal from hearths indicated that poor fuel-woods (mostly non-pine) may have been largely collected as dead wood from the surrounding forest. The almost exclusive identification of pine in post holes indicated that it was favored as building material.

As a result of the analysis of colonowares using Joseph's (2004) typology of village and trade wares, village wares (Yaughan) were relatively sparse, which perhaps should not be surprising given the fact that Yauhannah Bluff represents a main house complex. The Colonial Burnished wares, thought to be Native American inspired, are almost exclusive to Feature 124/124a (MCD 1749) while River Burnished wares associated with post American Revolution Catawba pottery trade are almost exclusive to Feature 208 (MCD 1791). Lesesne wares predominate the collection, suggesting that the local enslaved population may have been manufacturing colonoware to sell or trade to the planter class. The relative sparsity of village wares suggest that while there was an African American presence on the site and that they were probably cooking on site, the planter class assemblage predominates the collection. While in the urban context of Charleston the Colonial Burnished collection is probably appropriately considered a trade ware, on the plantation at Yauhannah Bluff, particularly in its context in Feature 124, which appears to be associated with a low status individual, it may have been made for village use by an enslaved Native American.

The prehistoric component consisted of Early Archaic Palmer all the way through Mississippian Pee Dee wares. An attempt was made to identify a historic Native American component based on descriptions of wares from Charlestown Landing (South 1971), Wachesaw Landing (Trinkley and Hogue 1979), Sandy Island (Barse et al. 1999; Clement et al. 2001), and Peedee Town (Steen et al. 1998). Only one sherd, which was typed as Ashley, was identified that may have dated to the historic period. However, as previously mentioned, it is possible that a more substantial historic Native American occupation will be found in the denser portion of the site.

Two Native American burials were identified during excavations (Features 70 and 80). In both instances, the US Fish and Wildlife Service was notified, the Catawba Nation was informed and the remains were reinterred by them on site. The burials were located near the northwestern grid margin, toward the area of denser Native American artifactual remains. It is probable that more burials are located further west and this area should be avoided in plans for any ground disturbance.

During our fieldwork, we marked the site boundaries as determined by our previous survey with double strand day-glo orange flagging tape. A buffer of about 20 feet was provided. We recommend that construction be allowed outside of the site boundaries and within the area New South excavated, excluding the small area containing prehistoric burials. It is recommended that any roads which need to be built going to the facility either skirt the site boundaries or be raised above the current grade. In the instance that the road skirts the boundaries, monitoring during earth moving activities, particularly for additional Native American remains, would be prudent.

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APPENDIX A. ARTIFACT CATALOG

County: Georgetown
State: South Carolina
Project: Yauhannah Bluff

New South Associates, Inc.

State Site #	Provenience Bag #	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Date	Quantity	Weight (g)	Artifact Description	Artifact Notes
38GE18	1	Surface # 1 Feature 203	Surface	1/23/05	1		5/64 Ball Clay Stem	
38GE18	1	Surface # 1 Feature 203	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	1	Surface # 1 Feature 203	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Fine Sand,	
38GE18	1	Surface # 1 Feature 203	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	1	Surface # 1 Feature 203	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Greenstone Abrader/ Grinder Complete	polisher/ may be rhyolite
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	2		Iron Oxide Concretion	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Rhyolite Core Fragment	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Hornsfels Core Fragment	unsure of material
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Unidentified Chert Core Fragment	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Fire Cracked Rock	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1	38.9	Quartzite Fire Cracked Rock	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Hornsfels Interior Flake Complete	material?
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	2		Rhyolite Interior Flake Complete	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	2		Rhyolite Interior Flake Complete	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	8		Rhyolite Interior Flake Fragment	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	2		Quartz Interior Flake Fragment	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	2		Rhyolite Secondary Flake Complete	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	2		Rhyolite Secondary Flake Complete	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	2		Unmodified Stone	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	2	98	Unmodified Stone	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Projectile Point/Knife Complete Morrow Mountain II	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Personal Metal	Copper Alloy Insignia Or Pin
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Bottle Glass, Embossed Letters	Whittemores Shoe Polish
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Lipping Tool Pharmaceutical Bottle Finish	Double Ring Collar
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Lipping Tool Pharmaceutical Bottle Finish	Down Tooled, Tapered Collar
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Embossed Letters On Pharmaceutical Bottle	Dr... Charl..
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	3		Unidentified Porcelain	

County: Georgetown
State: South Carolina
Project: Yauhannah Bluff

New South Associates, Inc.

State Site #	Provenience Bag #	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Date	Quantity	Weight (g)	Artifact Description	Artifact Notes
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Colored Refined Earthenware (Yellow, Pink, Etc.)	Blue
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Polychrome Painted (Red, Black, Lt Blue, Lt Green)	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	2		Unidentified Colonoware	Possible
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Unidentified Colonoware	Neck Sherd
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Jackfield	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Unidentified Redware	Brown Glazed
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Trailed Clear Glaze Slipware	Coggled Rim
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Trailed Clear Glaze Slipware	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Underglaze Green Edgeware	Curved Impressed
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	21		Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	2		Plain Pearlware	Blue Hand Painted
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Plain Light Creamware	Feather Edge (1762-1820)
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	3		Plain Light Creamware	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Unidentified Domestic Stoneware	Plain Grey
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Cobalt Blue On Salt Glaze Stoneware	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Plain Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	Rim
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Non-Electrical Wire	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	4		Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	3		Olive Green Machine Made Bottle Glass	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	3		Light Green Machine Made Bottle Glass	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Panelled Bottles	Base Fragment
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Bottle Glass, Embossed Letters	...25
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	4		Fragment Cut Common Nail	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Cut Nails W/ Hand Finished Heads	Fragment
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Other Flat Glass	Frosted, 6.6 Mm Thick
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Surface	1/23/05	1		Handmade Brick	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	

County: Georgetown
State: South Carolina
Project: Yauhannah Bluff

New South Associates, Inc.

State Site #	Provenience Bag #	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Date	Quantity	Weight (g)	Artifact Description	Artifact Notes
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body/ Rim Sherd Fine Sand/ Grit	Mended
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body/ Base Sherd Very Coarse Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Base Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Very Coarse	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Incised Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Rim Sherd Fine Sand/Sparse Fiber	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Check Stamped Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Rim Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Simple Stamped Rim Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Base Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	

County: Georgetown
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New South Associates, Inc.

State Site #	Provenience Bag #	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Date	Quantity	Weight (g)	Artifact Description	Artifact Notes
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Very Coarse	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	7		Plain Residual Sherd	
38GE18	2	Surface # 2	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Daub	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Surface	2/4/05	1		Rhyolitic Tuff Core Complete	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Surface	2/4/05	2		Porphyritic Rhyolite Interior Flake	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Surface	2/4/05	1		Rhyolite Interior Flake	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Surface	2/4/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Secondary Flake	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Surface	2/4/05	2		Quartz Shatter	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Surface	2/4/05	1		Plain Colono (Yaughan)	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Surface	2/4/05	2		Plain Clear Glaze Slipware	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Surface	2/4/05	1		Underglaze Green Edgeware	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Surface	2/4/05	5		Plain Light Creamware	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Surface	2/4/05	1		Clouded/Tortoiseshell Whieldon Creamware	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Surface	2/4/05	2		Plain Grey Salt Glazed Stoneware	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Surface	2/4/05	1		Underglaze Blue Chinese Porcelain	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Surface	2/4/05	1		Amber Bottle Glass	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Surface	2/4/05	1		Aqua Bottle Glass	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Incised Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Fine Sand	

County: Georgetown
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New South Associates, Inc.

State Site #	Provenience Bag #	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Date	Quantity	Weight (g)	Artifact Description	Artifact Notes
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Rim Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	Drilled Hole
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Grog	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand Deptford Cross Cord Marked	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Grit	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Grit	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	4	Surface # 4	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Brushed Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	5	Surface # 5	Surface	1/23/05	1		Bone	Mammalian Long Bone Fragment-Not Worked
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Petrified Wood	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Biface Stage 2 Complete	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Quartz Core Fragment	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Core Fragment	

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38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Plain Rhyolite Projectile Point/Knife Fragment Triangular	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Interior Flake	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Primary Flake	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Flow Banded Rhyolite Primary Flake	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Rhyolite Secondary Flake	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Rhyolite Shatter	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Jasper Shatter	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Fossiliferous Chert Thinning Flake	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Rhyolite Thinning Flake	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Orthoquartzite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	2		5/64 Ball Clay Stem	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Lipping Tool Pharmaceutical Bottle Finish	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	2		Plain Colono (Yaughan)	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Plain Colono (Yaughan)	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Blue & White Delft	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Thick Black Glazed Redware	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Plain Clear Glazed Redware	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Combed Clear Glaze Slipware	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	2		Plain Clear Glaze Slipware	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Scalloped Rim Impressed Straight Edgeware	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	5		Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	2		Plain Pearlware	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Plain Pearlware	Blue Handpainted
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Clouded/Tortoiseshell Whieldon Creamware	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	19		Plain White Granite	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Salt Glazed/Alkaline Glazed Stoneware	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Alkaline Glazed Stoneware	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Plain Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	5		White Salt Glaze Stoneware	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Westerwald Stamped Blue Stoneware	

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38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		British Brown Stoneware	Tankard
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Chinese Porcelain	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	3		Unidentified (Burned) Bottle Glass	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	2		Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Amber Bottle Glass	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Light Green Bottle Glass	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	2		Light Green Bottle Glass	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Clear Bottle Glass	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	2		Pharmaceutical Bottles	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Furniture Metal	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Unidentified Nail	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		Unidentiable Wrought Nail	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	2		Fragment Cut Common Nail	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	1		2.25 To 2.5 Rosehead Nail 8 Penny	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Surface	1/23/05	6		Handmade Brick	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	7		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	8		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Rim Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Rim Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Rim Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Rim Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	

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38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	12		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Base Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Body Sherd Coarse Sand/Grog Wilmington Complicated Stamped	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	7		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	7		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Baked Clay Disk Medium Sand	
38GE18	6	Surface # 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	7	Surface #7 N510 E548	Surface	1/23/05	1	16.4	Orthoquartzite Projectile Point/Knife Complete Savannah River Stemmed	tot.lgth 54.0 bld.lght 44.2 bld.wth 35.5 haft wth 21.2 thick 10.4
38GE18	8	Surface # 8 N525 E517	Surface	1/23/05	1	3.1	Flow Banded Rhyolite Projectile Point/Knife Complete Palmer	l. 33.5, bld l. 27.2, bld w. 22.3, hft w. 15.1, thick 5.2
38GE18	9	Feature 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	4		Porphyritic Rhyolite Interior Flake	
38GE18	9	Feature 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Gabbro Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	9	Feature 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Pearlware	
38GE18	9	Feature 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	
38GE18	9	Feature 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Aqua Bottle Glass	
38GE18	9	Feature 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	9	Feature 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Fine Sand Body Sherd	
38GE18	9	Feature 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	9	Feature 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	9	Feature 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	9	Feature 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	9	Feature 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	9	Feature 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	9	Feature 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	9	Feature 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	9	Feature 6	Whole Feature	1/23/05	11		Eroded Residual Sherd	
38GE18	10	Feature 10	Whole Feature	1/23/05	20		Mended Body Sherd Fine Sand/Grog Deptford Fabric Impressed	

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38GE18	11	Feature 15	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Mended Body/ Rim Sherd Coarse Sand Pee Dee Complicated Stamped	
38GE18	11	Feature 15	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Mended Body/ Rim Sherd Coarse Sand Deptford Complicated Stamped	
38GE18	12	Feature 17	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Utilized Flake Fragment	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	7		Rhyolite Interior Flake	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Rhyolite Primary Flake Fragment	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Secondary Flake Fragment	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Quartzite Shatter	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Rhyolite Shatter	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Rhyolite Thinning Flake	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	115		Porphyritic Rhyolite Thinning Flake	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Honey Colored Chert Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	6		Porphyritic Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	11		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	4		5/64 Ball Clay Stem	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	5		Ball Clay Pipe Bowl	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Band And Line Ware	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Plain Colono (Yaughan)	River-Burnished
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Colono (Yaughan)	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Plain Clear Glazed Redware	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified Slipware	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Clear Glaze Slipware	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Unidentified White Bodied Ceramic	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	5		Plain Pearlware	Blue Handpainted
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Pearlware	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Light Creamware	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Clouded/Tortoiseshell Whieldon Creamware	

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38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	6		White Salt Glaze Stoneware	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Burslem Stoneware	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	4		Underglaze Blue Chinese Porcelain	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Slag	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	0	12.3	Charcoal	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Unidentified (Burned) Bottle Glass	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	4		Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	4		Aqua Bottle Glass	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Clear Bottle Glass	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Non-Human Teeth	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	11		Unidentiable Wrought Nail	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		2.0 To 2.25 T-Head Wrought Nail 7 Penny	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		1.25 To 1.5 T-Head Wrought Nail 4 Penny	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		2.25 To 2.5 L-Head Wrought Nail 8 Penny	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		2.5 To 2.75 Rosehead Nail 9 Penny	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		2.0 To 2.25 Rosehead Nail 7 Penny	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		1.5 To 1.75 Rosehead Nail 5 Penny	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		1.0 To 1.25 Rosehead Nail 3 Penny	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	4		1.0 To 1.25 Rosehead Nail 3 Penny	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Fine Sand	

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38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Reed Punctated Jab And Drag Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Quartz Grit	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded/ Decorated Body Sherd Coarse Sand/Grog Wilmington Complicated Stamped	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Quartz Grit	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Reed Punctate Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Rim Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	

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State Site #	Provenience Bag #	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Date	Quantity	Weight (g)	Artifact Description	Artifact Notes
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Quartz Grit	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand/Grog Wilmington Complicated Stamped	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Quartz Grit	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Quartz Grit	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Coarse Sand Deptford Simple Stamped	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Coarse Sand/Grog Thom'S Creek Reed Punctate	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Rim Sherd Medium Sand Thom'S Creek Reed Punctate	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Complicated Stamped Body Sherd Quartz Grit	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Quartz Grit	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Quartz Grit	

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38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Rim Sherd Coarse Sand Deptford Fabric Impressed	
38GE18	13	Feature 24	Whole Feature	1/23/05	131		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	14	Feature 25	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	14	Feature 25	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Grog	
38GE18	14	Feature 25	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand/Grog	
38GE18	14	Feature 25	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	15	Feature 26	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	16	Feature 29	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Bottle Glass, Lead Glass Commercial Bottles	
38GE18	16	Feature 29	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	16	Feature 29	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	16	Feature 29	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	16	Feature 29	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	17	Feature 30	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	17	Feature 30	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	17	Feature 30	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	17	Feature 30	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	18	Feature 31	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	
38GE18	18	Feature 31	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	19	Feature 32	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		White Salt Glaze Stoneware	
38GE18	19	Feature 32	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	19	Feature 32	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	19	Feature 32	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	19	Feature 32	Whole Feature	2/7/05	3		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	20	Feature 33	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Unidentiable Wrought Nail	
38GE18	20	Feature 33	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	21	Feature 34	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		1.5 To 1.75 Rosehead Nail 5 Penny	
38GE18	21	Feature 34	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	21	Feature 34	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	21	Feature 34	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	21	Feature 34	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	21	Feature 34	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	21	Feature 34	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	22	Feature 35	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Underglaze Green Edgeware	
38GE18	22	Feature 35	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Plain Pearlware	
38GE18	22	Feature 35	Whole Feature	1/27/05	2		Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	
38GE18	22	Feature 35	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	22	Feature 35	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	

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38GE18	22	Feature 35	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	22	Feature 35	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand/Grog	
38GE18	22	Feature 35	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand/Grog	
38GE18	22	Feature 35	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	22	Feature 35	Whole Feature	1/27/05	4		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	23	Feature 36	Whole Feature	1/27/05	2		Rhyolite Interior Flake	
38GE18	23	Feature 36	Whole Feature	1/27/05	3		Unidentiable Wrought Nail	
38GE18	23	Feature 36	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	23	Feature 36	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	23	Feature 36	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	23	Feature 36	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	23	Feature 36	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	23	Feature 36	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	23	Feature 36	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	23	Feature 36	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	23	Feature 36	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	23	Feature 36	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand/Grog	
38GE18	23	Feature 36	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	23	Feature 36	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Body Sherd Grog	
38GE18	23	Feature 36	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	23	Feature 36	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	23	Feature 36	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	23	Feature 36	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	23	Feature 36	Whole Feature	1/27/05	5		Eroded Residual Sherd	
38GE18	24	Feature 37	Whole Feature	1/27/05	5		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	24	Feature 37	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Unidentiable Wrought Nail	
38GE18	24	Feature 37	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	24	Feature 37	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Plain Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	24	Feature 37	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	24	Feature 37	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	24	Feature 37	Whole Feature	1/27/05	2		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Medium Sand/Grog	
38GE18	24	Feature 37	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	24	Feature 37	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	24	Feature 37	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Reed Punctate Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	24	Feature 37	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Circular Punctate Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	24	Feature 37	Whole Feature	1/27/05	4		Plain Residual Sherd Fine Sand	

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38GE18	25	Feature 39	Whole Feature	1/28/05	3		Rhyolite Interior Flake	
38GE18	25	Feature 39	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	25	Feature 39	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		2.25 To 2.5 Rosehead Nail 8 Penny	
38GE18	25	Feature 39	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	25	Feature 39	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	25	Feature 39	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Plain Rim Sherd Fine Sherd	
38GE18	25	Feature 39	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	26	Feature 40	Whole Feature	1/28/05	2		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	26	Feature 40	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Spike	
38GE18	26	Feature 40	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	26	Feature 40	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	26	Feature 40	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	26	Feature 40	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	26	Feature 40	Whole Feature	1/28/05	2		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	26	Feature 40	Whole Feature	1/28/05	2		Plain Residual Sherd	
38GE18	27	Feature 42	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Rhyolite Interior Flake	
38GE18	27	Feature 42	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Cord Marked Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	27	Feature 42	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	27	Feature 42	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand Thom'S Creek Reed Separate Punctate	
38GE18	27	Feature 42	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	27	Feature 42	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	27	Feature 42	Whole Feature	1/23/05	13		Curvilinear Complicated Stamped Body Sherd Fine Sand/Grog Deptford Fabric Impressed	
38GE18	28	Feature 44	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Quartz Primary Flake	
38GE18	28	Feature 44	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	28	Feature 44	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	28	Feature 44	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Plain Residual Sherd	
38GE18	29	Feature 45	Whole Feature	1/27/05	2		Porphyritic Rhyolite Interior Flake	
38GE18	29	Feature 45	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	
38GE18	29	Feature 45	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	29	Feature 45	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Fine Sand	

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38GE18	29	Feature 45	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	29	Feature 45	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	29	Feature 45	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Curvilinear Complicated Stamped Residual Sherd	
38GE18	30	Feature 46	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Secondary Flake	
38GE18	30	Feature 46	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	30	Feature 46	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	30	Feature 46	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Dentated Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	30	Feature 46	Whole Feature	1/28/05	6		Eroded Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	30	Feature 46	Whole Feature	1/28/05	2		Eroded Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	30	Feature 46	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Dentated (Jab-And-Drag) Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	30	Feature 46	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Plain Pipe Bowl Fragment Fine Sand	
38GE18	30	Feature 46	Whole Feature	1/28/05	4		Plain Residual Sherd	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	2		Rhyolite Thinning Flake	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	4		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	2		Jackfield	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Trailed Clear Glazed Redware	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Plain Clear Glaze Slipware	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	3		Blue And Simpled Banded Dipped Ware	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	6		Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	3		Olive Green Case Bottle Glass	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Clear Bottle Glass	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Panelled Bottles	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	7		Fragment Cut Common Nail	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		1.75 To 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	0	14.8	Handmade Brick	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Reed Punctate Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	

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38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Very Coarse Sand	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	18		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand/Grog Wilmington Fabric Impressed	
38GE18	31	Feature 50	Whole Feature	1/26/05	12		Plain Residual Sherd	
38GE18	32	Feature 53	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Unidentified Chert Thinning Flake	
38GE18	32	Feature 53	Whole Feature	2/8/05	2		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	32	Feature 53	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Fragment Rosehead Nail	
38GE18	32	Feature 53	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		2.0 To 2.25 Rosehead Nail 7 Penny	
38GE18	32	Feature 53	Whole Feature	2/8/05	3		Incised Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	32	Feature 53	Whole Feature	2/8/05	2		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	32	Feature 53	Whole Feature	2/8/05	9		Plain Residual Sherd	
38GE18	33	Feature 54	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Unidentified (Burned) Bottle Glass	
38GE18	33	Feature 54	Whole Feature	2/8/05	0	33	Handmade Brick	
38GE18	33	Feature 54	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Residual Sherd	
38GE18	34	Feature 55	Whole Feature	2/8/05	0	129.3	Handmade Brick	
38GE18	34	Feature 55	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain White Granite	
38GE18	34	Feature 55	Whole Feature	2/8/05	4		Panelled Bottles	
38GE18	34	Feature 55	Whole Feature	2/8/05	4		Fragment Cut Common Nail	
38GE18	34	Feature 55	Whole Feature	2/8/05	3		2.0 To 2.25 Cut Common Nail 7 Penny	
38GE18	34	Feature 55	Whole Feature		2		Complicated Stamped Residual Sherd	
38GE18	35	Feature 56	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Rhyolite Thinning Flake	
38GE18	35	Feature 56	Whole Feature	2/8/05	2		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	35	Feature 56	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Aqua Bottle Glass	
38GE18	35	Feature 56	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Fragment Rosehead Nail	
38GE18	35	Feature 56	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	35	Feature 56	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	35	Feature 56	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	35	Feature 56	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	35	Feature 56	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	35	Feature 56	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Rim Sherd Fine Sand	

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38GE18	35	Feature 56	Whole Feature	2/8/05	3		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	35	Feature 56	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	35	Feature 56	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	35	Feature 56	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	35	Feature 56	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	35	Feature 56	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Complicated Stamped Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	35	Feature 56	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Complicated Stamped Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	35	Feature 56	Whole Feature	2/8/05	15		Plain Residual Sherd	
38GE18	36	Feature 57	Whole Feature	2/8/05	2		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	36	Feature 57	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Ball Clay Pipe Bowl	
38GE18	36	Feature 57	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Colono (Yaughan)	
38GE18	36	Feature 57	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Unidentiable Wrought Nail	
38GE18	36	Feature 57	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Incised Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	36	Feature 57	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	36	Feature 57	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	36	Feature 57	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	36	Feature 57	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	36	Feature 57	Whole Feature	2/8/05	10		Plain Residual Sherd	
38GE18	37	Feature 58	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Blue & White Delft	
38GE18	37	Feature 58	Whole Feature	2/8/05	2		White Salt Glaze Stoneware	
38GE18	37	Feature 58	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Other Seed	
38GE18	37	Feature 58	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Cut Or Wrought (Square) Nail	
38GE18	37	Feature 58	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Fabric Impressed Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	37	Feature 58	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	37	Feature 58	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	37	Feature 58	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	37	Feature 58	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	37	Feature 58	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	37	Feature 58	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	37	Feature 58	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Curvilinear Complicated Stamped Body Sherd Fine Sand	

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38GE18	37	Feature 58	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Cord Marked Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	37	Feature 58	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Complicated Stamped Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	37	Feature 58	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	37	Feature 58	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	37	Feature 58	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	37	Feature 58	Whole Feature	2/8/05	15		Plain Residual Sherd	
38GE18	38	Feature 60	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Eroded Decorated Rim Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	38	Feature 60	Whole Feature	2/8/05	2		Cord Marked Residual Sherd	
38GE18	39	Feature 61	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Unidentified Metavolcanic Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	39	Feature 61	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Lipping Tool Pharmaceutical Bottle Finish	
38GE18	39	Feature 61	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Unidentiable Wrought Nail	
38GE18	39	Feature 61	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Eroded Decorated Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	39	Feature 61	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	39	Feature 61	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Grog	
38GE18	39	Feature 61	Whole Feature	2/8/05	3		Eroded Decorated Residual Sherd	
38GE18	40	Feature 62	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Rhyolite Interior Flake	
38GE18	40	Feature 62	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Ball Clay Pipe Bowl	
38GE18	40	Feature 62	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	40	Feature 62	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	40	Feature 62	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Burnished Rim Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	40	Feature 62	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Complicated Stamped Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	40	Feature 62	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	40	Feature 62	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	40	Feature 62	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	40	Feature 62	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand/Grog Refuge Dentate Stamped	
38GE18	40	Feature 62	Whole Feature	2/7/05	4		Plain Residual Sherd	
38GE18	41	Feature 64	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	41	Feature 64	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	41	Feature 64	Whole Feature	2/7/05	2		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	

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38GE18	41	Feature 64	Whole Feature	2/7/05	12		Plain Residual Sherd	
38GE18	42	Feature 66	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified Chert Interior Flake	
38GE18	42	Feature 66	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Plain Colono (Yaughan)	
38GE18	42	Feature 66	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Simple Stamped Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	42	Feature 66	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Check Stamped Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	42	Feature 66	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	42	Feature 66	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Very Coarse	
38GE18	42	Feature 66	Whole Feature	1/23/05	7		Plain Residual Sherd	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	2		Rhyolite Thinning Flake	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	2		Quartzite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	8		Plain Colono (Yaughan)	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Plain Pearlware	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Wood	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	0	0.7	Charcoal	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand Cape Fear Comb Scraped	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	2		Cord Marked Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Incised Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Grog	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand/Grog	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Cross Cord Marked Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	43	Feature 67	Whole Feature	1/31/05	21		Burnished Residual Sherd	

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38GE18	44	Feature 68	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	44	Feature 68	Whole Feature	2/4/05	6		Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	
38GE18	44	Feature 68	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	
38GE18	44	Feature 68	Whole Feature	2/4/05	3		Aqua Bottle Glass	
38GE18	44	Feature 68	Whole Feature	2/4/05	2		Cut Or Wrought (Square) Nail	
38GE18	44	Feature 68	Whole Feature	2/4/05	0	4.7	Handmade Brick	
38GE18	44	Feature 68	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	44	Feature 68	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Complicated Stamped Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	44	Feature 68	Whole Feature	2/4/05	2		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	44	Feature 68	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Reed Separate Puctated Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	45	Feature 69	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Coastal Plain Chert Shatter	
38GE18	45	Feature 69	Whole Feature	2/4/05	2		Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	
38GE18	45	Feature 69	Whole Feature	2/4/05	0	13.9	Handmade Brick	
38GE18	45	Feature 69	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	45	Feature 69	Whole Feature	2/4/05	3		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	45	Feature 69	Whole Feature	2/4/05	3		Eroded Decorated Residual Sherd	
38GE18	46	Feature 70	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Shatter	
38GE18	46	Feature 70	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	46	Feature 70	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Curvilinear Complicated Stamped Body Sherd Medium Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	46	Feature 70	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Very Coarse Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	46	Feature 70	Whole Feature	1/26/05	11		Plain Residual Sherd	Repatriated
38GE18	47	Feature 74	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Flow Banded Rhyolite Interior Flake	
38GE18	47	Feature 74	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	47	Feature 74	Whole Feature	1/23/05	20		Cross Cord Marked Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	48	Feature 75	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	48	Feature 75	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Unidentifiable Ceramics	
38GE18	48	Feature 75	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Blue And Simpled Banded Dipped Ware	
38GE18	48	Feature 75	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	
38GE18	48	Feature 75	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Plain Pearlware	Blue Handpainted
38GE18	48	Feature 75	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Amber Bottle Glass	
38GE18	48	Feature 75	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Clear Bottle Glass	

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38GE18	48	Feature 75	Whole Feature	1/28/05	2		Unidentiable Wrought Nail	
38GE18	48	Feature 75	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		1.75 To 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny	
38GE18	48	Feature 75	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	48	Feature 75	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	48	Feature 75	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	48	Feature 75	Whole Feature	1/28/05	4		Incised Residual Sherd	
38GE18	49	Feature 78	Whole Feature	2/4/05	0	18.2	Handmade Brick	
38GE18	49	Feature 78	Whole Feature	2/4/05	3		Simple Stamped Residual Sherd	
38GE18	50	Feature 79	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Reed Punctated Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	50	Feature 79	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	50	Feature 79	Whole Feature	2/4/05	2		Plain Residual Sherd	
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Rhyolite Interior Flake Fragment	
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Fine Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Fine Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	2		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Punctated Body Sherd Medium Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Possible Painted Body Sherd Very Coarse Sand	Repatriated; Possible Manganese Paint Decoration
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Grog	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	Repatriated

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38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	2		Curvilinear Complicated Stamped Body Sherd Very Coarse Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Grog	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Cord Marked Body Sherd Medium Sand	Repatriated
38GE18	51	Feature 80	Whole Feature	2/1/05	14		Check Stamped Residual Sherd	Repatriated
38GE18	52	Feature 82	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Rhyolite Core Trimming Flake Complete	
38GE18	52	Feature 82	Whole Feature	2/4/05	4		Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	
38GE18	52	Feature 82	Whole Feature	2/4/05	4		Fragment Cut Common Nail	
38GE18	52	Feature 82	Whole Feature	2/4/05	0	4.4	Handmade Brick	
38GE18	52	Feature 82	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	52	Feature 82	Whole Feature	2/4/05	2		Oblique Overlapping Cordmarked Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	52	Feature 82	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	53	Feature 83	Whole Feature	1/31/05	0	3000	Shell Mortar	
38GE18	53	Feature 83	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	53	Feature 83	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	53	Feature 83	Whole Feature	1/31/05	2		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	53	Feature 83	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Very Coarse Sand	
38GE18	53	Feature 83	Whole Feature	1/31/05	3		Plain Residual Sherd	
38GE18	54	Feature 87	Whole Feature	1/31/05	2		Trailed Clear Glaze Slipware	
38GE18	54	Feature 87	Whole Feature	1/31/05	2		Reed Punctated Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	54	Feature 87	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand/Grog	
38GE18	54	Feature 87	Whole Feature	1/31/05	4		Eroded Decorated Residual Sherd	
38GE18	55	Feature 89	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	55	Feature 89	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	56	Feature 90	Whole Feature	1/26/05	3		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	56	Feature 90	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Daub	
38GE18	56	Feature 90	Whole Feature	1/26/05	2		Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	
38GE18	56	Feature 90	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Clear Bottle Glass	
38GE18	56	Feature 90	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		2.25 To 2.5 T-Head Wrought Nail 8 Penny	
38GE18	56	Feature 90	Whole Feature	1/26/05	0	16.6	Handmade Brick	
38GE18	56	Feature 90	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Plain Rim Sherd Fine Sand	

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38GE18	56	Feature 90	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	56	Feature 90	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Complicated Stamped Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	56	Feature 90	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Plain Rim Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	56	Feature 90	Whole Feature	1/26/05	2		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	56	Feature 90	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	56	Feature 90	Whole Feature	1/26/05	16		Cord Marked Residual Sherd	
38GE18	57	Feature 91	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Interior Flake	
38GE18	57	Feature 91	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		5/64 Ball Clay Stem	
38GE18	57	Feature 91	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Ball Clay Pipe Bowl	
38GE18	57	Feature 91	Whole Feature	1/27/05	3		Combed Clear Glaze Slipware	
38GE18	57	Feature 91	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		White Salt Glaze Stoneware	
38GE18	57	Feature 91	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	
38GE18	57	Feature 91	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		2.0 To 2.25 Rosehead Nail 7 Penny	
38GE18	57	Feature 91	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	57	Feature 91	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	57	Feature 91	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	57	Feature 91	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Cord Marked Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	57	Feature 91	Whole Feature	1/27/05	2		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	57	Feature 91	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Curvilinear Complicated Stamped Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	57	Feature 91	Whole Feature	1/27/05	10		Eroded Decorated Residual Sherd	
38GE18	58	Feature 92	Whole Feature	1/27/05	2		Plain Clear Glaze Slipware	
38GE18	58	Feature 92	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		White Salt Glaze Stoneware	
38GE18	58	Feature 92	Whole Feature	1/27/05	2		Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	
38GE18	58	Feature 92	Whole Feature	1/27/05	3		Fragment Rosehead Nail	
38GE18	58	Feature 92	Whole Feature	1/27/05	0	11.6	Handmade Brick	
38GE18	58	Feature 92	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Incised Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	58	Feature 92	Whole Feature	1/27/05	2		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	58	Feature 92	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	58	Feature 92	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	58	Feature 92	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	58	Feature 92	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Reed Punctated Body Sherd	
38GE18	58	Feature 92	Whole Feature	1/27/05	13		Plain Residual Sherd	
38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	2		Unidentified Chert Interior Flake	

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38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Hoe	
38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		5/64 Ball Clay Stem	
38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	4		Plain Colono (Yaughan)	
38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Plain Clear Glaze Slipware	
38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Unidentified White Bodied Ceramic	
38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	
38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	2		Aqua Bottle Glass	
38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	4		Cut Or Wrought (Square) Nail	
38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	3		Fragment T-Head Nail	
38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	0	35.3	Handmade Brick	
38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Eroded Decorated Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Reed Punctate Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Plain Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	2		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	3		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	3		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Cobb Impressed Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	59	Feature 93	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Check Stamped Body Sherd Very Coarse Sand	
38GE18	60	Feature 96	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Cob Impressed Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	60	Feature 96	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	60	Feature 96	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	61	Feature 97	Whole Feature	2/7/05	3	0.8	Unidentified Porcelain	
38GE18	61	Feature 97	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1	1.8	Unidentified Redware	
38GE18	61	Feature 97	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1	0.3	Scalloped Rim Impressed Curved Edgeware	
38GE18	61	Feature 97	Whole Feature	2/7/05	3	1.2	Plain Light Creamware	
38GE18	61	Feature 97	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1	1.7	Aqua Bottle Glass	
38GE18	61	Feature 97	Whole Feature	2/7/05	2	6.5	Shell Mortar	
38GE18	61	Feature 97	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1	2.7	Unidentiable Wrought Nail	

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38GE18	61	Feature 97	Whole Feature	2/7/05	7	10.2	Unidentified Brick	
38GE18	61	Feature 97	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	61	Feature 97	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	61	Feature 97	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	62	Feature 98	Whole Feature	2/7/05	6		Lipping Tool Pharmaceutical Bottle Finish	
38GE18	62	Feature 98	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Colonoware	
38GE18	62	Feature 98	Whole Feature	2/7/05	2		Unidentiable Wrought Nail	
38GE18	62	Feature 98	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Fragment Cut Common Nail	
38GE18	62	Feature 98	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Fragment Rosehead Nail	
38GE18	62	Feature 98	Whole Feature	2/7/05	2		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	62	Feature 98	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	63	Feature 99	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Unidentified Nail	
38GE18	64	Feature 100	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Grey Salt Glazed Stoneware	
38GE18	64	Feature 100	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		White Salt Glaze Stoneware	
38GE18	64	Feature 100	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Unidentiable Wrought Nail	
38GE18	64	Feature 100	Whole Feature	2/7/05	13	5.4	Unidentified Brick	
38GE18	64	Feature 100	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	64	Feature 100	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	64	Feature 100	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	65	Feature 104	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Unidentified Chert Primary Flake	
38GE18	65	Feature 104	Whole Feature	2/7/05	12	18.3	Handmade Brick	
38GE18	65	Feature 104	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	66	Feature 106	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Rhyolite Thinning Flake	
38GE18	66	Feature 106	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Yellow Ware	
38GE18	66	Feature 106	Whole Feature	2/7/05	2		Colonoware	
38GE18	66	Feature 106	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Pearlware	
38GE18	66	Feature 106	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		White Salt Glaze Stoneware	
38GE18	66	Feature 106	Whole Feature	2/7/05	2		Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	
38GE18	66	Feature 106	Whole Feature	2/7/05	2	20.5	Shell Mortar	
38GE18	66	Feature 106	Whole Feature	2/7/05	13	34.4	Handmade Brick	
38GE18	66	Feature 106	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	66	Feature 106	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	66	Feature 106	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	66	Feature 106	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Cob Impressed Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	67	Feature 107	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Pearlware	

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38GE18	67	Feature 107	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Olive Green Case Bottle Glass	
38GE18	67	Feature 107	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Tack	
38GE18	67	Feature 107	Whole Feature	2/7/05	4	4.1	Handmade Brick	
38GE18	67	Feature 107	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	68	Feature 108	Whole Feature	2/7/05	2		Plain Body Sherd Fine Quartz Grit Deptford Fabric Impressed	
38GE18	68	Feature 108	Whole Feature	2/7/05	4		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	68	Feature 108	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	68	Feature 108	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Eroded Decorated Rim Sherd Fine Quartz Grit Deptford Fabric Impressed	
38GE18	69	Feature 109	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Lead Ball	
38GE18	69	Feature 109	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Transfer Printed Porcelain	
38GE18	69	Feature 109	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	70	Feature 110	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Unidentified (Burned) Bottle Glass	
38GE18	70	Feature 110	Whole Feature	2/4/05	60		Unidentified Seashell Fragments	
38GE18	70	Feature 110	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	71	Feature 111	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	72	Feature 112	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Colonoware	Burned
38GE18	72	Feature 112	Whole Feature	2/2/05	6	1.1	Charcoal	
38GE18	72	Feature 112	Whole Feature	2/2/05	5	8.5	Handmade Brick	
38GE18	72	Feature 112	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	73	Feature 113	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	74	Feature 114	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	74	Feature 114	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	75	Feature 115	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Coastal Blue Chert Thinning Flake	
38GE18	75	Feature 115	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Chalk	
38GE18	75	Feature 115	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Quartz Grit	
38GE18	75	Feature 115	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Plain Residual Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	76	Feature 116	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Unidentified Chert Shatter	
38GE18	76	Feature 116	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Unidentified White Bodied Ceramic	
38GE18	76	Feature 116	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Oyster Shell	
38GE18	76	Feature 116	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Shell Mortar	
38GE18	76	Feature 116	Whole Feature	1/31/05	10		Handmade Brick	
38GE18	77	Feature 118	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Interior Flake	

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38GE18	77	Feature 118	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Dentated Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		White Fossiliferous Chert Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Siltstone Abrader/ Grinder Complete	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified Metavolcanic Anvil Fragment	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Transfer Printed Porcelain	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Colonoware	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Combed Clear Glaze Slipware	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Clear Glaze Slipware	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Scalloped Rim Impressed Curved Edgeware	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	9		Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	Contains Maker'S Mark, British Royal Arms From 1814-1837 (Kovel 1986)
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Pearlware	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Grey Salt Glazed Stoneware	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Daub	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	12	3.1	Charcoal	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Unidentified (Burned) Bottle Glass	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Aqua Bottle Glass	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1	34.9	Shell Mortar	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	8		Cut Or Wrought (Square) Nail	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Unidentiable Wrought Nail	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		1.5 To 1.75 T-Head Wrought Nail 5 Penny	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Incised Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	

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38GE18	78	Feature 119	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Fine Quartz Grit Deptford Check Stamped	
38GE18	79	Feature 120	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	80	Feature 121	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Unidentified Porcelain	
38GE18	80	Feature 121	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Plain Grey Salt Glazed Stoneware	
38GE18	80	Feature 121	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	
38GE18	80	Feature 121	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Aqua Bottle Glass	
38GE18	80	Feature 121	Whole Feature	1/31/05	3		Oyster Shell	
38GE18	80	Feature 121	Whole Feature	1/31/05	4		Unidentiable Wrought Nail	
38GE18	80	Feature 121	Whole Feature	1/31/05	8		Handmade Brick	
38GE18	80	Feature 121	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	81	Feature 122	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Ball Clay Pipe Bowl	
38GE18	81	Feature 122	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Plain Clear Glaze Slipware	
38GE18	81	Feature 122	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		White Salt Glaze Stoneware	
38GE18	82	Feature 124	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		5/64 Ball Clay Stem	
38GE18	82	Feature 124	Whole Feature	1/23/05	13		Plain Colono-Indian (Catawba)	River Burnished
38GE18	82	Feature 124	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Plain Colono (Yaughan)	
38GE18	82	Feature 124	Whole Feature	1/23/05	13		Combed Clear Glaze Slipware	Coggled Rim
38GE18	82	Feature 124	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Plain Pearlware	Blue Painted
38GE18	82	Feature 124	Whole Feature	1/23/05	5		Plain Light Creamware	
38GE18	82	Feature 124	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Westerwald Stamped Blue Stoneware	
38GE18	82	Feature 124	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	
38GE18	82	Feature 124	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Clear Bottle Glass	
38GE18	82	Feature 124	Whole Feature	1/23/05	7		Unidentiable Wrought Nail	
38GE18	82	Feature 124	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		2.75 To 3.0 T-Head Wrought Nail 10 Penny	
38GE18	82	Feature 124	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		1.25 To 1.5 T-Head Wrought Nail 4 Penny	
38GE18	82	Feature 124	Whole Feature	1/23/05	4		Fragment Rosehead Nail	
38GE18	82	Feature 124	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		2.5 To 2.75 Rosehead Nail 9 Penny	
38GE18	82	Feature 124	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		1.5 To 1.75 Rosehead Nail 5 Penny	
38GE18	82	Feature 124	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Handmade Brick	
38GE18	83	Feature 126	Whole Feature	1/26/05	3		Unidentified Nail	
38GE18	84	Feature 127	Whole Feature	1/26/05	4		Fish Scales	
38GE18	84	Feature 127	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Plain Residual Sherd	

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38GE18	85	Feature 128	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Scalloped Rim Impressed Curved Edgeware	
38GE18	85	Feature 128	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Burslem Stoneware	
38GE18	85	Feature 128	Whole Feature	2/7/05	3		Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	
38GE18	85	Feature 128	Whole Feature	2/7/05	2		Oyster Shell	
38GE18	85	Feature 128	Whole Feature	2/7/05	3		Shell Mortar	
38GE18	85	Feature 128	Whole Feature	2/7/05	2		Cut Or Wrought (Square) Nail	
38GE18	85	Feature 128	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	85	Feature 128	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	85	Feature 128	Whole Feature	2/7/05	2		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	86	Feature 129	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Pearlware	
38GE18	86	Feature 129	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Clouded/Tortoiseshell Whieldon Creamware	
38GE18	86	Feature 129	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Amber Bottle Glass	
38GE18	86	Feature 129	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Clear Bottle Glass	
38GE18	86	Feature 129	Whole Feature	2/7/05	3		Shell Mortar	
38GE18	86	Feature 129	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Cut Or Wrought (Square) Nail	
38GE18	87	Feature 130	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Pearlware	
38GE18	87	Feature 130	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Oyster Shell	
38GE18	87	Feature 130	Whole Feature	2/7/05	2		Handmade Brick	
38GE18	87	Feature 130	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Eroded Decorated Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	87	Feature 130	Whole Feature	2/7/05	4		Plain Residual Sherd	
38GE18	88	Feature 131	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Clear Glaze Slipware	
38GE18	89	Feature 133	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	89	Feature 133	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	89	Feature 133	Whole Feature	2/7/05	4		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	89	Feature 133	Whole Feature	2/7/05	3		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	89	Feature 133	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Simple Stamped Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	89	Feature 133	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	90	Feature 134	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Interior Flake	
38GE18	90	Feature 134	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	90	Feature 134	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Daub	
38GE18	90	Feature 134	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	90	Feature 134	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Medium Sand	

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38GE18	90	Feature 134	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	90	Feature 134	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	90	Feature 134	Whole Feature	1/23/05	4		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	90	Feature 134	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	91	Feature 135	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Colono (Yaughan)	
38GE18	91	Feature 135	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Fish Scales	
38GE18	91	Feature 135	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Shell Mortar	
38GE18	91	Feature 135	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Handmade Brick	
38GE18	91	Feature 135	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Dentate Stamped Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	91	Feature 135	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Decorated Rim Sherd Fine Sand Thom'S Creek Reed Punctate	
38GE18	91	Feature 135	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	91	Feature 135	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Cord Marked Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	91	Feature 135	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Check Stamped Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	91	Feature 135	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Burnished Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	91	Feature 135	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	91	Feature 135	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Burnished Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	91	Feature 135	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	91	Feature 135	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	91	Feature 135	Whole Feature	1/23/05	8		Plain Residual Sherd	
38GE18	92	Feature 136	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand/None	
38GE18	92	Feature 136	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	92	Feature 136	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Cobb Impressed Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	93	Feature 137	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Dipped On Yellowware	
38GE18	93	Feature 137	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Pipe Fragment Fine Sand/None	
38GE18	93	Feature 137	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Check Stamped Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	93	Feature 137	Whole Feature	1/23/05	5		Check Stamped Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	93	Feature 137	Whole Feature	1/23/05	4		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	93	Feature 137	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	93	Feature 137	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	93	Feature 137	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	

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38GE18	93	Feature 137	Whole Feature	1/23/05	4		Cord Marked Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	93	Feature 137	Whole Feature	1/23/05	13		Fabric Impressed Residual Sherd	
38GE18	94	Feature 138	Whole Feature	2/4/05	3		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	94	Feature 138	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Plain Colono (Yaughan)	
38GE18	94	Feature 138	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Jackfield	
38GE18	94	Feature 138	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Plain Light Creamware	
38GE18	94	Feature 138	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Scratch Blue	
38GE18	94	Feature 138	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	
38GE18	94	Feature 138	Whole Feature	2/4/05	5		Cut Or Wrought (Square) Nail	
38GE18	94	Feature 138	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	94	Feature 138	Whole Feature	2/4/05	3		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	94	Feature 138	Whole Feature	2/4/05	5		Plain Residual Sherd	
38GE18	95	Feature 139	Whole Feature	2/4/05	2		Check Stamped Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	95	Feature 139	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Plain Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	95	Feature 139	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	96	Feature 140	Whole Feature	2/4/05	5		Unidentified White Bodied Ceramic	
38GE18	96	Feature 140	Whole Feature	2/4/05	3		Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	
38GE18	96	Feature 140	Whole Feature	2/4/05	5		Daub	
38GE18	96	Feature 140	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Fragment T-Head Nail	
38GE18	96	Feature 140	Whole Feature	2/4/05	2		1.25 To 1.5 Rosehead Nail 4 Penny	
38GE18	96	Feature 140	Whole Feature	2/4/05	2		Unidentified Decorated Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	97	Feature 141	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Projectile Point/Knife Complete Triangular	
38GE18	97	Feature 141	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Daub	
38GE18	97	Feature 141	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Cut Or Wrought (Square) Nail	
38GE18	97	Feature 141	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Brushed Residual Sherd	
38GE18	98	Feature 142	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Copper Percussion Cap	
38GE18	98	Feature 142	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Plain Colono (Yaughan)	
38GE18	98	Feature 142	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Jackfield	
38GE18	98	Feature 142	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Clear Bottle Glass	
38GE18	98	Feature 142	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Unidentified Nail	
38GE18	98	Feature 142	Whole Feature	2/2/05	3		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	99	Feature 145	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	

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38GE18	99	Feature 145	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Body Sherd Fine Sand	Cord Notched Rim?
38GE18	99	Feature 145	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	99	Feature 145	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	100	Feature 147	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	
38GE18	100	Feature 147	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		2.25 To 2.5 Wire Common Nail 8 Penny	
38GE18	101	Feature 148	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	102	Feature 158	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Rhyolite Thinning Flake	
38GE18	102	Feature 158	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	Rim Sherd??
38GE18	103	Feature 159	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Plain Fired Clay	
38GE18	104	Feature 160	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Unidentified Clay Bowl Pipe Bowl	
38GE18	104	Feature 160	Whole Feature	1/28/05	2		Eroded Body Sherd Medium Sand	Possible Decorated
38GE18	105	Feature 163	Whole Feature	1/28/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	106	Feature 166	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Unidentified Nail	
38GE18	106	Feature 166	Whole Feature	1/27/05	1		Handmade Brick	
38GE18	107	Feature 179	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Rhyolite Core Fragment	
38GE18	107	Feature 179	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Plain Grey Salt Glazed Stoneware	
38GE18	107	Feature 179	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Unidentified (Burned) Bottle Glass	
38GE18	107	Feature 179	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Aqua Bottle Glass	
38GE18	107	Feature 179	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Unidentified Nail	
38GE18	108	Feature 182	Whole Feature	2/1/05	2		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	108	Feature 182	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Unidentified White Bodied Ceramic	Burned
38GE18	108	Feature 182	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	
38GE18	108	Feature 182	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Aqua Bottle Glass	
38GE18	108	Feature 182	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Rim Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	108	Feature 182	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Body Sherd Coarse Sand	Stamped? Cordmarked?
38GE18	109	Feature 183	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	110	Feature 185	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	
38GE18	110	Feature 185	Whole Feature	2/2/05	3		Oyster Shell	
38GE18	110	Feature 185	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	111	Feature 186	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Plain Clear Glaze Slipware	
38GE18	111	Feature 186	Whole Feature	2/2/05	0	1.5	Charcoal	
38GE18	111	Feature 186	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	
38GE18	111	Feature 186	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Handmade Brick	
38GE18	111	Feature 186	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Cord-Marked Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	112	Feature 187	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Cordmarked Body Sherd Medium Sand Pee Dee Complicated Stamped	

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38GE18	113	Feature 188	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Quartzite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Unidentified Chert Shatter	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Sandstone Abrader Complete	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Band And Line Ware	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	3		Plain White Granite	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	2		Unidentified Domestic Stoneware	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	4		Shoe Leather	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		< 0.25 Porcelain Button (Small)	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	4		Unidentified Metal Object	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	3		Strap Iron/Metal	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	0	26.1	Charcoal	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Other Metal Lids	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Aqua Bottle Glass	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	3		Oyster Shell	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	4		Cut Or Wrought (Square) Nail	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		1.5 To 1.75 Wire Common Nail 5 Penny	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	17		Fragment Cut Common Nail	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		3.25 To 3.5 Cut Common Nail 16 Penny	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		2.75 To 3.0 Cut Common Nail 10 Penny	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		2.25 To 2.5 Cut Common Nail 8 Penny	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	4		1.75 To 2.0 Cut Common Nail 6 Penny	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		1.25 To 1.5 Cut Common Nail 4 Penny	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Handmade Brick	Intact
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	14		Handmade Brick	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Curvilinear Complicated Stamped Body Sherd	Single Large Burnt Pottery Inclusion
38GE18	114	Feature 189	Whole Feature	2/1/05	3		Plain Residual Sherd	
38GE18	115	Feature 190	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	115	Feature 190	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	115	Feature 190	Whole Feature	2/2/05	3		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Fine Sand/None	

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38GE18	115	Feature 190	Whole Feature	2/2/05	2		Burnished Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	115	Feature 190	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	116	Feature 194	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Bone	Burned
38GE18	116	Feature 194	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		1.0 To 1.25 Rosehead Nail 3 Penny	
38GE18	116	Feature 194	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Unidentified Decorated Body Sherd Grog	Stamped?
38GE18	117	Feature 195	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Quartzite Shatter	
38GE18	117	Feature 195	Whole Feature	2/2/05	2		Complicated Stamped Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	117	Feature 195	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	117	Feature 195	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	118	Feature 196	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Unidentified Chert Thinning Flake	
38GE18	118	Feature 196	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		2.25 To 2.5 Rosehead Nail 8 Penny	
38GE18	118	Feature 196	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Reed Punctate Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	119	Feature 197	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	119	Feature 197	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Unidentified Metal Object	Quality Decorative Object
38GE18	119	Feature 197	Whole Feature	2/1/05	2		Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	
38GE18	119	Feature 197	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Clear Bottle Glass	
38GE18	119	Feature 197	Whole Feature	2/1/05	2		Cut Or Wrought (Square) Nail	
38GE18	119	Feature 197	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	119	Feature 197	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Simple Stamped Body Sherd Fine Sand	Mends
38GE18	119	Feature 197	Whole Feature	2/1/05	3		Plain Residual Sherd	
38GE18	120	Feature 198	Whole Feature	2/8/05	5		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	120	Feature 198	Whole Feature	2/8/05	0	7.1	Charcoal	
38GE18	120	Feature 198	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	120	Feature 198	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Curvilinear Complicated Stamped Body Sherd Fine Sand	Wilmington?????
38GE18	120	Feature 198	Whole Feature	2/8/05	3		Unidentified Decorated Body Sherd Fine Sand	Fabric Marked?
38GE18	120	Feature 198	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Very Coarse Sand	Amorphous
38GE18	120	Feature 198	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand Deptford Check Stamped	

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38GE18	120	Feature 198	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	120	Feature 198	Whole Feature	2/8/05	43		Plain Body/ Rim Sherd Coarse Sand Deptford Fabric Impressed	
38GE18	120	Feature 198	Whole Feature	2/8/05	21		Plain Residual Sherd	
38GE18	121	Feature 199	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		1.25 To 1.5 Rosehead Nail 4 Penny	
38GE18	121	Feature 199	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Incised Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	122	Feature 200	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	123	Feature 201	Whole Feature	2/2/05	14		Oyster Shell	
38GE18	123	Feature 201	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	123	Feature 201	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Fine Sand	Same Vessel
38GE18	124	Feature 202	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Rhyolite Interior Flake	
38GE18	124	Feature 202	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		5/64 Ball Clay Stem	
38GE18	124	Feature 202	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Plain Light Creamware	Handle?
38GE18	124	Feature 202	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Clear Bottle Glass	
38GE18	124	Feature 202	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		Bone	
38GE18	124	Feature 202	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		1.5 To 1.75 Cut Common Nail 5 Penny	
38GE18	124	Feature 202	Whole Feature	2/8/05	1		1.0 To 1.25 Rosehead Nail 3 Penny	
38GE18	124	Feature 202	Whole Feature	2/8/05	4		Handmade Brick	
38GE18	125	Feature 204	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Rhyolite Interior Flake	
38GE18	125	Feature 204	Whole Feature	2/2/05	2		Plain Colono (Yaughan)	
38GE18	125	Feature 204	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Orthoquartzite Interior Flake Fragment	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Quartzite Shatter	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Light Grey Chert Core Fragment	worked, possibly hafted awl base
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Light Grey Chert Core Fragment	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Dark Grey Chert Retouched Flake Fragment	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Quartzite Interior Flake	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified Metavolcanic Interior Flake Complete	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	11		Chalcedony Interior Flake Fragment	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Dark Grey Chert Interior Flake Fragment	

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38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Unidentified Chert Nodule	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Light Grey Chert Primary Flake Complete	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Quartz Primary Flake Complete	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Dark Grey Chert Primary Flake Complete	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Brown Isotropic Chert Primary Flake Complete	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Primary Flake Complete	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Chalcedony Primary Flake Fragment	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		White Coastal Plain Chert Primary Flake Fragment	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Secondary Flake	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Rhyolite Secondary Flake Complete	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Secondary Flake Complete	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Brown Isotropic Chert Secondary Flake Fragment	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Secondary Flake Fragment	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Dark Grey Chert Secondary Flake Fragment	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	6		Chalcedony Shatter	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Brown Isotropic Chert Shatter	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Quartz Shatter	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Unidentified Chert Shatter	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Unidentified Metavolcanic Shatter	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	5		Unidentified Chert Shatter	gun flint deb.?
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Quartz Shatter	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Quartzite Thinning Flake Complete	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Light Grey Chert Thinning Flake Fragment	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	8		Rhyolite Thinning Flake Fragment	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	5		Orthoquartzite Thinning Flake Fragment	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Quartz Thinning Flake Fragment	

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38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	5		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	4		Quartzite Fire Cracked Rock	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Basalt Unmodified Stone	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified Metavolcanic Unmodified Stone	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Stamped Brass Button W/ Wire Eye No Foot	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Mold Seam Button W/ Wire Eye And Foot	Pewter, Spoked Wagon Wheel Design
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		South Type 15 Button	One Hole Bone Button
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Iron/Steel Thimble	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Chinese Porcelain	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	4		Underglaze Blue Chinese Porcelain	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Underglaze Blue Chinese Porcelain	With Red Overglaze
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Chinese Porcelain W/ Brown Exterior	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Westerwald Stamped Blue Stoneware	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	15		White Salt Glaze Stoneware	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Scratch Blue	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Clear Lead Glazed Refined Red Stoneware	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	7		Black Basalt	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	8		Plain Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	40		Plain Grey Salt Glazed Stoneware	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Albany Slipped Stoneware	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	6		Unidentified Domestic Stoneware	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified Domestic Stoneware	Light Brown/ Tan; Base Of Crock
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	25		Unidentified Domestic Stoneware	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Plain Light Creamware	Polychrome Handpainting
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	41		Plain Light Creamware	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Light Creamware	Dotted Rim
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Plain Light Creamware	Feather Edge Embossed
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	4		Plain Light Creamware	Stenciled
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Light Creamware	With Brown Dot
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	43		Plain Pearlware	

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38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	41		Plain Pearlware	Blue Hand Painted
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	26		Plain Pearlware	Polychrome Painted
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	18		Plain Pearlware	Blue Handpainted; Burned
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	5		Plain Pearlware	Polychrome Painted With Molded Leaf Design
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Plain Pearlware	Annularware
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Pearlware	Green Glazed
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	46		Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	Burned
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	188		Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	Handpainted
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	Molded And Painted. Burned
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Molded Creamware	Fruit/Vegetable Shape
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified White Bodied Ceramic	Burned
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Scalloped Rim Impressed Curved Edgeware	Burned
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Scalloped Rim Impressed Curved Edgeware	Blue
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	5		Scalloped Rim Impressed Curved Edgeware	Green
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Scalloped Rim Impressed Curved Edgeware	Creamware
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	9		Scalloped Rim Impressed Straight Edgeware	Green, Pearlware Body
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Scalloped Rim Impressed Bud Edgeware	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Unscalloped/Unmolded Rim Edgeware	Blue
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Sponged Ware	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	4		Dipped Ware	Annular Inlaid Slip In Checkered Pattern
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Dipped Ware	Annular, Whiteware
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Blue And Simpled Banded Dipped Ware	Pearlware Body
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	9		Mocha On White Body	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Clear Glaze Slipware	Unid. Decoration (Too Small)
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	20		Plain Clear Glaze Slipware	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Combed Clear Glaze Slipware	Or Dotted
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Combed Clear Glaze Slipware	Exterior Unglazed
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	19		Combed Clear Glaze Slipware	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Trailed Clear Glaze Slipware	

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38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	4		Trailed Clear Glaze Slipware	Burned
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Manganese Mottled Buff-Bodied Ware	Or Cat'S Eye? Too Small To Tell
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified, Unglazed
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	7		Coarse Earthenware	Unidentified, Burned
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	5		Plain Clear Glazed Redware	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Clear Glazed Redware	With Yellow Slip
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Fine Black Glazed Redware	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Fine Black Glazed Redware	Burned
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Thick Black Glazed Redware	Unglazed Interior
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified Redware	Burned
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	7		Jackfield	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Tin Enamelled Earthenware	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	10		Blue & White Delft	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Polychrome Delft	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	8		Unidentified Delft	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	7		Colonoware	River Burnished
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Colonoware	Lesesne Lustered
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	10		Plain Colono (Yaughan)	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	87		Unidentified Colonoware	Body
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	4		Unidentified Colonoware	Rim
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Unidentified Colonoware	Shoulder
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Blue Painted Chinoiserie	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Flowing Colors Underglaze Stippled Transfer Print	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Unidentified Porcelain	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Metal Table Fork	Handle Missing
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Copper Coins	1722 Rosa Americana Penny/ Or Half Penny
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		French (Honey)	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Local Chert Gunflint/Spall	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	11		4/64 Ball Clay Stem	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	36		5/64 Ball Clay Stem	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		6/64 Ball Clay Stem	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Figurine	Pearlware Hand
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Padlock	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	5		Handmade Brick	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Handmade Brick	Intact
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		1.0 To 1.09 Mm Flat Glass	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		1.1 To 1.19 Mm Flat Glass	

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38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		1.3 To 1.39 Mm Flat Glass	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		1.4 To 1.49 Mm Flat Glass	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		1.6 To 1.69 Mm Flat Glass	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	9		1.25 To 1.5 Rosehead Nail 4 Penny	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	17		1.5 To 1.75 Rosehead Nail 5 Penny	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	15		2.0 To 2.25 Rosehead Nail 7 Penny	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		2.75 To 3.0 Rosehead Nail 10 Penny	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Fragment Rosehead Nail	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		1.25 To 1.5 L-Head Wrought Nail 4 Penny	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		1.5 To 1.75 T-Head Wrought Nail 5 Penny	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		2.0 To 2.25 T-Head Wrought Nail 7 Penny	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		2.25 To 2.5 T-Head Wrought Nail 8 Penny	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	4		2.5 To 2.75 T-Head Wrought Nail 9 Penny	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		3.0 To 3.25 T-Head Wrought Nail 12 Penny	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	24		Cut Nails W/ Hand Finished Heads	6 Penny
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Cut Nails W/ Hand Finished Heads	7 Penny
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	13		Cut Nails W/ Hand Finished Heads	9 Penny
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	5		Cut Nails W/ Hand Finished Heads	10 Penny
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	112		Cut Nails W/ Hand Finished Heads	Unidentified
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	7		Cut Nails W/ Hand Finished Heads	3 Penny
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	36		Cut Nails W/ Hand Finished Heads	5 Penny
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Cut Nails W/ Hand Finished Heads	16 Penny

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38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	16		Cut Nails W/ Hand Finished Heads	4 Penny
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	5		Cut Nails W/ Hand Finished Heads	12 Penny
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	4		Cut Nails W/ Hand Finished Heads	8 Penny
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Cut Nails W/ Hand Finished Heads	9 Penny, T-Head
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	174		Fragment Cut Common Nail	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	13		Tack	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Spike	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	41		Unidentiable Wrought Nail	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	19		Cut Or Wrought (Square) Nail	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	141		Unidentified Nail	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified Nail	Burned With Ceramic Stuck To It
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Mortar, Cement, Etc.	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Iron/Steel Shoe Parts	Shoe Tack
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Bone	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Bone	Burned
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	19		Clear Bottle Glass	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Green Bottle Glass	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	7		Aqua Bottle Glass	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	45		Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	Free Blown
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Olive Green Case Bottle Glass	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	8		Unidentified (Burned) Bottle Glass	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Etched Glass Tableware	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Other Glass Tableware	Molded
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	4		Other Glass Tableware	Lead Glass
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	7		Miscellaneous Biological	Mud Daubers Nest Fragments
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Fauna	Fossil Shark Tooth Fragment
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	56		Unidentifiable Burned Glass	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Unidentified Metal Object	Handles?
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	13		Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	8		Slag	Lead
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	4		Slag	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	8		Non-Cultural Stone	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Glass Eyeglasses	Lens Fragment

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38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Glass Gemstone/Paste	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Iron/Steel Razor Part	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Buck Shot	6.3Mm
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Other Gun Part	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	33		Ball Clay Pipe Bowl	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	8		Ball Clay Pipe Bowl	Burned
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	4		Other Clay Stem	Unmeasurable Fragments
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	8		Plain Top Lamp Chimney	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Nuts	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Strap Iron/Metal	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Non-Electrical Wire	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	15		Sheet Of Iron/Steel	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified Metal Object	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified Metal Object	Copper Ring (Not A Washer)
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Rim Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Strap Handle Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Strap Handle Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Fine Sand	

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38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Simple Stamped Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Net Impressed Body Sherd Fine Sand	Or Fabric?
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified Decorated Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Curvilinear Stamped Body/ Neck Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified Stamped Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Cordmarked Body Sherd Find Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Oblique Overlapping Cordmarked Body Sherd Very Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Cordmarked Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Cordmarked Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Cordmarked Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Cordmarked Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified/ Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified/ Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified/ Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified/ Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified/ Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified/ Eroded Body Sherd Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified/ Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified/ Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified/ Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Medium Sand	

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38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Unidentified/ Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Daub	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	4		Fired Clay Fragments	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	27		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	Burned
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Decorated Body Sherd Fine Sand	Coil Break
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Check Stamped Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Cord Marked Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Cord Marked Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Complicated Stamped Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Cord-Marked Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Brushed Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Fine Sand	

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38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	126	Feature 208	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Eroded Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	127	Feature 210	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Orthoquartzite Interior Flake	
38GE18	128	Feature 211	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Unidentified Chert Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	128	Feature 211	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Scalloped Rim Impressed Curved Edgeware	
38GE18	128	Feature 211	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	
38GE18	128	Feature 211	Whole Feature	2/2/05	2		Unidentiable Wrought Nail	
38GE18	128	Feature 211	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Handmade Brick	
38GE18	129	Feature 212	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Blue & White Delft	
38GE18	129	Feature 212	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	
38GE18	130	Feature 213	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Complicated Stamped Residual Sherd	Owl Eye And Interlocking Figure 8S
38GE18	131	Feature 217	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Unidentified Chert Shatter	
38GE18	131	Feature 217	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Ball Clay Pipe Bowl	
38GE18	131	Feature 217	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Polychrome Painted (Brown, Mustard, Olive)	
38GE18	131	Feature 217	Whole Feature	1/31/05	2		Over And Underglaze Lined Ware On Creamware Body	
38GE18	131	Feature 217	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	
38GE18	131	Feature 217	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Unidentiable Wrought Nail	
38GE18	131	Feature 217	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		2.0 To 2.25 T-Head Wrought Nail 7 Penny	
38GE18	131	Feature 217	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Handmade Brick	
38GE18	131	Feature 217	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Plain Body Sherd Fine Sand	Coarse Sand
38GE18	132	Feature 218	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Simple Stamped Body Sherd Medium Sand	Contains Large Coal-Like Inclusions Possible Fossil Teeth Frags (Megalodon?)
38GE18	133	Feature 219	Whole Feature	1/31/05	3		Unidentified Nail	
38GE18	133	Feature 219	Whole Feature	1/31/05	6		Fragment T-Head Nail	
38GE18	133	Feature 219	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		1.75 To 2.0 T-Head Wrought Nail 6 Penny	
38GE18	133	Feature 219	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Medium Sand	Dowel Impressions Present
38GE18	134	Feature 229	Whole Feature	2/1/05	3		Lustre Redware	
38GE18	134	Feature 229	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Unidentified (Burned) Bottle Glass	
38GE18	134	Feature 229	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Handmade Brick	
38GE18	135	Feature 230	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Green Band Ware	

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38GE18	136	Feature 231	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	136	Feature 231	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Fabric Impressed Body Sherd Fine Sand	Same Vessel
38GE18	137	Feature 232	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	
38GE18	137	Feature 232	Whole Feature	2/1/05	2		Unidentified Nail	
38GE18	137	Feature 232	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Fabric Impressed W/Dowel Marks Body Sherd Medium Sand	Single Vessel
38GE18	138	Feature 233	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Honey Colored Chert Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	138	Feature 233	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Cut Or Wrought (Square) Nail	
38GE18	139	Feature 236	Whole Feature	2/2/05	11		Quartz Shatter	
38GE18	139	Feature 236	Whole Feature	2/2/05	4		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	139	Feature 236	Whole Feature	2/2/05	10		Quartz Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	139	Feature 236	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Plain Light Creamware	
38GE18	139	Feature 236	Whole Feature	2/2/05	2		Cut Or Wrought (Square) Nail	
38GE18	139	Feature 236	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Fabric Impressed W/Dowel Markings Body Sherd Medium Sand	Single Vessel
38GE18	139	Feature 236	Whole Feature	2/2/05	3		Simple Stamped Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	139	Feature 236	Whole Feature	2/2/05	2		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	139	Feature 236	Whole Feature	2/2/05	6		Residual Sherd	? Possible Reed Impressions On One Surface
38GE18	140	Feature 237	Whole Feature	2/2/05	2		Plain Pearlware	Polychrome Handpainted
38GE18	140	Feature 237	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Unidentified Domestic Stoneware	
38GE18	140	Feature 237	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Unidentifiable/Corroded Iron/Steel	
38GE18	140	Feature 237	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	
38GE18	140	Feature 237	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Unidentiable Wrought Nail	
38GE18	140	Feature 237	Whole Feature	2/2/05	2		Body Sherd Grog	
38GE18	141	Feature 238	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	141	Feature 238	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	
38GE18	141	Feature 238	Whole Feature	2/1/05	2		Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	
38GE18	141	Feature 238	Whole Feature	2/1/05	2		Cut Or Wrought (Square) Nail	
38GE18	141	Feature 238	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	142	Feature 239	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Quartz Shatter	
38GE18	142	Feature 239	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Ball Clay Pipe Bowl	
38GE18	142	Feature 239	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Bartlam'S Pineapple Ware	
38GE18	142	Feature 239	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Plain Clear Glazed Redware	

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38GE18	142	Feature 239	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Plain Clear Glaze Slipware	
38GE18	142	Feature 239	Whole Feature	1/23/05	5		Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	
38GE18	142	Feature 239	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		White Salt Glaze Stoneware	
38GE18	142	Feature 239	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Slag	
38GE18	142	Feature 239	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Cut Or Wrought (Square) Nail	
38GE18	142	Feature 239	Whole Feature	1/23/05	0		Handmade Brick	
38GE18	142	Feature 239	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	143	Feature 240	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	143	Feature 240	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	144	Feature 241	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Honey Colored Chert Interior Flake	
38GE18	144	Feature 241	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Cut Or Wrought (Square) Nail	
38GE18	144	Feature 241	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	145	Feature 242	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Unidentified Chert Core Fragment	
38GE18	145	Feature 242	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Rhyolite Secondary Flake	
38GE18	145	Feature 242	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		5/64 Ball Clay Stem	
38GE18	145	Feature 242	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Blue & White Delft	
38GE18	145	Feature 242	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	
38GE18	145	Feature 242	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	
38GE18	145	Feature 242	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		1.75 To 2.0 Rosehead Nail 6 Penny	
38GE18	145	Feature 242	Whole Feature	2/2/05	3		Handmade Brick	
38GE18	146	Feature 243	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Handmade Brick	
38GE18	147	Feature 244	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Quartz Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	147	Feature 244	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	Blue Handpainted
38GE18	147	Feature 244	Whole Feature	2/2/05	2		Unidentified Nail	
38GE18	147	Feature 244	Whole Feature	2/2/05	3		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	148	Feature 245	Whole Feature	2/2/05	3		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	149	Feature 249	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Rhyolite Secondary Flake	
38GE18	149	Feature 249	Whole Feature	2/1/05	2		Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	
38GE18	149	Feature 249	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	
38GE18	149	Feature 249	Whole Feature	2/1/05	2		Cut Or Wrought (Square) Nail	
38GE18	150	Feature 250	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Rhyolite Interior Flake	
38GE18	150	Feature 250	Whole Feature	2/1/05	2		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	150	Feature 250	Whole Feature	2/1/05	2		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	151	Feature 251	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Rhyolite Interior Flake	
38GE18	151	Feature 251	Whole Feature	2/1/05	2		Plain Colono (Yaughan)	

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38GE18	151	Feature 251	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	152	Feature 275	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Petrified Wood	
38GE18	152	Feature 275	Whole Feature	1/31/05	0	2.2	Charcoal	
38GE18	152	Feature 275	Whole Feature	1/31/05	6		Mortar, Cement, Etc.	
38GE18	152	Feature 275	Whole Feature	1/31/05	5		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	152	Feature 275	Whole Feature	1/31/05	8		Body Sherd Medium Sand Deptford Fabric Impressed	
38GE18	153	Feature 278	Whole Feature	2/4/05	4		Plain Colono (Yaughan)	
38GE18	153	Feature 278	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Shell Mortar	
38GE18	153	Feature 278	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	154	Feature 279	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Plain Clear Glaze Slipware	
38GE18	154	Feature 279	Whole Feature	2/2/05	3		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	154	Feature 279	Whole Feature	2/2/05	4		Body Sherd Grog	
38GE18	154	Feature 279	Whole Feature	2/2/05	3		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	155	Feature 284	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	
38GE18	155	Feature 284	Whole Feature	1/26/05	8		Bone	
38GE18	155	Feature 284	Whole Feature	1/26/05	13		Shell Mortar	
38GE18	155	Feature 284	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Cut Or Wrought (Square) Nail	
38GE18	155	Feature 284	Whole Feature	1/26/05	12		Handmade Brick	
38GE18	156	Feature 286	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Bone	
38GE18	156	Feature 286	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		2.5 To 2.75 Rosehead Nail 9 Penny	
38GE18	156	Feature 286	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	157	Feature 288	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Projectile Point/Knife Fragment Triangular	Tip Broken
38GE18	157	Feature 288	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Plain Clear Glazed Redware	
38GE18	157	Feature 288	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Plain Clear Glaze Slipware	
38GE18	157	Feature 288	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Plain Grey Salt Glazed Stoneware	Burned
38GE18	157	Feature 288	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	
38GE18	157	Feature 288	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Fragment Rosehead Nail	
38GE18	157	Feature 288	Whole Feature	1/26/05	0	3.4	Handmade Brick	
38GE18	157	Feature 288	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	157	Feature 288	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand Thom'S Creek Reed Punctate	
38GE18	157	Feature 288	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	157	Feature 288	Whole Feature	1/26/05	2		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	157	Feature 288	Whole Feature	1/26/05	7		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	157	Feature 288	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	157	Feature 288	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Body Sherd Crushed Quartz	
38GE18	157	Feature 288	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	

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38GE18	157	Feature 288	Whole Feature	1/26/05	17		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	158	Feature 292	Whole Feature	1/26/05	2		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	158	Feature 292	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Handmade Brick	
38GE18	158	Feature 292	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	158	Feature 292	Whole Feature	1/26/05	3		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	159	Feature 297	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	160	Feature 298	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Rhyolite Core Trimming Flake Complete	
38GE18	160	Feature 298	Whole Feature	1/31/05	2		Quartzite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	160	Feature 298	Whole Feature	1/31/05	2		Unidentified Chert Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	160	Feature 298	Whole Feature	1/31/05	6		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	160	Feature 298	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	160	Feature 298	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	160	Feature 298	Whole Feature	1/31/05	3		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	160	Feature 298	Whole Feature	1/31/05	3		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	160	Feature 298	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	160	Feature 298	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	160	Feature 298	Whole Feature	1/31/05	3		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	160	Feature 298	Whole Feature	1/31/05	2		Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	160	Feature 298	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	160	Feature 298	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Rim Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	160	Feature 298	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	160	Feature 298	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	160	Feature 298	Whole Feature	1/31/05	4		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	160	Feature 298	Whole Feature	1/31/05	18		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	161	Feature 299	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Rhyolite Interior Flake	
38GE18	161	Feature 299	Whole Feature	1/31/05	3		Quartzite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	161	Feature 299	Whole Feature	1/31/05	4		Plain Colono (Yaughan)	
38GE18	161	Feature 299	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	
38GE18	161	Feature 299	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	
38GE18	161	Feature 299	Whole Feature	1/31/05	2		Cut Or Wrought (Square) Nail	
38GE18	161	Feature 299	Whole Feature	1/31/05	1		Handmade Brick	
38GE18	162	Feature 300	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Honey Colored Chert Shatter	
38GE18	162	Feature 300	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Unidentified (Burned) Bottle Glass	
38GE18	162	Feature 300	Whole Feature	2/1/05	3		Handmade Brick	

County: Georgetown
State: South Carolina
Project: Yauhannah Bluff

New South Associates, Inc.

State Site #	Provenience Bag #	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Date	Quantity	Weight (g)	Artifact Description	Artifact Notes
38GE18	163	Feature 301	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Trailed Clear Glazed Redware	
38GE18	163	Feature 301	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Black Basalt	
38GE18	163	Feature 301	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Unidentiable Wrought Nail	
38GE18	164	Feature 302	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Quartz Shatter	
38GE18	164	Feature 302	Whole Feature	2/1/05	2		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	
38GE18	164	Feature 302	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Plain Cream Colored (C.C.) Ware	
38GE18	164	Feature 302	Whole Feature	2/1/05	1		Handmade Brick	
38GE18	165	Feature 303	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Fragment Cut Common Nail	
38GE18	165	Feature 303	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	165	Feature 303	Whole Feature	2/4/05	1		Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	166	Feature 305	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Plain Colono (Yaughan)	
38GE18	166	Feature 305	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	
38GE18	166	Feature 305	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Shell Mortar	
38GE18	166	Feature 305	Whole Feature	2/7/05	1		Fired Clay Grog	
38GE18	167	Feature 124a	Whole Feature	1/26/05	2		Plain Colono (Yaughan)	
38GE18	167	Feature 124a	Whole Feature	1/26/05	4		Combed Clear Glaze Slipware	
38GE18	167	Feature 124a	Whole Feature	1/26/05	3		Plain Light Creamware	
38GE18	167	Feature 124a	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	167	Feature 124a	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	168	Feature 15	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	168	Feature 15	Whole Feature	1/26/05	3		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	169	Feature 15	Whole Feature	1/26/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand Savannah Complicated Stamped	
38GE18	171	Feature 246	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		English Flint	
38GE18	171	Feature 246	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Olive Green Spirit Bottle Glass	
38GE18	171	Feature 246	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	171	Feature 246	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	171	Feature 246	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	171	Feature 246	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Rim Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	171	Feature 246	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	171	Feature 246	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body/ Rim Sherd None Thom'S Creek ?	
38GE18	172	Feature 1	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	173	Feature 3	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Quartz Interior Flake	
38GE18	173	Feature 3	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Porphyritic Rhyolite Thinning Flake	
38GE18	173	Feature 3	Whole Feature	2/2/05	3		Orthoquartzite Thinning Flake	
38GE18	173	Feature 3	Whole Feature	2/2/05	3		Rhyolite Unidentified Flake Fragment	

County: Georgetown
State: South Carolina
Project: Yauhannah Bluff

New South Associates, Inc.

State Site #	Provenience Bag #	Horizontal Location	Vertical Location	Date	Quantity	Weight (g)	Artifact Description	Artifact Notes
38GE18	173	Feature 3	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	173	Feature 3	Whole Feature	2/2/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	173	Feature 3	Whole Feature	2/2/05	2		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	173	Feature 3	Whole Feature	2/2/05	2		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	174	Feature 4	Whole Feature	1/23/05	2		Porphyritic Rhyolite Interior Flake	
38GE18	174	Feature 4	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Fine Sand	
38GE18	174	Feature 4	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	174	Feature 4	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	174	Feature 4	Whole Feature	1/23/05	3		Residual Sherd	
38GE18	175	Feature 5	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Rim Sherd Medium Sand	
38GE18	175	Feature 5	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Medium Sand/Grog	
38GE18	175	Feature 5	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Coarse Sand	
38GE18	175	Feature 5	Whole Feature	1/23/05	1		Body Sherd Coarse Sand	

APPENDIX B. COLONOWARE ANALYSIS

Key: *Surface* - S = Smoothed; RS = Rough Smoothed; B=Burnished; P = Polished; HB= Highly Burnished. Temper - F=fine; M=Medium; FMicaS= Fine Micaceous Sand

Feature	Bag #	Color (Munsell)	Surface	Thickness (	Temper	Decoration	Form	Type
24	13	10YR6/3	S	6	F/M			Lesesne
24	13	10YR6/3	S	8	F/M		rim, bowl	Lesesne
24	13	10YR3/2	S	8	F			Lesesne
24	13	5YR6/4i/5YR3/1x	S	8	F/M			Lesesne
57	36						1 residual	
66	42						2 residual	
67	43	5YR5/4	S	6	F/M			Lesesne
67	43	5YR5/4i/5YR3/1x	S	7	M			Lesesne
67	43	5YR5/4	S	N/A	F/M		flat base	Lesesne
67	43	5YR5/4i/5YR3/1x	RS	7	M			Yaughan
67	43	5YR4/4	RS	9	F/M			Yaughan
67	43						3 residual	
93	59	5YR6/6i/5YR4/2x	S	9	F/M			Lesesne
93	59	5YR6/6i/5YR4/2x	S	9	F/M			Lesesne
93	59	5YR6/6i/5YR4/2x	S	9	F/M			Lesesne
93	59	5YR5/4	RS	8	M			Yaughan
98	62	5YR6/6	S	4	F/M			Lesesne
106	66	5YR5/8i/5YR4/3x	S	5	F/M			Lesesne
106	66	5YR5/6	S	6	F/M			Lesesne
112	72	7.5YR3/1	P	9	M/C			Lesesne
124	82	7.5YR4/3i/7.5YR3/1x	B/P	4	F		jar	Colonial Burnished
124	82	7.5YR4/3i/7.5YR3/1x	B/P	4	F		jar	Colonial Burnished
124	82	5YR3/1i/5YR4/3x	B/P	4	F			Colonial Burnished
124	82	7.5YR3/2	B/P	4	F/M			Colonial Burnished
124	82	7.5YR3/2	B/P	4	F/M			Colonial Burnished
124	82	7.5YR3/2	B/P	5	F			Colonial Burnished
124	82	7.5YR4/1	B/P	5	F			Colonial Burnished
124	82	7.5YR6/6i/7.5YR3/1x	B/P	6	F			Colonial Burnished
124	82	5YR3/1i/5YR5/4x	S	5	F			Lesesne
124	82	5YR5/6i/5YR5/3x	S	5	F			Lesesne
124	82	10YR3/1	S/P	6	F w Coarse Inclusions			Lesesne
124	82	7.5YR4/3	S	6	F w Coarse Inclusions			Lesesne

124	82	7.5YR3/2i/7.5YR5/4x	RS	6	M			Yaughan
124	82	7.5YR3/2i/7.5YR5/4x	RS	8	M			Yaughan
124	82						1 residual	
124a	167	5YR3/2	HP	3	F/M			Colonial Burnished
124a	167	5YR3/2	P	5	F/M			Colonial Burnished
135	91						1 residual	
138	94	5YR4/1	S	6	F/M			Lesesne
142	98	5YR5/4	P	10	F/M			Lesesne
208	126	5YR6/6	S	4	F/M	clouding around rim	large bowl	Lesesne
208	126	5YR6/6	S	4	F/M	clouding around rim	large bowl	Lesesne
208	126	5YR6/6	S	4	F/M	clouding around rim	large bowl	Lesesne
208	126	5YR5/6	S	4	F/M			Lesesne
208	126	5YR5/6	S	4	F/M			Lesesne
208	126	7.5YR4.1	S	5	F/M	incised rim	bowl	Lesesne
208	126	7.5YR4/2	S	5	F			Lesesne
208	126	7.5YR4/1	P	7	F w Coarse Inclusions			Lesesne
208	126	7.5YR4/3i/7.5YR4/1x	P	7	F			Lesesne
208	126	7.5YR5/4	P	7	F w Coarse Inclusions			Lesesne
208	126	7.5YR5/6	S	7	F/M			Lesesne
208	126	7.5YR4/1	P	8	F			Lesesne
208	126	7.5YR5/6	S	8	F/M			Lesesne
208	126	7.5YR5/6	S	8	F/M			Lesesne
208	126	10YR6/3	S	9	F			Lesesne
208	126	7.5YR4/1	S	9	F/M			Lesesne
208	126	7.5YR4/3i/7.5YR4/1x	P	9	F			Lesesne
208	126	7.5YR5/6	S	9	F/M			Lesesne
208	126	7.5YR5/6	S	9	F/M			Lesesne
208	126	7.5YR6/6	S	9	F			Lesesne
208	126	7.5YR4/1	S	10	F/M			Lesesne
208	126	7.5YR5/6	S	10	F/M			Lesesne
208	126	7.5YR6/4	S	10	F/M			Lesesne
208	126	7.5YR4/1	P	11	F			Lesesne
208	126	5YR3/1	HB	3	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	5YR6/6	HB	5	FMicaS		flat bottome	River Burnished
208	126	5YR6/6	HB	5	FMicaS	some clouding	flat bottome	River Burnished
208	126	5YR6/6	HB	5	FMicaS		flat bottome	River Burnished

208	126	10YR7/3	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	10YR7/3	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	10YR7/3	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	10YR7/3	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	10YR7/3	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	10YR7/3	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	10YR7/3	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	10YR7/3	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	10YR7/3	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	10YR7/3	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	10YR7/3	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	10YR7/3	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	10YR7/3	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	10YR7/3	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	10YR7/3	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	10YR7/3	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	10YR7/3	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	10YR7/3	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	10YR7/3	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	5YR3/3	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	5YR5/3	HB	5	FMicaS	some clouding		River Burnished
208	126	5YR6/6	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	5YR6/6	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	5YR6/6	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	5YR6/6	HB	5	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	10YR6/3	HB	6	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	10YR7/3	HB	6	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	10YR7/3	HB	6	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	10YR7/3	HB	6	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	5YR6/6	HB	6	FMicaS			River Burnished
208	126	5YR6/6	HB	7	FMicaS		flat bottome	River Burnished
208	126	5YR6/6	HB	7	FMicaS		flat bottome	River Burnished
208	126	5YR6/6	HB	7	FMicaS	some clouding	flat bottome	River Burnished
208	126	10YR3/2	RS	6	M			Yaughan
208	126	10YR4/2	RS	6	M			Yaughan
208	126	10YR5/2	RS	7	F/M			Yaughan

208	126	10YR7/3	RS	9	F/M		jar	Yaughan
208	126	5YR5/6	RS	9	F/M			Yaughan
208	126	7.5YR6/4i/10YR4/2x	RS	9	F/M			Yaughan
208	126	7.5YR6/4i/7.5YR5/4x	RS	13	F/M			Yaughan
208	126						44 residual sherds	
246	171	5YR6/6	HB	5	FMicaS		rim, bowl	River Burnished
251	151						2 residual	
278	153	5YR5/6	RS	5	M			Yaughan
278	153	10YR3/3	RS	4	M			Yaughan
278	153	10YR3/3	RS	4	M			Yaughan
278	153	10YR3/3	RS	4	M			Yaughan
299	161	5YR3/2	P	6	M			Colonial Burnished
299	161						3 residual	
305	166						1 residual	
Surface	2	5YR5/6	S	5	F/M			Lesesne
Surface	2	5YR5/6	S	5	F/M			Lesesne
Surface	2	5YR6/6	S/P	7	F/M		shoulder of j	Lesesne
Surface	6	5YR6/4i/fYR4/1x	S	9	F/M		rim, bowl	Lesesne
Surface	6	5YR3/1i/5YR4/2x	S	9	F/M		rounded bas	Lesesne
Surface	4	7.5YR6/4i/7.5YR3/2x	P	9	F			Lesesne
Surface	6	10YR3/2	S	9	M			Lesesne
Surface	6	10YR5/2	RS	22	M w/coarse inclusions	bulbous lip		Other

APPENDIX C. ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

SPECIES CODE

Code	Taxa	Common Name
1	Indeterminate	Indeterminate
99	Vertebrata	Vertebrate
100	Mammalia	Mammal
101	Very large mammalia	Very large mammal
102	Large Mammalia	Large mammal
103	Medium mammalia	Medium mammal
105	Unid Sm/Med Mammalia	Unid Sm/Med Mammal
109	Rodentia	Unid. Rodent
118	Sciuridae	Squirrel
120	*Sciurus carolinensis*	Grey squirrel
121	*Sciurus niger*	Fox squirrel
135	*Procyon lotor*	Raccoon
152	*Odocoileus virginianus*	Whitetail deer
155	Rodentia	Rat
157	Medium artiodactyl	Deer, sheep, goat
160	*Sus scrofa*	Pig
161	*Bos taurus*	Cow
200	*Aves*	Bird
201	Large Aves	Large bird
240	*Meleagris gallopavo*	Wild turkey
301	Testudines	Unid. Turtle
600	Osteichthyes	Bony Fish
610	Lepisosteidae	Gar
614	*Amia calva*	Bowfin
630	Siluriformes	Catfish
649	Percichthyidae	Bass
650	Centrachidae/Percichthyidae	Sunfish/Bass
673	Sciaenidae	Drum
802	Mollusca	Molluscs
804	Bivalvia Linnaeus	Clam
807	Bivalvia	Bivalves
808	*Crassostrea virginica*	Oyster
813	Clypeasteroida	Fossil sanddollar
814	*Mercenaria mercenaria*	Common quahog

ELEMENT LIST

Code	Element
1	Indeterminate
100	Ud skull fragment
101	Basioccipital
110	Frontal
117	Premaxilla w/o teeth
118	Maxilla w/teeth
119	Maxilla w/o teeth
120	Mandible w/teeth
121	Mandible w/o teeth
137	Parasphenoid
149	Hyomandibular
150	Quadrate
159	Articular
160	Dentary w/ teeth
161	Dentary w/o teeth
168	Epihyoid
169	Ceratohyoid
174	Preoperculum
176	Operculum
178	Cleithrum
186	Pectoral Spine
200	Tooth in association
204	Molar
205	Incisor
209	Spinous process
210	Tusk
211	Zygomatic
301	Vertebrae
302	Atlas
312	Rib
316	Dorsal spine
320	Scale
321	Unid. Spine
323	Spinal erector
400	Scapula
404	Humerus
406	Ulna
500	Inominate
508	Femur
510	Tibia
563	Tarsometatarsus
576	Metacarpal/metatarsal
600	Longbone indet
601	Epiphysis
711	Phalanx indet
800	Carapace/plastron I
902	Shell (mollusca)
903	Valve fragment
907	Body

AUXILLARY CODES

Standard Length		**Symmetry**	
Code	Size	Code	Side
0	I/NA	0	I/NA
1	0-10	1	Right
2	10-20	2	Left
3	20-30		
4	30-40		
5	40-50		
6	0-20		
7	20-40		
8	40-60		
9	60-80		
10	80-100		
11	100-120		
12	120+		
13	0-5		
14	5-10		
15	10-15		
16	15-20		
17	20-25		
18	25-30		
19	30-35		
20	35-40		
21	40-45		
22	45-50		
23	50-55		
24	55-60		
25	60-70		
26	70-80		
27	80-90		
28	90-100		
29	100-110		

ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL CATALOG

Bag Number	Feature No.	Taxa	Element	SL	SYM	Wt.(g.)	NISP	NISPB	NISPC	No. w/b marks
13	24	99	1	0	0	1.62	9	0	2	0
13	24	99	1	0	0	12.16	27	0	2	0
13	24	99	1	0	0	0.45	2	0	0	0
13	24	99	600	0	0	1.88	5	0	3	0
13	24	99	600	0	0	0.3	1	0	0	0
13	24	99	711	0	0	0.44	1	0	0	0
13	24	102	600	0	0	2.62	6	0	0	0
13	24	102	600	0	0	0.48	1	0	0	0
13	24	103	600	0	0	13.78	7	0	0	0
13	24	152	500	0	1	4.51	1	0	0	0
13	24	157	301	0	0	1.67	1	0	0	0
13	24	160	200	0	0	0.1	1	0	0	0
13	24	160	200	0	0	1.19	2	0	0	0
13	24	200	600	0	0	0.12	2	0	0	0
13	24	301	800	0	0	0.35	2	0	0	0
13	24	301	800	0	0	0.09	1	0	0	0
13	24	802	902	0	0	32.73	131	8	0	0
13	24	802	902	0	0	1.91	10	5	0	0
13	24	808	903	0	0	60.04	48	4	0	0
13	24	808	903	0	0	0.23	1	0	0	0
13	24	808	903	0	0	0.45	1	0	0	0
13	24	808	903	0	0	3.12	4	2	0	0
13	24	814	903	0	0	9.28	1	0	0	0
29	45	802	902	0	0	0.96	3	0	0	0
31	50	102	312	0	0	2.02	1	0	0	0
31	50	802	902	0	0	0.1	1	0	0	0
31	50	807	903	0	0	1.7	1	0	0	0
31	50	808	903	0	0	2.97	3	0	0	0
32	53	802	902	0	0	1.28	5	0	0	0
32	53	808	903	0	0	11.65	2	0	0	0
33	54	802	902	0	0	0.26	2	0	0	0
33	54	808	903	0	0	0.91	1	0	0	0
34	55	808	903	0	0	1.33	1	0	0	0
35	56	99	600	0	0	0.2	1	0	0	0
36	57	99	1	0	0	0.11	1	0	0	0
36	57	99	1	0	0	0.13	1	0	0	0
36	57	99	600	0	0	0.22	1	0	1	0
37	58	99	1	0	0	1.14	1	0	0	0
37	58	99	1	0	0	0.3	1	0	0	0
37	58	802	902	0	0	4.5	7	5	0	0
37	58	804	903	0	0	6.51	1	0	0	0
37	58	808	903	0	0	0.92	1	0	0	0
39	61	802	902	0	0	1.04	5	0	0	0
45	69	160	200	0	0	2.21	1	0	0	0
45	69	814	903	0	0	5.71	1	0	0	0
46	70	99	600	0	0	0.87	1	0	1	0
57	91	99	1	0	0	0.06	2	0	0	0
57	91	101	600	0	0	4.44	1	0	0	0
57	91	161	200	0	0	13.16	1	0	0	0
58	92	99	1	0	0	1.39	4	0	0	0
58	92	808	903	0	0	2.59	1	0	0	0
59	93	99	1	0	0	6.16	35	0	0	2
59	93	100	1	0	0	0.19	1	0	0	0
59	93	101	312	0	0	2.53	1	0	0	0
59	93	101	600	0	0	16.06	8	0	0	0
59	93	102	600	0	0	5.01	2	0	0	0

59	93	600	100	0	0	1.24	5	0	0	0
59	93	630	178	21	1	0.57	1	0	0	0
59	93	630	178	21	1	0.15	1	0	0	0
59	93	649	302	20	0	0.19	1	0	0	0
59	93	650	161	15	2	0.03	1	0	0	0
59	93	802	902	0	0	9.57	50	16	0	0
59	93	807	903	0	0	0.06	1	0	0	0
59	93	808	902	0	0	21.8	4	0	0	0
61	97	99	1	0	0	0.47	4	0	0	0
61	97	600	1	0	0	0.05	1	0	0	0
61	97	802	902	0	0	1.65	7	0	0	0
61	97	808	903	0	0	0.51	1	0	0	0
61	97	814	903	0	0	29.35	1	0	0	0
62	98	808	903	0	0	3.71	7	0	0	0
64	100	99	1	0	0	0.17	1	0	0	0
64	100	808	903	0	0	1.99	4	0	0	0
65	104	99	1	0	0	1.38	4	0	0	0
66	106	99	1	0	0	0.26	2	0	0	0
66	106	102	100	0	0	2.09	1	0	0	0
66	106	808	903	0	0	4.43	5	0	0	0
67	107	99	1	0	0	0.4	1	0	0	0
67	107	102	600	0	0	0.3	1	0	0	0
67	107	808	903	0	0	3.25	2	0	0	0
69	109	802	902	0	0	0.51	2	0	0	0
70	110	99	1	0	0	0.18	1	0	0	0
71	111	807	903	0	0	2.91	2	0	0	0
71	111	808	903	0	0	22.74	1	0	0	0
72	112	200	600	0	0	0.12	1	0	1	0
72	112	600	1	0	0	0.86	6	0	0	0
72	112	600	301	0	0	0.12	1	0	0	0
72	112	600	320	0	0	0.06	4	0	0	0
72	112	630	100	0	0	0.1	1	0	0	0
72	112	802	902	0	0	49.5	143	15	0	0
72	112	808	903	0	0	15.52	7	0	0	0
78	119	99	1	0	0	8.11	11	0	0	3
78	119	100	600	0	0	0.22	1	0	0	0
78	119	102	1	0	0	4.23	3	0	0	0
78	119	102	600	0	0	0.73	2	0	0	0
78	119	200	600	0	0	0.6	1	0	0	0
78	119	600	100	0	0	0.46	1	0	0	0
78	119	630	100	0	0	0.42	1	0	0	0
78	119	802	902	0	0	0.53	1	0	0	0
78	119	808	903	0	0	2.25	2	0	0	0
78	119	814	903	0	0	3.49	1	0	0	1
80	121	99	1	0	0	0.18	1	0	0	0
81	122	99	1	0	0	0.19	1	0	0	0
81	122	99	1	0	0	0.01	1	0	0	0
81	122	101	600	0	0	1.22	1	0	0	0
81	122	109	600	0	0	0.03	1	0	0	0
81	122	155	119	0	1	0.06	1	0	0	0
81	122	155	120	0	2	0.11	1	0	0	0
81	122	155	120	0	1	0.12	1	0	0	0
81	122	155	120	0	2	0.06	1	0	0	0
81	122	155	120	0	2	0.06	1	0	0	0
81	122	155	200	0	0	0.07	9	0	0	0
81	122	155	301	0	0	0.05	1	0	0	0
81	122	155	400	0	2	0.02	1	0	0	0
81	122	155	400	0	1	0.02	1	0	0	0

81	122	155	404	0	2	0.06	1	0	0	0
81	122	155	406	0	2	0.02	1	0	0	0
81	122	155	508	0	1	0.1	1	0	0	0
81	122	155	508	0	2	0.09	1	0	0	0
81	122	155	510	0	1	0.1	1	0	0	0
81	122	155	510	0	2	0.06	1	0	0	0
81	122	155	576	0	0	0.01	1	0	0	0
81	122	160	200	0	0	0.43	1	0	0	0
81	122	600	100	0	0	0.05	1	0	0	0
81	122	600	176	0	2	0.15	1	0	0	0
81	122	600	320	0	0	0.1	7	0	0	0
81	122	649	160	21	2	1.77	1	0	0	0
81	122	814	903	0	0	14.76	1	0	0	0
82	124	99	1	0	0	0.27	2	0	0	0
82	124	99	1	0	0	0.62	4	0	0	0
82	124	99	600	0	0	0.48	2	0	0	0
82	124	101	600	0	0	7.66	1	0	0	0
82	124	102	600	0	0	0.63	1	0	0	0
82	124	135	500	0	1	1.64	2	0	0	0
82	124	200	1	0	0	0.2	1	0	0	0
82	124	200	301	0	0	0.77	2	0	0	0
82	124	200	600	0	0	2.45	6	0	0	0
82	124	600	100	0	0	0.37	2	0	0	0
82	124	600	100	0	0	1.94	13	0	0	0
82	124	600	320	0	0	1.94	123	0	0	0
82	124	600	323	0	0	0.06	1	0	0	0
82	124	802	902	0	0	0.02	1	0	0	0
167	124a	1	1	0	0	0.12	1	1	0	0
167	124a	99	1	0	0	0.43	2	0	0	1
167	124a	99	312	0	0	0.04	1	0	0	0
167	124a	99	600	0	0	0.26	1	0	0	0
167	124a	102	100	0	0	5.61	1	0	0	0
167	124a	102	600	0	0	2.58	1	0	0	0
167	124a	600	100	0	0	0.87	4	0	0	0
167	124a	600	301	0	0	0.16	1	0	0	0
167	124a	600	312	0	0	0.36	4	0	0	0
167	124a	600	320	0	0	0.17	10	0	0	0
167	124a	650	159	20	2	0.24	1	0	0	0
167	124a	802	902	0	0	0.28	1	1	0	0
84	127	99	1	0	0	0.27	5	0	0	0
84	127	102	1	0	0	0.33	1	0	0	0
84	127	200	600	0	0	0.45	2	0	0	0
84	127	600	100	0	0	0.14	1	0	0	0
85	128	99	1	0	0	0.16	1	0	0	0
85	128	99	600	0	0	0.38	1	0	0	0
86	129	99	1	0	0	0.57	1	0	0	0
86	129	200	301	0	0	0.64	1	0	0	0
87	130	200	1	0	0	0.04	3	0	0	0
87	130	200	600	0	0	1.04	2	0	0	0
93	137	1	1	0	0	0.72	3	0	0	0
99	145	99	1	0	0	0.26	1	0	1	0
115	190	802	902	0	0	0.33	1	0	0	0
119	197	99	1	0	0	0.04	1	0	0	0
119	197	102	100	0	0	0.63	1	0	0	0
123	201	99	1	0	0	22.5	202	0	0	0
123	201	99	600	0	0	5.34	5	0	0	1
123	201	100	1	0	0	84.88	92	1	0	0
123	201	100	312	0	0	4.34	12	0	0	0

123	201	100	600	0	0	54.31	27	1	1	1
123	201	101	209	0	0	16.8	1	0	0	0
123	201	101	312	0	0	32.72	3	0	0	0
123	201	101	600	0	0	29.13	1	0	0	0
123	201	102	312	0	0	27.7	15	0	0	0
123	201	120	100	0	0	0.21	1	0	0	0
123	201	152	200	0	0	2.64	2	0	0	0
123	201	152	301	0	0	9.66	1	0	0	0
123	201	152	406	0	1	9.51	1	0	0	0
123	201	152	500	0	2	2.89	1	0	0	0
123	201	152	576	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
123	201	160	118	0	0	4.82	1	0	0	0
123	201	160	120	0	0	9.6	1	0	0	0
123	201	160	200	0	0	16.59	21	0	0	0
123	201	161	400	0	2	67.03	1	0	0	0
123	201	200	1	0	0	4.38	10	0	0	0
123	201	200	600	0	0	10.78	40	0	0	0
123	201	301	600	0	0	0.42	1	0	0	0
123	201	600	100	0	0	8.5	47	0	0	0
123	201	600	301	0	0	0.13	1	0	0	0
123	201	600	312	0	0	0.65	3	0	0	0
123	201	610	110	23	1	0.54	1	0	0	0
123	201	614	100	0	0	0.71	1	0	0	0
123	201	614	121	19	2	0.67	1	0	0	0
123	201	630	100	0	0	2.76	3	0	0	0
123	201	630	186	19	0	0.27	1	0	0	0
123	201	649	119	20	1	0.26	1	0	0	0
123	201	649	137	20	0	0.29	1	0	0	0
123	201	649	137	20	0	0.25	1	0	0	0
123	201	649	149	20	2	0.3	1	0	0	0
123	201	649	149	20	2	0.28	1	0	0	0
123	201	649	150	20	2	0.33	1	0	0	0
123	201	649	150	20	2	0.26	1	0	0	0
123	201	649	159	19	1	0.28	1	0	0	0
123	201	649	159	20	2	0.36	1	0	0	0
123	201	649	159	20	2	0.73	1	0	0	0
123	201	649	161	20	1	0.69	1	0	0	0
123	201	649	161	20	1	0.18	1	0	0	0
123	201	649	169	17	2	0.7	1	0	0	0
123	201	650	137	16	0	0.1	1	0	0	0
123	201	673	137	19	0	0.23	1	0	0	0
123	201	807	902	0	0	1.04	5	0	0	0
123	201	808	903	0	0	1.54	2	0	0	0
123	201	813	907	0	0	0.33	1	0	0	0
6	203	101	1	0	0	5.11	1	0	0	0
6	203	101	600	0	0	63.31	7	0	0	0
2	203	161	200	0	0	14.85	1	0	0	0
2	203	804	903	0	0	2.52	1	0	0	0
6	203	807	903	0	0	3.13	1	0	0	0
6	203	808	903	0	0	28.66	10	0	0	0
125	204	99	1	0	0	0.08	1	0	0	0
125	204	99	312	0	0	0.48	1	0	0	0
125	204	102	600	0	0	1.97	2	1	0	0
125	204	301	800	0	0	1.51	1	0	0	0
126	208	99	1	0	0	0.57	1	0	0	0
126	208	99	1	0	0	2.04	11	1	0	0
126	208	99	1	0	0	7.98	30	0	0	0
126	208	99	1	0	0	65.07	163	0	3	0

126	208	99	1	0	0	4.02	1	0	0	0
126	208	99	1	0	0	1.01	1	0	0	0
445	208	99	1	0	0	1.01	3	0	0	0
445	208	99	1	0	0	0.17	1	1	0	0
445	208	99	1	0	0	48.98	176	1	1	0
126	208	99	312	0	0	14.41	17	0	0	2
445	208	99	312	0	0	0.04	1	0	0	0
126	208	99	600	0	0	0.17	2	0	0	0
126	208	99	600	0	0	0.38	3	0	0	0
126	208	99	600	0	0	2.02	9	0	1	0
126	208	99	600	0	0	1.57	5	0	0	0
126	208	99	600	0	0	0.11	2	0	0	0
445	208	99	600	0	0	1.64	7	0	0	0
126	208	99	601	0	0	1.82	1	0	0	0
126	208	100	200	0	0	0.33	1	0	0	0
126	208	101	1	0	0	10.31	1	0	0	0
126	208	101	209	0	0	24.02	1	0	0	1
126	208	101	211	0	0	7.67	1	0	0	1
126	208	101	312	0	0	5.05	1	0	0	0
445	208	101	312	0	0	50.15	7	0	0	1
445	208	101	601	0	0	4.23	1	0	0	0
445	208	102	1	0	0	20.69	11	0	0	0
126	208	102	209	0	0	4.56	1	0	0	0
126	208	102	209	0	0	2.59	2	0	0	0
126	208	102	312	0	0	2.32	1	1	0	0
126	208	102	312	0	0	4.9	2	0	0	0
126	208	102	312	0	0	100.03	11	0	0	2
445	208	102	312	0	0	33.1	11	0	0	0
126	208	102	600	0	0	2.03	3	1	0	0
126	208	102	600	0	0	13.33	10	0	0	0
126	208	102	600	0	0	40.9	23	0	0	0
445	208	102	600	0	0	51.38	49	2	2	0
126	208	102	601	0	0	0.39	4	0	0	0
126	208	103	200	0	0	0.12	1	0	0	0
126	208	105	711	0	0	0.12	1	0	0	0
126	208	118	110	0	0	0.23	1	0	0	0
126	208	118	110	0	0	0.04	1	0	0	0
126	208	118	205	0	0	0.33	1	0	0	0
126	208	121	508	0	1	1.85	2	0	0	0
126	208	152	200	0	0	3.31	1	0	0	0
445	208	152	301	0	0	8.11	2	0	0	0
126	208	152	406	0	2	11.01	1	0	0	0
126	208	152	500	0	0	10.51	1	0	0	0
445	208	152	600	0	0	9.79	1	0	0	0
445	208	157	209	0	0	2.83	1	0	0	0
126	208	157	301	0	0	5.64	1	0	0	0
445	208	157	404	0	0	14.55	1	0	0	0
126	208	160	200	0	0	0.65	1	0	0	0
126	208	160	200	0	0	1.84	4	0	0	0
445	208	160	200	0	0	1.4	3	0	0	3
126	208	160	204	0	0	16.96	7	0	0	0
445	208	160	204	0	0	8.27	3	0	0	3
126	208	160	205	0	0	3.81	7	0	0	0
445	208	160	205	0	0	6.83	6	0	0	3
126	208	160	206	0	0	1.15	2	0	0	0
126	208	160	210	0	0	3.53	1	0	0	0
445	208	160	210	0	0	10.47	5	0	0	3
126	208	160	510	0	1	15.08	1	0	0	0

445	208	161	1	0	0	38.68	4	0	0	1
445	208	161	200	0	0	12.53	1	0	0	0
126	208	161	205	0	0	0.48	2	0	0	0
445	208	161	576	0	0	31.01	2	0	0	3
445	208	161	600	0	0	14.48	1	0	0	0
126	208	200	1	0	0	0.16	1	1	0	0
126	208	200	1	0	0	0.07	1	0	0	0
126	208	200	1	0	0	1.67	4	0	0	0
445	208	200	1	0	0	0.16	1	0	0	0
126	208	200	404	0	1	0.84	1	0	0	0
445	208	200	563	0	1	2.46	3	0	0	0
126	208	200	600	0	0	0.38	1	1	0	0
126	208	200	600	0	0	0.6	6	0	0	0
126	208	200	600	0	0	7.56	17	0	0	0
445	208	200	600	0	0	7.1	24	0	0	0
445	208	240	600	0	0	3.4	3	0	0	0
445	208	301	404	0	0	7.57	1	0	0	0
445	208	301	800	0	0	0.78	1	0	0	0
126	208	600	1	0	0	0.27	1	0	0	0
445	208	600	1	0	0	5.95	26	0	0	0
126	208	600	100	0	0	0.78	9	0	0	0
126	208	600	100	0	0	6.59	35	0	0	0
126	208	600	100	0	0	0.58	2	0	0	0
126	208	600	137	19	0	0.46	2	0	0	0
445	208	600	137	18	0	0.21	1	0	0	0
126	208	600	301	0	0	0.21	2	0	0	0
126	208	600	301	0	0	0.26	1	0	0	0
445	208	600	301	0	0	0.16	1	0	0	0
126	208	600	312	0	0	0.04	1	0	0	0
126	208	600	312	0	0	0.44	5	0	0	0
445	208	600	312	0	0	0.35	4	0	0	0
126	208	614	117	19	0	0.27	1	0	0	0
126	208	614	121	19	1	0.25	1	0	0	0
445	208	614	301	19	0	0.52	2	0	0	0
445	208	614	301	18	0	0.35	4	0	0	0
445	208	630	100	0	0	2.01	5	0	0	0
126	208	630	316	18	0	0.34	1	0	0	0
126	208	630	321	0	0	0.39	1	0	0	0
126	208	649	101	19	0	0.2	1	0	0	0
126	208	649	117	0	1	0.27	1	0	0	0
445	208	649	119	17	2	0.14	1	0	0	0
445	208	649	137	17	0	0.09	1	0	0	0
445	208	649	149	17	2	0.16	1	0	0	0
126	208	649	150	19	1	0.25	1	0	0	0
126	208	649	168	19	2	0.15	1	0	0	0
445	208	649	168	20	2	0.24	1	0	0	0
445	208	649	169	20	2	0.53	1	0	0	0
445	208	649	174	17	1	0.2	1	0	0	0
126	208	649	176	0	0	0.38	1	0	0	0
126	208	649	178	17	1	0.22	1	0	0	0
445	208	649	316	17	0	0.17	2	0	0	0
445	208	650	150	17	1	0.15	1	0	0	0
445	208	650	159	18	1	0.63	1	0	0	0
126	208	650	161	19	2	0.51	1	0	0	0
126	208	650	161	19	1	0.64	1	0	0	0
126	208	650	168	19	0	0.16	1	0	0	0
126	208	802	902	0	0	0.36	1	0	0	0
126	208	802	902	0	0	0.31	1	0	0	0

126	208	802	902	0	0	0.66	1	0	0	0
126	208	802	902	0	0	1.43	2	0	0	0
445	208	802	902	0	0	0.74	3	0	0	0
445	208	804	903	0	0	2.4	2	0	0	0
126	208	807	903	0	0	0.63	1	0	0	0
126	208	807	903	0	0	1.14	3	1	0	0
445	208	807	903	0	0	0.31	1	0	0	0
445	208	808	903	0	0	4.96	8	0	0	0
445	208	813	907	0	0	1.14	1	0	0	0
130	213	99	1	0	0	0.16	1	0	0	0
131	217	99	1	0	0	0.43	2	0	0	0
131	217	102	600	0	0	0.5	1	0	0	0
131	217	804	903	0	0	2.85	1	0	0	0
133	219	99	1	0	0	0.18	2	0	0	0
133	219	201	600	0	0	0.7	1	0	0	0
139	236	102	600	0	0	0.13	1	0	1	0
142	239	814	903	0	0	7.87	1	0	0	0
171	246	99	1	0	0	0.06	1	0	0	0
153	278	99	1	0	0	0.49	1	0	1	0
153	278	99	600	0	0	0.29	3	0	3	0
157	287	99	1	0	0	0.22	2	0	1	0
157	287	802	902	0	0	0.71	2	1	0	0
157	287	808	903	0	0	1.59	1	0	0	0
159	297	99	600	0	0	2.06	11	0	0	0
160	298	99	1	0	0	0.04	2	0	1	0
160	298	301	800	0	0	0.22	1	0	1	0
161	299	99	600	0	0	0.22	1	0	0	0
161	299	102	600	0	0	2.28	1	0	0	0
161	299	160	200	0	0	0.84	2	0	0	0
161	299	808	903	0	0	1.83	1	0	0	0
166	305	102	1	0	0	0.82	1	0	1	0
166	305	802	902	0	0	1.16	5	0	0	0
166	305	808	903	0	0	0.47	1	0	0	0

APPENDIX D. CURATION PLAN

Curation Plan for the Submission of Artifact and Document Collections to the University of Alabama Office of Archaeological Services Curation Facility

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New South Associates, Inc.
6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083

At the completion of an archeological investigation all recovered artifacts and documents will be conserved at permanent curation facility. The permanent curation facility for this project will be the University of Alabama Office of Archaeological Services (OAS) Curation Facility, as specified by the client. Since the OAS reboxes and organizes collections according to their own standards after submission, New South Associates uses a standard method to prepare the artifacts and documents for submission. A more detailed description of this method will be prepared as part of the collections submission package.

The first step will be to contact the OAS and inform them of the existence of the collection, its approximate size, the client and when the collection will be ready for delivery. Then, the collections and documents are organized into three parts. First, a submission packet, consisting of a Cover Letter, a Conservation Statement, a Statement of Cataloging Method, a Packing List and Specimen Catalog, will be assembled. The second part includes all archived documents. These represent Photographic Records, Field Notebooks, Site Forms and Field Documentation. Finally, all artifacts will be grouped together. A detailed list of the materials submitted will be provided in the Specimen Catalog.

The OAS requires that all original field and laboratory documents be submitted. These will be placed in manila file folders and labeled with the Project Name, the Site Number(s), the folder's contents and the submitter. These documents should be complete, organized by site, type of document, and arranged sequentially. Original maps and oversized media will be folded or rolled in a sheet of acid-free tissue paper and an archivally stable label applied to their outer surface. When preparing a document package for final curation, they should be arranged in order by their site number and then by document form. Document packages will be inventoried and a packing list generated.

All Black and White and Color photographs will include both the negatives and images (prints or contact sheets). All photographic materials will be placed in polyethylene archival preservers and accompanied with a photo log. Images will be organized sequentially with each roll being treated as a separate document. Each archival sleeve will be labeled to include the Project Name, the Roll Number, the Site Number, the Image Numbers (For a given sleeve), the Date(s) Taken and the Film Type. Each image will be labeled with a permanent non-acidic marker (Film marking pen, Zig Pen or film pencil) with the Project Name, Roll Number, Site Number, Exposure Number, Subject (Description), the Direction and the Date Taken. All photographic records will then be arranged sequentially in acid-free folders, which will be labeled accordingly.

Prior to artifact cataloguing, each object should be washed/dry brushed, dried and repaired. All conservation efforts should be complete prior to cataloguing. These materials will be organized sequentially according to site number and field proveniences. Within a given provenience, artifacts will be grouped according to

like objects, and each artifact or group of identical artifacts will correspond to a separate line item in the specimen catalog. Isolated Finds will be recorded with "00" used for the site designation within a given state and county, the provenience number recorded by "IF" number within a given county and artifact identification numbers assigned to each line item from the site. Artifacts that have been cross-mended, photographed, discarded, lost or destroyed will be noted and a Collections Discrepancy Statement will be included in the submission package, if necessary.

The OAS requires that all materials be bagged in 4 mil zip lock bags. All bags will be clean and undamaged. Bags containing metal artifacts will have a silica gel pack included.

Catalog bags are the only bags actually containing artifacts. A single bag will correspond to a single line item entry. Using a permanent black marker, these bags are labeled on the outside with the Site Number, the Field Bag Number, Artifact Description and Quantity. Provenience bags will be tagged and labeled with the Site Number, Field Bag Number, Project Name, a Provenience Description, the Investigator's Affiliation, the Field Recovery Date, and the Bag Sequence Number. All provenience bags from a single site will then be consolidated into a single Site Bag. The Site Bags will be labeled with the Site Number, the Provenience Number Range, the Project Name, the Provenience Description Range, the Investigator's Affiliation, the Field Recovery Date Range, and the Bag Sequence Number.

Since the OAS reboxes all materials, artifacts will be put in new/minimally used cardboard artifact boxes. Fragile, unstable and problematic artifacts will be wrapped in acid-free paper and stored within an acid-free specimen box. Large, fragile and oddly shaped objects may warrant their own archival boxes. For each project, multiple sites are placed within a single box. Bags will be arranged in their box by site, then by provenience number. Isolated Finds will be placed at the very front. All bags will be ordered with the labels facing forward in one or two rows. The box weight will be limited to 30-35 lbs. All boxes will be free of tape and other adhesives. A similar standard will be used for boxing documents. Document folders will be arranged by site, provenience and alphabetically by the type of paperwork (as listed on the folder). A packing list will be generated for each box.

Once a box is completed, it will be labeled using a laser-printed label taped to the outside center, with Site Number(s), the Project Name, the Box Number, the Provenience, and Contracting Agent included on the tag

APPENDIX E. STATE SITE FORM

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
SITE INVENTORY RECORD
(68-1 Rev. 85)

STATE: South Carolina COUNTY: Georgetown SITE NUMBER: 0038GE18
Recorded By: Natalie Adams Affiliation: New South Associates Date: 10/10/05

A. GENERAL INFORMATION
1. Site name: Yauhannah Bluff Site Project: 38GE18 Excavation
2. USGS Quadrangle: Yauhannah Date: 1973 Scale: 7.5 Minute
3. UTM: Zone 17 Easting 670389 Northing 3725032
4. Other map reference: ____
5. Descriptive site type:
Prehistoric ceramic-lithic scatter Historic plantation
6. Archaeological investigation: Survey ____ Testing ____ Excavation √
7. Property Owner: US Fish and Wildlife Service Phone number: ____
8. Address: ____
9. Other Site Designations: ____
10. National Register of Historic Places status:
Potentially eligible ____ Probably not eligible ____ Additional work ____
Recommended as Eligible
Determined eligible ____ Determined not eligible ____ Date ____
On NRHP ____ Date ____

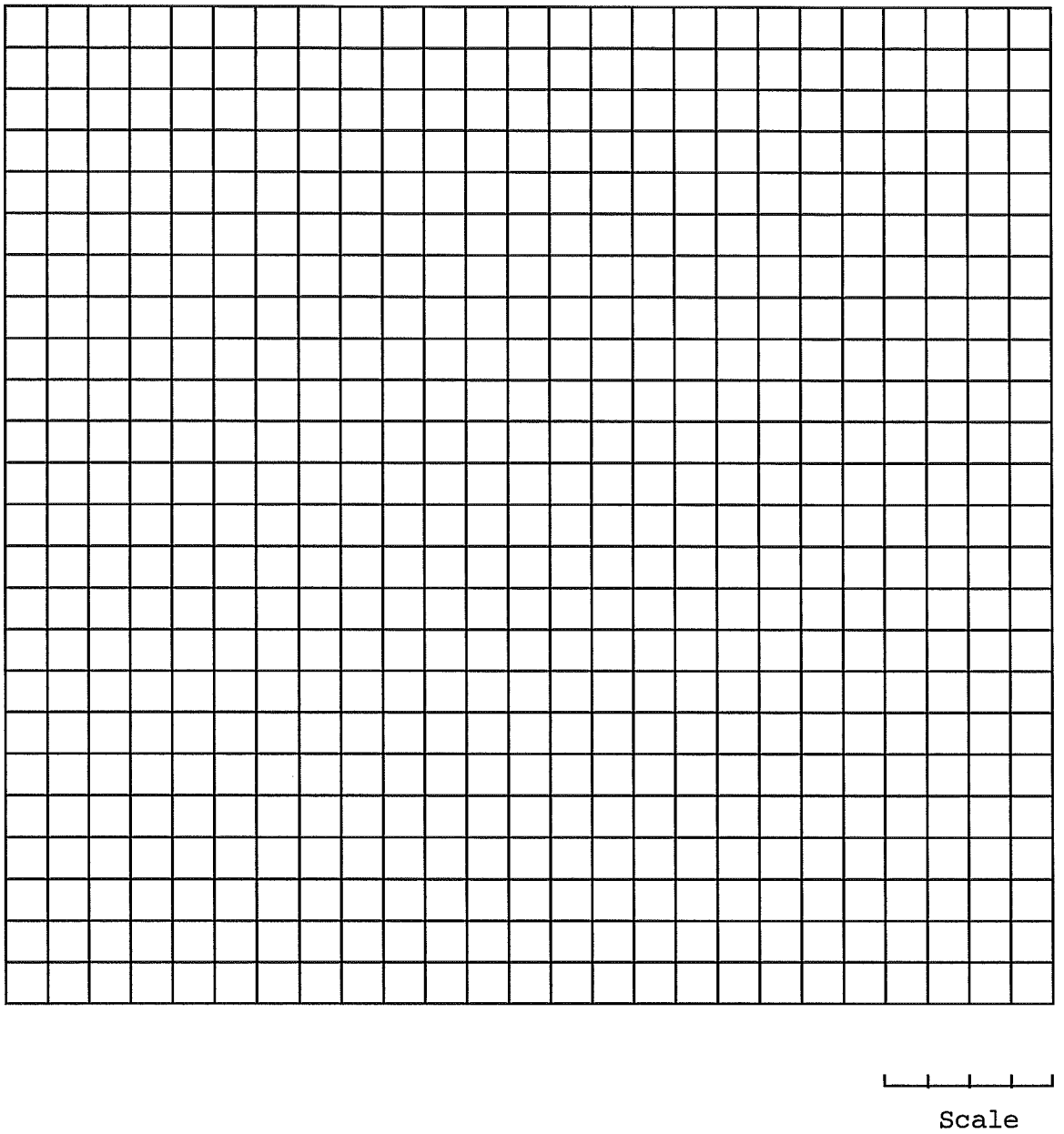
11. Level of significance: National ____ State √ Local ____
12. Justification: The site contains intact deposits and features of a historic plantation and prehistoric settlement. It may also contain the remains of a 1716 trading post.

B. ENVIRONMENT AND LOCATION
1. General physiographic province:
Lower Coastal Plain √ Middle Coastal Plain ____ Upper Coastal Plain ____
Piedmont ____ Blue Ridge Mountains ____
2. Land form location: a riverine setting Site elevation (above MSL): 20 (in feet)
3. On site soil type: fine sand Soil classification Chisholm
4. Major river system: Pee Dee √ Santee ____ Ashley-Combahee-Edisto ____ Savannah ____
5. Nearest river/stream: Yauhannah Lake/Pee Dee River
6. Current vegetation: Pine/coniferous ____ Hardwood ____ Mixed pine/hardwood ____
Old field ____ Grass/Pasture √ Agricultural/crops ____ Wetlands/freshwater ____
Wetlands/saltwater ____ Other ____ Comments: ____
7. Description of ground cover: Absent ____ Light √ Moderate ____ Heavy ____

C. SITE CHARACTERISTICS
1. Estimated site dimensions: 140 meters by 330 meters
2. Site depth 70 cm.
3. Cultural features (type and number): 305 features were identified during excavation of the plantation complex. Two of the features were Native American burials.
4. Presence of: midden ____ flora ____ faunal ____ shell ____ charcoal ____
5. Human skeletal remains: present √ preservation: good ____
absent ____ poor ____
6. General site description: The site is a large multicomponent prehistoric settlemennt and historic plantation. It may also have the remains of a trading post.

(Use in conjunction with handbook)

Site Map



The following information should be provided on the site map: site bounc nearby topographic features, associated streams, modern cultural features, di land use types in site area, collection loci, test excavation loci, archaeolo features and means of access (include north arrow and scale).

MAP KEY

Verbal description of location The site is located just east of US Hwy 701 and immediately south of Yauhannah Lake on a large prominent sand ridge

D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENTS

	Paleo Indian	√	Middle Woodland		17th Century
	Early Archaic	√	Late Woodland	√	18th Century
√	Middle Archaic	√	Mississippian	√	19th Century
√	Late Archaic		Unknown prehistoric		20th Century
√	Early Woodland		16th Century		Unknown historic

E. DATA RECOVERED

List materials recovered	~~x~~ see attached	Total number of artifacts

(Attach additional artifact inventory sheets if needed)

F. DATA RECOVERY METHODS

1. Ground surface visibility 0% ____ 1-25% √ 26-50% ____ 51-75% ____ 76-100% ____
2. Number of person hours spent collecting (total hours X total people): 5
3. Description of surface collection methods:

Type		Extent	
	grid collection		complete
✓	grab collection	✓	selective
	controlled sampling		no collection made
	other (specify)		

4. Description of testing methods:

Systematic ____ Type ____ Test Units
Nonsystematic ____

Number	Size/max. depth	
		cm.
		cm.
		cm.

5. Description of excavation units:

Number	Size/max. depth	
2	see map	30 cm.
		cm.
		cm.
		cm.

Comments: One large and one smaller mechanically stripped areas were excavated to a depth of approximately 30 cmbs.

G. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION

1. Present land use:

	Agricultural		Residential, high density
	Forest		Commercial
	Fallow		Industrial
	Residential, low density	x	Other (specify) Wildlife Refuge

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION (cont.)

2. Present condition/integrity of site:
   Intact _____ Damaged ___√___ Extent of damage ___√___ light ____ moderate ____ heavy

   Nature of damage
   ___√___ erosion
   ____ cultivation
   ____ logging
   ___√___ construction/ development
   ____ vandalism
   ____ inundation
   ____ other
   _____

3. Potential impacts and threats to site:

Potential threat	Nature of threat
____ none	____ erosion
____ low	____ cultivation
____ moderate	____ logging
___√___ high	___√___ construction/ development
	____ vandalism
	____ inundation
	____ other (specify)

   impact zone: ___ direct
   ___ indirect
   ___ outside
   ___√___ indeterminate

4. Recommendations for further work:
   ____ survey ____ testing ___√___ excavation ____ archival ____ none ____ other
   Comments: _____

5. References: Historic/archival documentation ___√___ Yes ___ No ___ Not Known
   Adams and Botwick 2003

   Archaeological documentation ___√___ Yes ___ No ___ Not Known
   Adams and Botwick 2003

6. Additional managment information/comments: _____

7. Location of existing collections: Moundville
8. Location of photographs: Moundville
9. Location of samples: _____
   Type special samples: _____

Signature of observer: _____ Date: 10/10/05

Subsequent visits:
Observer _____ Date: _____
Observer _____ Date: _____
Observer _____ Date: _____