

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PRIESTS LANDING,
SKIDAWAY ISLAND, GEORGIA**

*LAMAR INSTITUTE PUBLICATION SERIES
REPORT NUMBER 86*

THE LAMAR INSTITUTE, INC.

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The LAMAR Institute, Inc.
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ABSTRACT

This report is a revised version of a draft report on the Phase I archaeological survey investigations conducted to identify all cultural resources within the proposed 20-acre Skidaway Island Yachting Venue facility at Priests Landing, Chatham County, Georgia (Elliott and Holland 1994). This electronic version was produced in 2009.

This study was conducted by the firm of Garrow & Associates, Inc. under contract with Kemron Environmental Services, Inc. The field study was conducted June 26 through 28, 1994. The study area was covered by 88 shovel tests placed on a 20 m interval shovel test grid. A portion of the study area was covered with pavement and recent fill dirt and could not be examined by shovel test. Forty-eight tests contained cultural materials. Two previously unrecorded archaeological sites, 9Ch797 and 9Ch798, were defined by the survey. Site 9Ch797 is a large multi-component site that contains Woodland, Mississippian, and eighteenth- and nineteenth-century historic components. The site is blanketed by an oyster shell midden that varies in thickness and compaction. Site 9Ch797 is considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and additional testing or avoidance of the site is recommended. Site 9Ch798 contains a low density scatter of non-diagnostic aboriginal pottery and oyster shell. The artifacts on 9Ch798 were extremely sparse and in a shallow deposit and have poor integrity. The site has no additional research value and is considered ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A research plan for testing Site 9Ch797 is presented in this report.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report was originally prepared as a draft intensive archaeological survey report that was conducted during June 1994 by the cultural resource management firm of Garrow & Associates, Inc. for Kemron Environmental Services, Inc. at a proposed Olympic Yacht Venue facility at Priests Landing on Skidaway Island in Chatham County, Georgia. This study was prepared in advance of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineer's Section 10 Rivers and Harbors permitting process. Shortly after the survey was completed, however, the proposed yacht venue facility was shifted to another site and the draft report on Priests Landing was shelved. Consequently, the report was not filed with the State Archaeologist or the Georgia Archaeological Site File. In the interest of the advancement of archaeological science, The LAMAR Institute has prepared this report, which is a revision of the original draft report, for which the present author served as the Principal Investigator and senior author. Only minor editorial changes were attempted in this revision.

The Priests Landing survey area is comprised approximately 20 acres where construction activity is proposed. The area was covered by systematic shovel test survey with tests placed at 20 meter intervals. Two previously unrecorded archaeological sites, 9Ch797 and 9Ch798, were located. Potentially important aboriginal and historic components were identified within an extensive shell midden deposit on 9Ch797. Site 9Ch798 contained only a minor occurrence of nondiagnostic aboriginal pottery and a low frequency distribution of oyster shell. Additional study is recommended for Site 9Ch797. No further work is recommended for Site 9Ch798.

PROJECT SETTING

The project area is located at Priests Landing on the northeastern shore of Skidaway Island in Chatham County in southeastern Georgia (USGS 1979; Champion Map Company 1985). Skidaway Island is a large sea island that was formerly a barrier island during the Pleistocene epoch, but is presently protected by a more recent barrier island. Skidaway Island is located between the Ogeechee and Wilmington Rivers, and is bounded on the northeast by Wilmington and Tybee islands, on the east by Wassaw Island, and on the southwest by Green and Ossabaw islands. Elevations on the island range from 6 to 10 feet above mean sea level. Construction of the Diamond Causeway leading from Savannah to Skidaway Island during the 1970s opened up the inaccessible island for research and development.

The general vicinity of the study area is identified as Priests Landing, named for a Benedictine Monastery that was formerly located several hundred meters southwest of the study tract. A large part of the study area is currently used by the University of Georgia (UGA) as a field research facility (Ocean Science Center of the Atlantic, or OSCA), including a deep water pier, concrete boat ramp, a large building, and an expansive paved asphalt parking lot. A two lane paved road leads to the area on an approximate east-west course, which is flanked on the north by National Wildlife Refuge property. A narrow one-lane paved drive leads from the two lane

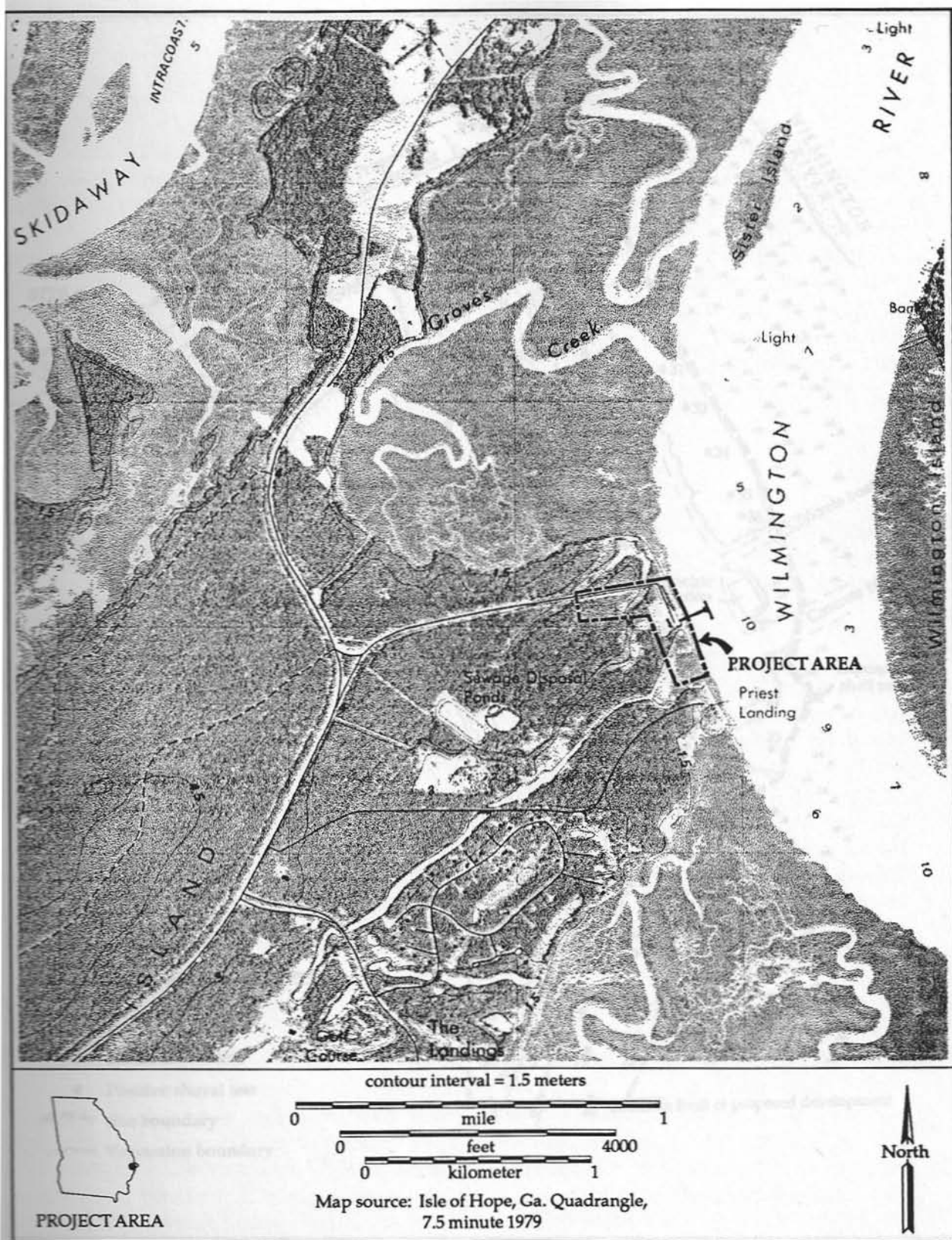


Figure 1. Project Location.

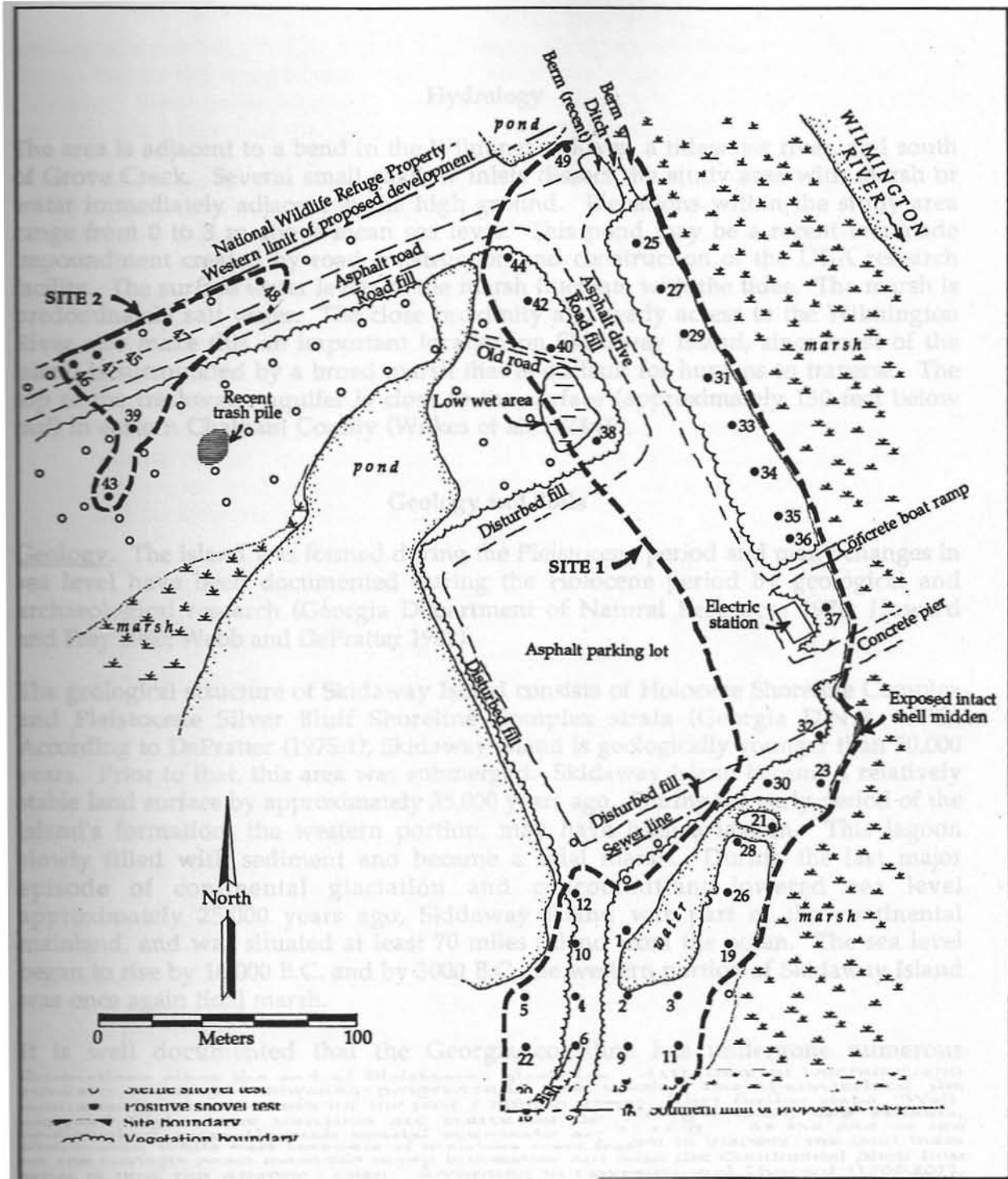


Figure 2. Plan of Study Area.

road to the research facility. The entire study area is owned and controlled by the UGA Board of Regents.

Hydrology

The area is adjacent to a bend in the Wilmington River, a tidewater river, and south of Grove Creek. Several small shallow inlets dissect the study area with marsh or water immediately adjacent to the high ground. Elevations within the study area range from 0 to 3 m above mean sea level. This pond may be a recent manmade impoundment created by road construction and construction of the UGA research facility. The surface water levels of the marsh fluctuate with the tides. The marsh is predominately salt water. The close proximity and ready access to the Wilmington River also make this an important location on Skidaway Island, since most of the island is surrounded by a broad marsh that is difficult for humans to traverse. The top of the freshwater aquifer is close to the surface (approximately 150 feet below msl) in eastern Chatham County (Wilkes et al. 1974:69).

Geology and Soils

Geology. The island was formed during the Pleistocene period and many changes in sea level have been documented during the Holocene period by geological and archaeological research (Georgia Department of Natural Resources 1976; Howard and Frey 1980; Webb and DePratter 1982).

The geological structure of Skidaway Island consists of Holocene Shoreline Complex and Pleistocene Silver Bluff Shoreline Complex strata (Georgia D.N.R. 1976). According to DePratter (1975:1), Skidaway Island is geologically younger than 50,000 years. Prior to that, this area was submerged. Skidaway Island became a relatively stable land surface by approximately 35,000 years ago. During the early period of the island's formation, the western portion, may have been a lagoon. This lagoon slowly filled with sediment and became a tidal marsh. During the last major episode of continental glaciation and concomittant lowered sea level approximately 25,000 years ago, Skidaway Island was part of the continental mainland, and was situated at least 70 miles inland from the ocean. The sea level began to rise by 16,000 B.C. and by 3000 B.C. the western portion of Skidaway Island was once again tidal marsh.

It is well documented that the Georgia coastline has undergone numerous fluctuations since the end of Pleistocene glaciation. According to DePratter and Howard (1980:2), "Shoreline progradation and erosion has characterized the southeastern United States for the past 2 million years." They further state: "Well-exposed Pleistocene outcrops are scarce on the Georgia coast, and reliable, undisturbed cores through coastal sequences are lacking." At the end of the Pleistocene, while vast amounts of moisture were frozen in glaciers, the land mass on the Georgia coast extended many kilometers out onto the Continental Shelf into what is now the Atlantic Ocean. According to DePratter and Howard (1980:237), "Ossabaw, Skidaway, and Wilmington Islands are composed of Pleistocene sediment; everything to the east is Holocene. Along the south side of the Savannah River, this expanse represents nearly 10 km of progradation. Southward from the Savannah River, these Holocene wedge trends merge." Howard and Frey (1980:66) provide a summary of the Holocene depositional environment:

The middle and outer continental shelf, a palimpsest substrate inherited from the Pleistocene, is atypical of most ancient shelves or epeiric seas; yet other environments, including those of the nearshore shelf, provide important analogs for ancient facies. Physical and biogenic sedimentary structures are distinctive and diagnostic of respective environments and processes.

Marine depositional environments, in addition to the shelf, include inlet shoals (ebb tidal deltas), spits, beaches, and beach-related tidal flats. Relict salt marsh deposits crop out on erosional beaches. Marginal marine or back-barrier facies include estuarine channels--whether of riverine or tidal stream origin, point bars, tidal flats, tidal stream banks, salt marshes, and washover fans.

Present coastal morphology inherited many characteristics from preexisting Pleistocene and Late Tertiary configurations. Holocene accretion has occurred mainly in the vicinity of major river mouths, the nearshore shelf, inlet shoals, and various back-barrier environments.

Soils. Soils in the well drained areas consist of sandy loams and sands with varying amounts of culturally introduced oyster shell. The northeastern section of Skidaway Island is dominated by soils of the Lakeland Chipley Association (Wilkes et al. 1974). Soil pH and salinity significantly affect the productivity of soils on Skidaway Island (Swanberg 1968). The wetland portions of the study area are composed of Ellabelle soils. Ellabelle soils are characteristically poorly drained, wooded soils that are subject to flooding and not well suited for cultivation. Site 9Ch797 contains mapped units of Olustee fine sand and Tidal Marsh (salty) soils.

Olustee fine sand is a poorly drained soil found in areas above the broad flats, drainageways, and ponds. It is low in natural fertility and organic matter and is strongly acid to very strongly acid. A typical profile of Olustee Series consists of: 0-6 inches, very dark gray (N 3/0) fine sand; 6-11 inches, very dark brown (10YR 2/2) and dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) fine sand stained by organic matter; 11-32 inches, pale brown (10YR6/3) fine sand grading to pale olive (5Y 6/3), mottled with shades of pale brown (10YR 6/3) and gray (10YR 6/1) in the lower part; and 32-60 inches, gray (10YR 6/1) sandy clay loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay loam (Wilkes et al. 1974:29).

Tidal Marsh, Salty soils are found between the barrier islands and the mainland. They are partly covered by normal high tides. The sediments are very dark gray to black and loamy (Wilkes et al. 1974:35).

Soils on Site 9Ch797 have been modified by humans, particularly with the formation of oyster shell middens that increase soil fertility and affect the natural soil pH. These variations are not indicated by published soil surveys.

Site 9Ch798 is composed of Chipley fine sand (Wilkes et al. 1974). Chipley fine sand occurs on broad ridges and is moderately well drained, but are low in natural fertility and organic matter. It is very strongly acid and strongly acid throughout. It is suited for agriculture, although drainage of the water table and application of fertilizers are often required for productive crop yields. A typical profile of Chipley Series consists of: 0-7 inches, very dark grayish brown (2.5Y 3/2) fine sand; 7-18 inches, olive-brown (2.5Y 4/4) fine sand; 18-33 inches, light olive-brown (2.5Y 5/4)

fine sand with light gray (2.5Y 7/2) mottles; 33-43 inches, light yellowish brown (2.5Y 6/4) fine sand with brownish-yellow (10YR 6/6) and light gray (2.5Y 7/2) mottles; 43-57 inches, light yellowish-brown (2.5Y 6/4) fine sand with light gray (2.5Y 7/2) and yellowish-red (5YR 5/8) mottles; and 57-65 inches, light gray (2.5Y 7/2) fine sand with strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) mottles.

Climate

Precipitation in Chatham County generally ranges from 32.9 to 64.2 inches annually, averaging 124.23 cm. Most of the precipitation occurs between June and October. The area is prone to devastating hurricanes that originate in the Atlantic Ocean. Temperatures range from an average low of 39.3° F during December to an average high of 90.4° F during July. Temperatures above 100° F and below 0° F are not uncommon. The period between March 30 and November 1 are generally frost free, and the growing season averages 275 days. Winters are short and mild and summers are humid and warm (Wilkes et al. 1974:68).

Biota

Food resource zones that are available within a one kilometer radius of the study area include riverine resources, tidal creeks, marsh areas, oyster reefs, and the mixed pine/live oak forests of Skidaway Island. Vegetation consists of a mature mixed live oak and pine forest and oak-palmetto forest. The original forest cover was probably maritime forest in the area has been depleted by logging and replaced by secondary growth. Plant foods include acorns, hickory nuts, and assorted tubers and berries. Trees in the study area include live oak, palmetto palm, red bay, rusty lyonia, myrtle oak, slash pine. Wax myrtle, gallberries, and yaupon holly are common shrubs in the area. Saw palmetto, muscadine grape, greenbrier, bamboo brier, bayberry, and sparkleberry are dominant understory plants. Glasswort, an edible marsh grass, also is available in the area (Wilkes et al. 1974: 30; McKee 1984:32; Pearson 1977:29-33).

Estuarine resources include shellfish, turtles, crabs, shrimp, and a wide diversity of fish resources. Island resources that were probably available in prehistoric times include alligator, bear, bobcat, deer, diamondback terrapin, mink, opossum, otter, marsh rabbit, and raccoon. Turkey and numerous waterfowl are also available. Feral pigs were introduced to the island during the historic period. The pond located on the western side of the study area contains a variety of coastal wildlife, including a large woodstork feeding area. Dolphins frequent the tidal creeks on Skidaway Island, as do a wide variety of fish. Many species of birds, amphibians, and reptiles were observed during the field survey, and the area was likely an important area for food resource extraction in the past (McKee 1984).



Figure 3. Typical Vegetation in the Study Area.

II. CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Archaeological research on the Georgia coast has resulted in a reconstructed culture history. Although this history is greatly biased towards the ceramic periods, it does provide a cultural framework for discussing archaeological sites in the region. The prehistory of Georgia has been divided into four major periods: PaleoIndian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian. The following summary of the prehistory of Skidaway Island is adapted from an earlier study on the island by Garrow & Associates, Inc. (Smith et al. 1988:7-9).

The Paleoindian period begins with man's first entry into the North American continent. The first appearance of man on the coast was probably after 14,000 B.C., although a minority of scholars argue for an earlier presence. Evidence of PaleoIndian culture in coastal Georgia consists solely of lithic remains, particularly fluted lanceolate projectile points (Waring 1968c), although there is other evidence from South Carolina and Florida (Wright 1980; Rouse 1950; Neill 1964). While evidence of Early Man has rarely been found in close association with extinct megafauna in the eastern United States, associated finds are common elsewhere on the continent (Irwin-Williams 1967). Most PaleoIndian sites in Georgia are surface finds, although PaleoIndian stone tools have been recovered from buried contexts on seven sites in Georgia. Paleoindian projectile point finds in the sea islands are quite rare, and no intact sites from the period have been identified (Anderson et al. 1990).

Archaic lifeways were initiated following the extinction of the Pleistocene fauna as modern flora and fauna became established in the southeastern United States. In portions of the Coastal Plain, certain Pleistocene animals may have survived into the Early Archaic period. The Archaic has been subdivided into three subperiods-- Early, Middle, and Late. The diagnostic artifacts from this period include distinctive projectile point types. The Early Archaic is characterized by projectile points with side- and corner-notched hafting elements. Early Archaic period artifacts have been reported from one site on Ossabaw Island, but they have not been documented on Skidaway Island (DePratter 1974:9). Stemmed hafting types become more common during the Middle and Late Archaic periods. By the Late Archaic, ground stone items were a common element in the material culture. The preceramic Archaic of the Georgia coast has received very little archaeological attention (DePratter 1975), since the changes in sea level resulted in many of the sites being submerged. They may still exist underwater in the marshes and extending onto the continental shelf (DePratter and Howard 1981).

Preceramic Archaic lifeways on the Georgia coast were followed by ceramic traditions. The development of the Late Archaic (2200-1000 B.C.), Woodland (1000 B.C.-A.D. 900), and Mississippian (A.D. 900-1540) ceramic traditions of coastal Georgia is accompanied by an increase in the use of estuarine resources. Settlements from this period include villages, smaller residential sites, and temporary extractive sites.

The St. Simons phase shell middens were first occupied by 2300 B.C. During the St. Simons phase, the sea level was approximately 1.5 to 2 m lower than present (Marrinan 1975; DePratter 1977:11). St. Simons phase subsistence focused on the use of molluscs and fishes found in the marsh and lagoons. By 700 B.C., the sea level had dropped to approximately four meters below present (DePratter 1977:11), resulting in the submergence of many Refuge phase sites beneath the present marsh. The use of shellfish declined after 1000 B.C., perhaps as a result of

environmental change (Marrinan 1975; DePratter 1977:11). By 600 B.C., the sea level once again began to rise and reached its present level by 400 B.C.

The Woodland period, divided into Early, Middle, and Late subdivisions, began around 1000 B.C. and continued until A.D. 900. Groups became increasingly sedentary during this period. Elaborate burial practices became more frequent, often requiring group effort. Large aggregated settlements are documented for this period.

For Skidaway Island, the ceramic sequence for this period is well defined (Webb and DePratter 1982:6-7; Williams 1968), with Refuge type ceramics, including punctate and simple stamped decorations, occurring in the Early Woodland, being replaced by Deptford wares, including check stamped, linear check stamped, simple stamped, and cord marked decorations, later in the Middle Woodland, and Wilmington pottery during the Late Woodland. Villages dating to the Late Woodland have been found elsewhere in Chatham County at the Walthour site, 9Ch11 and 9Ch16, and the Cedar Grove Site, 9Ch17 and 9Ch18. Wilmington Phase ceramics are distinctive and easily recognized by the presence of grog (clay lumps) used as a tempering agent. Wilmington wares include cord marked and plain wares. St. Catherines ceramics, including plain and cord marked wares, are currently considered to date to the Late Woodland/Mississippian transitional period. Diagnostic lithic artifacts of the Woodland Period include small stemmed projectile points, miscellaneous notched projectile points, and triangular points. This latter form was a true arrowhead, signaling the use of the bow and arrow for the first time.

The Mississippian Period began around A.D. 900 on Skidaway Island. This period is marked by the addition of public architectural house mounds for the elite, increasing importance of maize agriculture, and the formation of political units into chiefdoms with society becoming more formally structured. Political territories became more clearly marked. The Mississippian Period marked the pinnacle of political and social complexity of prehistoric groups in the Southeast. This development was truncated by the arrival of Europeans, bringing their mission organization and new diseases.

The Mississippian Period on the northern Georgia coast is identified by Savannah and Irene type ceramics. Savannah phase and Irene phase villages have been located in Chatham County (Caldwell and McCann 1941). Skidaway Island may have been evacuated by the mid-fifteenth or early sixteenth century. While historically known tribal groups, such as the Guale, may have used the area, there is no clear evidence that any substantial Indian settlements existed on Skidaway during the early historic period. Historic period aboriginal occupation is known as the Altamaha phase during the seventeenth century, but no sites of this period have been identified on Skidaway Island.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The northern coastal sections of Georgia and Skidaway Island have been the scene of considerable archaeological, geological, and paleontological research. Interest in the area was sparked during the mid nineteenth century when Pleistocene fossils were discovered on the banks of the Skidaway Narrows on the western side of the island. Finds of extinct species

attracted the attention of international scholars, and the locale was known as "Fossilossa"(Hodgson 1846; Lyell 1840).

Interest in the shell heaps, mounds, and aboriginal antiquities of coastal Georgia and South Carolina swelled throughout the late nineteenth- and early twentieth centuries (Brown 1873; Moore 1897). Clarence B. Moore (1897) investigated three burial mounds on Skidaway, of which, two dated to the Wilmington Late Woodland period (9Ch21 and 9Ch22). A third mound (9Ch23), of unknown age, was investigated on the northern end of the Island.

When archaeology became a focal point of Roosevelt's New Deal administration, local scholars were successful in initiating Works Progress Administration (WPA) works projects on several sites in Chatham County, including Irene, Bilbo, and Deptford (Caldwell 1943, 1958; Caldwell and McCann 1941; Caldwell and Waring 1939a, 1939b; Holder 1938; McCann 1940; Waring 1968a, 1968b; Williams 1968). This pioneering research resulted in a ceramic sequence that proved to be extremely useful in southeastern United States. None of the WPA sites, however, were located on Skidaway Island due to its isolation from the mainland. Nearly 800 archaeological sites have been recorded within Chatham County to date. These recorded sites are the results of large scale excavations, small test excavations, and numerous archaeological surveys.

Previous Archaeological Research on Skidaway Island

Surveys. It was not until the 1970s that serious inquiry of archaeological sites on Skidaway Island began. Surveys by Joseph Caldwell (assisted by Dana Beasley), and Chester DePratter amassed great volumes of site data for the island (Caldwell 1970, 1971; DePratter 1974, 1976b). Caldwell's reconnaissance survey identified a number of important sites on the island. Current site records do not show any of his sites to be within the study area, but verbal descriptions of one site (9Ch82, or Beasley's Site H) may be related to the study area. This possibly historic site, described as the "former location of a number of large earth mounds" was destroyed by a "parking lot for OSCA's new deep water laboratory". The site is mapped several hundred meters south and west of the present study area.

DePratter also conducted extensive survey on the P. H. Lewis tract several kilometers south of the study area, which resulted in the location of 102 sites in an area of approximately 1500 acres (DePratter 1975). DePratter used these data to develop a preliminary model of settlement for the island (1978). St. Simon phase sites were the earliest components observed on the island, and were associated with shell middens. DePratter noted a scarcity of Refuge phase sites, and he observed that the Refuge sites that were found tended not to have a marsh subsistence focus. Refuge and Early Deptford phase sites tended not to contain shell fish remains. Later Deptford evidenced a return to a marsh subsistence base, as evidenced by renewed deposits of shell fish. This association with marsh resource utilization continued throughout the prehistoric period, although other changes in settlement were noted during the Late Woodland and Mississippian periods. Late Woodland Wilmington phase sites increased in frequency from the Deptford phase and the sites tended to shift away from the eastern shore of the island. DePratter suggested that this shift may have been in response to a mixed subsistence strategy that included horticulture. The soils better suited for plant cultivation are more abundant on the interior of Skidaway Island (DePratter 1978:70-74). The Mississippian period was not abundant in DePratter's sample. Only

five St. Catherines phase sites were located, and none of these were major settlements. He describes Savannah phase sites as "neither intensive or extensive", but they were slightly more common than St. Catherines phase sites. Sites slightly increased in frequency during the Irene phase, but the most substantial sites were located to the west and on the interior of the island. Settlements on the eastern shore of Skidaway Island during the Irene phase were probably short term occupations. No Altamaha phase sites were reported by DePratter.

DePratter conducted a preliminary survey of University of Georgia property, north and west of the study area, which resulted in the location of 13 historic or prehistoric archaeological sites (1976b).

Weinland conducted a reconnaissance survey of a portion of the Skidaway Island State Park on the western side of the island (Weinland 1981). Drucker (1979) reported on survey and test excavation for the Skidaway Boat Ramp, also on the western side of the island.

None of this early work included systematic shovel test survey, rather surface clues were used to locate most sites. Elliott's survey of a 100 acre tract on The Landings development included systematic shovel tests spaced at 20 m intervals (Elliott 1985). This technique identified a higher density of sites and greatly expanded the horizontal dimensions of sites. Eight sites were identified by his survey, including historic and aboriginal components.

No previously identified archaeological sites were located within the area examined by the present study. Based on previous surveys on Skidaway and adjacent islands, however, the area was considered to have a high probability for containing cultural resources.

Excavations. Despite the abundance of survey and excavation on the other sea islands, detailed excavations of sites on Skidaway Island were quite limited during the period of 1970 to the Present. DePratter (1975) reported test excavations at eight sites on the P. H. Lewis property. The sites tested include a possible Wilmington phase burial mound (9Ch310), several multicomponent marsh island shell middens, a multicomponent shell ring, and a probable Civil War period ditch and embankment. A human burial was identified in test excavations at 9Ch309, which had St. Simons, Refuge, and Deptford components. Goad (1975) reported on excavations at 9Ch112 and four other sites on the southern end of Skidaway Island.

Webb and DePratter (1982) conducted test excavations at 9Ch113, a multicomponent site south of the study area. Extensive test excavations were conducted on the highest portion of the marsh island site, but the most significant discovery was found accidentally, while excavating a sump hole in the adjacent marsh. A cultural zone was found beneath the marsh muck, and this deposit contained a significant amount of chipped stone artifacts, as well as St. Simons and Refuge ceramics. The 9Ch113 excavations are important because they proved that the marsh harbors sites that have been flooded by climatic fluctuations in sea level. While the buried deposit also contained Woodland period artifacts, Webb and DePratter considered it to be an intact deposit.

Garrow & Associates, Inc. (Elliott et al. 1988; Smith et al. 1988) reported on testing and final mitigation excavations at Sites 9Ch733 and 9Ch80 for the Landings Development. 9Ch733 was primarily a large prehistoric site containing both Irene and Wilmington Period remains, although some historic period remains were also recovered. Irene phase burials were excavated from the

site, including a large Irene filfot cross stamped urn burial covered by an Irene incised cazeula vessel.

Site 9Ch80 was a complex historic settlement on one of the small marsh islands adjacent to Skidaway Island proper. Occupation began in the eighteenth century and continued into the twentieth century. Evidence of several structure ruins, wells, and refuse heaps (shell middens) were found across Site 9Ch80. Two of these areas contained rich, intact deposits. One of these areas proved to be a small, single family domestic unit with associated refuse midden which dated to the eighteenth century, while the other was a similar domestic unit with associated shell midden dating to the mid-nineteenth century.

Ongoing excavations have been conducted on Skidaway Island by the Coastal Georgia Archaeological Society, Elderhostel, Inc., and Armstrong State College, Department of History, largely under the direction of Larry Babits. No published reports of this work are available (Charles Samz personal communication, November, 1994).

Georgia Sea Island Archaeological Surveys

Survey and excavation research since the 1970s also has resulted in an increased site inventory on other sea islands of the Georgia and South Carolina coast (Brooks et al. 1982; Crook 1975; Crusoe and DePratter 1974; Deagan 1975; DePratter 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976a, 1976b, 1977, 1978, 1979; 1991; DePratter and Howard 1980, 1981; DePratter and Pearson 1975; Ehrenhard 1976; Honerkamp 1980; Larson 1958; Larsen et al. 1980; Marrinan 1975, 1976; Martinez 1975; McMichael 1977; Milanich 1977; Milanich and Machover 1976; Moore 1985; Otto 1984; Pearson 1977, 1978; Sheldon 1976; Simpkins 1975; Singleton 1980; Thomas et al. 1978, 1979; Trinkley 1981). These studies provide a sophisticated historic and prehistoric context for the coastal islands, which adds to the research value of archaeological sites found in the region. The surveys that have been conducted provide a better understanding of prehistoric settlement of the islands.

Garrow, DePratter (1974), and Pearson's (1977, 1978) work on neighboring Ossabaw Island located a variety of sites on Pleistocene and Holocene sediments. More than 158 sites have been identified on Ossabaw Island, including a significant presence of Irene phase sites. Pearson's study of the Irene phase settlement on the island identified four classes of sites.

Using the available survey data from Sapelo and the other islands off the Georgia coast, McMichael formulated a model for prehistoric settlement on the barrier islands. McMichael (1977:190) summarized the sea island settlement by saying: "the majority of sites are located on the Pleistocene sand ridges with fewer sites reported on the poorly drained flats, few sites reported in the sloughs, and no sites reported on the strand." In this area, sites were located on Lakeland, Chipley, Olustee, Leon, Ellabelle, and Kershaw-Osier soils (McMichael 1977:190; Simpkins 1975). Survey on Cumberland Island revealed that most prehistoric sites were located within the oak-palmetto or oak-pine forest community on Lakeland, Chipley, or Leon soils (Ehrenhard 1976:43; McMichael 1977:191). All but a small portion of Black Island was surveyed by DePratter (1973). DePratter identified a correlation between Ona and Scranton soils and prehistoric sites, with all sites being located near the marsh edge. Sheldon's (1976) survey of Colonels Island noted a relationship between the Live Oak vegetative zone and occurrence of

prehistoric sites. All of the sites located within this zone were situated along the marsh edge. Crook's (1975) survey of Green Island located 57 sites. All but one were located on Chipley or Lakeland soils. All of the sites were adjacent to the estuary.

Chatham County Ceramic Sequence

As a result of the Work Progress Administration (WPA) excavations, the basic chronological sequence of the Georgia coast was established (Caldwell and Waring 1939a, 1939b). Since that time, refinements in the chronology have been made and will continue to be made as new data are collected. Most recently, a concise bibliography of the archaeology and anthropology of coastal Georgia has been assembled by Larsen (1979).

DePratter (1977:6) has provided a summary of the archaeological sequence for Chatham County covering the ceramic periods. His sequence is most applicable to the project area. Based upon his reanalysis of WPA collections, DePratter concluded that: "At present, there do not appear to be any significant breaks in the ceramic sequence used to construct the Chatham County chronology." A summary of DePratter's Chatham County ceramic sequence is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Chatham County Ceramic Sequence.

<u>PHASE</u>	<u>POTTERY TYPES</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Altamaha	Altamaha Line Block	A.D. 1550-1700
	Altamaha Incised	
	Altamaha Plain	
	Altamaha Check Stamped	
	Altamaha Red Filmed	
Irene	Irene Complicated Stamped	A.D. 1300-1550
	Irene Incised	
	Irene Plain	
	Irene Burnished Plain	
Savannah II	Savannah Check Stamped	A.D. 1200-1300
	Savannah Cord Marked	
	Savannah Complicated Stamped	
	Savannah Plain	
Savannah I	Savannah Burnished Plain	A.D. 1150-1200
	Savannah Check Stamped	
	Savannah Cord Marked	
	Savannah Plain	
St. Catherines	Savannah Burnished Plain	A.D. 1000-1150
	St. Catherines Fine Cord Marked	
	St. Catherines Net Marked	
Wilmington	St. Catherines Plain	A.D. 600-1000
	Wilmington Heavy Cord Marked	
	Wilmington Plain	
Deptford III	Deptford III Check Stamped	A.D. 500-600
	Deptford III Complicated Stamped	
	Deptford III Cord Marked	
	Deptford III Plain	
Deptford II	Deptford Bold Check Stamped	A.D. 100-500
	Deptford Complicated Stamped	
	Deptford Cord Marked	
	Deptford Plain	

Deptford I	Refuge Simple Stamped Deptford Check Stamped Deptford Linear Check Stamped Deptford Plain Deptford Dentate Stamped	400B.C.-A.D.100
Oemler	Refuge Simple Stamped Oemler Check Stamped Oemler Complicated Stamped Refuge Simple Stamped	700-400 B.C.
Oemler		
Refuge	Refuge Plain Refuge Simple Stamped Refuge Plain Refuge Punctated Refuge Incised	1100-700 B.C.
St. Simons II	St. Simons Punctated St. Simons Incised St. Simons Plain	1700-1100 B.C.
St. Simons I	St. Simons Plain	2200-1700 B.C.

III. HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF SKIDAWAY ISLAND AND THE STUDY AREA

A thorough history of Skidaway Island has been compiled by Kelly (1980), and the following summary is taken from that work, except where noted.

EUROPEAN CONTACT AND THE COLONIAL PERIOD

Native American population in the Savannah area at the time of European contact was sparse. The Spanish explored the coast of Florida and Georgia during the sixteenth century and established missions to convert the indigenous people. The northernmost such mission documented was at St. Catherine's Island, 30 miles south of Skidaway Island. It is likely that Skidaway Island was inhabited by only a few natives, or perhaps was completely abandoned, when James Oglethorpe arrived in 1733 to establish the Georgia colony at Savannah.

One of the main purposes of the Georgia colony was to extend English control south of the Carolina settlements and protect the profitable rice and indigo plantations that were developing there. With that in mind, Oglethorpe sought to establish out-settlements that would serve to protect Savannah from Spanish attack from the south. Three locations were chosen for these settlements that could protect water approaches to Savannah—Thunderbolt, Tybee Island, and Skidaway Island.

Oglethorpe chose the location for settlement on Skidaway with the primary purpose of defense, and it proved better suited as a sentry location than as a place to raise crops and cattle, as evidenced by the difficult time experienced by its first settlers. The fact that not one of these settlers had been a farmer in England may have had as much to do with the difficulties they experienced as the quality of the soil. Those assigned to the island were generally trained in crafts, such as wigmaking, shoemaking, book bindery, and weaving and dyeing, rather than agriculture. They had arrived at the colony in January of 1734 and included five families and six single men.

Originally, the settlers lived together in a guardhouse established on the northwest side of the island on the Skidaway Narrows; during the next several years they attempted to raise corn, peas, cattle, and hogs for their subsistence on 50 acre grants provided for them. The grants were clustered in a "village" to the west of the project area at the base of the neck that is located on the north end of the island. With a limited amount of able-bodied labor to assist them, a lack of skills and equipment for farming, and required to do frequent guard duty at the forts constructed on the north and south ends of the island, the residents quickly succumbed to illness or abandoned their lands. Four settlers, including the head of the military unit, died within two years. A report submitted by William Ewen and Thomas Mouse in 1741, outlines the fate of other families who settled on the island. One was killed by a falling tree and seven left the island after less than five years to support themselves elsewhere. Several others, including Ewen and Mouse, continued to try to make their farms work, but by 1740, all of the islands inhabitants had left (McGowen and DePratter 1980:227-229).

A map of the Savannah vicinity made in 1740 and copied in the 1960s, shows the location of Ewen's and Mouse's farms, as well as the residence of Thomas Smith, and a landing on the eastern side of the island on the Wilmington River, apparently in the general location of the study area (Bond and McClendon: 1960; Kelly 1980:18). An inset view of the landing shows a dock, six structures, of which two appear to be storage buildings, a lookout tower, and two gun emplacements, one on either side of the landing. Horses are tied up outside the houses and people are going about their business. A wagon is coming down the road from the interior of the island. Since the island was nearly abandoned by 1740, the view may represent an earlier period. More likely, however, the map maker idealized the setting since, based on available documents about the marginal conditions on the island, such activity seems unlikely at any point during this initial settlement. Also, Kelly indicates that most of the activity on the island was focused on the west side, where boats plying the inland water route along the coast passed; nor does Kelly mention the construction of the defensive works shown at the landing. Nevertheless, there does appear to have been a landing on the east side of the island in the vicinity of the project area, and the village lots were located nearby. It is clear that there was activity within the study area during this initial attempt at settlement.

For most of the 1740s, Skidaway Island was empty and the improvements made during the preceding decade deteriorated. Ewen and Mouse noted in 1741 that "[a]ll the habitations on the Islands are near, or gone to ruin, and all the cleared land is grown up with weeds, and small trees, and is now become a Strange place to the Inhabitants" (quoted in McGowen and DePratter 1980:232).

During the 1740s the Trustees began to recognize the impracticality of many of their restrictions on the colony's settlers and began to relax those restrictions. In 1745, they allowed landholders on Skidaway to live away from the island, and in 1749, the restriction on slavery was removed; both of these actions benefited wealthy landowners who were able to establish scattered plantations operated by slaves under the supervision of a manager or overseer. After the failure of the first settlement attempt until they surrendered their charter in 1752, the Trustees granted 18 tracts on Skidaway Island, known as the "New Village", encompassing 4,500 acres. During the Royal Governor period, from 1754 to 1771, 29 grants were made on the island to 22 people. Among these grants was a 463 acre tract granted to Henry Yonge, Sr. in 1755, called Orangedale, which included the study area. Yonge was at least an occasional resident of the island and by 1762 owned more than 1,000 acres. By the 1760s, a small group of landholders controlled almost two-thirds of land on the island. The availability of slaves was quickly utilized. In 1756, James Deveaux requested more land, to be worked by his sixty-six black slaves.

Henry Yonge was on the island by 1751, and is mentioned in a letter of that date. The letter notes that Yonge was the only planter in the area that continued to pursue the indigo and silk culture that had been encouraged by the Trustees. Most of the area planters had come to rely on staples, primarily rice, to feed themselves and their livestock, and to export for cash.

During the American Revolution, sentiment among the landowners of Skidaway Island was mixed as to which cause to support. As fortunes shifted between the Patriots and the Tories at Savannah, plantations on Skidaway continued to produce provisions that were utilized by both armies at different times. Although Oglethorpe saw Skidaway Island as an important strategic location in the defense of Savannah, neither the British nor the American Rebels saw fit to fortify or defend it. Lookouts and scouting parties no doubt were stationed on or visited the

island during the eight year conflict, but no large encampments there are known. One skirmish was fought on the southern end of the island in 1782. Following the war, only a few residents lost their land for overt support of the Tory cause, and after the damage of scavenging armies was repaired, life quickly returned to normal.

A map of the island made during the Revolution (DesBarres 1780) shows the extent of settlement at that time. A number of plantations are represented along the waterways of the island. Two plantations are shown on the northeast side of the island in the vicinity of the project area, although the map is not detailed enough to determine their precise locations. One of these complexes may have been that of Henry Yonge.

THE PLANTATION ERA AND THE CIVIL WAR

During the 80 years following the Revolution, a series of moderately large plantations dominated the agricultural economy of Skidaway Island. Although the boundaries of these plantations shifted somewhat during that period, the tracts remained relatively stable, and many of the traditional plantation names were carried down even into the twentieth century.

The emphasis on rice and indigo shifted after the Revolution to cotton, which was getting good prices in England. The first successful crops of the prized Sea Island cotton were grown in the early 1790s. Although it required much more labor and was more susceptible to disease and damage than short-stable upland cotton, the long fibers of Sea Island cotton fetched higher prices and could only be grown on the coastal islands of South Carolina and Georgia, assuring a limited production. Although many fortunes were made growing cotton on the Sea Islands, many fortunes were lost as well. The difficulty of keeping the large labor force needed to cultivate it healthy, fed, and satisfied, along with the unknown vicissitudes of weather and market prices, resulted in the failure of many plantations (Rosengarten 1986). On Skidaway Island, two plantations (Bloomsbury and Springfield) were twice sold at sheriff's sales, and four others were foreclosed on once during the antebellum period. Among the four was Hampton Place, which included much of the earlier Orangedale Plantation on which the study area is located. Although the profusion of native vegetation suggested that the soils of Skidaway were abundantly fertile, subsequent experience indicated that the early difficulty of settlers was at least in part due to the marginal quality of the sandy soil. Crops of cotton, corn, indigo, and potatoes, were grown, livestock raised, and naval stores and timber harvested with moderate success on the island during the nineteenth century, but yields were never what was hoped for.

The 463 acre tract known as Orangedale, and later Cedar Grove, granted to Henry Yonge in 1755, and which included the study area, remained in that family until 1785 when it was sold to Hampton Lillibridge, who made it a part of his Hampton Place property. The plantation changed hands several times during the antebellum period before it was sold to William Wade in 1854. Wade sold 717 acres to the Catholic Diocese in 1859 for \$8,800. During this time the land was apparently under cultivation, and a large four-story mansion and support buildings were located on the plantation. The plantation was likely operated by a large contingent of African-American slaves, whose residences may have been scattered about the property. The landing on the northeast corner of the island on the Wilmington River would have provided a convenient location for shipping the cotton and other products of the operation to Savannah for sale, and

was likely the site of a great deal of activity during the period. Other planters whose land did not have water access may have used the landing as well. There was no bridge to the island until 1972 (except for brief periods between 1858 and 1862, and after the Civil War), and although the Skidaway Narrows could be forded at low tide, this was inadequate for heavy wagon loads of cotton and corn.

At the height of the plantation culture on Skidaway, the island was inhabited by about 2,000 people, the majority of whom were slaves. By the beginning of the Civil War that number had been reduced by half, attesting to the marginality of Skidaway Island for traditional agricultural production. During the war, most of the island's white inhabitants retreated to the relative safety of Savannah. Although no major battles were fought on Skidaway, troops from both armies crossed and recrossed the island as they maneuvered for strategic positions around the important port city of Savannah.

Three batteries were constructed on the Wilmington River at what is now Priest's Landing by Confederate forces. They are described in detail by Albert B. Lufburrow and reprinted in Kelly (1980:36). The batteries were:

three in number, immediately connected by covered ways. The middle battery [this was at the present Landings' Marina—VEK] mounted five 32 pounders and one 42 pounder in the angle, all of them elevated six feet above the surface of the ground and in embrasures. The parapet had a superior slope of 21 feet. There was a gallery or covered way in rear of the chambers, and by this way communications were had from one to the other of the magazines and the bombproofs. The magazines and the bombproofs were protected by 20 feet of earth. Each bombproof contained a well.

The advanced battery about a half mile nearer the sound (Wassaw) was armed with one 42 pounder and a 32 pounder. Both covered the approach from Wassaw Sound and also furnished an effective crossfire to the middle battery. The third or water battery was intended specially to command Whiting's Point on Wilmington Island.

The diary of Captain Cornelius R. Hanleiter, who was stationed on the island during late 1861 and early 1862, also provides descriptions of the forts and the surrounding area.

Jan. 21st, '62

After putting my trunk . . . in order and re-loading my pistol, I visited the points of interest near the Forts. From the cupalo of the old mansion—which is in an unfinished condition, except for the first story, and that in a very dilapidated state—I had the finest and widest view since my arrival on the Island. Three Yankee steamers are lying around the point, directly in the mouth of the Creek making through Romerly Marsh, to the West [east?], and the stern of the largest of which being distant from our largest, or middle Fort, three miles three hundred and forty yards two feet and four inches. This fact was ascertained by actual measurement, for my special benefit by Sergeant _____, under the direction of Maj. Downy, Engineer in charge of the batteries at this point. The steamer

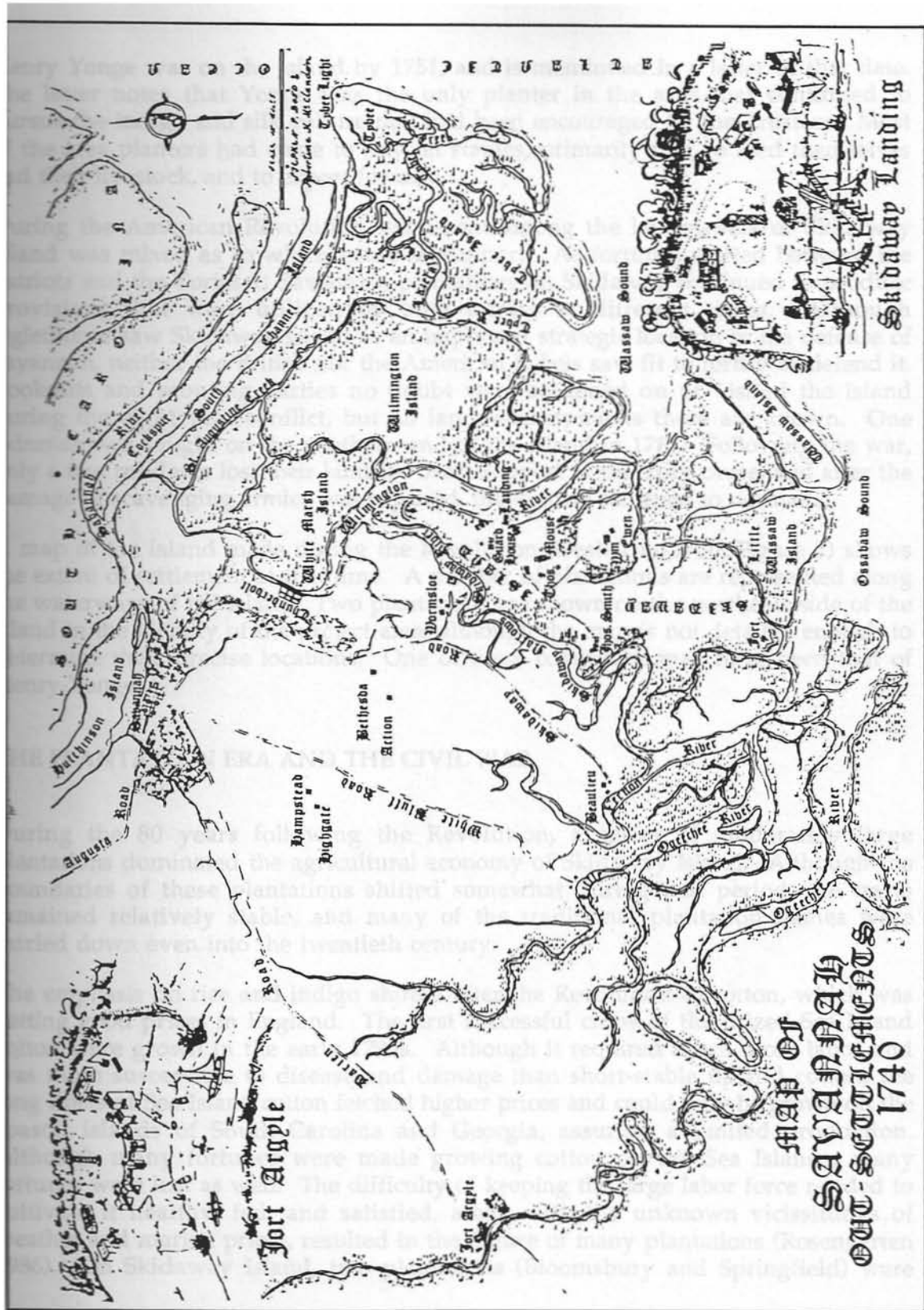


Figure 4. Unattributed Map of Savannah Out-Settlements, 1740 (Reprinted from Kelly 1980:19).

Leesburg arrived at noon today with lumber and stores from Savannah. . . . I forgot to state also that Fort Pulaski and Tybee Island are both in fine view from the old mansion above referred to. This "Place" is one of the most desirable imaginable for a permanent residence, and I would very much like to occupy it as such were I able to own and improve it properly. The old unfinished Mansion, I learn, has a sad history, however. Two owners, in turn, were broken by their efforts to complete it, and several years ago it was purchased by the Catholic Bishop of Savannah, with a view to establish here, and convert the Mansion into, a Female Asylum (or, I suppose, a Monastery). The death of the good Bishop prevented the carrying into effect of his object. The "Place," which embraces some seven or eight hundred acres, is still owned by the Bishop's successor, or the Church, but was rented and occupied during the last year by George Schley, of Augusta. The Mansion, for some time past, has been occupied as a Hospital for our troops at this point—which consists of the "Bartow Artillery" of Griffin, and the "Coast Rifles" of Chatham County, besides the six Companies comprising Col. Stiles' Regiment, the "Sappers and Miners" of Atlanta, and two Companies which alternate from the Wright Legion each week. . . . [Quoted in Kelly 1980:46-47]

In describing an incident in which a gun from the middle fort was fired on a Union reconnaissance boat during the night, Hanleiter indicates that the lower battery was located one-half mile below the middle one, and that their camp at that time was one and a quarter miles from the fort. Having spent several days posted at the bridge from the mainland, on the west side of the island, Hanleiter's artillery battery was ordered back to the forts on January 29th.

. . . I accompanied [Maj. Parr] and Col. Stiles and Maj. Berry to seek a suitable location for our Battery. It was finally determined, in view of the imminent danger of an early attack . . . to place my two largest Guns in the embrasure of the lower Battery, from which was recently removed the large rifled Cannon. . . . Soon after supper about one hundred men were set to work filling in the pit, so as to raise the guns above the embrasure, which was done by shovelling off the embankment in front. I visited the work (which is distant about one mile from my camp) . . . and found that the men had just completed their labors, though the work was far from being accomplished.

Jan. 30th

Desiring to have my men and guns as near together as possible, I proposed to place my other guns on the point opposite the old Mansion; but this was thought to be too much exposed and Maj. Downy and Capt. Pritchard proposed to have pits dug (if Lt. Col. Lee would furnish the men) in which to place the guns and for the protection of the men. [T]he Lt. Col. . . . opposed in strong terms (he approved it in his note to me this morning) the continuance of our guns in the Battery, and positively forbid the placing of the other two in pits. After a long interview between himself and Lt. Col. Stiles, Maj. Berry, Capt. _____ and myself, it was determined to defer the whole matter to the decision of Gen. Lawton, who is expected here to-night.

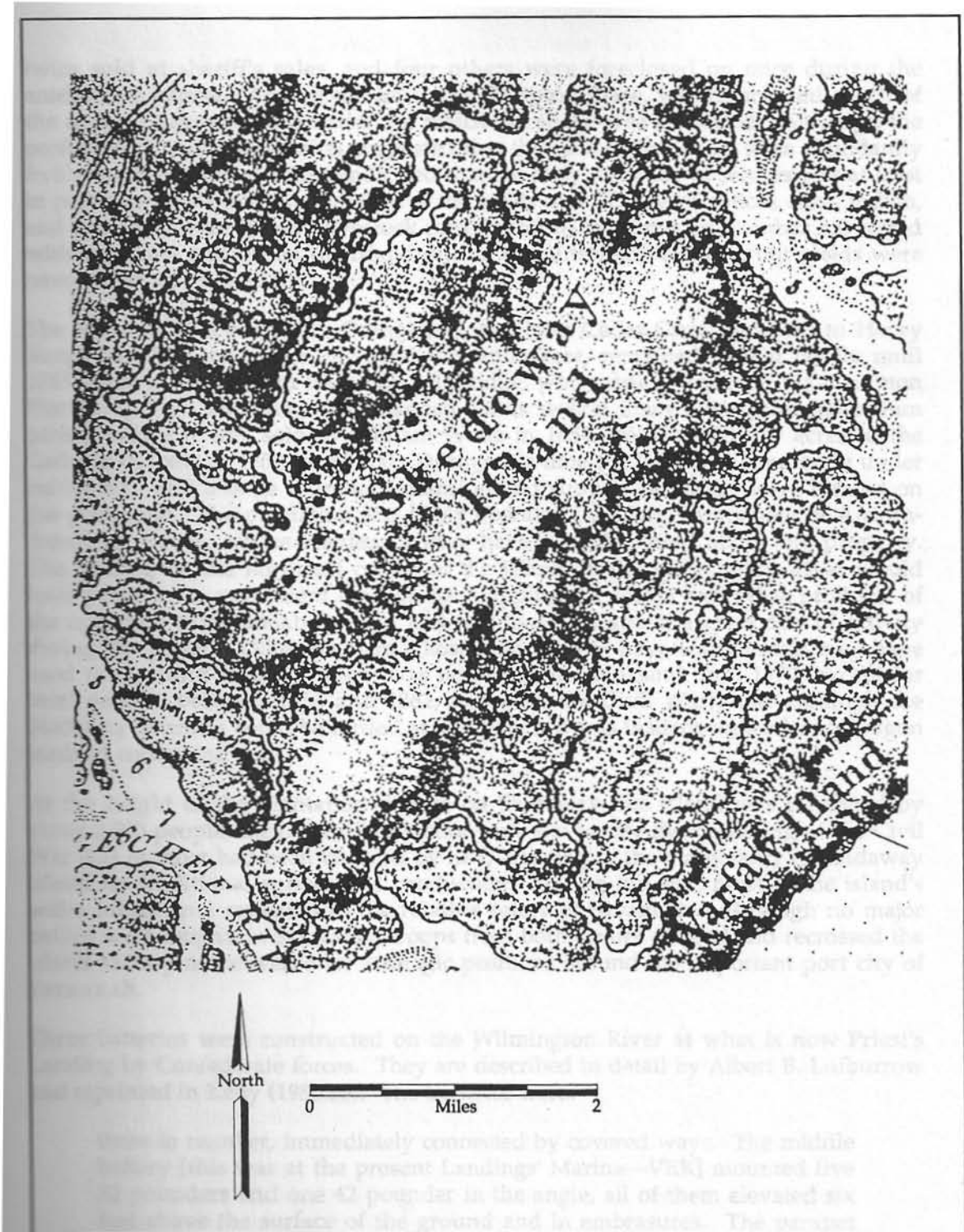


Figure 5. Portion of a Map of Savannah County, Showing Settlement on Skidaway Island, 1780 (Des Barres 1780).

Jan. 31st 1862

Gen. Lawton and Col. Williams visited the Batteries this fore-noon, and our Guns were removed from the lower battery, by the General's order, to give room for a forty-two pounder which was brought down on the steamer Leesburg. Received orders from Lt. Col. Lee, about 11 o'clock, A.M., to remove our camp to a point between the old mansion, west of the Batteries, and Waring's Landing [at the head of Romerly Marsh Creek, south-southwest of the project area]—to picket the most exposed point on the Coast between the two places, and keep our Artillery in readiness to be removed to any point at a moment's notice. Selected a spot in a thick wood, which was soon cleared up, and pitched our tents (which reached us about 2 o'clock) by 4 o'clock. Reconnoitered the Coast very carefully, and finally pitched upon a point about four hundred yards from our present Camp. [Quoted in Kelly 1980:49-50]

Hanleiter complained that not enough effort was being directed at defending the island, and criticized the lack of enthusiasm on the part of many of the soldiers there. He writes: "The large gun—a thirty-two pounder—which arrived by the Leesburg on Friday was dropped overboard in the attempt to land it, near the lower Battery, yesterday afternoon, and it now lies under five or six feet of water! No effort, so far as I can learn, was made to recover it" (quoted in Kelly 1980:51).

In March of 1862 it was determined that the Confederate positions around the city were too spread out to be defended successfully, and the works at Tybee, Wassaw, Green, and Skidaway Islands were abandoned. Hanleiter wrote on March 24th that "a party of Yankees . . . threw a few shells on Skidaway about our batteries [at what is now Priest Landing—VEK] and finding the point unoccupied, landed and raised a Federal flag on the Red Top house, formerly occupied by us as a hospital and observatory" (quoted in Kelly 1980:57).

This was apparently the old mansion house described earlier. A map of the area made in 1864 (Poe 1983) shows five structures on the road leading out to the Wilmington River in the vicinity of the project area. These structures are apparently part of the mansion complex discussed by Hanleiter, although Kelly states that the house was destroyed by the Confederates in 1862, soon after the fort was abandoned to prevent its use by the Union. The structures are labeled "Miller" on the map. It is not known who Miller was, but the same name appears on the 1875 map (Platen 1875) on which the original Henry Yonge tract is called "Miller's Village."

RECONSTRUCTION TO THE PRESENT

After the capture of Savannah by Sherman in 1864, land on Skidaway was confiscated by the government and a colony for freedmen was established as part of the Freedmen's Bureau plan to redistribute land on the coast to blacks. A report in the *Savannah Daily Republican* in June 1865 gave an encouraging report on the state of affairs there, where "upwards of one thousand colored people [are] living on Skidaway Island, nearly all of whom have been transported there since the

middle of February by the government." The paper reported that "several hundred acres of land are in an advanced state of cultivation, on which there is a large quantity of fine corn, a small lot of cotton, an abundance of snapbeans, cucumbers, potatoes, watermelons, and cantaloupes." The residents were reported to be living in "perfect harmony," and a tour of the island "revealed a degree of prosperity that was highly satisfactory, surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the Freedmen" (quoted in Kelly 1980:60). The reporter for this Republican newspaper may have overstated the case, for soon the residents were struggling to produce enough food to feed themselves and, by 1868, disruptions on the island were enough to force a crackdown by the civil authorities. The island was soon again abandoned and the previous owners petitioned for the return of their land, which was eventually granted. Despite the return of land on the island to white ownership, the population remained almost entirely black. For the white owners, plantation-style agriculture, which was generally unsuccessful on the island before emancipation, seemed impossible after it. Black residents on the island pursued a subsistence existence, sharecropping on the land, fishing, overseeing the lands, and otherwise working at a variety of jobs to make ends meet.

In the 1870s the Catholic Church revived its plan to build a school and monastery on the Hampton Place property it purchased in 1859. The school was to educate the black residents of the island. The facility, which was opened in 1878, was located south of the project area to the east of the 14th green of the Marshwood Golf Course, according to Kelly, and apparently in the same area occupied during the Civil War by the old mansion house. The school struggled because of a lack of interest in the curriculum of the school and a general apathy towards Catholicism on the part of the overwhelmingly Protestant blacks. In 1889, following a disastrous tidal wave and fire, the school closed. For some years following, the abandoned monastery buildings were used by hunters and campers, until 1906, when the Hampton Place property was purchased, along with a number of other large tracts by Thomas Bourke Floyd, James Boog Floyd, and A. Goden Guerard, Jr. The Floyds fixed up the monastery building and entertained guests there. In 1941 Hampton Place was purchased by Union Bag and Paper Corporation (later Union Camp Corporation) for use as a tree farm, and the monastery building was eventually dismantled.

When the monastery was begun in 1877 there were about 500 African-Americans living on the island, some of whom worked the old plantations there as slaves before the war, others of whom were brought to the island during the Reconstruction experiment. A number of whites also continued to make their home on the island including members of the Brown, Waring, Bailey, and McGee families. However, for the most part, the island was characterized by scattered small farms operated by African-Americans, who leased the land from absentee landowners. In the early twentieth century, large portions of the island were purchased by the Floyd-Guerard partnership and Robert J. Travis, and other large tracts were owned by Rufus Hester and the heirs of Marmaduke Brown. After the Brown lands were purchased by a Savannah real estate developer, the island had only four owners.

Writing at the time of the sale of Hampton Place to the Union Bag and Paper Corporation, the son of T. B. Floyd, who was a caretaker on the island, recalled that there were perhaps ten houses constructed on the Priest tract during their ownership of it in addition to the monastery, which was maintained for the use of the owners. The location of the African-American tenant houses is not known, but some may have been located in the vicinity of the study area. The Floyds cultivated part of the Waring tract, south of the study area on the eastern marsh front,

raising cotton and feed corn for the cattle. After 1916, when the boll weevil made it unprofitable, they ceased growing cotton. Timber was also cut off the lands and loaded on barges at Priest Landing. Based on descriptions from the Civil War and from maps made in the twentieth century, it appears that the main landing was adjacent to the project area on the southeast, at what is labeled Priest Landing on the modern topographic map (USGS 1979).

Skidaway was apparently a popular spot for illegal trading and distilling during Prohibition, and the violence brought by these activities drove many of the residents from the island. The dredging of Skidaway Narrows between 1905 and 1916 further isolated the island because the narrows could no longer be forded by wagon at low tide. By the late 1920s the Floyd-Guerard lands had been foreclosed and were in the hands of the bank. Only two large private landholdings remained: the Modena tract on the northern tip of the island, owned by Cohen Hester, and the Travis lands on the southeastern prong of the island. A few small tracts were in private hands on the old Marmaduke Brown lands on the southwest part of island. There was little activity on the island, and for the most part, it was returned to forest.

Despite the failure of so many efforts at plantation agriculture on the island, a successful venture was carried out during the mid-twentieth century by Robert Roebling, a wealthy, Harvard-educated gentleman, whose grandfather operated the Roebling Wire Company, made famous by their construction of the Brooklyn Bridge. Roebling purchased the Modena tract on the northern tip of the island and moved his family there, where they lived on their schooner while building a house and establishing a cattle ranch. The farm had a number of sophisticated features including a round barn, a fire fighting system, and a large water tank. The cattle raised there were well known, and in 1949, 54 breeding stock were sold for \$26,725. Competition from beef imported from Australia in the 1950s forced them to sell their stock, however, and in the 1960s they offered the tract to the University of Georgia as an Agricultural Experiment Station. Although the college felt that its agricultural facilities were already sufficient, they later determined that the property could be used for a new venture in oceanography. In 1967, plans were begun for Skidaway Institute of Oceanography.

Except for the Roebling farm, Skidaway was largely abandoned during the middle of the twentieth century. During the 1940s the Union Bag and Paper Corporation cut pines off the island, for use in their paper mill at Savannah. To make more room for the pines, they destroyed many live oaks by girdling them. The caretaker for the company lived at Back Landing, south of the project area near the old monastery. In 1953 the company decided that logging on the island was not economical, particularly because of a lack of a bridge, and harvesting was suspended. Hunting and fishing parties were allowed on the property in limited numbers. In 1959 Union Camp Corporation built a dam across the marsh between the two points at Priest Landing to form a 40 acre freshwater pond which was stocked with fish and served to attract ducks. The dam was dismantled when the Ocean Science Center of the Atlantic (OSCA) took over the property, and it has since reverted to marshland. This marshland makes up the southeast portion of the project area.

In 1967, with the promise of the development of the Oceanographic Institute and the donation of land by Union Camp for a state park, a bond issue was approved for the construction of a bridge to Skidaway Island. The bridge was supported by the Metropolitan Planning Commission, which recognized the need for additional lands in the Savannah area for residential development. In 1969, Union Camp purchased a 49 percent interest in the Branigar Corporation, a Chicago based

real estate development company, which was given the task of preparing selected Union Camp property for real estate development. Branigar eventually became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Union Camp. With the completion of the bridge to the island imminent, the assessed value of Union Camp's high land there increased from \$55 an acre, as timberlands, to \$500 an acre. Branigar's plan for the island included five golf courses, marinas, schools, churches, sites for commercial development, and other facilities to support a self-sufficient community, much of which has been completed.

The Marine Resources Extension Center, where the project area is located, is a state facility, connected with the Skidaway Institute, which focuses on practical applications of the pure research conducted at the Institute. Originally it was hoped that this facility would house the federal Environmental Science Services Administration, but they later chose a site in Florida. The 300 foot dock on the Wilmington River was completed in 1972.

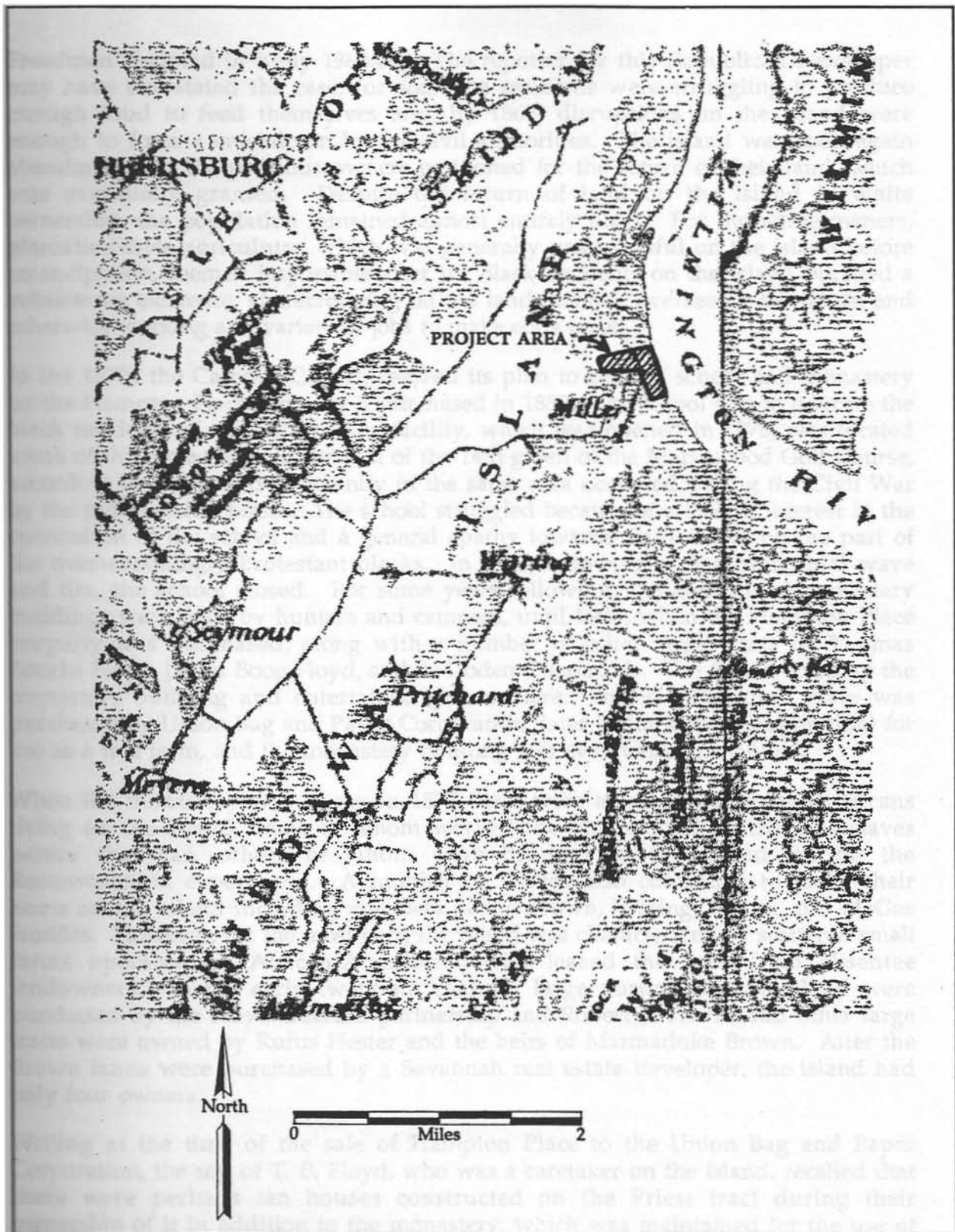


Figure 6. Portion of a Map of Savannah Area Made during the Civil War, Showing Road to Priest Landing and "Miller" Complex (Poe 1983).

IV. RESEARCH METHODS

LITERATURE AND ARCHIVAL REVIEW

The field survey was preceded by a literature and archive review of existing documentation on Skidaway Island and Chatham County, Georgia. This included a review of the archaeological site files, research reports, and unpublished manuscripts at the University of Georgia, Department of Anthropology, in Athens. Historical research also was conducted at the Georgia Historical Society in Savannah. A review of the National Register files and research reports for Chatham County on file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GDNR) also was conducted (Linley 1982; Martin 1975).

FIELDWORK METHODS

The field survey was completed over a three day period by a two person crew. The study area was covered by a shovel test grid with tests spaced at 20 m intervals, except where excavation was not possible because of existing wetlands or paved asphalt or concrete surfaces. The shovel tests measured approximately 30 to 35 cm in diameter and were excavated to sterile subsoil where feasible. All contents of the shovel tests were screened through 1/4 inch hardware cloth and all artifacts were recovered and labeled by provenience. Oyster shell was widely distributed across the study area and was not saved. No shell tools were identified in the field. The frequency of shell was recorded into one of four categories: 1) absent; 2) low density (less than 10 fragments); 3) moderate to high density (>10 pieces); and 4) consolidated shell midden (consisting of an undisturbed solid zone of shell). The maximum depth of artifacts was noted for each test, but the presence of abundant oyster shell resulted in artifacts being pushed deep into the underlying sands during excavation of the tests and vertical control of the artifact recovery proved difficult. The soil stratigraphy was recorded using standard techniques of texture description and soil colors were described using the Munsell notation system (Munsell Color Company, Inc. 1988). All surface features were noted on a plan map that also included the locations of the shovel tests. Photographs were taken of the sites. The goal of the survey was to locate all archaeological sites within the study area and identify any that may be potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

Upon completion of the field survey all notes, artifacts, photographs, and other records were returned to Garrow & Associates, Inc.'s Atlanta office for processing. The artifacts were accessioned, cleaned, and analyzed. The analysis methods employed were consistent with that used by Garrow & Associates, Inc. for similar Phase I studies. They were stored in labeled containers and prepared for permanent curation. Artifacts were classified by functional type, material, age, design, and surface treatment. Temporally diagnostic artifact types were used to study the age of the cultural deposits through the use of applicable artifact dating methods. For

aboriginal artifacts this included grouping the artifacts by raw material, functional, and chronological categories. Two primary classes of aboriginal artifacts were expected, stone and ceramic. Only one stone artifact was recovered. The ceramics were classified by surface decorative treatment, temper, and gross morphological characteristics (rim or body sherd). Potentially diagnostic sherds were separated from the collection for additional study, which is ongoing. For historic period artifacts, the artifacts were classified by material composition (pottery, metal, glass, brick, tabby), functional class (kitchen, architecture, clothing, personal, arms, tobacco, furniture, and activities) following South (1977).

Reference sources included Bartovics (1981), Brown (1971), Dickens (1982), Elliott and Elliott (1991), Garrow (1982), Godden (1963), Jones and Sullivan (1985), Ketchum (1975), Lorrain (1968), Miller (1980), Miller and Stone (1970), Nelson (1963), Newman (1970), Noël Hume (1985), South (1977), and Stone (1974). Floral and faunal remains were noted in the inventory, but no detailed analysis of these materials was conducted at the survey phase. Potential diagnostic artifacts were separated from the collection for additional study. Following completion of the analysis phase, the artifact data was entered into a computer spreadsheet.

V. RESULTS

Eighty-eight shovel tests were excavated across the study area. Forty-eight of these contained cultural material (artifacts, bone, or oyster shell), while 40 were sterile. The survey resulted in the location of two previously undescribed archaeological sites, which are described below.

SITE 9CH797

Site 9Ch797 was a large shell midden that covered most of the survey area. The site measures 350 by 140 m and it curves to follow the Wilmington River shoreline. It is located from 0 to 2 m above sea level. It has artifacts from the Woodland and Mississippian periods, as well as the eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and twentieth-century historic period.

Aboriginal artifacts recovered from the site include Deptford Check Stamped, Irene Complicated Stamped, cordmarked, cross cordmarked, plain, and simple stamped aboriginal pottery. One quartz cobble hammerstone was the only stone artifact recovered by the survey. Cordmarked pottery was the most common pottery that was identified on the site. Cordmarked wares were used during the Woodland and Mississippian periods on the Georgia coast and larger samples are needed to accurately identify the cordmarked component on this site. Tentatively, however, most of these sherds are classified as Deptford Series wares dating to the Early or Middle Woodland period.

Table 2. Aboriginal Ceramic Summary, 9Ch797.

Unidentified cordmarked	7
Possible cordmarked	6
Plain	4
Unidentified complicated stamped	4
Unidentified cross cordmarked	3
Simple Stamped	2
Irene Complicated Stamped	1
Deptford Check Stamped	1
<u>Indeterminate decoration</u>	<u>32</u>
Total Aboriginal Ceramics	60

Both historic and aboriginal artifacts were widely scattered across the site, but a concentration of mid eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century artifacts was noted on the northern third of the site. The historic artifacts included ceramics, bottle glass, nails, brick, and tabby. The dark green bottle glass, brick, and tabby found on the site probably date to eighteenth or nineteenth century. The molded nineteenth century refined earthenware and clear bottle glass may date to the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. The sherds identified as plain cream colored ware (cc ware) date from approximately 1820 to 1880.

The historic ceramic assemblage was too small to attempt a mean ceramic date analysis, but it includes several time sensitive markers. Overglaze enamelled hand painted creamware was produced from 1765 to 1810 with a median date of 1788. Underglaze blue hand painted

pearlware was produced as early as 1774 and up to 1820 with a median date of 1797. Creamware was produced as early as 1762, but lighter yellow creamware was produced from 1775 to 1820 with a median date of 1798 (South 1977:212). Machine cut nails, one example recovered from the site, were not produced until after 1790 (Nelson 1963). These data suggest an occupation on the site sometime after 1762 but prior to 1820. Later use of the site is indicated by the clear bottle glass, wire nail, and later refined earthenware.

Table 3. Historic Artifact Summary, 9Ch797.

<u>Architecture Group</u>	
Brick	17
Window glass	6
Wire nail	1
Cut nail	1
Wrought nail	1
Unidentified nails	6
Tabby mortar	47
Cement mortar	4
<u>Kitchen Group</u>	
Red enameled overglaze hand painted creamware	2
Plain creamware	7
Plain molded creamware	1
Plain cream colored ware	2
Blue hand painted refined earthenware (pearlware)	4
Molded 19th c. refined earthenware	1
Dark green or olive green bottle glass	7
Clear bottle glass	4
<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
<u>Unidentified iron or steel fragments</u>	<u>3</u>
Total Historic Artifacts	114

A section of ditch or trench, oriented northeast-southwest, was located on the southwestern edge of the site. The function of this ditch was not determined, but historic period artifacts were found in association with it. While it may be a drainage feature, the possibility that it is a military defensive feature should not be ruled out, given the strategic importance of this landform for guarding and controlling boat traffic on the Wilmington River.

Oyster shell was abundant across the site and several areas of undisturbed shell midden were located. Thirty shovel tests contained either dense quantities of oyster shell or consolidated shell midden. The distribution of shell in the survey area is summarized in Table 4.

The margin of the site located along the Wilmington River marsh contains a surface scatter of oyster shell that has eroded from the site. The site may possibly continue below the water table into the marsh to the east, but this could not be determined using terrestrial survey techniques.

Vertebrate animal remains were present across the site in low frequency (n=16). Seven shovel tests contained bone and one contained tooth fragments. Most of the bone fragments were small and no detailed identification was attempted.

Table 4. Oyster Shell Distribution in Shovel Tests.

Shovel Test	Midden Depth (cm)	Shell Density	Total Depth of Test (cm)
Site 9Ch797			
1	0-50	Dense	50
2	0-58	Dense	58
3	0-40	Light	50
4	0-50	Dense	50
5	0-40	Dense	50
6	0-55	Light	55
7	0-42	Dense	42
8	0-32	Solid	58
9	0-40	Dense	40
10	0-20	Solid	50
11	0-45	None	45
12	0-35	Dense	42
13	0-39	Solid	39
15	0-46	Light	46
16	0-38	Dense	48
17	0-60	Light	60
18	45-50	Solid	50
19	0-18	None	41
20	0-45	None	50
21	35-40	Solid	45
22	0-35	Dense	35
23	20-40	Solid	41
24	0-45	Light	45
25	0-50	Dense	50
26	0-35	Dense	42
27	0-45	Dense	55
28	0-50	Dense	50
29	0-55	Dense	55
30	0-30	Solid	45
31	0-52	Dense	65
Site 9Ch797			
32	0-65	Dense	65
33	0-50	Dense	50
34	0-42	Dense	42
35	0-30	Solid	45
36	0-66	Dense	66
37	0-35	Solid	50
38	0-42	Dense	42
40	0-30	Light	45
42	0-40	Dense	50
44	0-22	Light	38
49	None	Light	42
Site 9Ch798			
39	0-39	None	39
41	0-35	Dense	35
43	0-30	Light	40
45	0-36	Light	36
46	0-20	Light	35
47	0-34	Dense	34
48	0-20	Light	35

SITE 9CH798

Site 9Ch798 was a small site that contained a low density scatter of oyster shell and prehistoric pottery. It is located approximately 130 m from the Wilmington River marsh and is on a low ridge between two unnamed wetland areas at approximately 3 m above sea level. The site measures 90 x 55 m in extent. One eroded grit tempered body sherd was recovered from a shovel test. The pottery was non-diagnostic, but may date to the Woodland period. No artifact concentrations were located. Two tests contained more than 10 pieces of oyster shell, but no shell midden was identified. Oyster shell or pottery was found in seven of 30 tests placed around the site (see Table 4). The site does not appear to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and it has no additional research potential. Clearance is recommended for proposed construction on this part of the study area.



Figure 7. View of Site 9CH797 facing Northwest. Facing Southwest.

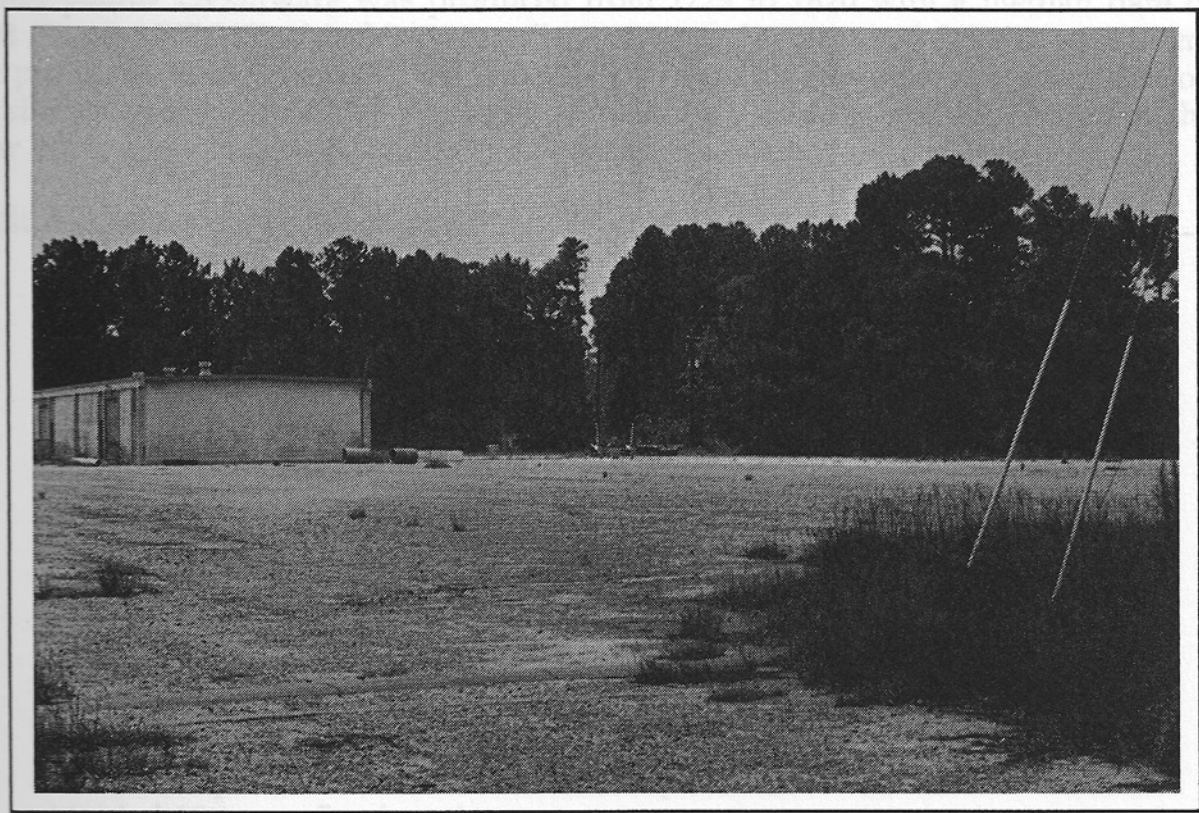


Figure 8. View of OSCA Facility at Site 9CH797 facing Southwest.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

SITE 9CH797

Site 9Ch797 may be a potentially significant archaeological resource that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional study is needed to properly assess its potential eligibility, and may be required as part of the Federal permitting process for the proposed Olympic Yachting Venue facility construction.

The site appears to contain intact buried aboriginal and historic period deposits and may contain important features beneath the surface. The shell midden is generally less than 60 cm (2 feet) thick and its upper zone could be possibly disturbed by heavy equipment and proposed construction activity. All of the shell was brought to the site by man. Most of it was probably deposited during aboriginal times, but some may be associated with the historic components.

A sizeable portion of the site was not available for examination during the survey because of thick overburden and pavement. The existing UGA's OCSA facility includes a large parking lot area covered by asphalt and survey shovel tests indicate approximately 75 cm to 1 m of fill were brought in for its construction during the early 1970s. The status of the potential archaeological component beneath this fill layer was not determined. The modern fill layer may serve as a buffer for buried archaeological resources in this area if it can be demonstrated that the proposed construction will not intrude more than 75 cm below existing ground surface in this area.

The integrity and research potential of the site could not be adequately determined by shovel test survey techniques and larger test excavations are necessary to determine the site's stratigraphy, feature potential, and range of material culture. Testing should address these issues. Test should also examine the potential for zooarchaeological and ethnobotanical research at 9Ch797. The site probably would qualify for inclusion on the National Register under Criterion D, because it may contain important information about the prehistory and history of Skidaway Island and coastal Georgia. Archaeological testing should determine if 9Ch797 is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Testing should be preceded by the development of a research design for the site outlining project goals and methods. The research design should provide justification for the sampling techniques and recovery methods to be employed. A series of research questions should be developed that can be addressed during testing. Examples of pertinent research questions are provided below.

- 1) What is the horizontal character of the shell midden deposit on 9Ch797? Is it a continuous sheet midden or can discrete shell deposits be identified?
- 2) Which cultural phase(s) was responsible for formation of the shell midden deposit? How are these components distributed across the site?
- 4) Does the archaeological deposit continue beneath the marsh muck into the marsh as Webb and DePratter (1982) observed at a nearby site? Does the site have any potential for yielding Archaic period components?

- 3) How extensive is the eighteenth-century to early nineteenth-century component on the site, and what type of settlement does it represent? Are there features associated with the historic component?
- 5) What is the function and period of construction of the ditch feature on the southern end of the site? What artifacts are associated with this feature?
- 6) What is the range of material culture found on the site and what does this say about the function and permanence of the site?
- 7) Does the site have potential to answer questions about aboriginal foodways and subsistence strategies? Can meaningful assemblages of floral or faunal remains be identified and linked with specific components on the site? What is the invertebrate species composition of the shell midden? Does this composition vary across the site?
- 8) Are there features present on the site, other than shell midden? Does the site have the potential to yield information on housing, activity areas, mortuary customs, or public areas for the aboriginal components?
- 9) How does this site compare with other shell midden sites that have been studied on Skidaway Island and the other sea islands of Georgia and South Carolina?

Additional historical research should be conducted to provide a more detailed historical context for the historic component at 9Ch797. This should include a review of the information on Henry Yonge, Hampton Lillibridge, Miller, and the original Village on Skidaway Island that is available at the University of Georgia libraries and the State Archives (Candler 1916; Works Progress Administration 1941).

Testing should include, at a minimum, excavation of additional shovel tests placed at 10 m intervals across the site, except where the site is obscured by modern fill; excavation of a series of ten 2 by 1 m test units; and excavation of three backhoe trenches to determine if intact cultural deposits are located beneath the modern fill dirt on the roads and parking areas.

At least three of the test units should be placed to investigate the historic component; two tests should focus on the Irene phase Mississippian component; and five tests should examine the Deptford phase Woodland component or other aboriginal components. At least one of the tests should examine the trench/ditch feature located at the southwestern portion of the site. The precise placement of the test units should be determined after the additional shovel tests have been completed.

At least one test excavation should be placed in the marsh adjacent to Site 9Ch797 to determine if this area has any potential for submerged archaeological sites. This excavation will require rapid excavation during low tide, and may require the use of a sump pump to extract the groundwater during excavation. Methods should be consistent with previous work conducted by Webb and DePratter (1982:44). This includes removal of the marsh muck overburden without screening. Excavation of any submarsh sand should be by vertical levels measuring 15 cm or less in thickness.

The terrestrial test units should be excavated by natural stratigraphic zones, or by arbitrary levels not to exceed 10 cm in thickness within the natural zones. Excavation should continue to the base of the cultural deposit. It may prove prudent to reduce the size of individual tests to determine the depth to subsoil, since bioturbation and other non-cultural factors often result in deep downward migration of small shell fragments on sandy sites. All contents of these tests should be screened through 1/4 inch mesh, and selected soil samples should be collected for screening through finer mesh and for flotation to determine the potential for ethnobotanical remains. The volume of shellfish remains should be quantified in the field before discarding. The shellfish should be carefully examined for any potential tools before discard. All whelk shells should be retained, since these often bear evidence of tool use that is not readily apparent in the field. The soil samples should be selected from feature proveniences, or from well dated strata. At least one set of samples should be taken from a representative stratigraphic column of the shell midden. The column sample should measure at least 50 by 50 cm. All material, including shellfish remains, should be collected from the column sample.

State of Georgia regulations pertaining to human burials also may apply, since previous excavations of similar shell midden sites on Skidaway Island identified the potential for human burials on these sites. The potential for human burials could not be determined by the survey level investigation. In the event that human skeletal remains or burial offerings are located during the testing project, work should immediately be halted and state regulations followed for their treatment.

If the site is determined after testing to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, then data recovery measures may be required to mitigate impact from the proposed development.

Fieldwork should be followed by laboratory analysis. The analysis should be detailed enough to address the research questions that have been set forth. This should include a more detailed study of the aboriginal ceramics than was attempted at the survey level. It also should include a zooarchaeological study of the food remains on the site. Samples of the midden shell should be collected for study from across the site and from specific well dated proveniences. If any ethnobotanical remains are recovered, the site may possess potential for more refined artifact recovery methods.

SITE 9CH798

No additional work is recommended for Site 9Ch798. This site contains no diagnostic artifacts with no apparent concentration of the shellfish scatter. It is unlikely that additional excavation on this site would produce significant archaeological information. It is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

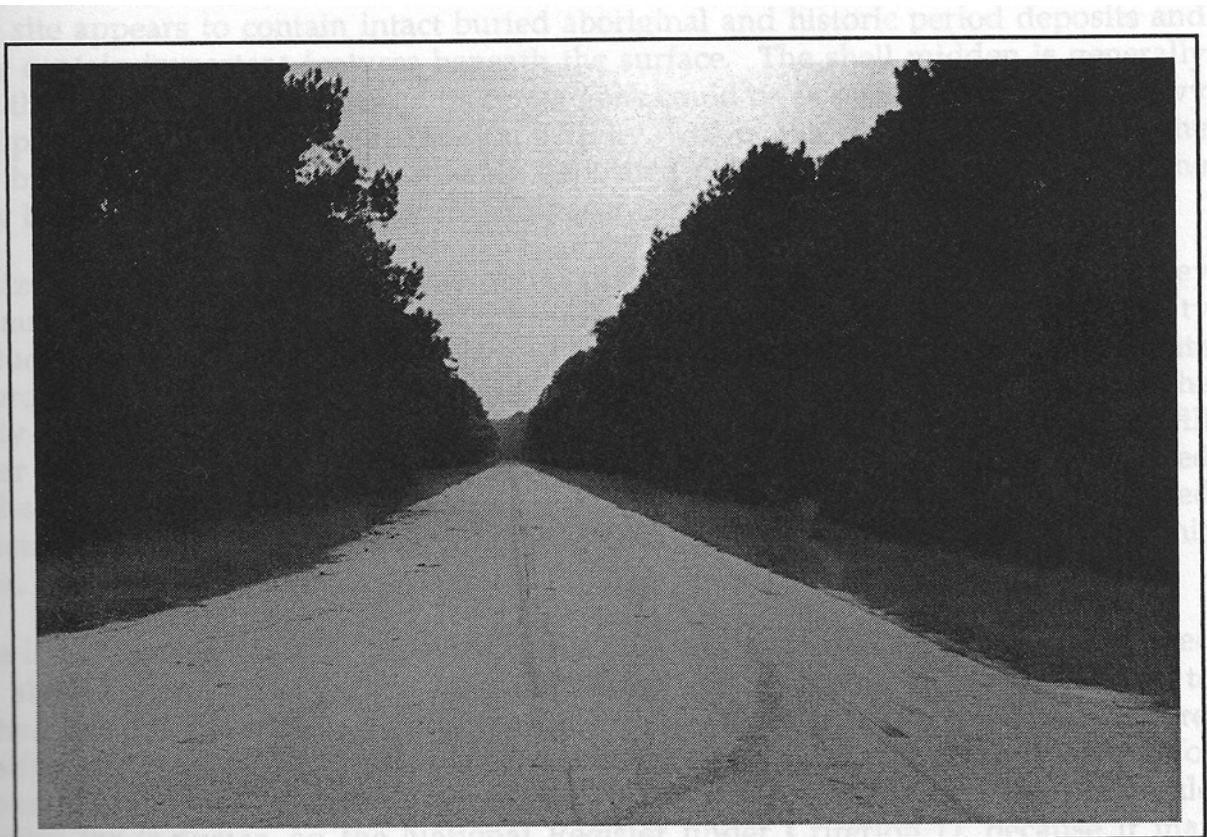


Figure 9. View of Site 9CH798 facing West.

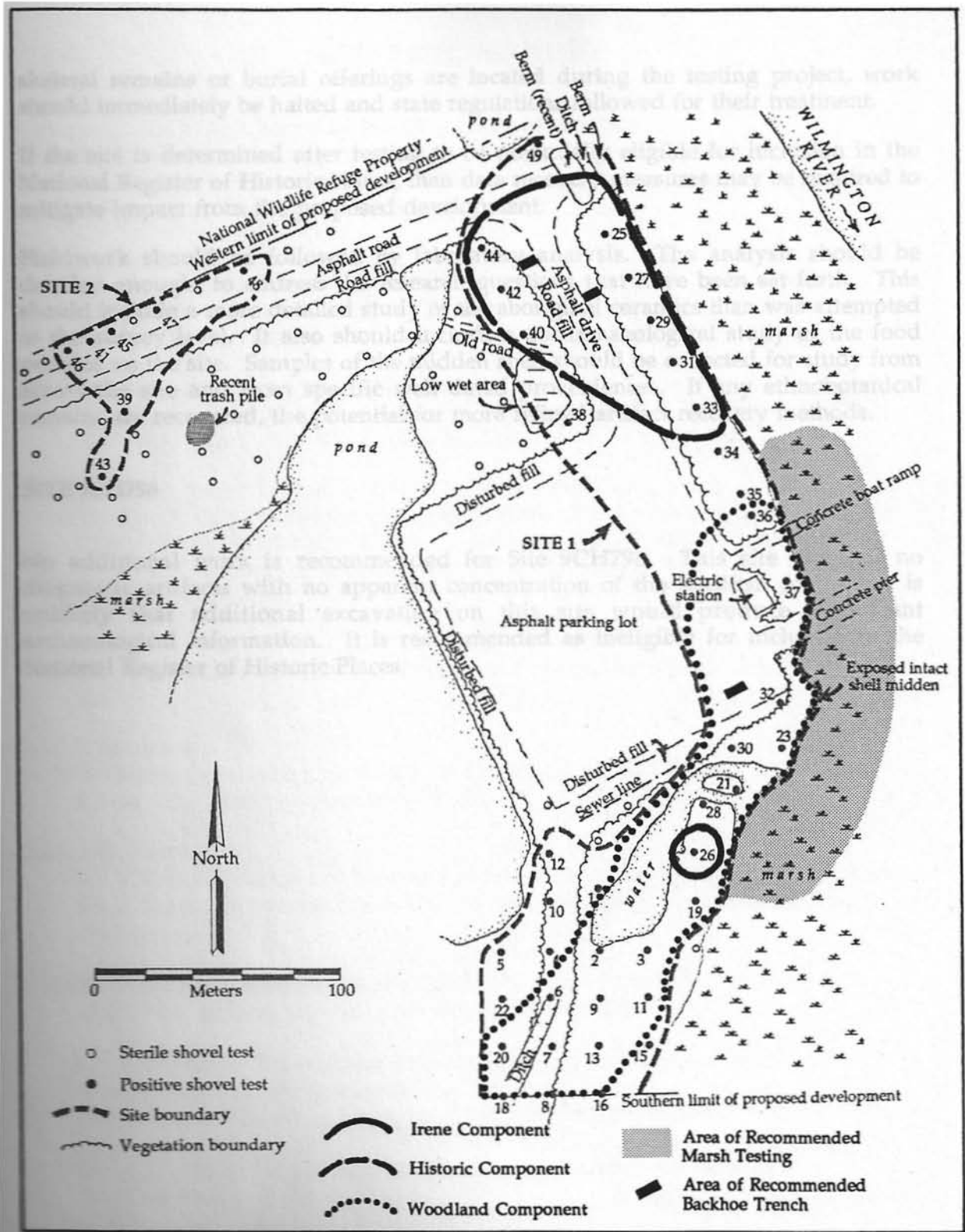


Figure 10. Areas of Site 9CH797 Recommended for Testing.

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Appendix 2. Artifact Inventory.

Site: 40C97

<u>Sherd List</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Count</u>
1	Complicated stamped grit tempered body sherd	2
1	Bone	1
2	Cordmarked sand tempered body sherd	2
3	Cross cordmarked grit tempered body sherd	1
3	Eroded sand tempered body sherd	2
4	Plain sand tempered body sherd	1
4	Eroded grit tempered body sherd	1
4	Unidentified nail	1
6	Bone	2
6	Non-cultural stone concretion	1
7	Plain grit tempered body sherd	1
7	Complicated stamped grit tempered body sherd	1
7	Eroded grit tempered body sherd	3
7	Indeterminate residual sherd (.5")	3
7	Tooth	1
7	Non-cultural stone	2
8	Indeterminate decorated (possible cordmarked) grit tempered body sherd	4
8	Eroded grit tempered body sherd	2
8	Indeterminate ceramic; small residual sherd	1
8	Bone	8
8	Unidentified shell, probable clam	1
8	Clear Unidentified bottle glass	2
9	Indeterminate sand tempered body sherd	1
9	Cordmarked sand tempered body sherd	1
10	Wire common nail (2 to 2.5 inch)	1
10	Unidentified brick	1
10	Olive green unidentified bottle glass	1
11	Cross cord-marked sand or grit tempered body sherd	1
11	Indeterminate eroded residual sherd	2
13	Possible cordmarked grit tempered body sherd	2
13	Eroded sand tempered body sherd	1
18	Eroded sand tempered body sherd	1
19	Eroded grit tempered body sherd	1
20	Deptford Check Stamped grit tempered body sherd	1
20	Cordmarked grit tempered body sherd	2
20	Eroded grit tempered body sherd	1
20	Indeterminate ceramic	2
23	Cordmarked grit tempered body sherd	1
23	Olive green unidentified bottle glass	1
25	Core, also used as hammerstone abrader	1
25	Unidentified nail fragment	1
25	Unidentified brick fragment	2
25	Bone	1

Appendix 2. Artifact Inventory.

25 Oyster Shell	3
25 Light yellow creamware	3
25 Blue hand painted 19th c. refined earthenware	1
25 Molded 19th c. refined earthenware	1
25 Decal 19th c. refined earthenware (mendable)	2
25 Olive green bottle glass	4
26 Irene Complicated Stamped grit tempered, pinched folded rim sherd	1
28 Plate window glass, light green (<1 to 2 mm)	1
29 Brick	8
29 Window glass (0 to 1 mm)	8
29 Unidentified nail	2
29 Bone	1
29 Plain cream colored ware	1
29 Blue hand painted refined earthenware	2
30 Indeterminate decorated sand tempered (mendable) rim & body sherd	2
30 Cordmarked sand tempered body sherd	1
30 Eroded sand tempered body sherd	1
31 Plate window glass, 0 to 1 mm	1
31 Unidentified brick fragment	1
31 Shell tabby mortar	22
31 Oyster shell	3
31 Lighter yellow creamware	1
31 Blue hand painted refined earthenware	1
31 Unidentified dark green bottle glass	1
33 Plate window glass, 1 to 2 mm	3
33 Cut nail fragment	1
33 Unidentified brick fragment	4
33 Shell tabby mortar	23
33 Oyster shell	6
33 Plain cream colored ware	1
34 Oyster shell fragment	1
34 Unidentified iron steel	2
35 Plain sand tempered-grit tempered body sherd	1
35 Clear unidentified bottle glass	1
36 Simple stamped grit tempered body sherd	2
36 Complicated stamped sand tempered body sherd	1
36 Indeterminate grit tempered body sherd	3
36 Cordmarked ceramic sand tempered body sherd	1
36 Eroded sand tempered body sherd	1
36 Cut nail fragment	1
36 Bone	1
39 Plain grit tempered body sherd	1
39 Indeterminate decorated sand tempered body sherd	1
39 Eroded sand tempered body sherd	1
39 Modern mortar	4

Appendix 2. Artifact Inventory.

39 Bone	1
40 Unidentified nail fragments	2
42 Eroded sand tempered body sherd	1
42 Unidentified brick fragment	1
42 Oyster shell, possibly tabby	1
42 Light yellow creamware	2
42 Unscaloped impressed rim creamware	1
42 Clear unidentified bottle glass	1
44 Shell mortar	1
44 Light yellow creamware	1
44 Unidentified iron or steel	1
Site 9CH798	
47 Eroded grit tempered body sherd	1
