ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE LANDINGS DEVELOPMENT CHATHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA

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Submitted to:

The Branigar Organization

Submitted by:

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report contains the results of an intensive archaeological survey of six small islands, totalling 101 acres, located on the southwestern edge of Skidaway Island in Chatham County, Georgia. The project location is depicted in Figures 1 and 2. This survey was conducted for the Branigar Organization by Garrow & Associates as part of "The Landings" residential development. Survey of these portions of the proposed development was requested by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Fieldwork was conducted from 28 October to 1 November, 1985. Laboratory analysis and report preparation was completed during the following three weeks.

The survey methodology consisted of intensive shovel testing with tests placed at 20 meter intervals throughout the project area. A total of 978 shovel tests were dug on the islands with cultural materials recovered from 256 of these tests. Surface reconnaissance of observable artifacts and cultural features was conducted simultaneously. The location of the shovel tests are shown in Figures 3, 4 and 5. Eight archaeological sites were defined and six of these sites were judged to be potentially significant cultural resources eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. One of these six potentially significant sites, Field Site 1, was situated outside of the immediate project area. Archaeological testing is recommended for the five other potentially significant sites to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. These include Field Sites 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8. The project vicinity was also identified, primarily through documentary research, as having high potential for containing an intact deposit of Pleistocene vertebrate fossils. Fossil beds of this period are quite rare and few have been investigated using modern scientific techniques. Further archaeological investigation of the Pleistocene aspect of the project area through a project of deep tests aimed at locating potential deposits is recommended.

This report is organized in the following manner. Chapter II contains a background review of the project area including a description of the environment. Chapter III provides a description of the research methods used in the field and laboratory. Chapter IV provides a cultural historical framework against which the results of this project can be viewed. The results of the survey findings are presented in Chapter V. Chapter VI contains an interpretative discussion of the findings with specific comments on the research potential of the project area. Chapter VII contains recommendations for management of the cultural resources identified by this survey project. An Appendix itemizing the materials recovered during the field project is included with this report.

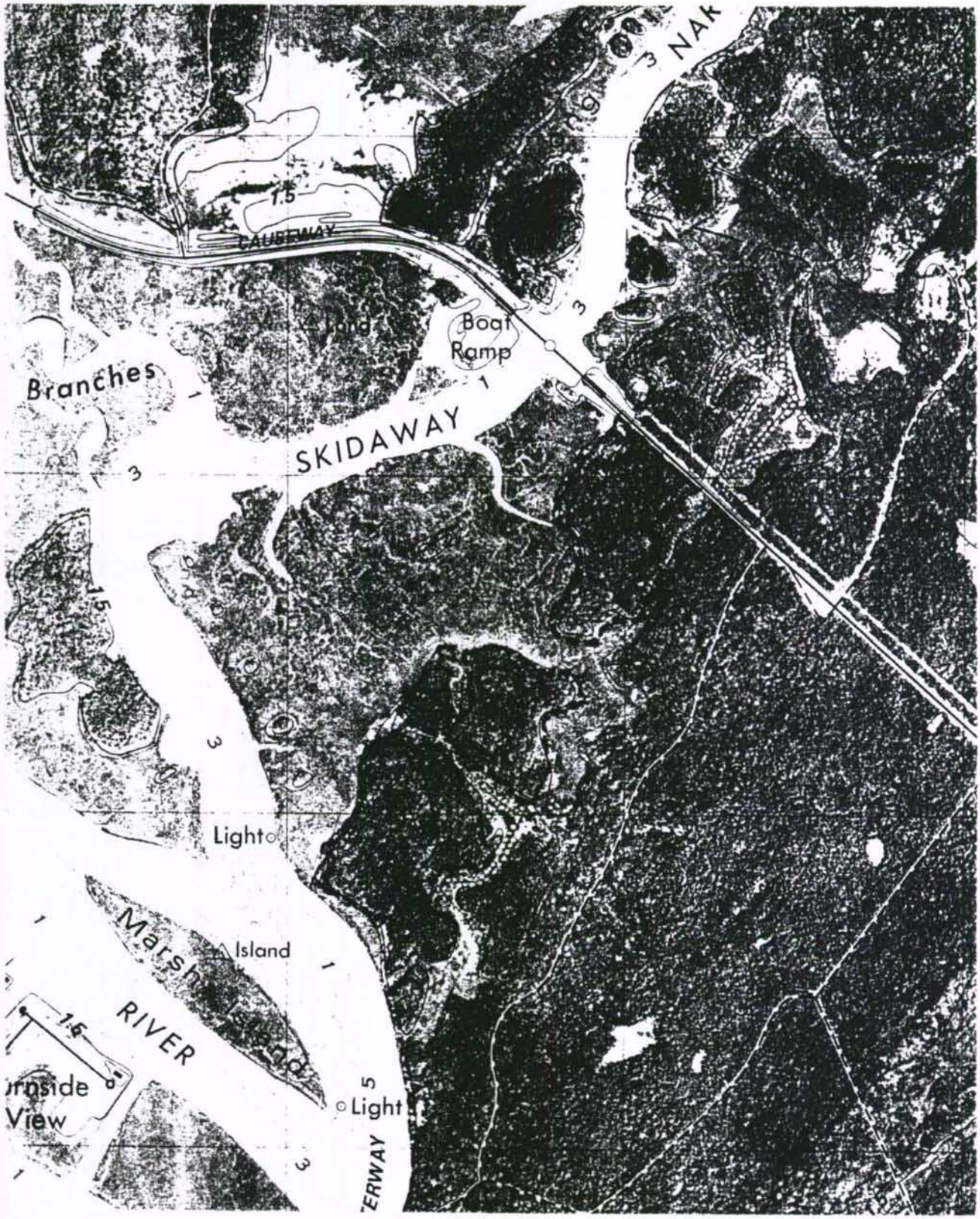


FIGURE 1
Project setting

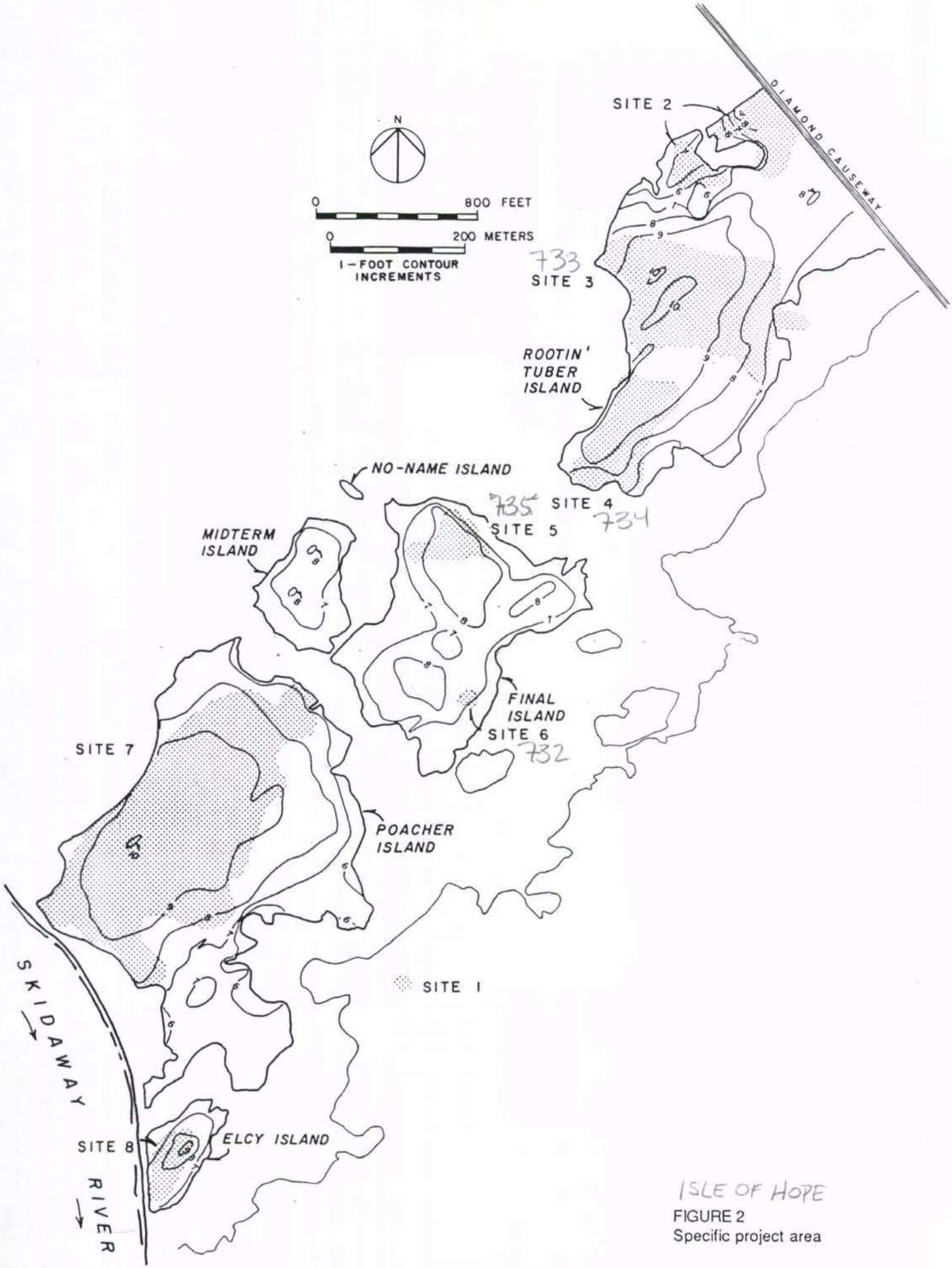


FIGURE 2
Specific project area

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area consists of six small islands situated on the southwestern interior portion of Skidaway Island in Chatham County, Georgia (Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5). Photographs of the project area are shown in Figures 6 and 7. For convenience, the six small unnamed islands that constitute the survey area were assigned names during the survey. This identification facilitates discussion of the archeological contents of each island. Proceeding from north to south the island designations are: Rootin' Tuber Island, No-name Island, Mid-term Island, Final Island, Poacher Island, and Elcy Island (Figures 3, 4 & 5).

Skidaway Island is a large sea island that was formerly a barrier island during the Pleistocene epoch. The Skidaway River and tidal marsh are situated to the west of the survey area. A narrow area of tidal creek separates the survey area islands from the main body of Skidaway Island to the east. Tidal salt marsh and the Narrows of the Skidaway River are located west of the survey area. The Skidaway Narrows were first dredged by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1905 and more extensively during the construction of the Intracoastal Waterway in 1941 (Kelly 1980:76). Prior to dredging, the Narrows was a small tidal creek. Strategically, the Narrows of the Skidaway River represent a defensible position against forces attempting an inland water assault on Savannah. Skidaway Island is located between the Ogeechee and Wilmington Rivers.

The project area consists geologically of Holocene Shoreline Complex and Silver Bluff Shoreline Complex stratum of Pleistocene age (Georgia D.N.R. 1976). More precise geologic mapping of the specific project environs has not been conducted. Soils and vegetation for the project area are discussed on an island by island basis. Food resource areas available within one kilometer from the project area include riverine resources in the Skidaway River, tidal creeks, marsh areas, and the mixed pine/ hardwood forests of the islands. Estuarine resources include oysters, clams, mussels, whelks, crabs, shrimp, and hundreds of fish species. Island resources include deer, raccoon, opossum, squirrel, rabbit, and bobcat. Turkey and numerous waterfowl species would have been available resources. Plant foods include acorns, hickory nuts, and assorted berries and nuts which would have been available during the spring and fall months. Fresh water appears to have been obtained by using wells in historic times, but springs may have existed on one or more of the islands in prehistoric and early historic times (DePratter 1975:5).

According to DePratter (1975:1), Skidaway Island is geologically younger than 50 thousand years old. At an earlier date these areas were submerged. Skidaway Island became a relatively stable land surface by 35 thousand years ago. In the early period of the island's formation, the western portion, encompassing the survey

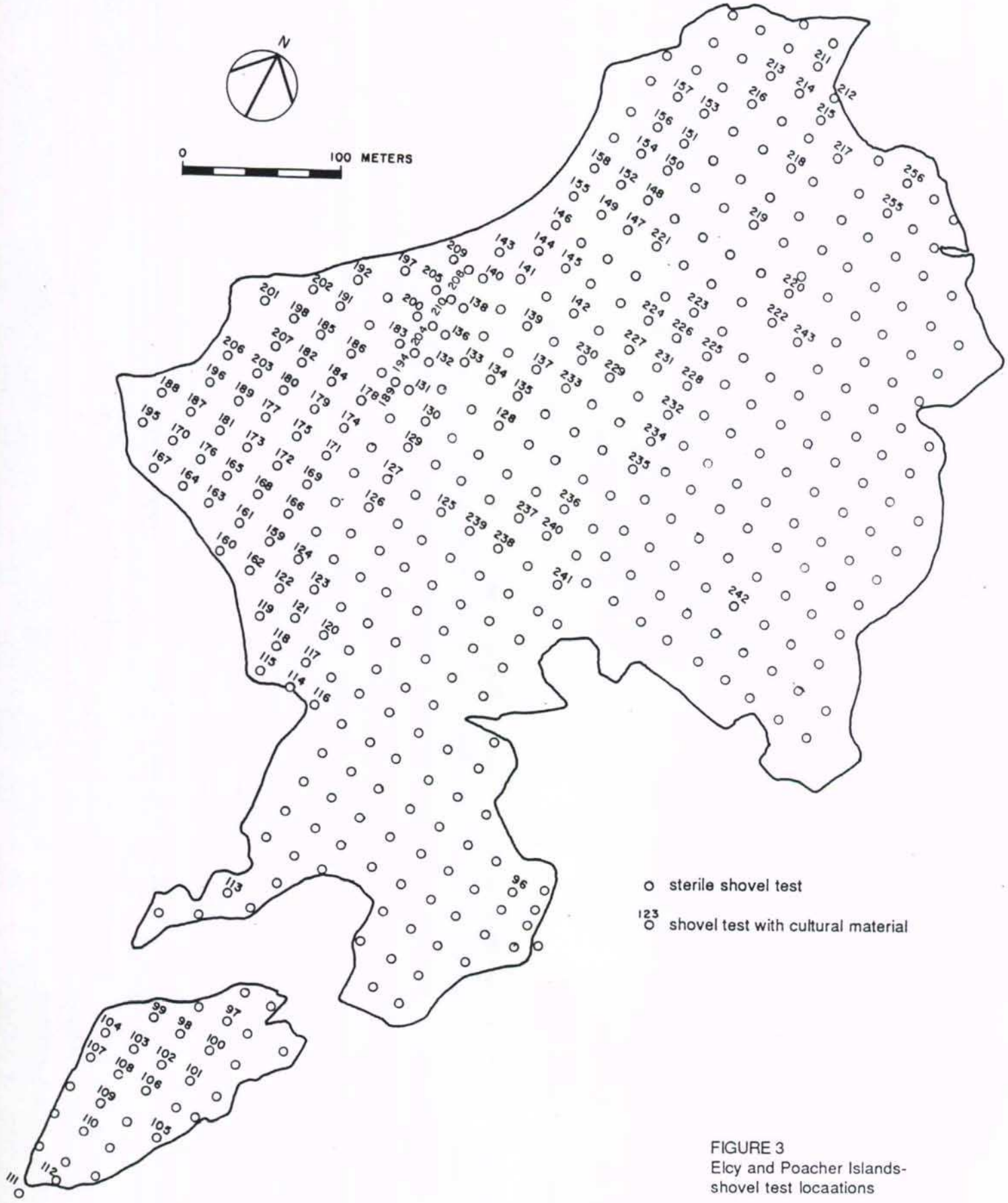


FIGURE 3
Elcy and Poacher Islands-
shovel test locaations

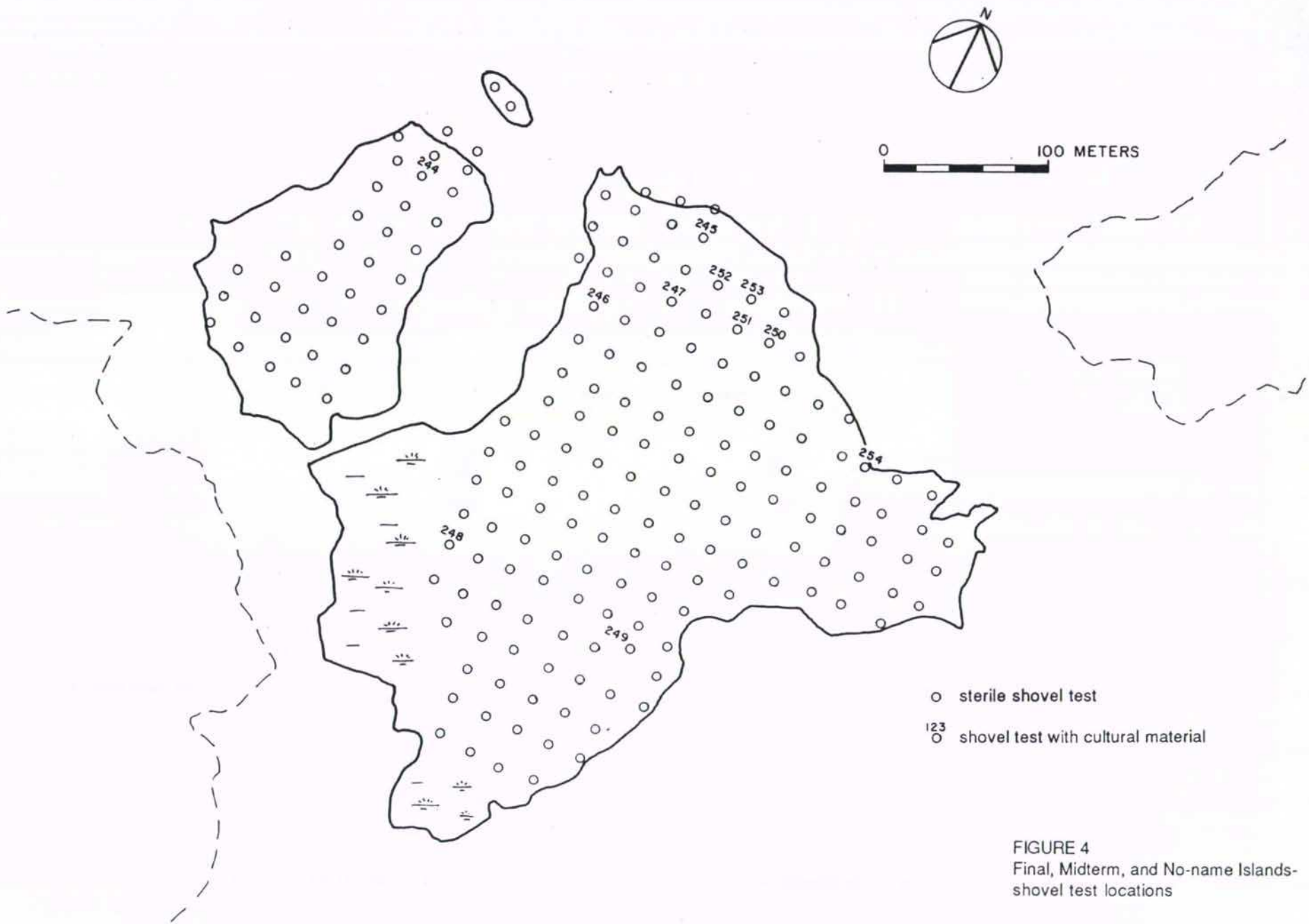


FIGURE 4
Final, Midterm, and No-name Islands-shovel test locations

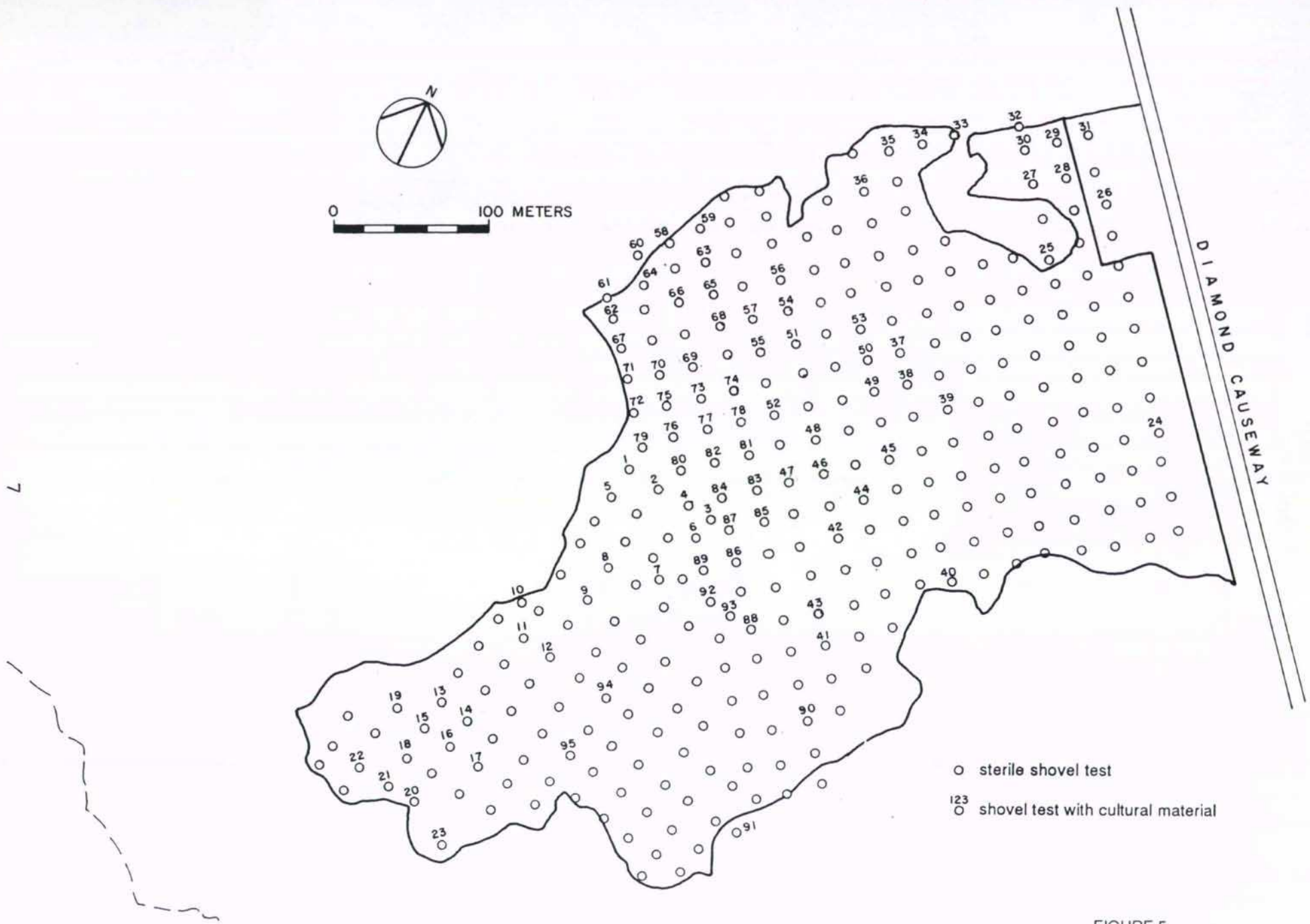


FIGURE 5
Rootin' Tuber Island-
shovel test locations

FIGURE 6. View of project area, Poacher Island

FIGURE 7. View of project area, Elcy Island

area which is presently marsh, was thought, by DePratter and others, to have been a lagoon. This lagoon slowly filled in to become the present marsh. During the last major episode of continental glaciation, approximately 25,000 years ago, Skidaway Island was part of the mainland at least 70 miles 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.

Rootin' Tuber Island, the second largest island in the project area, is bisected by the Diamond Causeway which is the only road access to Skidaway Island from the mainland. The portion of Rootin' Tuber Island situated north of the Diamond Causeway is within the Skidaway Island State Park and was not part of this survey project. A small unnamed tidal creek, which flows continuously at high and low tide, skirts portions of Rootin' Tuber Island on the western edge. The eastern portion of Rootin' Tuber Island is less well drained than the central and western edge. The western edge of the Island, at the marsh interface, has been modified to an unknown extent by humans depositing oyster shells. This modification of the landform may represent a purposeful attempt to maximize fish resource recovery from a pre-existing tidal marsh inlet within the island. This landform manipulation phenomenon will be discussed in more detail in the discussion of Field Site 2. Vegetation on Rootin' Tuber Island consists of a mature mixed pine/hardwood forest. Live oaks on the island appear to be over 100 years old. Pines on the island appear to be over 50 years old. Traces of an old road embankment which is flanked by large live oaks were observed to bisect the island. Elevations on Rootin' Tuber range from 6 to 10 feet above mean sea level. Highest elevations occur on the west central portion of the island in the vicinity of Field Site 3. At that point there is a prominent bluff at the marsh margin. The marsh edge elsewhere on the island is more gradually sloping. Cultural remains, both historic and prehistoric, were abundant on Rootin' Tuber Island. Soils on Rootin' Tuber include Ellabelle loamy sand, Ocilla complex, and Albany fine sand (U.S.D.A. 1974). Ellabelle loamy sands are characteristically poorly drained, wooded soils subject to flooding and not suited for cultivation (U.S.D.A. 1974:18). Ocilla complex soils consist mainly of Ocilla soils which are described characteristially: "the surface layer is very dark gray loamy fine sand about 6 inches thick. The subsurface layer is about 16 inches of loamy fine sand and fine sand that is grayish brown in the upper part and pale olive in the lower part. The subsoil extends to a depth of about 60 inches and is sandy clay loam. It is light olive brown mottled with shades of gray and brown in the upper part and light brownish gray mottled with shades of brown and red in the lower part (U.S.D.A. 1974:28)." Albany fine sand is somewhat poorly drained, although rarely flooded, and is suitable for agriculture. Albany soils are predominantly wooded and are little affected by erosion. A characteristic soil profile reveals: "the surface layer is very dark gray fine sand about 7 inches thick. The subsurface layer is mainly fine sand and extends to a depth of 42 inches. It is light olive brown in the upper part

and light gray and light yellowish brown mottled with shades of gray and brown in the lower part. The subsoil extends to a depth of 68 inches. It is brownish-yellow and light gray sandy clay loam mottled with shades of gray, brown, and yellow (U.S.D.A. 1974:11-12)." Cultural materials were found on all except the Ellabelle soils. The marsh on the island side facing Skidaway Island is composed of Capers soils. Capers soils include loam, silty clay loam and clay loam. The areas mapped as containing Capers soil also contain tidal salt marsh at low elevations and wooded Ellabelle soils at higher elevations (U. S. D. A. 1974:14). The marsh on the river side of the island is composed of Tidal salt marsh soils. Portions of Rootin' Tuber Island have been used for illicit liquor manufacture in the early twentieth century.

No-name Island, Mid-term Island, and Final Island form a cluster and have the lowest relief of the survey area. These three islands are also the most remote in terms of access to flowing water. All three islands contain Ellabelle loamy sand. No-name Island is a very small, poorly drained hummock vegetated in live oak and pine, separated by marsh a short distance from Mid-term island. Elevation on No-name Island, which does not appear on the project plan map, is less than 6 feet above sea level. Mid-term Island is a poorly drained island vegetated primarily in pine with a few live oak. Elevations on Mid-term island range from 6 to 8 feet above mean sea level. A light scatter of oyster shell was observed on the shore of No-name Island. One small prehistoric sherd was recovered from a shovel test on Mid-term Island. No-name Island and Mid-term Island had no features worthy of note. Final Island is the largest and best drained of this island cluster. Final Island is vegetated in pine and live oak. The northern portion of Final Island is in mature timber exceeding 50 years of age, whereas the southeastern portion of the island, which is also the lower lying portion of the island, has been logged within the past decade. Live oaks on the island may exceed 100 years in age. Elevations on Final Island range from 6 to 8 feet above mean sea level. Although shell was encountered in shovel tests on Final Island, shell is much less abundant here than on the other islands. Three linear man-made embankments of undetermined function were observed on Final Island. One of these embankments may represent a continuation of the abandoned road observed on Rootin' Tuber Island. The northern end of Final Island contains abundant evidence of illicit liquor manufacture dating to the mid-twentieth century.

Poacher Island, the largest island in the survey area, is vegetated in mixed pine/hardwood. Large live oaks, exceeding 100 years in age, and mature pines, exceeding 50 years in age cover the island (Figure 6). Elevations on Poacher range from 6 to 10 feet above mean sea level.

Soils on Poacher Island include Chipley fine sand and Mascotte sand. Chipley fine sand occurs on broad sandy ridges and is moderately well drained. Most of these soils are wooded, but this

soil is well suited for agriculture. In a typical soil profile: "the surface layer is very dark grayish-brown fine sand about 7 inches thick. Under this, to a depth of about 65 inches, is a layer of fine sand. This layer is olive brown, mottled light olive brown, mottled light yellowish brown, and mottled light gray (U.S.D.A.1974:15-16)." Mascotte sand is poorly drained and occurs on slight ridges and on areas bordering bays, drainageways, and depressions. This soil is generally wooded and of limited suitability for cultivation, but better suited for pasturage and silviculture. In a typical soil profile: "the soil layer is very dark gray sand about 8 inches thick. The subsurface layer is light-gray sand about 10 inches thick. The next layer is black sand about 4 inches thick. Sand is below this layer and extends to a depth of about 38 inches. It is yellowish brown in the upper part and light gray in the lower part. The next layers extend to a depth of 60 inches and are light-gray sandy loam and sandy clay loam (U.S.D.A. 1974: 25-26)."

Scattered areas of dense shell midden, historic and possibly prehistoric, overlie these soils. The most westerly portion of Poacher Island is nearly tangent (less than 30 meters distant) to the Skidaway River. Remnants of a pier providing access to the river were observed in the marsh on Field Site 7. Man-made embankments were observed along the western marsh edge. A well defined abandoned road embankment crosses the interior portion of Poacher Island. Very large live oaks were observed in the center of this abandoned roadway attesting to an ancient age of this cultural feature. This road has probably not been used for over 100 years. The abandoned road features seen on Rootin' Tuber, Final, and Poacher Islands are probably related. No remains of a causeway in the intervening marsh linking these road segments was observed. A road conforming to this general allignment is shown on an 1864 map of the region and will be discussed in more detail in the historic period background. Historic occupation of Poacher Island appears to have extended into the early twentieth century.

Elcy Island, separated from Poacher Island by a small area of tidal marsh, is vegetated in mature pines and live oaks, well in excess of 100 years of age. This small island abutts directly on the Skidaway River on the southern end. Elevations on Elcy Island range from 7 to 9 feet above mean sea level. Elcy Island is composed of Mascotte sand which is overlain by dense prehistoric and historic shell midden in certain areas. A small tabby enclosure containing at least two early nineteenth century graves, the Waters family cemetery plot, is a prominent feature of this island (Figure 7). Historic occupation of this island appears to have ceased in the nineteenth century.

III. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Field Methods

The survey was accomplished in 5 days by a crew of 5 directed by Dan Elliott. The crew included Mike Griffin (senior technician), Joel Jones, Keith Hemphill, and Bobby Southerlin. The crew was assisted during the last day of fieldwork by Rita Folse. Fieldwork was conducted from 28 October to 1 November 1985. The survey consisted of intensive shovel testing and surface reconnaissance. Field maps showing the location of each shovel test, sterile and positive, were maintained during the survey. These maps, as well as the project base map (1" = 200 feet), allowed the sites to be located accurately.

The shovel test transects were laid out using a hand held compass and by pacing. The accuracy of the sampling interval was checked periodically by pacing a line perpendicular to the transect, thus a high degree of accuracy was maintained on the transects. Shovel tests were dug at 20 meter intervals over the entire project area. Areas which were very poorly drained were not shovel tested. A total of 978 shovel tests were excavated. The contents of each test were screened through 1/4 inch hardware cloth. Only artifact bearing shovel tests were given numbers. The locations of all shovel tests, sterile and artifact bearing, are shown in Figures 3, 4 and 5. The contents of each shovel test are itemized in Appendix I. The shovel tests measured generally 30 centimeters in diameter and were taken to an average depth of 40 centimeters below ground surface, or until sterile soil was encountered. Few tests exceeded 60 centimeters in depth and only one test was excavated to a depth of 120 centimeters. Soil profile information for each test was not systematically recorded. Unless otherwise noted in the site descriptions, cultural materials were confined to the upper 35 centimeters of soil. Two shovel tests were expanded in order to recover a larger sample of artifacts with which the site occupation could be dated. One test on Site 8, Shovel test 106, measured 50 centimeters square. One test on Site 7, Shovel test 160, measured 1 meter by 50 centimeters.

All shovel tests containing cultural material were numbered consecutively throughout the project with no attempt made during the field work to define which shovel tests conformed to which archaeological sites. A total of 256 shovel tests were found to contain cultural remains. The presence of oyster shell was considered to be evidence of human transport. Shell density was ranked into three groupings for the shovel tests: 1) Light shell- 1 to 5 pieces of shell, 2) moderate shell- more than 5 shell fragments but not consolidated midden, and 3) dense shell- thick consolidated shell midden. Shell from these shovel tests was not saved, although one piece of shell was saved which served as a cross-check for defining the shell distribution. All positive, artifact bearing, shovel tests were flagged with red and white

plastic flagging tape and identified by shovel test number.

Surface remains were identified by letter designations and were identified in the field with flagging tape. Surface remains included shoreline collections, wells, chimney falls, tabby ruins, brick scatters, old road embankments, earthworks, prominent shell middens, shell surface scatters, and other artifact scatters. The location of each defined surface remain was located in reference to nearby shovel tests. An inventory of the artifacts collected from these surface areas is included in Appendix I.

Laboratory Methods

Following the completion of fieldwork, all artifacts were taken to the Garrow & Associates facilities for washing, cataloguing, and analysis. Graphics were produced by Vincent Macek and Ingrid Blanton. Artifact photography was done by Richard Bryant. Artifact analysis was supervised by Mary Elizabeth Gantt and Dan Elliott. Preliminary artifact analysis was done by Bobby Southerlin and Bob Cochran. Dan Elliott and Ruthanne Mitchell performed the historical research. Marvin T. Smith served as Principal Investigator for this project. Dr. Smith edited the report and provided guidance during all aspects of fieldwork and laboratory analysis. Patrick Garrow also provided input into the technical content of the survey and subsequent reporting process. Artifact analysis was conducted from 4 November to 20 November, 1985.

Artifacts were grouped into major categories: prehistoric ceramics, prehistoric lithics, historic artifacts, bone, and shell. Further breakdowns within each of these categories were made. Prehistoric ceramics were grouped by surface treatment, temper and location on the vessel (rim vs. body). Following this preliminary sorting the potentially diagnostic ceramics (those greater than 1/2 inch in diameter) were assigned to specific ceramic types so that the assemblages could be placed within an accurate temporal/ cultural framework (largely following the work of Webb and DePratter 1982). Rim treatments, plain, punctate, and applique treatments, were also noted. Surface body decoration groupings included:

Plain
Burnished Plain
Simple Stamped
Cord Marked
Check Stamped
Rectilinear Complicated Stamped
Curvilinear Complicated Stamped
Fabric Marked
Incised
Punctate
Residual

Temper categories included:

Fiber
Sand
Grit
Grog (Sherd)

With the exception of two quartz cobble hammerstones, lithic remains consisted solely of coastal plain chert debitage. This debitage was classified by reduction stage, amount of cortex, and evidence of heat alteration. Reduction stage categories included thinning flakes, unspecialized flakes and shatter. Cortex was classified into three groups: primary cortical (greater than 60 percent cortex on dorsal flake surface), secondary cortical (1 percent to 59 percent cortex on dorsal flake surface), and interior (no external cortex). Thermal alteration categories include heat altered, not heat altered and indeterminate.

Historic artifacts were classified by major activity groups based on the analytical approach of South (1977). Activity groups include:

Kitchen
Architecture
Furniture
Arms
Clothing
Personal
Tobacco
Activities
Miscellaneous

Within each group artifacts were analyzed by artifact class. Class categories include:

Ceramics
Glass
Metal
Biological Remains
Brick, Mortar and Stone
Twentieth Century

Within each class, artifacts were further divided into types. Many of these types have importance in assigning temporal ranges to the artifact assemblages. This historic artifact analysis was consistent with previous analyses conducted at Garrow & Associates.

Cultural remains were widespread throughout the project area. For management purposes, however, the concept of archaeological site is applied to the recovered remains. The definition of site boundaries was determined following completion of the survey and was based on an assessment of the positive shovel test clusters, artifact component distributions, topography, and related surface

remains. Official state site forms were completed for the six previously undescribed sites. Updated site forms were prepared for the two previously identified archaeological sites.

IV. CULTURAL HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK

Historical research included a preliminary review of materials pertaining to Skidaway Island in the Georgia Historical Society, Georgia State Archives, Georgia Surveyor General's Office, and the University of Georgia Library. Two days were expended in the collection of this data. Pertinent early historical maps were examined for any information concerning the project area. Examples of maps showing changes in the project area through time are presented in Figures 8 through 20. Of particular value for interpreting the historical resources within the project area were previous historical syntheses on Skidaway Island by Kelly (1980) and McGowan (1980).

A review of the archaeological literature pertaining to the project area was conducted along with the historical literature review. This research included a review of the State Historic Preservation Office Files (S.H.P.O.) in Atlanta and the Georgia State Site Files at the University of Georgia in Athens. In addition to the cited references, unpublished information in the Chatham County site files, compiled by Joseph Caldwell, was used in constructing the following culture history.

The only previous archaeological work within the specific confines of the project area was a reconnaissance level survey for the Branigar Organization reported by Joseph Caldwell (1970). This study was cursory, and the information documented for the project area found in this report is largely outdated by the present research, although the testing recommendations made by Caldwell are validated in this volume. The survey methodology used in this reconnaissance was strictly surface reconnaissance around the outer fringe of the islands. The interior portions of the islands were apparently not investigated. According to Caldwell (1970:6): "The short time available did not allow more than a brief examination of each site. Therefore, the actual extent of many sites was not determined, particularly those extending into the interior of the island. Most dimensions given are for areas exposed at the erosion line of the marsh where pottery and other objects are most readily found."

Two official state site designations, 9Ch68 and 9Ch80, had previously been issued for two sites within the survey area. Site 9Ch68 occupies both sides of the Diamond Causeway on Rootin' Tuber Island. Field site 2 corresponds to this site designation. Site 9Ch80 is not precisely located, but is shown as two distinct areas, one on Poacher Island and one on Final Island. The portion on Poacher Islands corresponds to Field site 7. No significant cultural remains were found in the area identified on Final Island. Sites 9Ch68 and 9Ch80 were based on the surface reconnaissance of Dana Beasley and reported by Caldwell (1970). Site 9Ch68 is described as follows (Caldwell 1970:11): "This is an extensive shell midden area, several hundred yards long, located on the west central edge of the Island. The approach to the new bridge

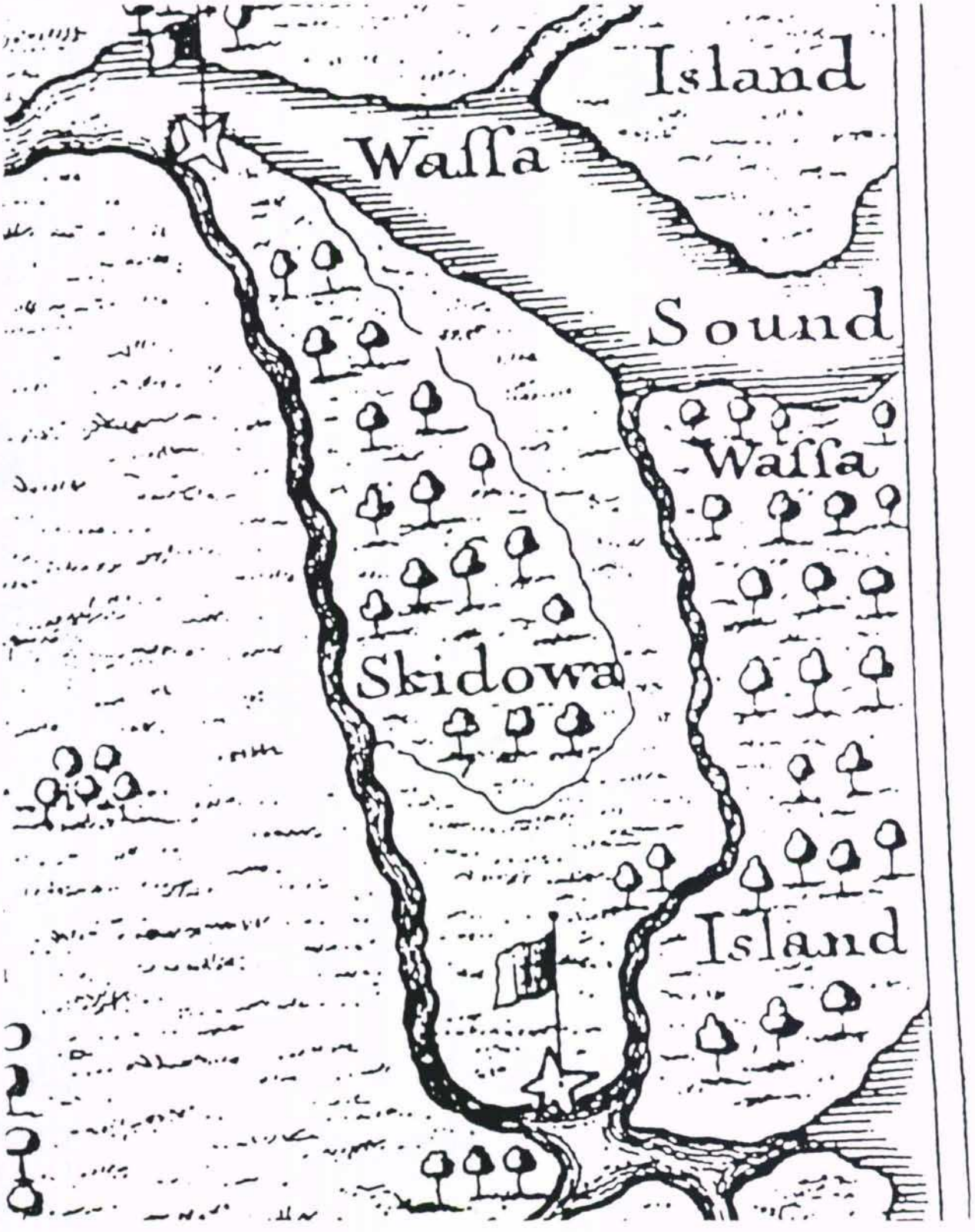
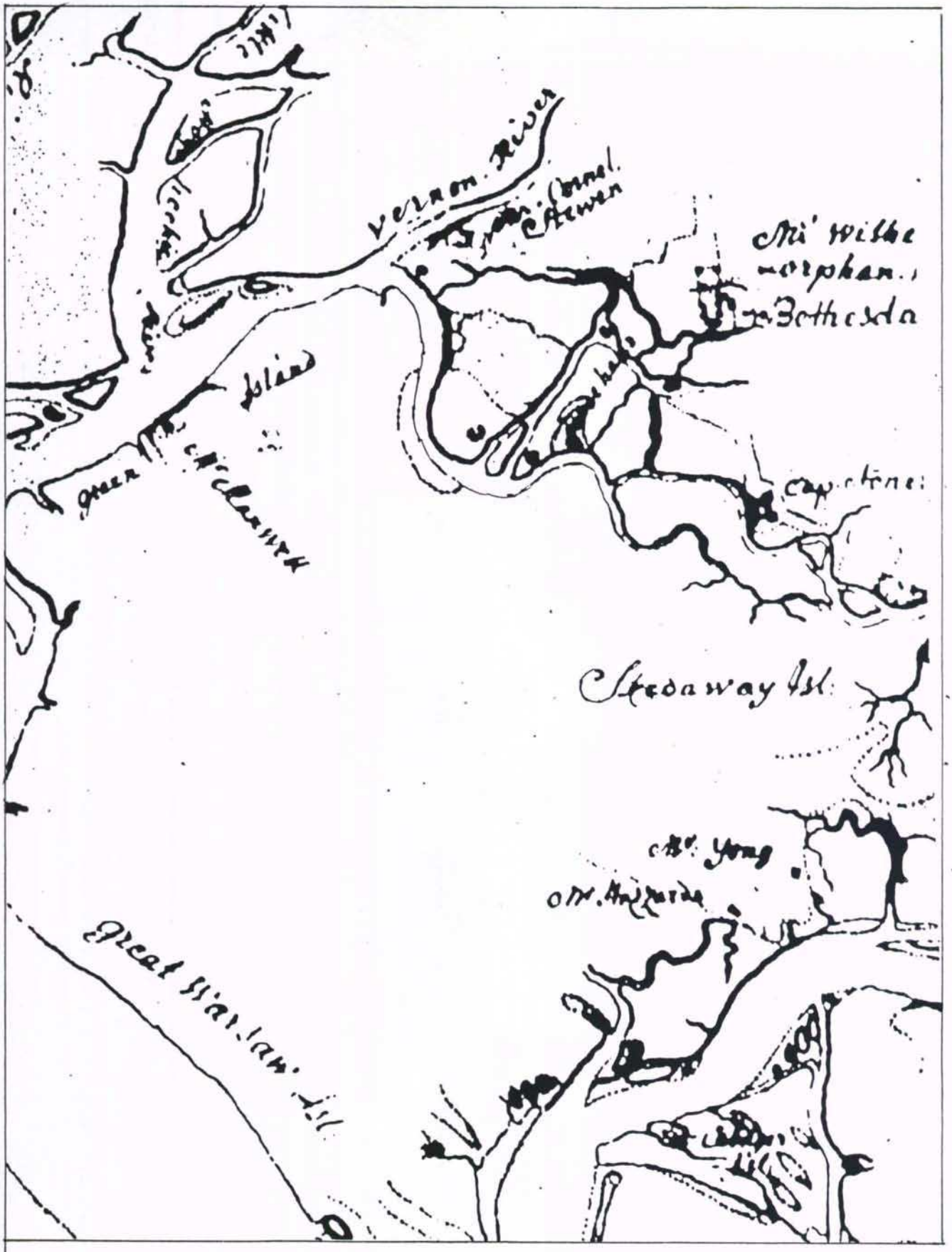


FIGURE 8
Project map, 1740 (map source -- Lotter 1740)

FIGURE 9
Project area,1757 (map source - DeBrahm 1757)

FIGURE 10
Project area, 1780
(map source - Campbell 1780)

FIGURE 11
Project area, 1780
(map source -- Stuart 1780)



N

0 5 MILES

FIGURE 12
Project area, 1752
(map source -- DeBrahm 1752)

N

0 1 2 MILES

FIGURE 13
Project area, 1780
(map source - Des Barres 1780)

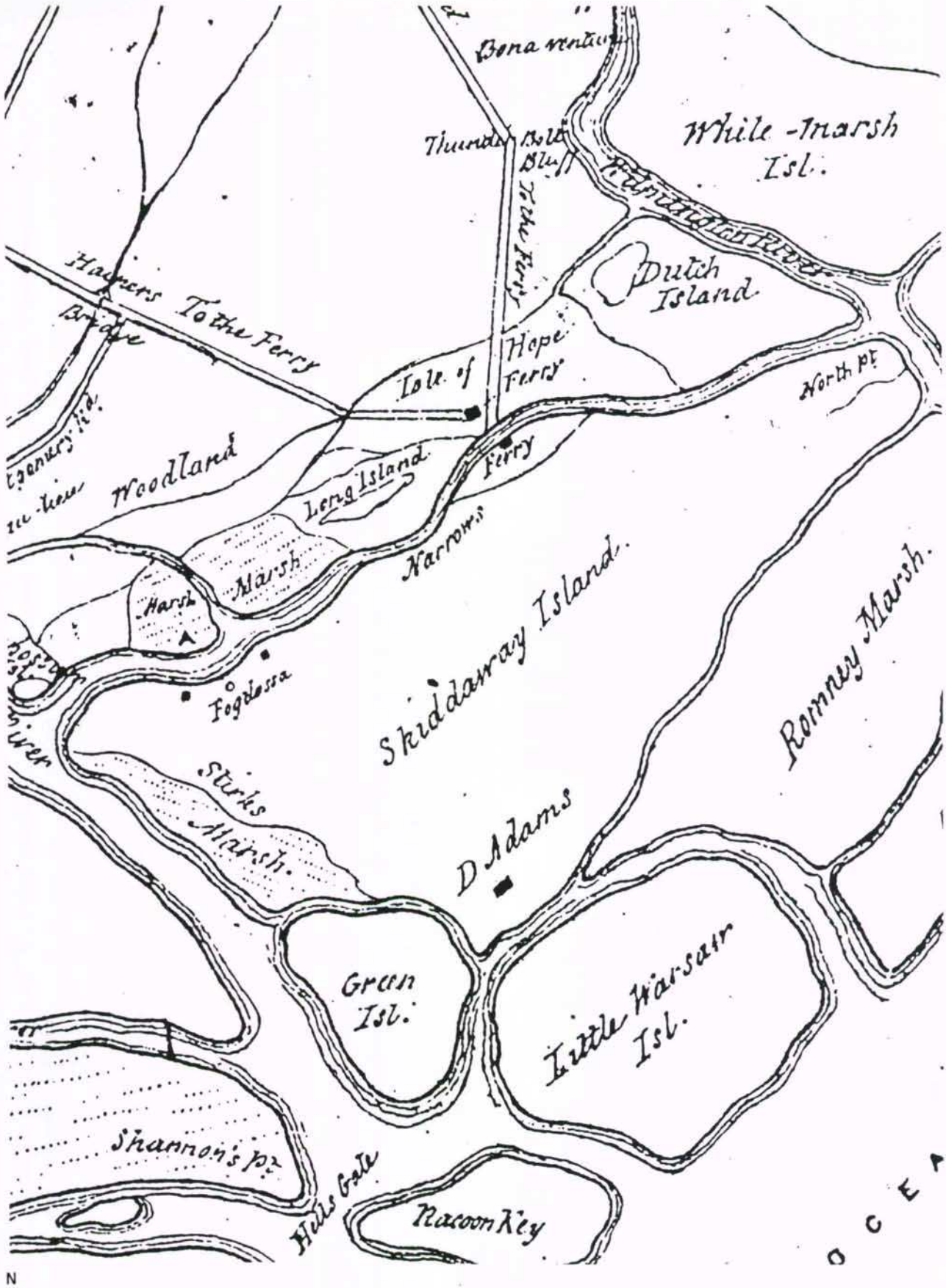


FIGURE 14
Project area, 1846
(map source - Hodgson 1846)

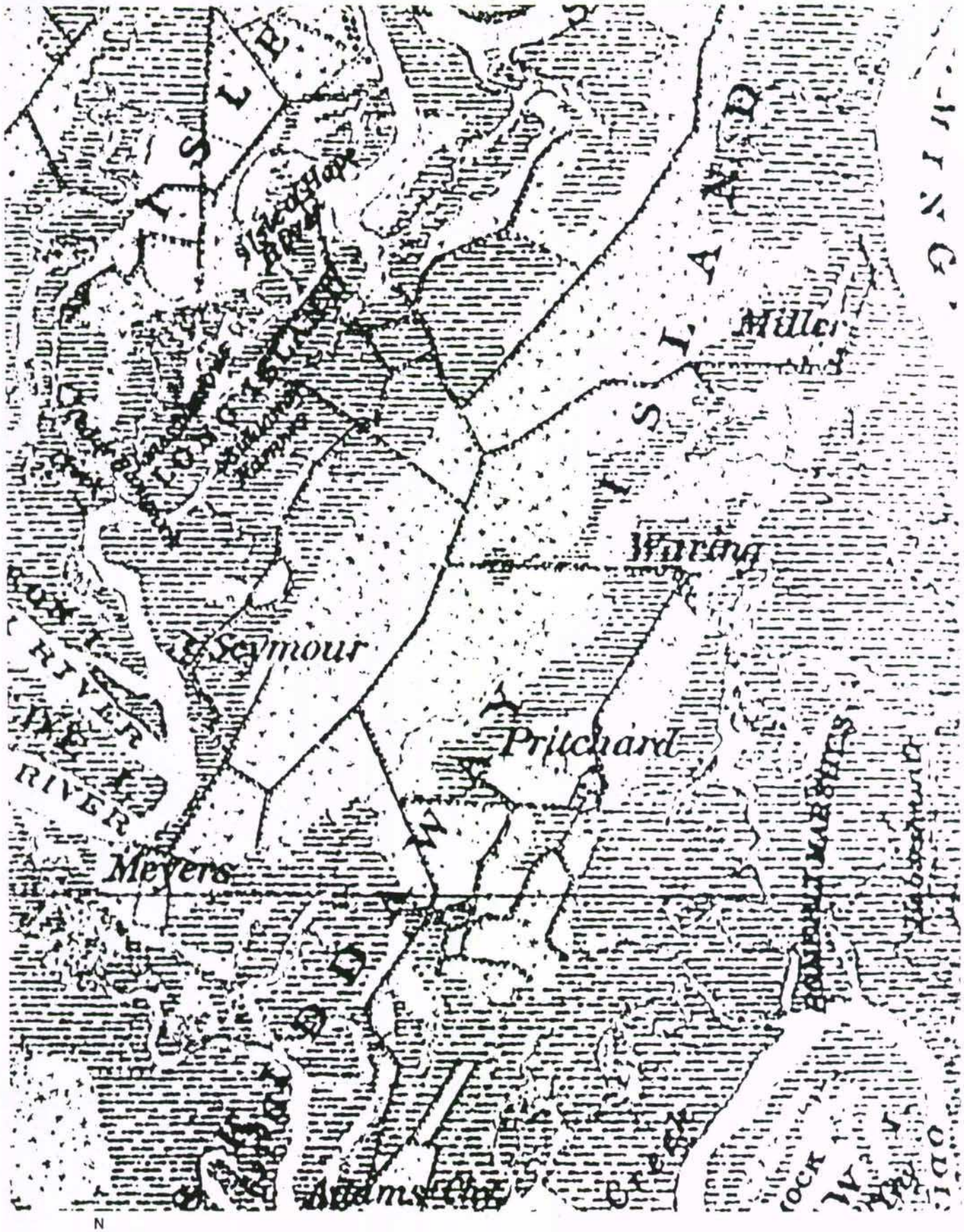


FIGURE 15
Project area, 1864
(map source -- Davis 1983, plate LXX (2))

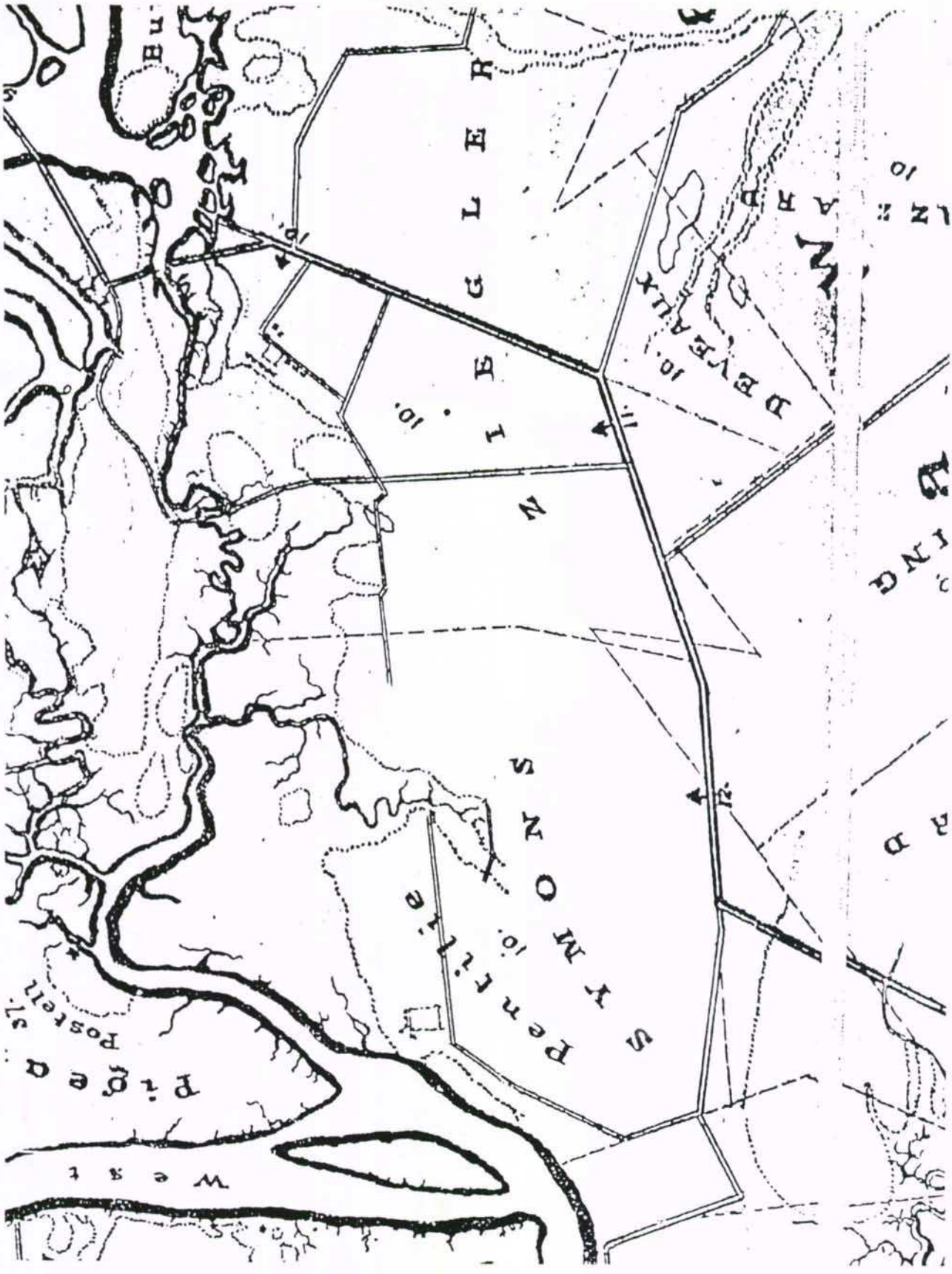


FIGURE 16
Project area,1875
(map source - Platen 1875)

N

0 1 MILE

FIGURE 17
Project area, 1901
(map source - Chatham County 1901)

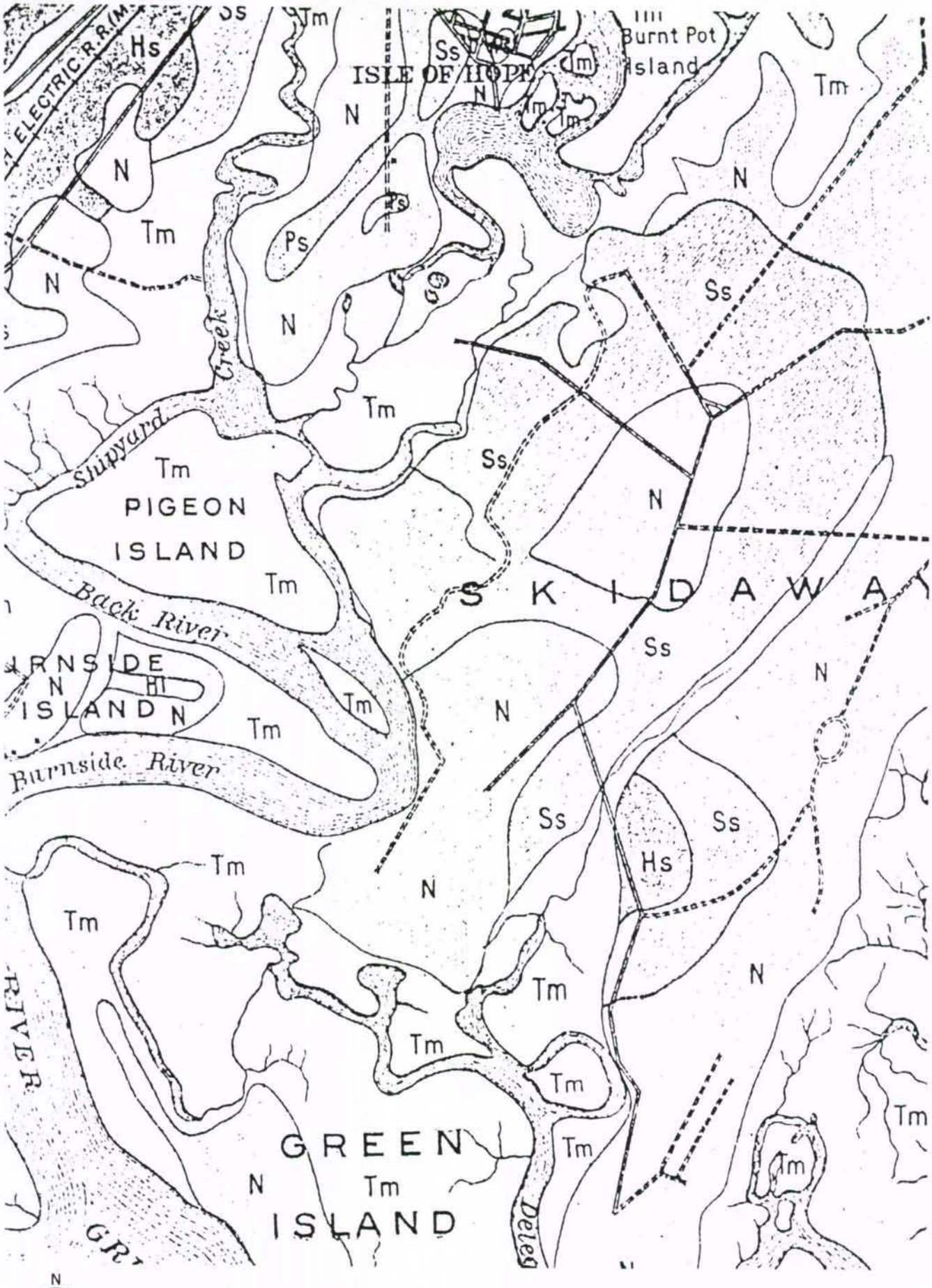


FIGURE 18
Project area, 1911 (map source -- Bureau of Soils 1911)

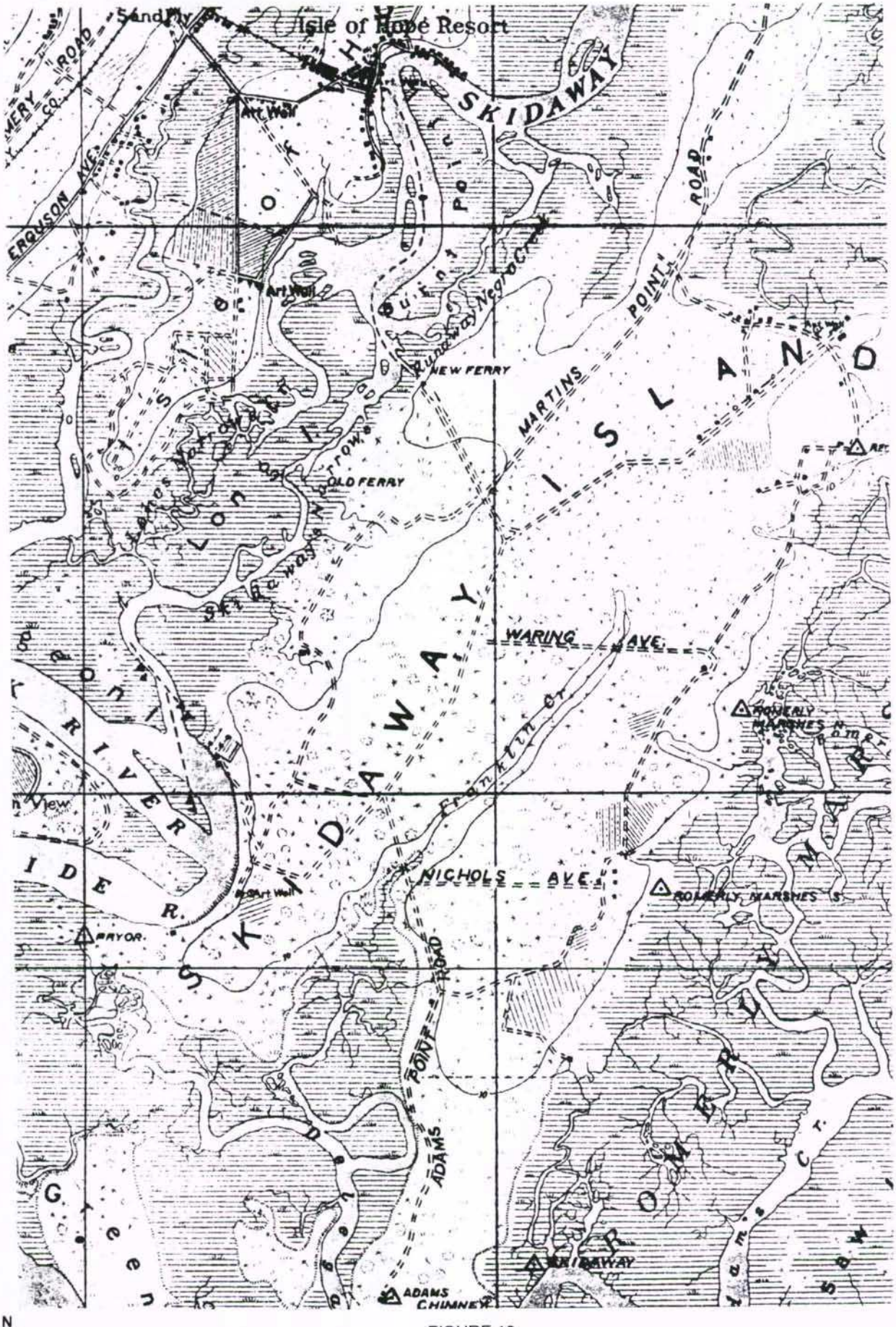


FIGURE 19
Project area, 1918
(Map source, U.S.C.O.E. Ossabaw Island Quadrangle 1918)

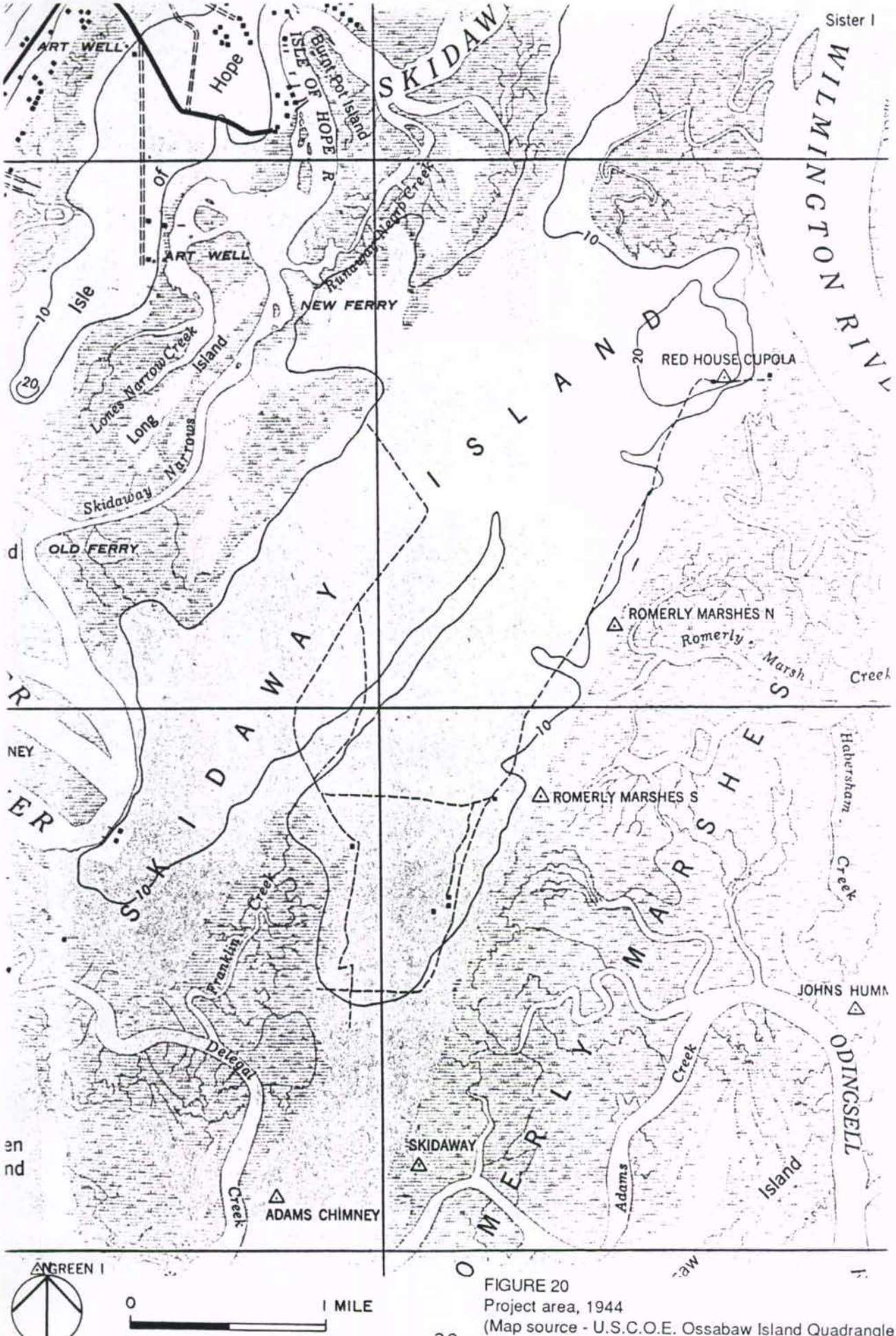


FIGURE 20
Project area, 1944
(Map source - U.S.C.O.E. Ossabaw Island Quadrangle 1944)

intersects the northern part of this. The midden is not continuous, but shell is piled several feet high in places. Both Irene Period and Deptford Period sherds were found, indicating successive occupations. This area ought to be tested."

Caldwell (1970:15) describes Site 9Ch80 as follows: "Shell Island on the west central side of Skidaway has evidence of a fairly intensive historic occupation. Debris, mostly brick and some tabby, indicate the presence of a number of houses, mostly near the outer edge of the Island. Letters D and E (shown on a map included with Caldwell's report) are assigned to the heaviest areas of occupation. A large amount of broken glass but very little chinaware was found. The few pieces that could be identified seemed to date from the latter part of the 19th century. Some might have been earlier. This area was apparently a village and ought to be further examined."

The data obtained from the current survey provides a more in depth perception of these two archaeological sites. The designation of 9Ch68 will be retained for Field Site 2 and the designation of 9Ch80 will be retained for Field Site 7 since these sites conform most accurately to the sites described by Beasley (Caldwell 1970).

A total of 686 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. The research conducted in Chatham County earlier in the twentieth century by Caldwell (Caldwell and McCann 1941), Waring (Williams 1968), DePratter (1974; 1975) and others provided the basis for much of the chronological culture sequence for coastal Georgia. Archaeology in Chatham County has an extensive history dating at least to the nineteenth century. Skidaway Island figured prominently in this early research with excavations on prehistoric sites by C. B. Moore (1897).

Moore investigated three burial mounds on Skidaway, of which, two were Wilmington Late Woodland period mounds (9Ch21 and 9Ch22). One other burial mound was investigated by Moore on the northern end of the Island (9Ch23).

Paleontological research was being conducted on Skidaway Island by Charles Lyell and others (Lyell 1840; Hodgson 1846) by the early nineteenth century. This early fossil research is elaborated in the following section of this chapter.

Ten archeological sites are recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area. This includes the two sites mentioned above, 9Ch68 and 9Ch80, plus the following sites:

9Ch69- Recorded by Beasley, Field Site 15 (Caldwell 1970)
9Ch70- Recorded by Beasley, Field Site 16 (Caldwell 1970)
9Ch81- Recorded by Beasley, Field Site F & G

(Caldwell 1970)
9Ch118- Long Island Shell Midden, Recorded by DePratter (1975)
9Ch675- Skidaway Boat Ramp, Recorded by Drucker (1979)
9Ch677- On Skidaway Island State Park, Recorded by Weinland (1981)
9Ch678- On Skidaway Island State Park, Recorded by Weinland (1981)
9Ch682- On Skidaway Island State Park, Recorded by Weinland (1981)

Paleo-Indian/Pleistocene Period

Material dating to the Paleo-Indian Period may exist within the project area.
The Paleo-Indian Period begins at the end of the Ice Age and gradually transforms into the Archaic Period by 8000 B.C. Human groups during this period were known to exploit large animals in their subsistence, but a variety of smaller animals and plant foods were probably also utilized. Territorial range during this period was probably quite extensive. Remains from this period have been found throughout much of the unglaciated portions of North, Central and South America (Wormington 1957; Williams and Stoltman 1965). This period is particularly relevent in designing future research at Skidaway Island, since their is great potential for recovering extremely important remains dating to this period.

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. The abstract of Howard and Frey's discussion (1980:66) on the Holocene depositional environment of the Georgia coast and continental shelf states:

> "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."

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 10km of progradation. Southward from the Savannah River, this Holocene wedge trends merge."

In the Savannah vicinity fossils were first found on Skidaway Island in 1823 by Dr. Samuel Mitchell. The earliest recovered fossils, which include Mammoth, Mastodon, Bison, Horse, and Giant Sloth, were found (Hodgson 1846:9): "in a cove between the plantations of Mr. Stark and Mr. Goodwin. They were partly exposed above the surface and partly embedded in blue clay and sand, and were covered by water at high tide and exposed at low. The surface of the island is about twelve feet above the place where the bones were found; the soil appearing to have been washed away, while they were uncovered. They occupied an extent of surface of sixteen yards." Hodgson (1846:22) further states: "The fossil bones found here in 1823 and 1842, were all discovered in the bank, in a line of a half mile in extent. At this point the inlet, or river, as it is called, makes a sharp bend, and forces the tide into a current of increased rapidity." This reference (Hodgson 1846:40-41) contains a more lengthy description of the Skidaway Island fossil vicinity which is reproduced here. This description also includes several references to nineteenth century landowners in the vicinity of the survey tract:

"The two deposits of fossils occur in the inner or western edge of the island, at points where the river impinging against it, has undermined the banks. They are near the southern end of the island, about two miles from Vernon river. Entering into the Skidaway River from that stream, for half a mile, the low sandy point of the island is separated from the river by a newer salt-marsh, of recent formation. The river then washes, for a short distance, an inland swamp formation, which runs up a few

> yards into the island. Passing along the sandy bluff of Mr. Myers' plantation, it again meets with another small body of an inland swamp formation, which lies in between the two sandy bluffs of Messrs. Myers' and Stark's plantations, and extends, in the form of a half moon, for a short distance into the island. About midway along this strip of alluvium, at and below the line of low water, the recent discovery of fossils were made by the late Major E. Williams. The river then again strikes the sandy bluff of the island, at Stark's and continues to wash it to Major William's plantation, a distance of about half a mile. Between these two points the original deposit, for a knowledge of which the scientific world is indebted to Mr. J. C. Habersham, of Savannah, was discovered."

Later, in 1824 more fossils, many apparently from the same animal, were found in this fossil deposit by Samuel Cooper. Mitchell and Cooper described his find to the Lyceum of Natural History of New York (Mitchell 1824). Bones continued to be recovered from this fossil bed for the next three decades by Dr. Joseph Habersham, Dr. J. P. Scriven, John Hamilton Couper and others. A small book by James Hodgson published in 1846 provided a description of the Skidaway Island fossil deposits (Hodgson 1846) which he named "Fossilossa".

Of particular importance is the fact that Sir Charles Lyell- "the Father of Geology" was among those who visited and collected fossils from this bed. Lyell, whose works had a major influence on nineteenth century scientists such as Charles Darwin, provided an account of his visit to Fossilossa and of the fossil remains he found there. According to Lyell (1840:313-314): "The bones occur in a dark peaty soil or marsh mud above which is a stratum, three or four feet thick, of sand, charged with oxide of iron, and below them and beneath the sea level, occurs sand containing a great number of marine fossil shells, all belonging to species which still inhabit the neighboring coast."

Hay (1923:371) later listed the following species (including several outdated scientific taxon) found at Skidaway Island:

Elephas columbi - Elephant (mammoth and related species)
Mammut americanum - Mastadon
Bison (species indeterminate)
Equus leidyi - Extinct horse
Megatherium mirabile and Mulodon harlani - Giant Ground Sloths
Terrapene canaliculata - Box-tortoise

Hodgson's work (1846) includes two maps showing the specific areas of Skidaway Island where fossils were found in the early nineteenth

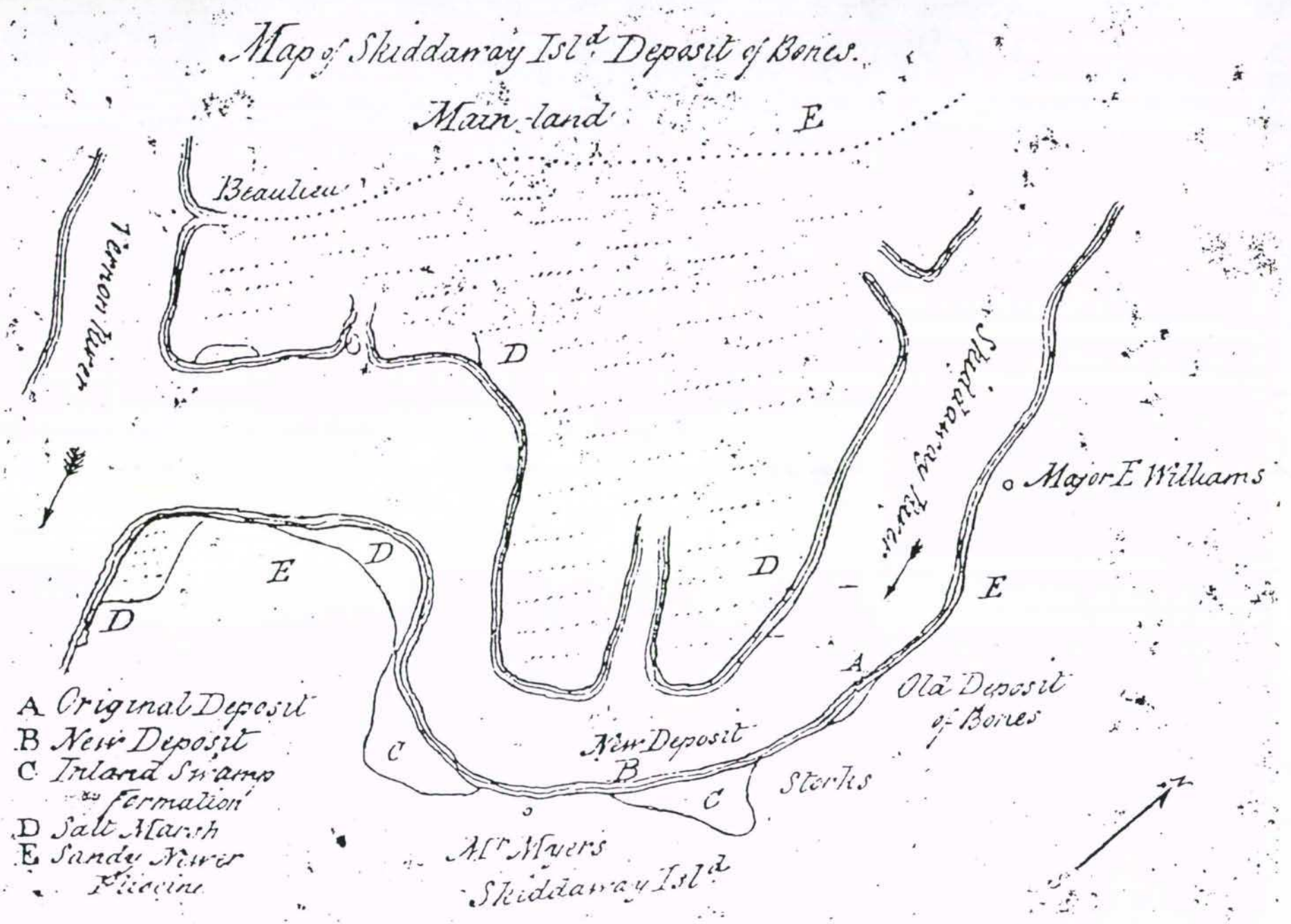


FIGURE 21
Fossil deposits, 1846
(Map source - Hodgson 1846)

century. These two maps are reproduced in Figures 14 and 21. Close examination of these early maps and comparison with recent topographic maps allows a fairly precise relocation of "Fossilossa". The project area is located immediately to the north and possibly within the area known as "Fossilossa". Although at least a few modern geologists are aware of the fossil-bearing strata on Skidaway Island (Hurst 1957:77; DePratter and Howard 1980:6), detailed recent scientific investigations have not been conducted. Some of the fossils collected at Skidaway during the nineteenth century are currently curated at the U. S. National Museum in Washington or at various museums in Europe (Dr. Joshua Laerm, personal communication).

Intact deposits of fossil vertebrate remains from the Pleistocene are only known for two areas of the Coastal Plain of Georgia- the Brunswick vicinity and the area just south of Savannah including Skidaway Island (Hurst 1957:77). The Brunswick area produced fossils as early as 1838 from an area known as Six-mile Swamp about 10 miles west of St. Simon's Island. Few systematic investigations of these deposits have been conducted. DePratter (1975:1) speculates that the fossil deposits, i.e. ground sloth, mammoth, mastodon, and horse, recovered from Skidaway Island date to the period after 25,000 B.C. and were extinct by 10,000 B.C.

Elsewhere in Georgia, investigations by Voorhies resulted in the recovery of an articulated Giant Ground Sloth near Brunswick, Georgia (Vernon Hurst, personal communication). Voorhies (1975) also identified Pleistocene vertebrate remains from the Georgia piedmont in Wilkes County. Voorhies, a vertebrate paleontologist, left the University of Georgia shortly thereafter and since that time the University of Georgia has been without a vertebrate paleontologist.

The Giant Ground Sloth excavated by Voorhies in Brunswick during the construction of Interstate 95 has been radiometrically dated (Radiocarbon, Volume 17) yielding two possible dates for this find:

11,310+/- 90 B.P., or 9450 to 9270 B.C.
and
9380+/- 85 B.P., or 7515 to 7685 B.C.

These two dates, averaged together, produce a date of around 8395 B.C. for this fossil sloth find.

Man's presence in North America is well dated by 11,500 B.C. and there is growing evidence of much earlier occupation. The dating of the Sloth find near Brunswick, less than 9000 B.C., points to the possibility of finding fossils in direct assocation with early man in Georgia. Elsewhere in North America, early tools have been found in association with Mammoth, Mastodon, Bison, Horse and other now-extinct species (Irwin-Williams 1967). Well-dated Paleo-Indian occupations are essentially absent in the southeastern United States. Surface evidence and a growing body of excavated sites

indicate that the southeast was populated during the Clovis Horizon. Paleo-Indian lithics have been recovered in buried context from five sites in Georgia at: Theriault in Burke County (Brockington 1971), Taylor Hill in Richmond County (Elliott and Doyon 1981), Muckafoonee Creek in Dougherty County (Elliott 1982), and at Rucker's Bottom in Elbert County (Anderson and Schuldenrein 1985). Clovis points have been found in Beaufort and Jasper Counties, South Carolina in surface contexts. About 1.5 miles east of Bluffton, South Carolina, Clovis points were found on the beach (Waring 1968:241). The association of early tools and extinct fauna has been demonstrated in Florida. Fossilized bone tools have been recovered from numerous sites in Florida (Neil 1964), although the precise age and context of these materials is debatable. Now-extinct megafauna may have existed in the coastal plain of Florida well after 10,000 B.C., possibly surviving until as late as 7000 B.C. The causes and chronological sequence of Pleistocene megafauna extinctions have not been clearly established, although many hypothetical scenarios are proposed (Martin and Wright 1967). Fossilized human bone has been recovered from Florida at Vero Beach and Melbourne (Rouse 1950) and in South Carolina at Edisto Beach (Hemmings et. al 1969). The Edisto Beach find was radiocarbon dated to 5010 +/- 240 B.C. placing this find in the Archaic Period. Pleistocene fossils have also been found in association with man at the Surfside Springs Site in South Carolina (Wright 1980:218-320).

Fossil man evidence in Georgia has not been documented, although a fossilized human mandible has been recovered by a shrimp fisherman from the Little Ogeechee River within two miles of the project area. Dating of this important find is currently being conducted.

Pleistocene fossils have reportedly been found by amateur fossil collectors within the specific limits of the project area. Bones of Mammoth, Mastodon, Bison, Turtle, and other species have reportedly been found within the mud layer and on the surface within the project area, particularly after storms (Carol Johnson personal communication). Many of the fossils in the collection of the Skidaway Marine Institute were found in this section of Skidaway Island. Despite these numerous finds, no scientific research has been conducted since the 1800's on this area.

The depositional situation for fossilization on Skidaway Island may have originated under alluvial conditions. Since this area would have been over 70 miles from the ocean when the fossils were deposited, it seems unlikely that there would have been an estuary that far inland. More likely, the fossils were deposited in a backswamp or oxbow pond situation while the Savannah River was many times more massive than at present (Antonio Segovia, personal communication). Nevertheless, this fossil bed is not well understood regarding its formation, age, and depositional integrity. The soil profile that Sir Charles Lyell described for the fossil deposit is similar to that observed from numerous deep core tests placed on the sea floor off the Georgia coast in recent years. At Fossilossa, Lyell observed strata of sand overlying

Pleistocene muds with fossils, overlying a shell layer. Based on diagnostic fossils recovered from this shell layer in deep cores, it is known to be of Miocene age (Howard and Frey 1980:77; Carol Johnson, personal communication).

If intact Pleistocene faunal remains exist within the project area, the potential for identifying early man's presence exists. It is well demonstrated that fossil bone preservation on Skidaway Island is quite excellent. It is quite possible that late Pleistocene bones bearing evidence of modification by Paleo-Indians could be recovered through careful excavation of a portion of the "Fossilossa" bone deposit. The recovered animal bones and plant remains may allow for a detailed reconstruction of the environment of the Georgia coastal plain during the terminal Pleistocene.

Archaic Period

Following the extinction of the Pleistocene fauna, modern plant and animal species became established in the Southeast. The distinctive lanceolate and fluted projectile point types of the Paleo-Indian Period are replaced by side notched and corner notched point forms. While hunting of large game, such as deer, was still in evidence, a mosaic of plant and animal food resources were probably utilized. Group territory size was presumably large, although less than that of the Paleo-Indian Period, and groups were probably organized in bands. These bands may have aggregated seasonally to form larger macrobands in order to exploit seasonally available resources. The social system is thought to become increasingly complex during this time period. By the end of the Archaic, the basic Southeastern culture which manifested all later periods was established.

The preceramic Archaic Period is best known from the piedmont region of Georgia. Few preceramic sites in Chatham County, Georgia have been investigated. The chronological sequence for this period is largely defined by changes in hafted biface morphology and by changes in lithic tool assemblages. The Archaic sequence, defined by Coe (1964) for the Carolina Piedmont, remains the most applicable to the project area. During the Middle Archaic, stemmed projectile point forms become more common, replacing the earlier notched point types. Preceramic Archaic sites have not been examined to any great degree on Skidaway Island.

Late Archaic Period

During the Late Archaic Period beginning around 3500 B.C., there is evidence that groups are becoming increasingly sedentary. There appears to be a decided preference for riverine environments during this period (Claflin 1931). The latter part of the Late Archaic is marked by the addition of ceramic technology, but the material culture is otherwise unchanged. The beginnings of plant husbandry,

in other parts of the eastern United States, are seen during this period. Inter-regional trade networks, manifested by the exchange of exotic raw materials, are seen to develop during this period. Group size may have increased and the social organizational structure may have been at the tribal level. Distinctive artifacts of this time period include large and medium sized stemmed projectile points, winged bannerstones, soapstone perforated slabs, crude ceramics, and soapstone vessels.

The ceramic Late Archaic Period is manifested on Skidaway Island by the St. Simons Phase. This phase covers the period from 2000 B.C. to 1000 B.C. (DePratter 1975:11). Fiber tempered ceramics, among the earliest in North America, were manufactured during this phase. The St. Simons Phase has been subdivided into St. Simons I and St. Simons II. Plain fiber tempered ceramics predominated during St. Simons I with decorated (incised and punctated) wares appearing later. Towards the end of this phase, fiber tempering is gradually replaced by sand and grit tempering. Large shell rings were constructed on Skidaway Island, particularly on the eastern side of the island, during this phase. The Shell Mound Archaic, as it has been termed, includes such sites in Chatham County as Bilbo, 9Ch4, and Oemler, 9Ch14 (Waring 1968; Crusoe and DePratter 1976).

Woodland Period

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; Waring 1968), with Refuge type ceramics, including Punctate and Simple Stamped decorations, occurring in the Early Woodland, being replaced by Deptford type wares, including Check Stamped, Linear Check Stamped and Simple Stamped decorations, later in the Middle Woodland and Wilmington type 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, the Cedar Grove Site, 9Ch17 and 9Ch18. Wilmington Phase ceramics are distinctive and easily recognized by the presence of grog (clay lumps or small sherd fragments) 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 during the Late Woodland to Mississippian transitional period. Excavations at the Deptford site, 9Ch2, indicate that large villages were in existence by Woodland times. Diagnostic lithic artifacts of the Woodland Period included small stemmed points, miscellaneous notched projectile points, and triangular point forms. The triangular point types, presumed to be true

"arrowheads", become increasingly smaller at the end of the Woodland Period. Small triangulars continue as a diagnostic during the subsequent Mississippian Period.

Mississippian Period

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 rigidification of political chiefdoms with society becoming more formally structured. Mississippian societies were becoming more institutionalized and political territories became more clearly marked. The Mississippian Period probably marked the pinnacle of political and social complexity of prehistoric groups in the Southeast. This development was foreshortened by the advent of European explorers. Within a few short centuries, the social fabric of the southeastern Indian groups was destroyed. Contact, of any consequence, began on Skidaway Island during the mid-sixteenth century. A marked decline in material culture accompanied this social disintegration.

The Mississippian Period on the North Georgia coast is identified by Savannah and Irene type ceramics. Savannah Phase and Irene Phase villages have been located in Chatham County. An example of a Savannah Phase village is the Glendinning Site, 9Ch20, and the Irene site, 9Ch1 (Caldwell and McCann 1941). Examples of Irene Phase villages included the type site- Irene, 9Ch1, and the Budreau site, 9Ch9. Both Savannah and Irene types include complicated stamped designs. Savannah ceramics include a distinctive concentric circle stamped design. Irene ceramics include a distinctive "filfot cross" complicated stamped design which is usually recognizable even on small vessel fragments. The rim treatment of ceramic vessels seems to be an important time indicator on ceramics manufactured during the Mississippian. Pinched-rims gradually replace applique and cane punctate designs through time. Complicated stamping shows a marked decrease during the prehistoric/protohistoric transition and incising becomes more common through time. Irene ceramics were apparently being made after attempts at Spanish settlement. They have been found at the sixteenth century Spanish Town of Santa Elena near Beaufort, South Carolina, and in post-contact contexts from the Harris Neck Site, 9McI 41, located opposite the Spanish mission of Guale on St. Catherines Island (Braley 1985).

Many archeologists feel that the area containing Skidaway Island was vacated by the mid-fifteenth century. While historically known tribal groups, such as the Yamassee, the Guale, and the Timucua may have used the area, there is no clear evidence that any substantial Indian settlements existed on Skidaway after this period.

Altamaha Phase ceramics, including complicated stamped and incised wares, have been defined as the terminus of the ceramic sequence

for the north Georgia coast (Webb and DePratter 1982). These ceramics are characterized by line block decorations. To date, none have been found on Skidaway Island.

Historic Period

The Spanish had a mission, occupied from 1566 to 1660, on St. Catherines Island located thirty miles south of Skidaway Island. There is an unconfirmed report of a mission located on the northeastern edge of Skidaway Island. No evidence of this mission has been located, however (Kelly 1980:12).

The earliest historic period utilization on the project area dates to the middle of the eighteenth century. Two forts were located on Skidaway Island during the early settlement- one located on the northern end of the island and one on the southern end. The approximate location of these two forts is shown on Lotter's (1740) map of Savannah (Figure 8). Neither of these forts appear to be situated within the project area. The earliest detailed map of Skidaway Island (1740) shows one house site on the mainland of Skidaway in the general project vicinity. Kelly (1980:18) identifies this house as belonging to Thomas Smith. Smith was an original colonist who was on the ship with Oglethorpe. Thomas and his wife Frances had a daughter, Anne Skidoway Smith. Thomas Smith died during May of 1735. Following his death his wife and daughter, were forced to relocate in Savannah because of existing landownership policy referred to as "tail male" which did not allow passage of ownership to anyone other than the oldest male offspring (Kelly 1980:17). This unpopular land tenure policy was later replaced. A letter written by the wife of Thomas Smith to the Trustees of Georgia (Kelly 1980:17) stated the following:

> "I beg pardon for troubling your Honours with this and heartily wish I had not occasion for it is to acquaint you that I have lost my husband, he died of the Flux the 16th of May last. I doubt not if he had lived but we should have got a very handsome livlihood here. I like the country and am determined to stay in it but the difficulty is I cannot clear land myself. As I have a daughter which was born on this island I hope your Honours will take it into your wise consideration and allow her a servant to clear her land for which your Honours please to do I shall take it as a great favor. Your most obedient and humble servant, Frances Smith."

Following this initial period of colonization during the 1730's starvation and illness took their toll so that, by 1740, Skidaway Island was abandoned (Kelly 1980:15). The island lay dormant throughout the succeeding years of Georgia's rule under the Trusteeship, although Kelly (1980:23) notes that during the period

1745 to 1752 grants to eighteen individuals covering 4500 acres were issued for land on Skidaway Island. With the lapse of the Trustee's Charter in 1752, a new colonial settlement policy was implemented.

A portion of Skidaway Island was designated as the "New Village" and grants within this area were issued beginning as early as 1745. The location of the New Village includes part of the project area including: Elcy, Final, Mid-term, No-name, and Poacher Islands. The village also included the area known as Half Moon Bluff (the bend in the Skidaway River opposite Pigeon Island). Specific plats for the New Village were not examined during this phase of research. A map showing the limits of the New Village tract is provided in Kelly's History. This map of mid-eighteenth century landholdings indicates that a majority of the project area falls within the limits of this village. It is not known how many people actually lived within the confines of the village. DeBrahm's (1757) map (Figure 9) shows a structure in this vicinity, as do many subsequent eighteenth century maps (Figures 10 through 13).

Nine grants issued between 1745 and 1752 were within the New Village (Kelly 1980:23). Among these are included the following grants:

GRANTEE	DATE	ACRES
James Grant	1744	50
Thomas Sparnel	1744	50
William Beckett	1748	50
Michael Boreman	1748	50

Grants recorded between the period 1754 to 1772 within the village include:

GRANTEE	DATE	ACRES
William Steadman	1757	70
Michael Reutter	1758	50
Adrian Loyer	1759	50
Samuel Lyon	1759	50
Richard Dowdie	1759	50
Robert Bolton	1765	40
Michael Illy	1765	150
Michael Reitter	1766	47
Michael Reitter	1769	100
Thomas Ellis	1774	50
TOTAL - 10		657

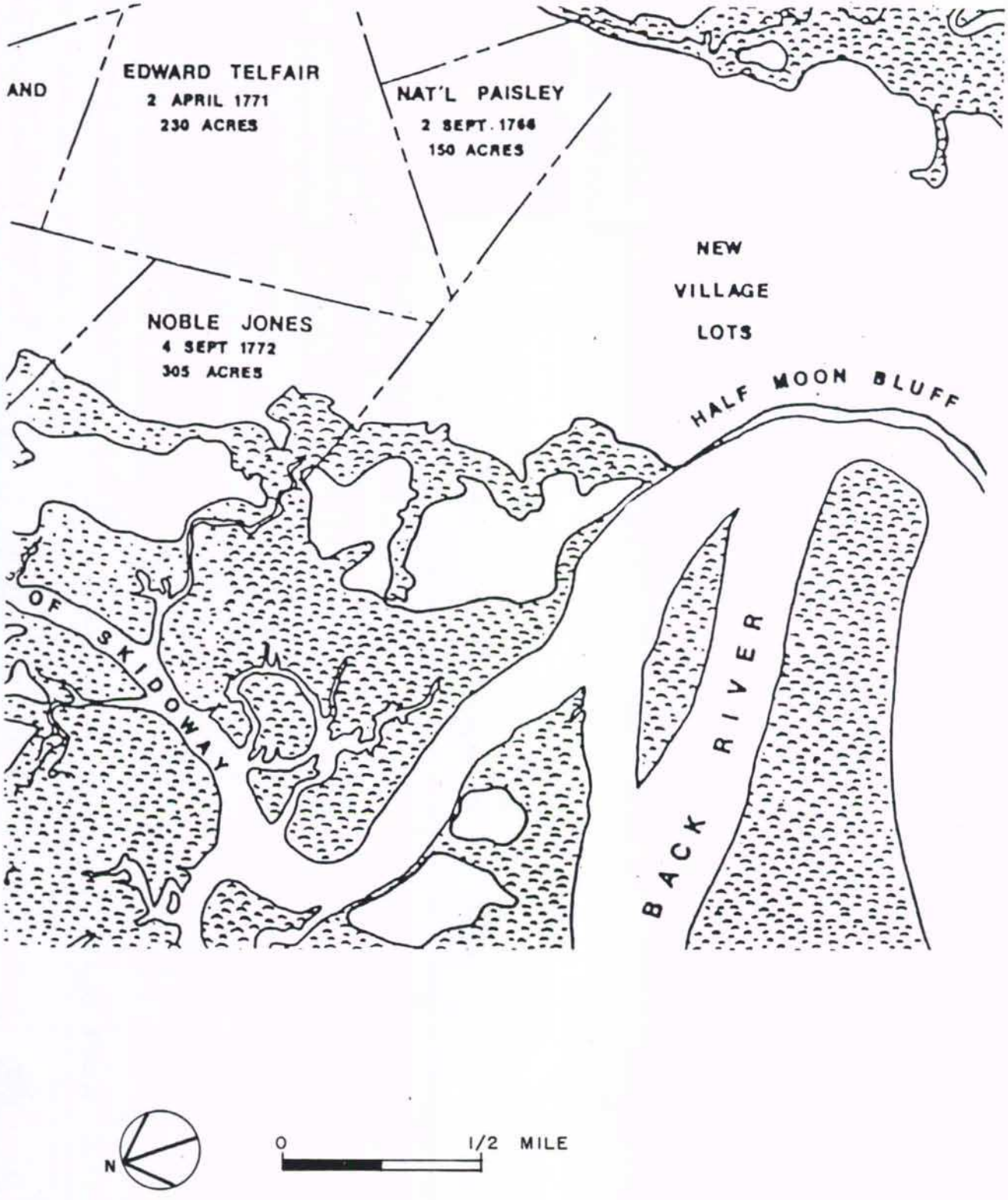


FIGURE 22
Mid-eighteenth century landownership
(Map source -- Kelly 1980)

Rootin' Tuber Island was granted to Noble Jones, a prominent citizen of colonial Georgia (and original settler) who lived on the Isle of Hope (Kelso 1979; Coulter 1955). Jones was granted 305 acres on the "Narrows" of Skidaway Island in 1772 (Kelly 1980:108). According to Coulter (1955:23) Jones received three grants in 1771, including 150 acres on Skidaway Island. Coulter (1955:24) provides this description of Jones's choice for a homesite on the Isle of Hope:

> "The location of Noble Jones's plantation on the southern part of the Isle of Hope gave him a strategic position in the defense of Georgia, for the safe inland passageway along the coast led by his estate, variously called Jones's Narrows or Skidaway Narrows. Immediately across this passageway lay a small island called Long Island and beyond it was Skidaway, a much larger island."

Throughout the eighteenth century, Skidaway Island remained relatively isolated although a number of thriving plantations were present on the island. In 1773 a statute was passed allowing for the construction of a road on Skidaway running from Half Moon Bluff (just south of the project area) to the main road, which ran north-south, on the island. Kelly (1980:27) summarizes the development on Skidaway by the late eighteenth century as follows:

> "And so as the Revolutionary War approached in the early 1770's, Skidaway Island had become inhabited and productive. There were a number of active plantations and farms. A few roads and houses had been built, and there were probably several hundred inhabitants, mostly slaves, living there. A few landowners such as Henry Yonge and Philip Delegal actually had homes and lived on the Island at least part-time. Although the landing at Half Moon Bluff was active at times, Skidaway, nevertheless, remained relatively inaccessible. No regular ferry across the Narrows had been started so the trip across required that one own or rent a boat, a means not available to many."

The Des Barres (1780) map (Figure 13) shows five plantations on the southwest side of Skidaway, several of which may have been within the project area. Campbell's (1780) map (Figure 10), identifies a plantation near the project area as "Lightenstone". This apparently was the name of the plantation rather than a name indicating ownership of the structure since the name, Lightenstone, does not appear to be associated with the vicinity elsewhere in the historic records.

Due to its isolation, Skidaway did not experience much action

during the Revolution, despite the fact that major military engagements were happening in Savannah. According to Kelly (1980:28-29):

> "Although Skidaway Island was strategically located as a vantage point for observing planned encroachments on Savannah from the sea, it was apparently never the strategy of either the British or the Patriots to defend it in case of attack. The logistics of the situation and the shortage of men and artillery dictated that Savannah be defended from positions directly around the city. Accordingly, no major fortifications were built at Skidaway, and no sizable contingent of soldiers was stationed there during the Revolution. No doubt lookout points, probably at southern and northern tips of the Island, were maintained, and on occasion detachments of soldiers were sent from Savannah to reconnoiter and make sure all was well. In August 1776 the minutes of the Council of Safety show that Colonel Lachlan McIntosh was ordered to send detachments to Ogeechee and Skidaway. These troops must have manned the lookout points."

Only one skirmish was recorded during the Revolution on Skidaway, when in 1782, a small group of British Marines landed on Skidaway and were attacked by Americans on Philip Delegal's property (east of the project area) and were driven off. Most Skidaway landowners retained their property at the end of the war (Kelly 1980:29-30).

The War Between the States had a much more devastating effect on Skidaway Island and its population than did the Revolution. Early in the war, Skidaway Island was recognized as critical in defense of the port of Savannah. Consequently, forts were constructed on the northern end of Skidaway and on Green Island off the southern tip of Skidaway. The fortifications on Green Island have been described archeologically (Crook 1974). Other lines of defense were constructed on Skidaway by Confederate forces prior to 1862 and archeological evidence of these fortifications are documented (DePratter 1975). All of these earthworks were of little use, however, as the entire area was abandoned by Confederate forces in order to defend the town of Savannah. Official government documents, dated March 27, 1862 record this abandonment (DuPont and Gillis 1862:350): "On being boarded this afternoon, while entering Port Royal harbor, by Com. Gillis, of the Seminole , I had the satisfaction to hear that formidable batteries on Skidaway and Green Islands had been abandoned by the rebels, the guns having been withdrawn in order to be placed near Savannah." A more detailed account is provided by Commander Gillis (DuPont and Gillis 1862:350-351) dated March 25, 1862:

"After firing a shell or two at some horsemen near the house on the left, and a picket-guard at the fort, as we approached, I proceeded in the gig, with Paymaster Sands, to the shore, followed by the launch, and found the battery a strong bastioned work for ten guns, with bomb-proofs, trenches, etc. The enemy had abandoned it, leaving imitation guns, covered with canvas, in position. Other boats from the vessels coming on shore, we destroyed the works, boats, lighters, etc. of the enemy; and having hoisted the Union flag over the fort and house with red cupola, we returned on board our respective vessels. I learn that the Confederate battery on Green Island is abandoned. Several houses in sight are burning this morning, the red cupola house included. Green and Skidaway Islands are abandoned, except by a few cavalry. The guns from Green Island were taken to fortify "Benley", and those from Skidaway to "Montgomery""

No military forces were reported on Skidaway during Sherman's invasion in 1864. A military map of the Savannah drawn in 1864 (Davis 1983:Plate 70) vicinity shows no military features on Skidaway (Figure 15). This map does show, however, a road apparently crossing the project area. It also identifies plantation owners in the project vicinity.

The scene on Skidaway Island changed drastically following Sherman's invasion as Kelly (1980:60) describes: "After Sherman's capture of Savannah, the Federal Army confiscated land on Skidaway Island along with the other sea islands along the Georgia coast. The Federal Freedmen's Bureau then set up a haven for freed black people. Land plots were assigned on Skidaway and an Island government was organized with an elected black governor, council, sheriff and three inspectors."

The project area lies within a nineteenth century plantation known by two names- "The Lodge" and "Pantille (also spelled Pentille)" (see Figure 16). In a 1906 land transaction when the tract was purchased by James Boog Floyd and A. Goden Guerard, Jr., this plantation was measured 885 acres in size. According to Kelly (1980:69), the Lodge Plantation underwent 10 changes in ownership from the period 1853 to 1894. Names of mid-nineteenth century landowners, identified from historic maps (Figures 15 and 21), associated with the general project area include: Major E. Williams, Myers (or Meyers), and Seymour (Hodgson 1846; Davis 1893). A detailed title search for the tract was not conducted during this phase of research.

A tidal wave hit Skidaway Island in 1889, ruining the island's fresh water supply (Kelly 1980:66). This event may have had a significant effect on the inhabitants of the project area. There is little or no evidence for permanent settlement within the survey

area after the beginning of the twentieth century. The tract was purchased by the Union Camp Corporation in 1941 and has been under their ownership to the present (Kelly 1980:79). The project area has been maintained in woodlands throughout the period of Union Camp Ownership.

V. RESULTS

Intensive survey of a 101 acre portion of Skidaway Island resulted in the definition of eight archaeological sites. All of the sites were located in mixed pine/hardwood environments. All eight sites are located on the 7.5 minute, Isle of Hope Quadrangle U.S.G.S. orthophotomap. The specific location of each site is shown on Figure 2. The locations of the shovel test which make up these sites are precisely shown on Figures 3, 4 and 5. The designated surface areas, A, B, etc., can be located in reference to nearby shovel tests. An inventory of the artifacts recovered from these sites can be found in Appendix I.

Two sites had been recorded on the project area by previous research and these two sites were revisited and more rigorously defined. Six previously undescribed sites were recorded, of which five are located within the immediate project vicinity. One site, Field Site 1, was discovered by surface reconnaissance on an approach road to the project area. This was the only site recorded on Skidaway Island proper. Each site is described below based on our subsurface and surface observations. In addition to the eight archaeological sites, eight low density artiact finds were recorded. These isolated finds were not assigned site status and their research potential is regarded as nil. The eight archaeological sites are referred to by their field designations. Official state archaeological site forms are being submitted to the Georgia State Site Files at the University of Georgia, Athens for the six new archaeological sites. In addition, updated site forms are being submitted for the two previously recorded archaeologial sites.

Site 1

UTM COORDINATES: Zone 17, E493660 N353250
Site Dimensions: 15 m in diameter
Site Area: 0.2 Hectares
Associated Soil: Chipley fine sand
Elevation (above mean sea level): 2 m
Shovel tests: None
Surface area: A (See Appendix I)
Potential for Significant Deposits: Prehistoric (outside project boundary)

This site, located outside of the immediate project area, was found by surface observation during an approach to Poacher Island (Figure 2). This site was exposed by the excavation of a drainage canal. Wilmington Late Woodland ceramics and oyster and gastropod shells, was observed in the backdirt of the ditch. Closer observation revealed a consolidated shell midden in the exposed wall of the ditch. This midden, located at and just below the plowzone, measured approximately 8 meters in extent and was approximately 15

centimeters thick. Artifacts were collected around this shell lens (See Appendix I). A metal probe was used to estimate the extent of the shell midden to the east of the ditch. The midden does not appear to extend more than 5 meters east of the trench. A surface collection of all ceramics and lithic artifacts seen in the trench, spoil piles, and adjacent roadbed was conducted. No bone was observed, but is quite likely to be present in undisturbed portions of the midden. No shovel tests were excavated on this site as it lay outside the immediate project area. Based on the recovered ceramics, the site dates to the Wilmington Late Woodland period. This site may represent an individual household from this period. The site is situated approximately 60 meters east of the tidal marsh.

Site 2 - State Site 9Ch68

UTM COORDINATES: Zone 17, E493840 N3533940
Site Dimensions: 80 m east-west by 120 m north-south
Site Area: 0.77 Hectares
Associated Soil: Ocilla Complex
Elevation: 1.5 m
Shovel Tests: 25 through 36
Surface Areas: J and K
Potential for Significant Deposits: Prehistoric

This is a small site containing historic and prehistoric Mississippian components (See Appendix I). The main feature on this site is a well pronounced Irene Period shell midden which appears to be prehistoric in origin. This site is situated on the northwest corner of the project area adjacent to the Diamond Causeway on Rootin' Tuber Island. The site is located on the marsh edge and only that portion of the site situated south of the Diamond Causeway was examined. A recent backhoe trench, apparently excavated to keep vehicles from gaining access to the property, exposed a portion of the shell midden on the northern end. This trench was oriented at 320 degress. The walls of this trench were troweled for diagnostics. A single prehistoric sherd was recovered in the shell midden 30 cm below ground surface within the backhoe trench. The consolidated midden extends to a depth of 40 cm below ground surface. This site appears to be a well preserved example of an Irene Period midden. Bone preservation within the midden is good, thus the potential for examining subsistence strategies is high for this site.

Surface Area J, located 40 m northwest of Shovel test 25, consisted of a scatter of historic brick, metal and glass and prehistoric ceramics on a disturbed portion of the site. Materials were concentrated at the bluff edge. Oyster shell was dense midden which has undergone some disturbance in this vicinity.

Surface Area K, located south of the small inlet from Area J, consist of a dense shell midden. The midden in this area is approximately 15 m wide and 50 m long. No artifacts were found on

the surface of this area. The area south of Surface Area K is poorly drained. The shell midden resumes further to the south within the confines of Site 3. The shell deposit at Area K has resulted in an alteration of the marsh edge landform. The two areas K and J appear to form a man-made constriction for the small inlet of marsh. This constriction may have been an intentional attempt to facilitate seafood harvest in the tidal marsh. The small area of marsh inlet could have been regulated by nets or weirs to capture fish, shrimp and crabs as the tide receded. Thus, a regularly scheduled food harvest would have been possible with a minimum of effort. Further examination of this site could allow the testing of this hypothesized resource extraction strategy.

Site 3

UTM COORDINATES: Zone 17, E493925 N3533580
Site Dimensions: 230 m east-west by 260 m north-south
Site Size: 4.15 Hectares
Associated Soil: Albany fine sand
Elevation: 1.5 m
Shovel Tests: 1 through 9, 37 through 90, 92 and 93
Surface Area: D, E, L, M, and N
Potential for Significant Deposits: Prehistoric and Historic

This is a large site containing prehistoric Late Archaic, Late Woodland and Mississippian and historic components (See Appendix I). A linear shell midden, probably related to the linear shell midden on Site 2, occupies the western marsh edge on a portion of this site. The shell midden has an Irene Mississippian Period and/or Wilmington Late Woodland Period construction. A chimney fall, of apparent nineteenth century age, is situated within this site. Much of the site appears to have been plow disturbed in the upper levels. The shell midden portion of the site has evidence of vandalism episodes consisting of two small potholes each approximately one and one-half meter in diameter. Traces of an old, raised roadbed cut through the eastern portion of this site. This road runs roughly north-south and crosses the entire extent of the surveyed portion of the island. Shovel test 90 contained a eroded specimen of St. Simons Fiber Tempered pottery. This is the only example of this Late Archaic ceramic type found during the entire project.

Surface Area D, located in the vicinity of Shovel test 7, consists of a scatter of four bricks with no apparent integrity. A house ruin may exist somewhere in this vicinity.

Surface Area E, located 10 m west of Shovel test 10 at the bluff edge, consists of a small concentration of oyster shell eroding into the marsh. No artifacts or definable midden were observed at this location.

Surface Area L, located at the marsh edge, consists of a linear

shell mound approximately 5 meters wide and at least 50 meters long. The shell is heaped at least 80 cm high and is very dense. Two potholes were observed in this vicinity. The shoreline at this area was collected.

Surface Area M, located 4 m east of Shovel test 72, consists of a brick chimney fall. This chimney is approximately 10 m northeast of the bluff edge.

Surface Area N, located 10 m south of Shovel test 92, consists of a light scatter of four oyster shells.

This complex site appears to have intact deposits of Late Woodland through Mississippian Period age. Significant Late Archaic, St. Simon's deposits may also exist within this site. The shell midden area on the marsh edge has definite potential for containing subsistence remains. The more inland portion of the site has potential for intact subsurface features and midden areas for the Late Woodland and Mississippian Periods. Mid-nineteenth century period occupation is also indicated and at least one house ruin from this time period was located. One petrified bone fragment was recovered from a shovel test on this site. There may be deeply buried Pleistocene fossil deposits in the lower stratum of this site. The shovel testing did not venture deep enough to confirm or deny the existence of a fossil deposit.

Site 4

UTM COORDINATES: Zone 17, E493960 N3533430
Site Dimensions: 240 m north-south by 200 m east-west
Site Size: 1.46 Hectares
Associated Soil: Ocilla Complex
Elevation: 1.5 m
Shovel Tests: 10 through 23, 94 and 95
Surface Areas: F, G, and H
Potential for Significant Deposits: Prehistoric

This site contains numerous well depressions, liquor still remains, a circular oyster shell heap, and artifact scatter (See Appendix I). The historic remains appear to date to the early decades of the twentieth century. Undiagnostic prehistoric ceramics were recovered in the vicinity of the shell heap. No diagnostics were recovered from the one shovel test placed within the shell heap, so the age of this feature is not known. The roadbed, discussed previously, also bisects this site. A sketch map and photographs were made of the liquor still area.

Surface Area F consists of a cluster of two well depressions, 8 m apart, situated north of the main concentration of well depressions in the vicinity of Shovel test 11. One of the depressions measures approximately 3 m in diameter, the larger measures 6 m in diameter. Both wells were examined with a metal probe. A trowel test in the

smaller well revealed early twentieth century bottle glass and metal. No excavation was made in the larger well.

Surface Area G, located 20 m east of Shovel test 14, consists of a well depression and an adjacent metal item (a homemade barrel or trough). Probing the well indicated a probable artifact content, but no excavation was attempted. This area is probably related to liquor manufacture.

Surface Area H consists of several wells, a shell midden and liquor still debris. A field sketch map was made of the features and debris. This area was also photographed. The shell heap, in the vicinity of Shovel test 15, measures approximately 20 m north-south by 8 m east-west. The heap is irregular in form and varies from 30 to 70 cm in height. A shovel test in the midden produced no diagnostic artifacts. A well depression, 4 m in diameter, is located 8 m southwest of the shell heap. Five other well depressions, all approximately 3 m in diameter, were located south of the shell heap. Dense metal and glass debris related to liquor manufacture were also concentrated in this area.

Site 5

UTM COORDINATES: Zone 17, E493620 N3533400
Site Dimensions: 80 m east-west by 120 meters north-south
Site Size: 0.57 Hectares
Associated Soil: Ellabelle loamy sand
Elevation: 1.5 m
Shovel Tests: 245 through 247, 250 through 253
Surface Areas: Z and AB
Potential for Significant Deposits: None

This site, located on Final Island, contains massive evidence of early twentieth century liqour manufacture (circa 1930) and slight prehistoric evidence consisting of Deptford Period ceramics, undiagnostic lithics, and oyster shell (See Appendix I). The liquor still remains (Surface Area Z) were photographed and a sketch map was drawn in the field. An eroded small shell lens (Surface Area AB) was also observed on the northern end of Final Island within Site 5.

Site 6

UTM COORDINATES: Zone 17, E493680 N3533250
Site Dimensions: 10 m diameter
Site Size: 0.2 Hectares (estimated)
Associated Soil: Ellabelle loamy sand
Elevation: 1.5 m
Shovel Tests: 249
Surface Area: AA
Potential for Significant Deposits: None

This site, located on Final Island, consists of a small brick scatter and well depression (Surface Area AA). This is probably the remains of a small historic house, but no temporally diagnostic artifacts were found in shovel tests in the vicinity. A shovel test placed in the immediate vicinity of the brick scatter contained brick and oyster shell (See Appendix I).

Site 7 - State Site 9Ch80

UTM COORDINATES: Zone 17, E493380 N3532690
E493440 N3532940
E493340 N3533240
Site Dimensions: 500 m north-south by 300 m east-west
Site Size: 7.86 Hectares
Associated Soil: Chipley fine sand
Elevation: 1.5 m
Shovel Tests: 114 through 241, 243, 255 and 256
Surface Areas: O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, AC, and AD
Potential for Significant Deposits: Historic and Prehistoric

This is a very large site, covering a large portion of Poacher Island, containing a wide variety of historic and prehistoric cultural resources (See Appendix I). This site may contain remains of the "New Village" settlement on Skidaway Island. Following the first unsuccessful attempt to colonize the island in the 1730's and 1740's, the Royal Government granted several small tracts known as the "New Village" beginning in 1754. Site 7 and Site 8 are within the area designated as the New Village. Included on Site 7 are a number of brick chimney ruins, well depressions, linear embankments, scattered shell middens, and dense scatters of historic and prehistoric artifacts. Historic artifacts range from the mid-eighteenth to early twentieth century. Prehistoric ceramics indicate occupation during the Late Woodland and Mississippian Periods. Ceramics include Irene, Wilmington, Fabric Marked and other unidentified types.

The site does not appear to have been cultivated since it was occupied. A surface reconnaissance of the shoreline on the marsh edge was conducted. This reconnaissance included the collection of a sample of temporal diagnositcs and recording of shell and brick concentrations. The collection was conducted in 50 meter sections proceeding from south to north along the western edge of the island. In addition, surface remains were observed on the dry land portion of the site. This site contains complex archaeological remains. This site contains evidence of vandalism in at least two areas- one vandalized house ruin and one vandalized refuse-filled well depression. One small piece of petrified bone was recovered from a shovel test on this site. This site may contain deeply buried Pleistocene fossil deposits, but our shovel tests were too shallow to confirm or deny this possibility.

Surface Area O is situated on the southern tip of Site 7. This area appears to have been disturbed by borrow pit activity but may contain intact deposits. Observed on the surface were shell, large chunks of tabby, tabby brick, prehistoric ceramics, brick and other artifacts. An old road embankment is located on the eastern end of Area O. This road extends across the entire island on a bearing of 30 degrees northeast. Very large live oak trees were observed growing in the center of this roadway indicating the road has some antiquity.

Surface Area P was collected along the western shoreline of Site 7 in six 50 meter sections, proceeding from south to north, which were numbered consecutively P-1 through P-6. Cultural materials were abundant on the shore. Brick and oyster concentrations were observed on the shoreline where the shoreline makes a pronounced point. Also observed were the remains of a pier (rotting pilings) extending into the marsh towards the Skidaway River.

Surface Area Q, located in the vicinity of Shovel tests 152, 148 and 149, consists of a small oyster shell heap, a nineteenth century amber glass beer bottle (Figure 26A) and two Bristol stoneware jug fragments. A mid to late nineteenth century house may have been located in this vicinity judging from the abundance of architectural materials in Shovel test 152.

Surface Area R consists of a brick pile and intact brick foundation (possible chimney base) located 20 m west of Shovel test 136. The scatter covers an area at least 8 m in diameter. No tests were dug within this area, thus the age of this structure is not known. The handmade bricks used in the chimney construction appear to be early.

Surface Area S, located 10 m west of Shovel test 176, consists of a brick chimney foundation. This feature has been recently vandalized. A large cedar tree is growing nearby. This ruin appears to be quite old judging from the appearance of the brick.

Surface Area T, located 6 m west-northwest of Shovel test 172, consists of a 3 m diameter well depression. This well was tested with a metal probe with negative results.

Surface Area U, located 10 m north of Shovel test 179, consists of a recently vandalized well. Material was collected from the churned up surface. This material suggests a late nineteenth or early twentieth century date for the filling of the upper levels of this well. A large iron smokestack, probably from a boat, is located 20 m south-southwest of the well. A light scatter of bricks was observed near the smokestack. This smokestake may have been used as a chimney for a house. A Deptford Check Stamped sherd was also collected from this area (Figure 24E).

Surface Area V, located 8 m north-northwest of Shovel test 155, consists of a circular depression, metal barrel hoops and brick

scatter. This is probably the ruins of a liquor still. Traces of a linear embankment are present along the bluff west of Surface Area Q and immediately north of Surface Area V. This embankment, a possible military earthworks, continues well over 100 meters along the bluff edge on a bearing of 210 degrees. This embankment is approximately one meter high and six meters wide.

Surface Area W, located 15 m east-southeast of Shovel test 183, consists of a well depression 3 m in diameter. A scatter of oyster shell and brick were also observed in this area.

Surface Area X, located 40 m east of Shovel test 211, consists of a well depression measuring 8 m in diameter and 1 m deep. A light scatter of 10 bricks was observed on the surface south of the well. The well was tested with a metal probe and glass was encountered. No excavation was conducted within the well. A sterile shovel test was dug 3 m south of the well.

Surface Area Y, located 12 m north of Shovel test 220, consists of a well depression measuring 6 m in diameter and 1 meter in depth. The well was tested with a metal probe with negative results.

Surface Area AC, near Shovel test 160, consists of a single surface artifact- an early iron hoe.

Surface Area AD, a brick and tabby chimney fall, 3 m in diameter, was observed 11 m north-northwest of Shovel test 161. Shovel test 161 contained a 1782 Mexican 1/2 Real (Mexico City Mint) in the upper 15 cm of soil. This silver coin was slightly bent, but otherwise in very fine condition (Figure 25H). These coins were acceptable tender in the United States up until 1857.

A large portion of a hand painted polychrome pearlware pitcher (Figure 26B) was recovered from Shovel test 160. This test also exhibited the potential for containing a remnant midden or possible pit feature dating to the early nineteenth century. In order to better understand this portion of Site 7, Shovel test 160 was expanded from a normal shovel test into a 1 m by 50 cm test. This test was excavated in two levels:

Level I- 0 - 25 cm Below Surface
Level II- 25 - 35 cm Below Surface

Expanding this test allowed the recognition of a remnant midden below the plowzone. this midden contained primarily historic artifacts of nineteenth century origin.

Shovel test 201 was located immediately behind (away from the marsh) a short segment of linear earthwork, oriented north- south, which was situated 10 m from the marsh edge. A small pothole was observed near the southern end of this embankment. Shovel test 201 contained metal, a pipe fragment, dense oyster shell and bone to a

depth of 60 cm below ground surface. This suggests that the embankment may have had a trench on the back side of it. This would support a military interpretation for this linear feature. As extensive earthworks were built on Skidaway by the Confederates in the early years of the Civil War, it is most likely that this earthwork (and other similar earthworks on Site 7) date to this period.

Site 8

UTM COORDINATES: Zone 17, E493340 N3532450
Site Dimensions: 160 m north-south by 60 m east-west
Site Size: 0.96 Hectares
Associated Soil: Mascotte sand
Elevation: 1.5 m
Shovel Tests: 97 through 112
Surface Areas: B, C, and AE
Potential for Significant Deposits: Historic and Prehistoric

This site, covering a large portion of Elcy Island, consists of prehistoric Late Woodland and early historic remains in largely undisturbed context (See Appendix I). A small, square tabby enclosure (Surface Area B) contains at least two early nineteenth century graves. These graves contained marble tombstones identifying the following inhabitants of this island:

In Memory of Mrs. Elcy Waters
who departed this life on the
17th March 1808 Age 26 yrs.

In Memory of Thos. B. Waters
who decd. December 25, 1804
Age 14 months.

The grave of Elcy Waters has been robbed and totally vandalized, perhaps within the past five years. The grave of Thomas Waters lies undisturbed. A large tree fall adjacent to the grave of Thomas Waters may obsure other residents of this small family plot. The enclosure measures 8 meters by 8 meters and is 1 meter high. The tree fall has broken a portion of the tabby wall.

A linear shell ridge, probably deposited during prehistoric times, is situated between the cemetery and the historic house ruins (Surface Area AE). Shell density ranged from a light scatter to dense midden across the site. Prehistoric ceramics recovered from this site include Wilmington Cord Marked pottery and other unidentified ceramic types. The potential for deeply buried prehistoric remains exists for this site. Artifacts in one test were found over one meter below ground surface. It is possible that much deeper Pleistocene fossil deposits are contained in the lower stratum of this site. The shovel tests were too shallow to

confirm or deny this possibility.

The house ruin consists of a tabby foundation, but the exact architectural details could not be determined from survey level examination. An elevated area at least 6 meters in diameter exists in the area of the tabby surface concentration. A well depression was also observed near the ruin. The prehistoric shell midden was undoubtedly the source for the shell used in the tabby construction. Bricks were also observed on the house ruin. Three shovel tests, Shovel tests 103, 105, and 106, dug in the vicinity of the ruins contained historic materials.

Shovel test 106 was expanded into a 50 cm by 50 cm test square. The stratigraphy of this test was:

0 - 35 cm Below Surface, Shell midden with dense historic and sparse prehistoric sherds
35 - 70 cm Below Surface, Light brown sand with prehistoric sherds
70 cm - Excavation terminated, possibly deeper materials

A light scatter of oyster shell and brick (Surface Area B) was observed on the shore of Elcy Island near the Skidaway River. The historic artifacts from this test date from the mid-eighteenth through mid-nineteenth centuries. No late nineteenth century or twentieth century remains were found on the site. This suggests a mid-nineteenth century abandonment for this house site, possibly as a direct result of the Civil War.

ISOLATED FINDS

Eight additional areas were found containing cultural materials, but these finds were not given site status. These finds are deemed to have no potential for further research. The Isolated find shovel test locations are shown on Figures 3, 4, and 5. A description of each of these finds follows.

Shovel Test 24, Surface Area I - Shovel test 24 contained a single piece of molded brown glass. Surface Area I, located 2 m south, consisted of a light scatter of oyster shell and 1 brick on the surface of a recently plowed fire lane. Shell, less than 10 pieces, was observed along a 20 m strip of firelane.

Shovel test 91- This test located on Rootin' Tuber Island, contained a small brick fragment in the plow zone. A very light scatter of brick was also observed on the surface, but no diagnositic materials were recovered. Other tests in the area were sterile. These brick may represent road fill since this find is in a poorly drained area of a former logging road.

Shovel Test 96- This test, located on Poacher Island, contained a single piece of oyster shell in the upper soil zone, other tests in the vicinity were sterile.

Shovel Test 113- This test, located on Poacher Island, contained a single, small prehistoric sherd in the upper soil zone. This area was very poorly drained and other tests in the vicinity were sterile.

Shovel Test 242- This test, located on Poacher Island, contained nails in the upper soil zone. This area was poorly drained and other tests in the vicinity were sterile.

Shovel Test 244- This test, located on Mid-term Island, contained a small prehistoric sherd in the plow zone. This island was very poorly drained and further testing produced no additional cultural remains.

Shovel Test 248- This test, located on Final Island, contained a light scatter of oyster shell in the plow zone. This area was poorly drained. No further remains were found in the vicinity.

Shovel Test 254- This test, located on Final Island, contained a small prehistoric sherd in the plow zone. No addition remains were found in this vicinity.

VI. INTERPRETATIONS

The project area bears evidence of man's presence from the ceramic Late Archaic Period to historic times. The site location map (Figure 2) clearly shows that much of the project area was utilized. This survey is an important contribution to an understanding of prehistoric and historic settlement on the north Georgia Coast. Significant differences in land use were observed in comparison with previous research elsewhere on Skidaway Island (DePratter 1975; Webb and DePratter 1982). A large number of shovel tests blanketed the surveyed land. This provides a good understanding of the horizontal extent of archaeological deposits within this area. The vertical character of these sites is less well understood. The survey results stimulate many questions which can only be answered by more detailed archaeological investigations.

Distributions of the various prehistoric components are shown on Figures 27, 30 and 33. Historic artifact distributions are shown on Figures 28, 31 and 34. Distributions of shell, which could be either historic or prehistoric, are shown on Figures 29, 32 and 35. Selected prehistoric artifacts found during the survey are illustrated in Figures 23 and 24. Examples of recovered historic artifacts are illustrated in Figures 25 and 26.

Good examples of Wilmington Phase Late Woodland sites and Irene Phase Mississippian sites were located by this project. Sites 2, 3, 7, and 8 are likely to contain significant remains from these periods. Deeply buried Pleistocene fossil deposits may exist on Sites 3, 7 and 8.

No direct evidence of Paleo-Indian, Early Archaic, or preceramic Late Archaic occupations were found. No chipped stone tools were recovered in this survey. A limited amount of chert debitage was recovered, but for most of the prehistoric period, recovered artifacts consisted of ceramics, bone, and shell. Quite possibly, artifacts of the earlier prehistoric periods may be deeply buried on some portions of the project area.

Fossilized bone was found in two shovel tests, one from Rootin' Tuber Island and one from Poacher Island (Figure 23). Historical research revealed that this portion of Skidaway Island has produced important fossil remains of the Late Pleistocene Period. In fact, the southwestern portion of Skidaway Island situated opposite Pigeon Island appears to be a prime location for finding large vertebrate Pleistocene fossils. Yet, despite the knowledge that intact fossil deposits were recovered in this area, the location has received no detailed scientific study in this century. These remains contained within this fossil bed probably date from 25,000 to 9000 B.C. During the latter portion of this time period, man's presence in the southeastern United States is documented.

While large complex Late Archaic sites have been identified

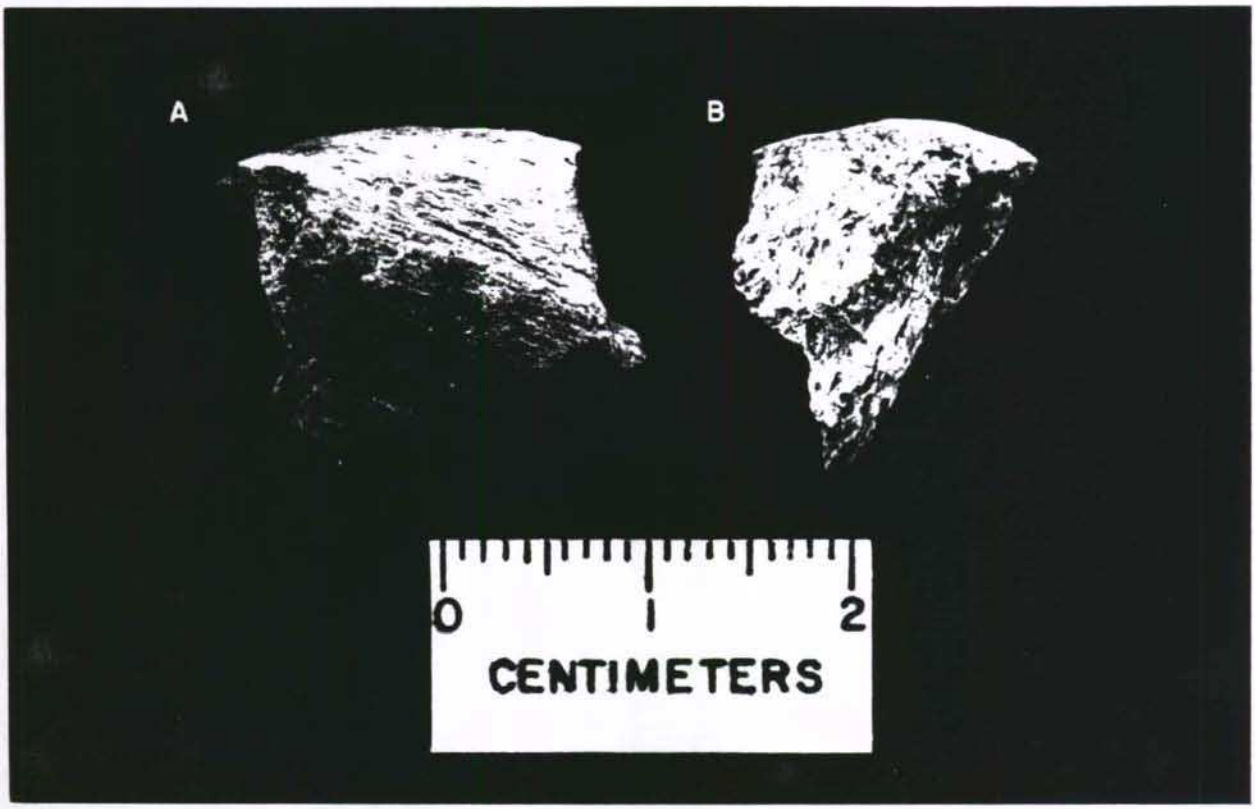


FIGURE 23. Pleistocene fossil bone. A - Longbone fragment from a large vertebrate, Site 7. B - Bone fragment from a large vertebrate, Site 3.

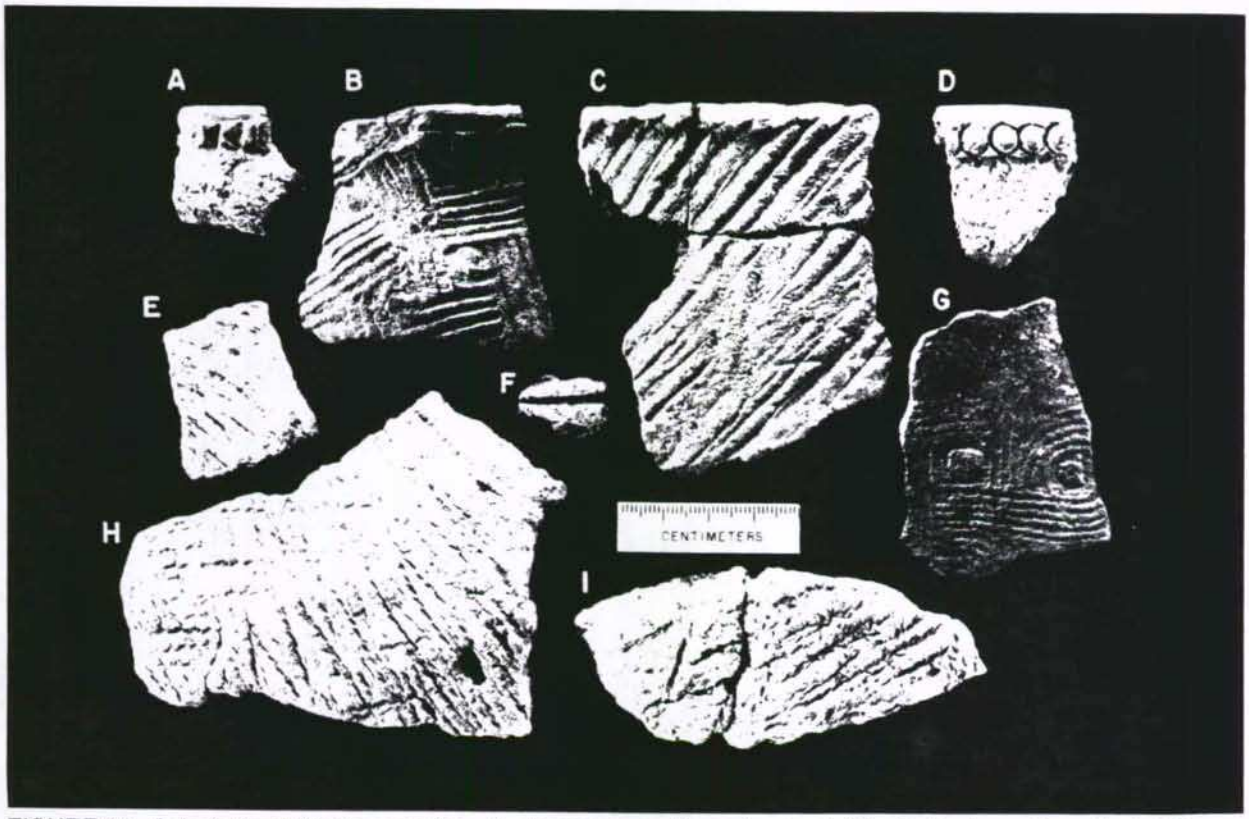


FIGURE 24. Selected prehistoric ceramics. A - Irene type applique rim sherd, Site 3. B - Irene Complicated Stamped applique rim sherd, Site 2. C - Deptford Simple Stamped rim sherd, Site 5. D - Irene type cane punctated rim sherd, Site 3. F - Irene Incised body sherd, Site 3. G - Irene Complicated Stamped body sherd, Site 1. H - Wilmington Cord Marked body sherd, Site 1. I - Wilmington Cord Marked body sherds, Site 8.

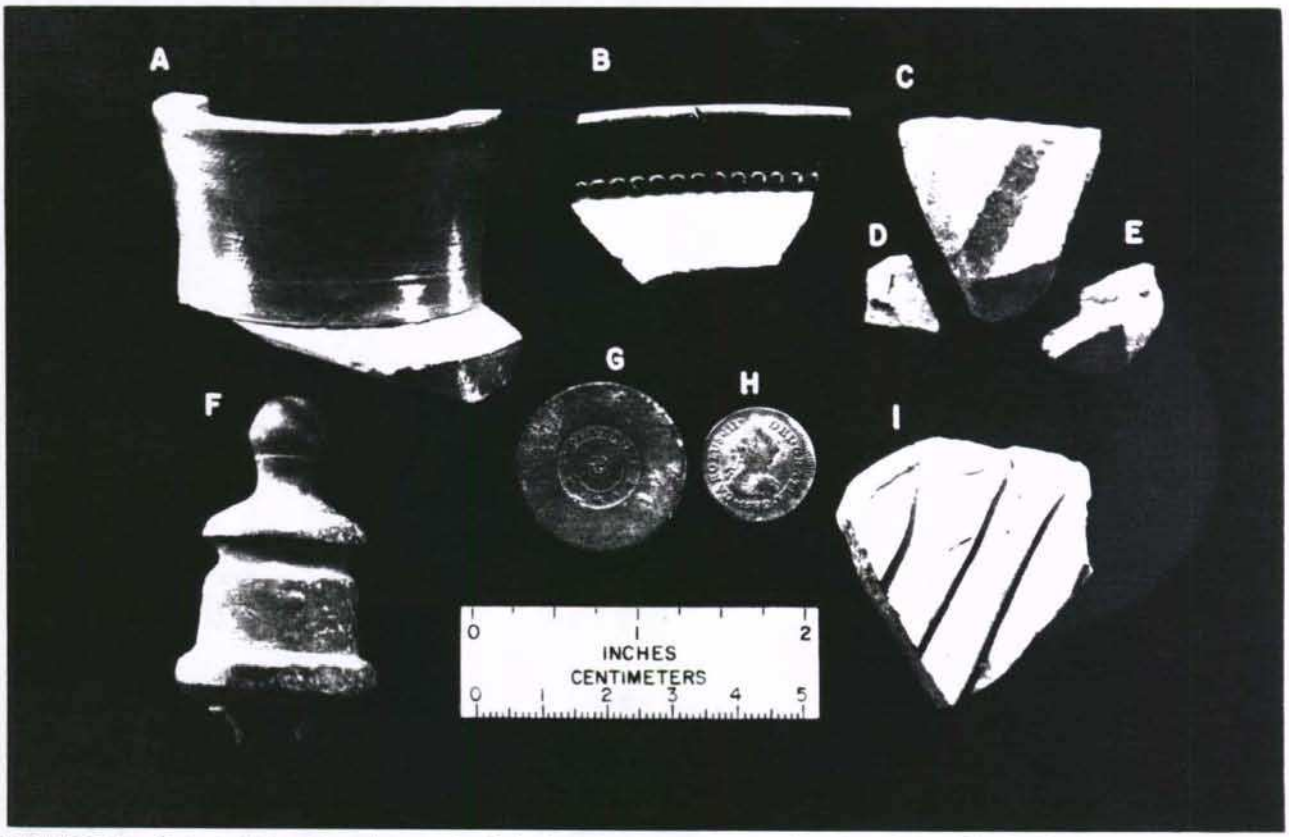


FIGURE 25. Selected historic artifacts. A - Salt-glazed stoneware vessel neck and rim, Site 7. B - Jackfield ware rim sherd, Site 7. C. Combed Yellow Slipware rim sherd, Site 8. D,E - Combed Yellow Slipware body sherd, Site 8. F - Brass furniture finial, Site 2. G - Brass button, Site 7. H - 1782 Mexican silver half-real, Site 7. I - Combed Yellow slipware, Site 8.

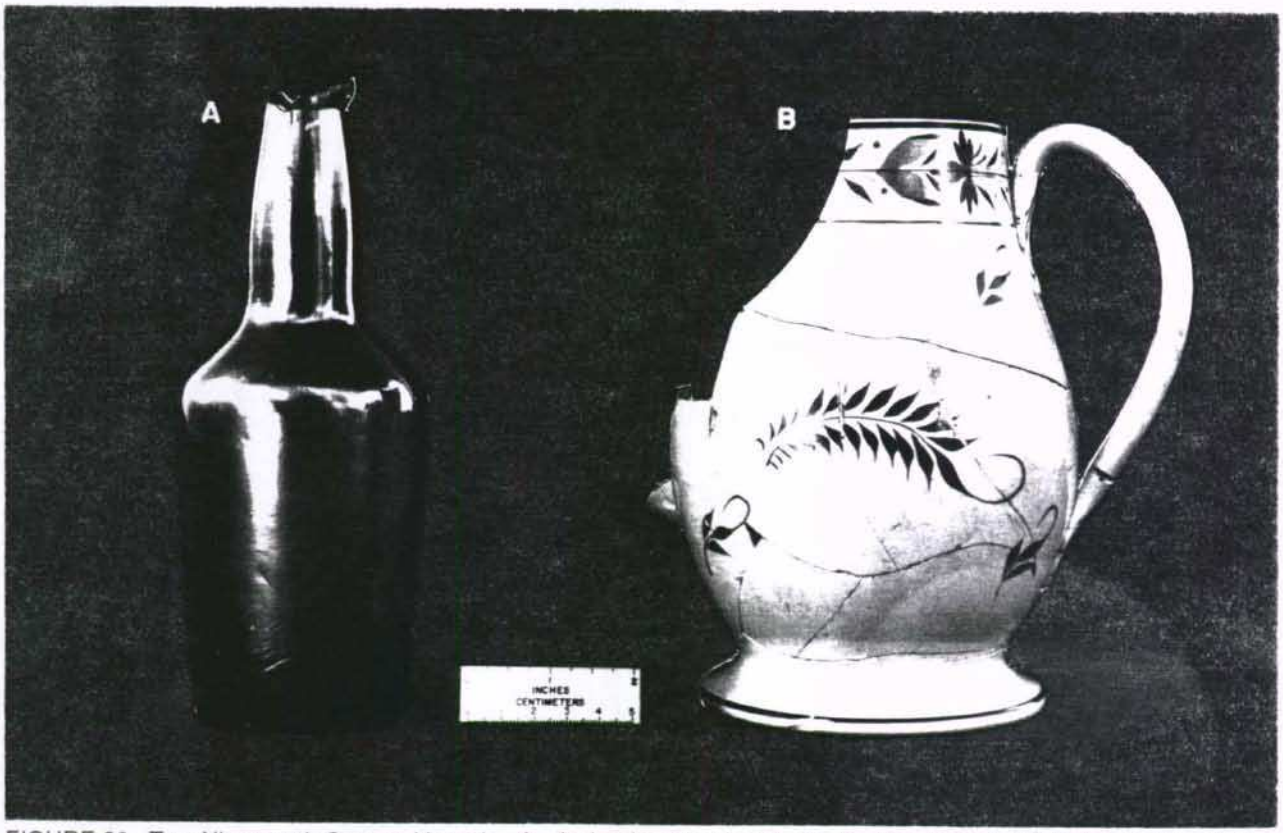


FIGURE 26. Two Nineteenth Century Vessels. A - Amber beer bottle, Site 7. B - Hand-painted Polychrome Pearlware pitcher, Site 7.

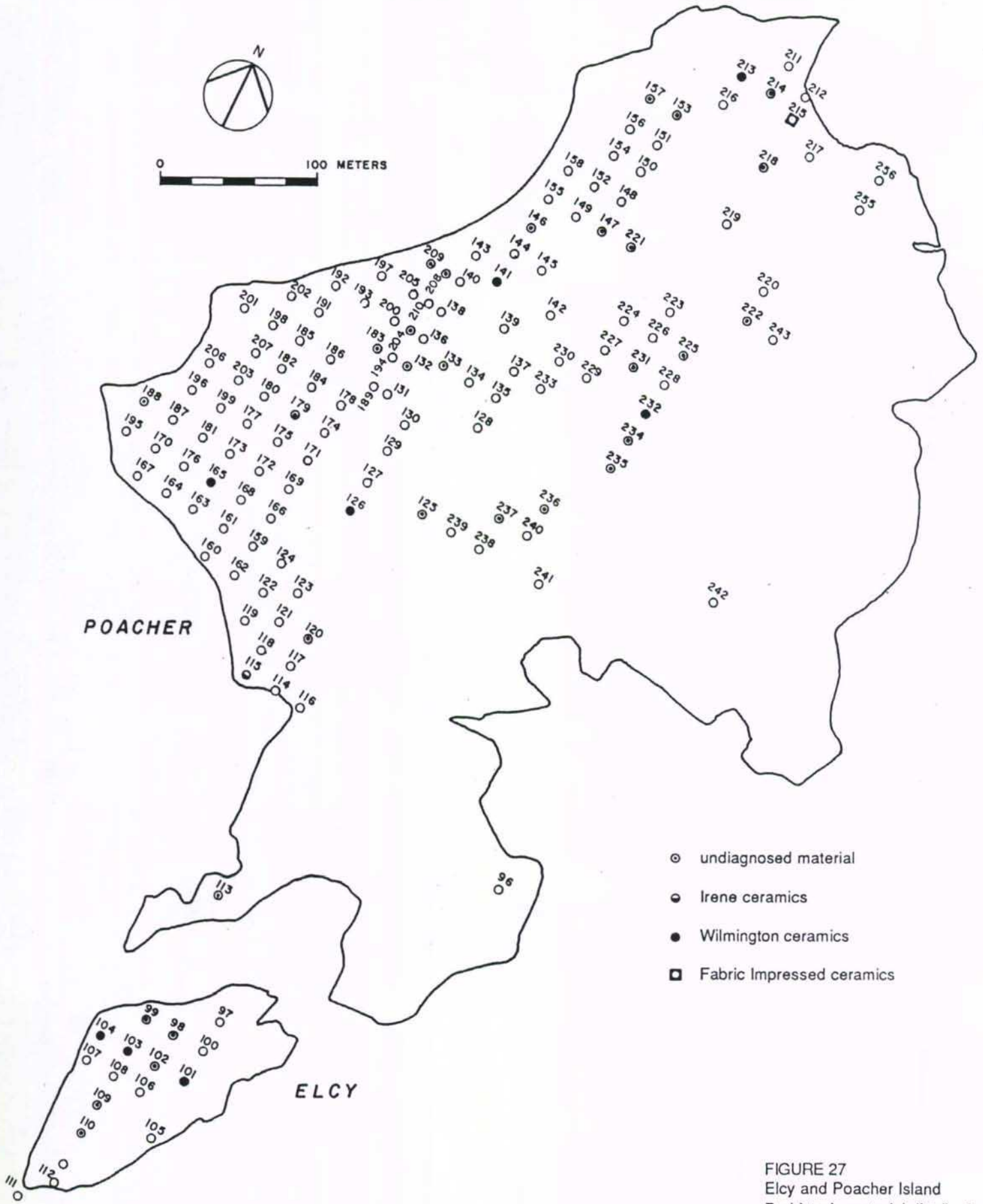


FIGURE 27
Elcy and Poacher Island
Prehistoric material distribution

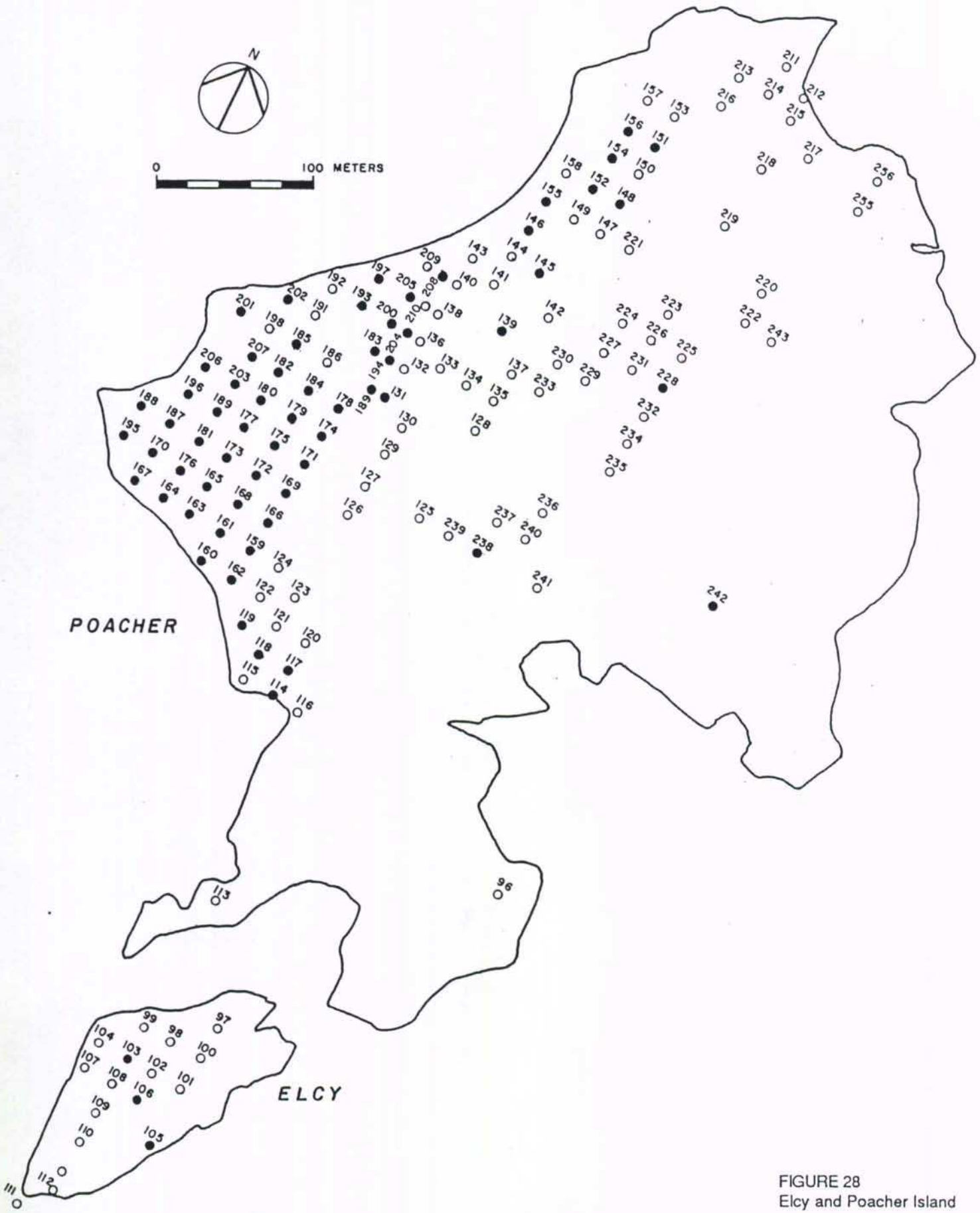


FIGURE 28
Elcy and Poacher Island
Historic material distribution

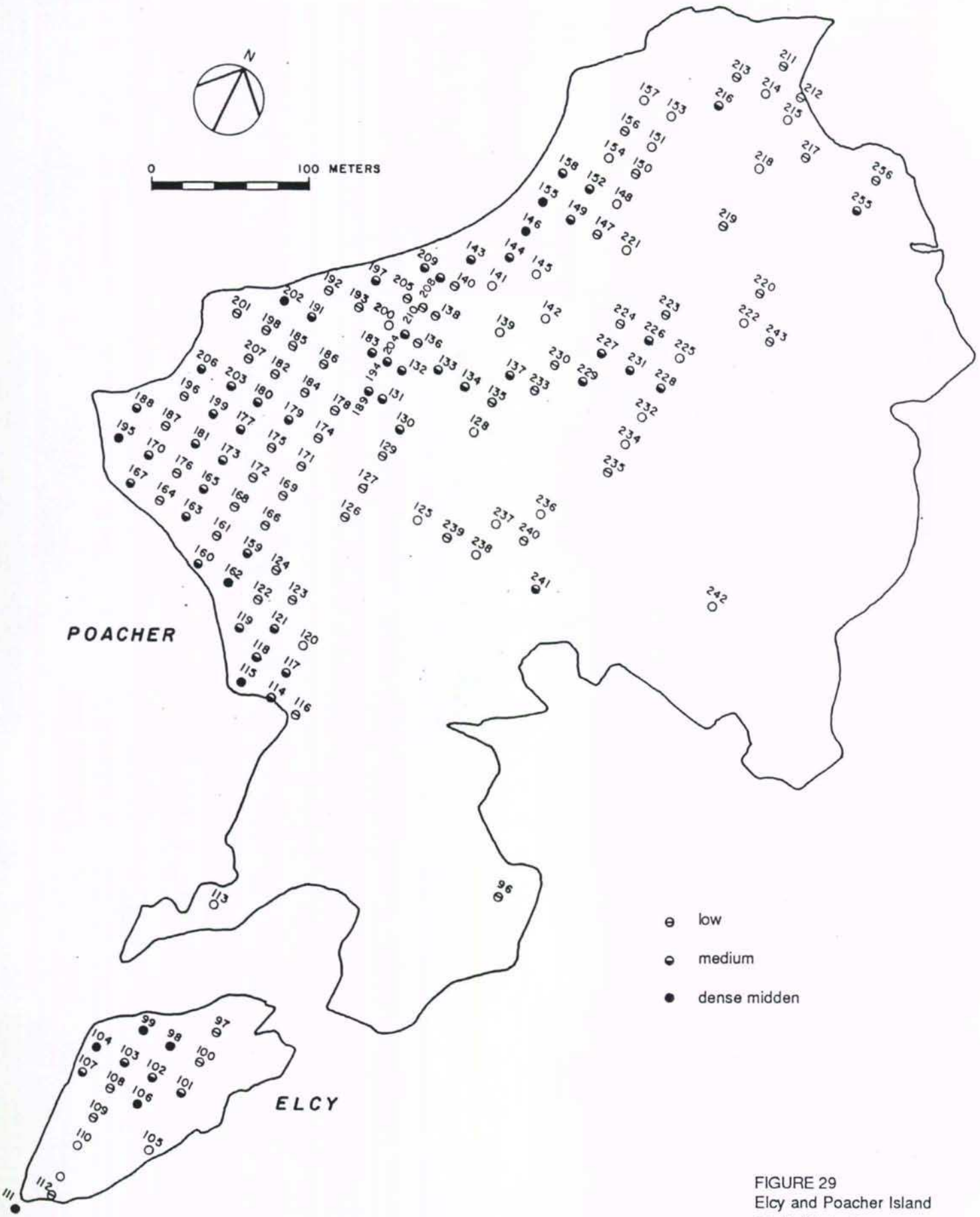


FIGURE 29
Elcy and Poacher Island
Shell distribution

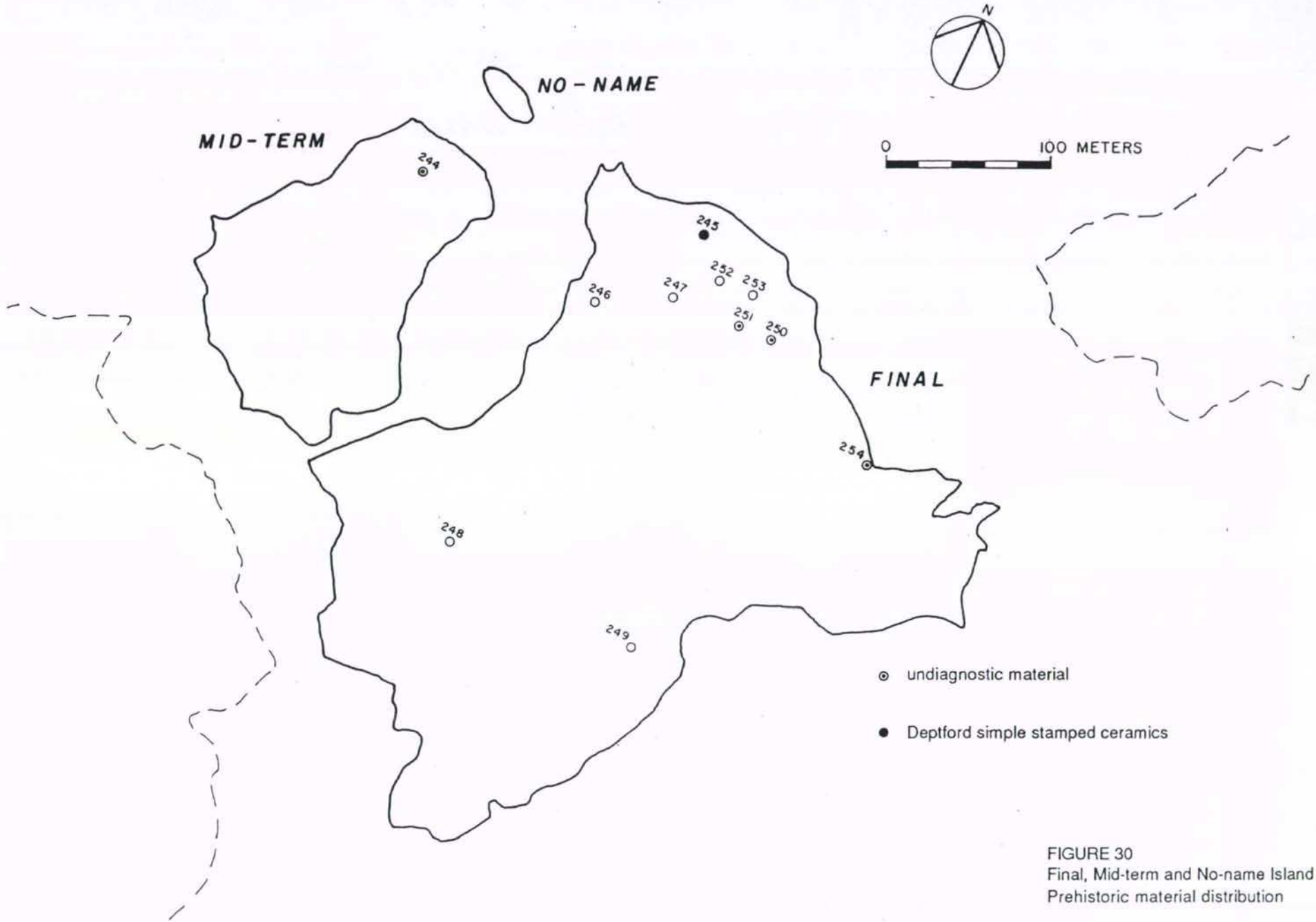


FIGURE 30
Final, Mid-term and No-name Island
Prehistoric material distribution

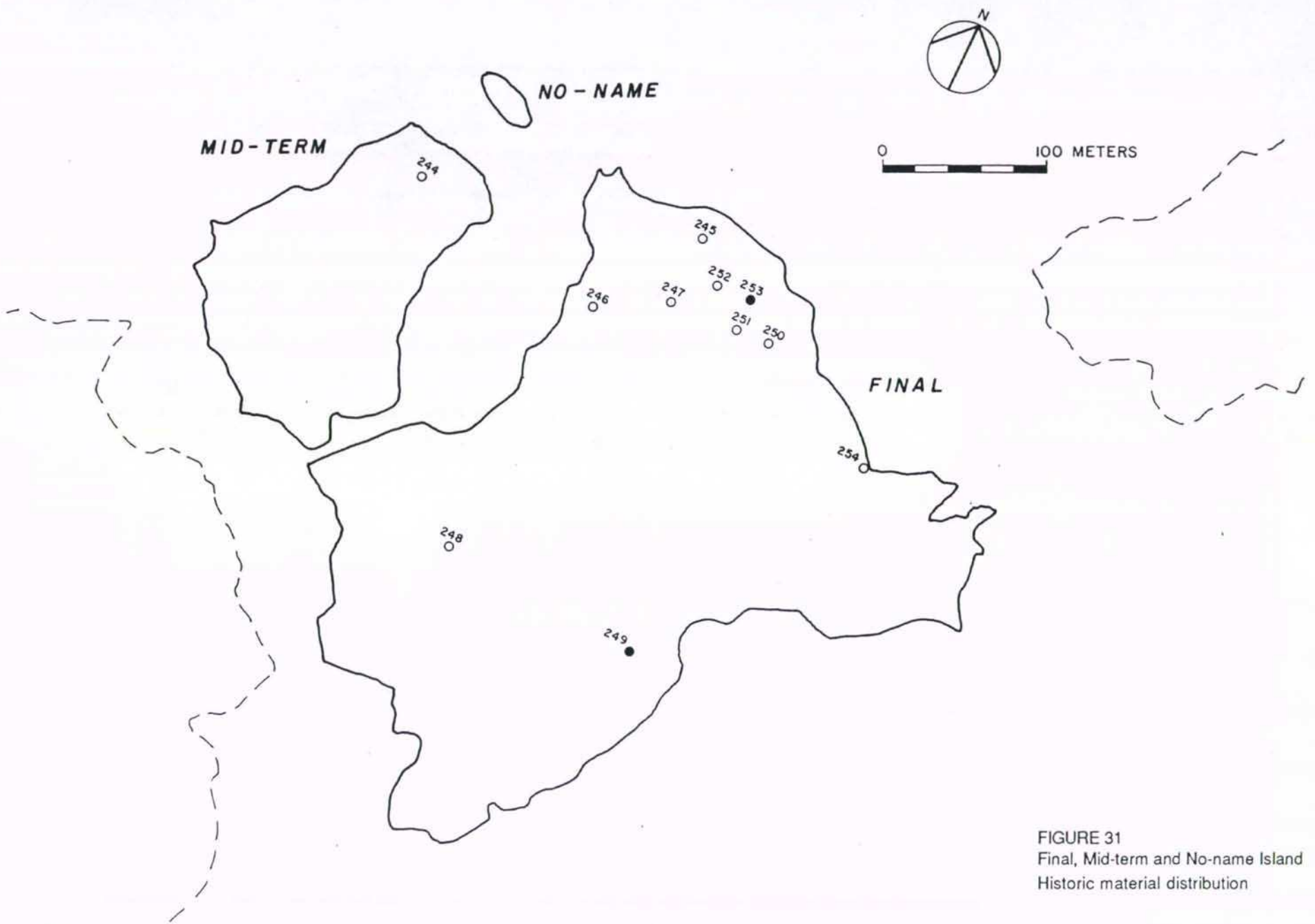


FIGURE 31
Final, Mid-term and No-name Island
Historic material distribution

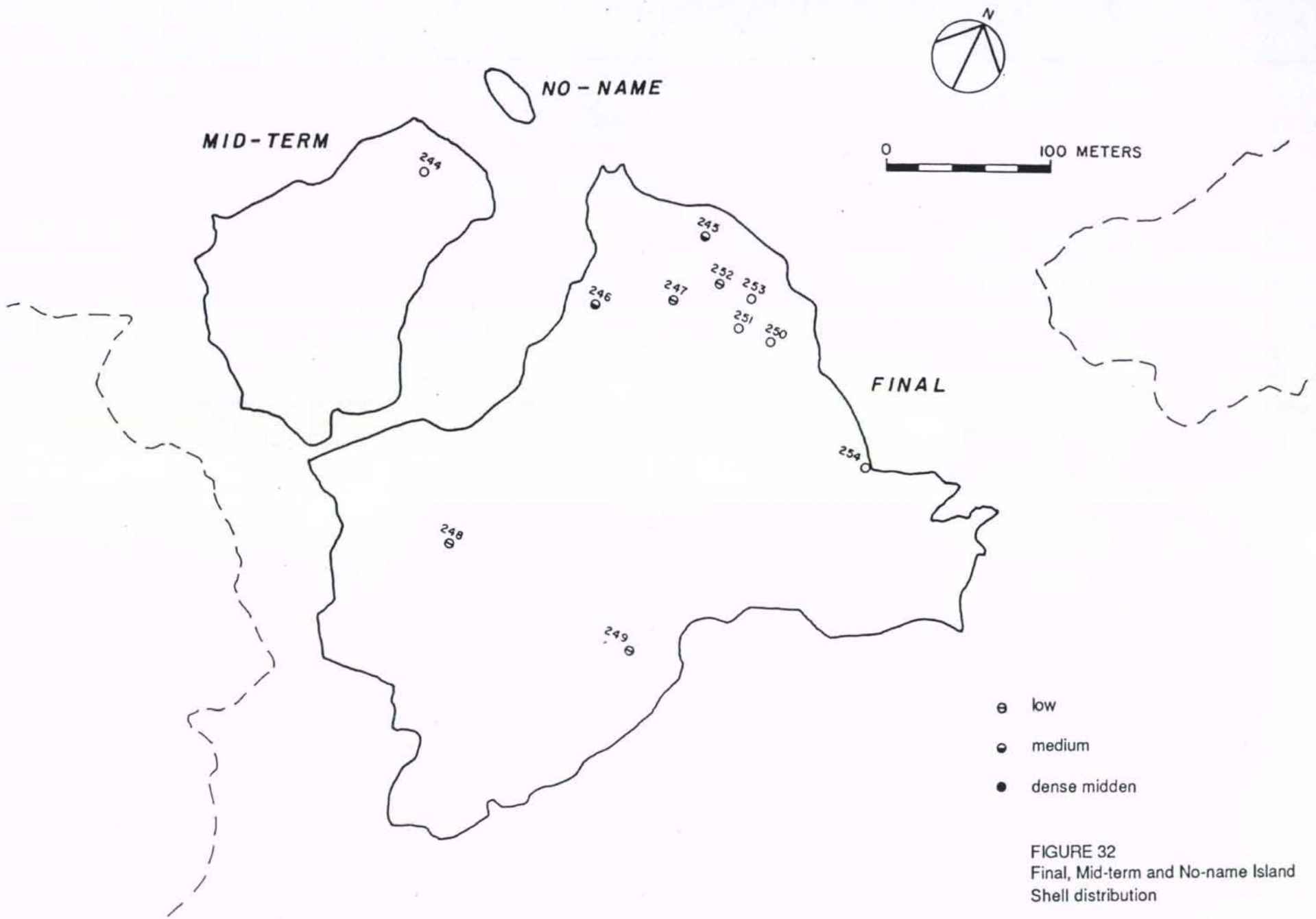


FIGURE 32
Final, Mid-term and No-name Island
Shell distribution

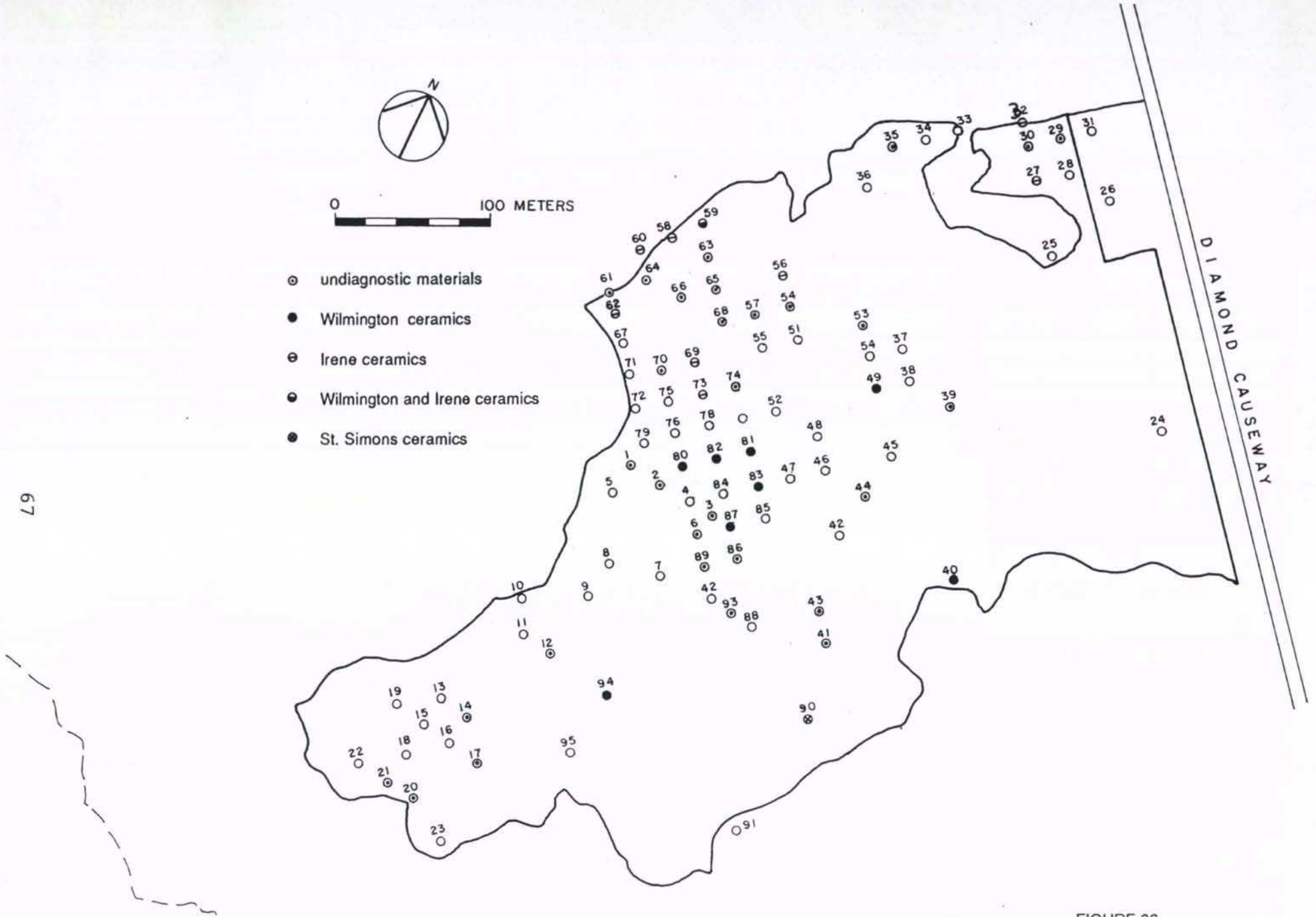


FIGURE 33
Rootin' Tuber Island
Prehistoric material distribution

FIGURE 34
Rootin' Tuber Island
Historic material distribution

FIGURE 35
Rootin' Tuber Island
Shell distribution

elsewhere on Skidaway Island, no such sites were located on the project area. Only one small St. Simons Fiber Tempered sherd found on the eastern edge of Site 3 could be assigned to the ceramic Late Archaic Period.

No Early Woodland Refuge Phase sites were found on the project area. Evidence of this period, as well as the ceramic Late Archaic Period, may exist deeply buried within the project area. From our initial survey, however, it appears that the project area was not preferred for settlement during the Late Archaic and Early Woodland Periods.

Caldwell (1970:11) stated that 9Ch68 (Garrow & Associates Field Site 2) contained both Irene and Deptford Period components. No evidence of a Deptford component was found upon our revisit. Perhaps the Deptford occupation is located on the portion of the site which is north of the Diamond Causeway and, thus outside of the project area. One Deptford Simple Stamped rim sherd was recovered from Site 5 (Figure 24). A single Deptford Check Stamped sherd was recovered from the surface of the project area. Generally, there was little evidence of Middle Woodland settlement within the project area.

The most pronounced evidence of prehistoric site use was during the Late Woodland and Mississippian periods. Different settlement types were defined for these two periods. Discrete shell midden sites and more dispersed (possibly village) sites were found.

Site 1, a small shell midden, may represent the remains of a single household. Although this site lay outside of the project area on the mainland of Skidaway Island, a limited amount of information was recorded and reported here for the information this site provides on prehistoric settlement in the area. Site 1 represents one Late Woodland site type that may be contained within several of the larger sites, particularly Sites 3 and 7, identified by this project. Site 8 represents another Late Woodland site type- a consolidated linear shell ridge. This site is located quite near the Skidaway River on Elcy Island. The shell midden is a dominant aspect of this small island.

On Sites 3 and 7, Wilmington ceramics are much more widespread. Examples of Wilmington Cord Marked ceramics are shown in Figure 24. Distributions of Wilmington type ceramics are shown on Figures 27, 30 and 33. Shell and bone are also scattered across these two sites. A more dispersed site use pattern is indicated for the Late Woodland component on these two sites. These two sites may contain discrete living areas, whereas Site 8 may have had a different function.

Wilmington type Late Woodland ceramics are more widely distributed over the inland portions of the surveyed islands. Wilmington ceramics were the dominant recognized ceramic types encountered in the project area. It is quite likely that further testing on Sites

3, 7 and 8 will enhance our understanding of Late Woodland site utilization.

Irene Period settlement appears to be restricted to the marsh fringe portions of the survey tract. Irene components are closely linked with the distribution of well defined shell middens on Site 2 and Site 3. One exception to this link is Site 8, mentioned previously. Diagnostic prehistoric ceramics recovered from the linear shell ridge on this site do not include any Irene ceramics. The midden appears to date strictly to the Wilmington Phase of the Late Woodland Period. The absence of later prehistoric ceramics could partly be the result of destruction of the upper levels of the shell ridge for construction of the tabby cemetery and house foundations also present on the site. More detailed investigations could resolve this question.

Potentially significant historic house ruins were found on Sites 3, 7 and 8. A shell heap, located on Site 4, may also be an important cultural resource, but the age of this feature was not determined by the survey.

Eighteenth century colonial habitation evidence was seen on Site 7 and Site 8. Structures and features within these two sites are probably associated with the "New Village" settlement on Skidaway. Significant features dating to this time period may be contained within these two sites. Additional historical research, primarily aimed at constructing a complete chain of title for these two areas, may allow researchers to match up historically documented families with specific archaeological remains. The early colonial period has not been studied in Georgia in as much detail as have later historic periods. The New Village contained numerous small land holdings, and presumably, many of the residents of the village were of lowere socio-economic status. Archaeological examination of the remains of this village would be helpful in reconstructing the early colonial lifeways of the lower classes in isolated portions of Georgia.

Nineteenth century habitation was evidenced on Sites 3, 7, and 8. These house sites may be associated with the "Lodge" or "Pantille" plantation. This plantation underwent at least ten ownership changes within the nineteeth century. Furthermore, activities associated with the Civil War may be manifested on these sites. Possible military earthworks were identified on Site 7. Skidaway Island was significantly affected by the war. A completely different economic strategy was in effect following the war. Nineteenth century land use within the project area was complicated. Unraveling the changes in land ownership and identifying specific historic house sites from this period could prove to be a difficult task. Significant remains from the nineteenth century may be found within the project area.

Late nineteenth and early twentieth century habitations were found on Sites 4, 5, and 7. An undiagnostic house ruin was found on Site

6. The land use of the project area in the early twentieth century appears to be less sedentary than during previous times. This is particularly true for Sites 4 and 5 where illicit liquor manufacturing appears to have been the primary industry.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

Information has been presented on an archaeological survey of the Landings development site in Chatham County, Georgia conducted by Garrow & Associates, Inc. for the Branigar Corporation. Eight archaeological sites and eight isolated artifact finds were located by survey personnel. The site management summary is presented in Table 1.

The archaeological survey team consisted of four trained technicians supervised by Daniel T. Elliott. The survey was conducted during a five day period in October of 1985. The survey methodology was intensive, and as a result, eight archaeological sites were located, and five of these sites are recommended for additional testing to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Sites.

Site 1 appears to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register, however, the site is located off the immediate project area and will not be considered further.

Site 2 (9Ch68) is an Irene shell midden with over 40 cm of depth. This site appears to have the potential to yield significant data about the Irene period utilization of the coastal area, and is recommended for further testing. Questions of Irene subsistence could be addressed, as the site appears to have excellent bone preservation.

A minimum excavation of 8 square meters would be needed to properly interpret the research potential of this site. Perhaps two, 2 m by 2 m test units, could be dispersed across the site.

Site 3 is a large Irene and Wilmington period village area and shell midden which also has mid-nineteenth century house ruins. At least one Wilmington period feature was encountered, and material in other areas of the site are known to occur beneath the plowzone. Thus it is believed that Site 3 is also potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register, and should also be tested further. Fossil bone was also located during the survey in this area, and as documented by the historical background research, it is likely that an important stratum of Pleistocene fossils underlays the present surface. These important scientific remains should be considered. As outlined in 16U.S.C.A. Section 469a-1, the Federal government considers significant scientific data along with other cultural remains.

A minimum excavation of 16 square meters would be necessary to properly assess the research potential of this complex archaeological site. A 2 m by 2 m excavation unit size would be advantageous in gathering the needed data. The tests should be dispersed across the site so that the

Table 1. Site Management Chart

Site	Possibly Significant	Component	Recommendations
1	Yes	Wilmington	Not in Project Area
2	Yes	Irene	Test Excavations
3	Yes	Irene, Historic, Pleistocene	Test Excavations
4	Yes	Historic, Prehistoric	Limited Testing
5	No	Recent Historic	No further work
6	No	Historic	No further work
7	Yes	Irene, Wilmington, Colonial, recent Historic, Pleistocene	Test Excavations
8	Yes	Colonial and recent historic, Wilmington	Test Excavations

integrity of the various components can be determined. The shell midden on the marsh edge portion of the site should be examined by at least one test unit. The interior portion of the site containing the highest density of Wilmington ceramics should be investigated by at least two test units. The historic component (Chimney fall area) should be investigated by at least one test unit.

Site 4 consists of the remains of an early twentieth century site with wells, liquor stills, and a small shell midden. No diagnostic material was recovered from the shell midden, and it could date to the historic occupation. Limited testing of the shell midden portion of the site is recommended to determine its cultural affiliation. Such a project should not entail more than one 2X2m unit.

Site 5 consists of a recent liquor still and a light scatter of prehistoric Deptford period artifacts. The still is in poor condition, and appears too recent to be significant under National Register criteria. The aboriginal remains are quite diffuse and appear to have no depth. This site is not felt to be potentially eligible for the National Register, and no further work is recommended.

Site 6 was a poorly preserved house ruin. No diagnostic artifacts were found, and the site is not felt to be worthy of additional research.

Site 7 (9Ch80) consists of a large and intensely occupied historic site dating from the mid-eighteenth to the early twentieth centuries. Features observed in the field include wells, chimney falls, earthworks (probably from the Civil War) habitation sites, and aboriginal shell middens with Irene and Wilmington series ceramics. This site is clearly potentially eligible for the National Register, and should receive further testing. Testing should be designed to determine which historic features are worthy of more research. Some of the historic features are clearly recent. Site potential appears to be best along the western side, especially on a point of land jutting out into the marsh. The eastern half of the site does not have as dense an occupation, and testing should be less intensive. Site 7 also contained fossil bone, and the possibility of a Pleistocene deposit should be investigated.

A minimum excavation of 52 square meters is recommended for properly assessing the research potential of this complex archeological site. At least two, 2 m by 2 m test units, should be placed adjacent to the linear embankment located along the marsh edge. These two tests should be aimed a recovering diagnostic materials that might help date the age of construction of this feature. We further recommend that a minimum of ten, 2 m by 2 m test units be excavated on the remainder of the site. These tests should be placed near

obvious house ruins and areas shown to be of high artifact potential from the shovel tests. The goal of this testing should be primarily aimed at assessing the age and character of the historic settlements on this large site. Prehistoric research potential also could be assessed from an excavation sample of this size.

Site 8 consists of a small, historic tabby house ruin dating to the mid-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century. This ruin appears to be undisturbed by plowing. The site also contains a well and a small graveyard. There is also a prehistoric Wilmington period shell ridge up to 1.20 meters in thickness. This shell ridge has excellent bone preservation and could yield much data on Wilmington coastal adaptation. This site is considered to have a high potential to be eligible for the National Register, and further testing is recommended for both the historic and aboriginal components. Steps should be taken to insure the preservation of the cemetery or its removal. One grave has been recently disturbed.

A minimum excavation of 12 square meters is recommended for properly assessing the research potential of Site 8. It is suggested that one 2 m by 2 m test unit be placed within the linear shell ridge in order to better understand the Wilmington component. At least two tests should be placed on the south side of the shell ridge (in the vicinity of Shovel test 106) to better understand the early colonial manifestations on Site 8.

In conclusion, six of the eight sites located are considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Five of these sites located within the project boundary are recommended for further testing to obtain more specific data to determine their eligibility status. Testing should involve the excavation of several small test units, ca. 2 by 2 meters. Small sites could be tested with only one or two units, while larger sites with varied periods of occupation and demonstrated cultural features would require more testing. Tests should define the vertical nature of the sites, and should attempt to determine the presense or absence of intact cultural features.

The presence of a Pleistocene fossil bearing stratum should be investigated by deep testing. This unique resource should not be destroyed before it is properly evaluated. The recent find of a fossilized human skull within a few miles of the project area suggests that the Pleistocene fossil stratum may include evidence of the earliest humans on the Georgia Coast. It is possible that paleoindian kill sites are present; that is, the fossil bearing may be important as an archaeological site as well as a paleontological site.

Further historical documentation should be undertaken for the project area. This research should be aimed at specific research on Sites 3, 7 and 8. A complete land ownership record should be obtained. Other recorded information, such as economic information about the status of the residents should be gathered including examination of Probate records, Census records, etc. This research should then be integrated with the archaeological data in order to determine the further research potential of these sites.

Archaeological sites in the project area appear to be potentially significant, and steps should be taken to preserve them if possible. Many significant remains might be preserved within the planned development by incorporating them within green spaces, larger parks, or by some other means. Preservation of cultural resources is always preferred over excavation, and is usually the more cost effective alternative. Garrow & Associates, Inc. would be glad to assist in the formation of a preservation or archaeological testing plan.

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APPENDIX I. ARTIFACT INVENTORY

ARTIFACT INVENTORY - SHOVEL TESTS

SHOVEL TEST #	DESCRIPTION
1 -	Shell 1 Plain Grit Tempered Body Sherd
2 -	Shell 1 Residual Body Sherd
3 -	1 Residual Tempered Body Sherd
4 -	Shell
5 -	Shell
6 -	Shell 1 Residual Body Sherd
7 -	Shell
8 -	1 Wilmington Plain, Grog Tempered Body Sherd
9 -	Shell
10-	Shell
11-	2 Clear Glass, Mold Blown Frags. (1 Base, 1 Body) 2 Flat Metal Frags. 4 Clear Glass, Mold Blown Frags. (Pharmacuetical Bottle), (1 Shoulder/Neck/Lip, 3 Body Frags.)
12-	5 Charcoal Frags. 1 Grit Tempered, Residual Body Frag
13-	Shell
14-	Shell 1 Plain, Sand Tempered Body Sherd
15-	Shell
16-	Shell
17-	Shell 1 Flat Metal Frag. 2 Plain Sand Tempered Body Sherd (Possibly Colono-ware)

18- Shell

19- Shell

20- 1 Burnished Plain Sand Tempered Body Sherd

21- 2 Flat Metal Frags.
1 Residual, Grit Tempered Body Sherd

22- Shell

23- Shell

24- 1 Amber Bottle Glass Frag. (Machine made)

25- Shell
1 Gray Salt Glazed Stoneware Body Frag.

26- Shell

27- 1 Irene Curvilinear Complicated Stamped, Grit Tempered Body Sherd

28- Shell
3 Charcoal Frags.

29- Shell
1 Residual Grit Tempered Body Sherd

30- Shell
2 Plain Grit Tempered Body Sherds
3 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherds

31- Shell

32- Shell
1 Charcoal Frag.
2 Irene Curvilinear Complicated Stamped With Applique, Sand Tempered, Rim Sherds (Mended)

33- Shell
1 Bone Frag.

34- Shell

35- Shell
1 Residual, Sand Tempered Body Sherd

36- Shell

37- Shell

38- Shell

39- Shell
1 Residual Body Sherd

40- 58 Wilmington Cord marked, Grog tempered Body Sherds
28 Residual Body Sherds
11 Residual Wilmington Grog Tempered Sherds

41- 1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd

42- Shell
1 Clear Bottle Glass Body Frag.(Machine Made)

43- 3 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherds

44- 1 Residual Grit tempered Body Sherd

45- Shell

46- Shell

47- Shell

48- Shell
1 Residual Grit Tempered Body Sherd

49- Shell
2 Charcoal Frags.
1 Plain Sand Tempered Body Sherd
1 Wilmington Cord Marked Grog Tempered Body Sherd

50- Shell
1 Bone Frag. (Burned)

51- Shell

52- Shell
1 Petrified Wood
1 Residual Wilmington Grog Tempered Body Sherd

53- Shell
1 Residual Grit Tempered Body Sherd

54- Shell
1 Residual Sand Tempered Rim Sherd

55- Shell

56- Shell
2 Irene Rectilinear Complicated Stamped w/ Burnished Interior, Sand Tempered Body Frags.

57- Shell
1 Bone
1 Residual Grit Tempered Body Sherd

58- Shell
2 Irene Curvilinear Complicated Stamped w/ Burnished Interior Sand Tempered Body Sherds
1 Irene Curvilinear Complicated Stamped w/ Punctated Rim & Burnished Interior, Sand Tempered Rim Sherd

59- Shell
1 Residual Sherd
1 Residual Wilmington Grog Tempered Body Sherd
1 Irene Plain Grit Tempered Rim Sherd w/ Pinched Nodes

60- Shell
10 Bone Frags.
20 Residual Sherds
1 Irene Medium Incised Body Sherd
2 Plain Sand Tempered Sherds
11 Irene Complicated Stamped w/ Burnished Interiors, Grit Tempered Body Sherds

61- Shell
1 Residual w/ Burnished Interior, Sand/Grit Tempered Body Sherd

62- Shell
1 Plain Sand Tempered Body Sherd
1 Irene Plain w/ Burnished Interior, Sand Tempered Body Sherd

63- 1 Irene Curvilinear Complicated Stamped w/ Burnished Interior, Sand Tempered Body Sherd

64- 1 Plain Sand Tempered Body Sherd

65- Shell
1 Residual, Grit Tempered Body Sherd

66- Shell
1 Residual Sherd
1 Remington-U.M.C. 12 Gauge Shotgun Shell Base

67- Shell
1 Burned Bone
7 Mortar Frags. (Shell Tempered)
1 Blue Shell-Edged Pearlware Rim Frag.

68- 1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd

69- Shell
2 Residual Wilmington Grog Tempered Body Sherds

1 Irene Curvilinear Complicated Stamped Grit Tempered Body Sherd

70- 1 Plain Sand Tempered Body Sherd

71- Shell

72- 9 Clear Window Glass Frags. (1 Burned),
1 Wire Nail
1 Wire Nail Frag.
1 Square Nail Frag.
2 Possibl Nail Frags.
1 Brick Frag. w/ Mortar
1 Bone Frag.
1 Residual Wilmington Grog Tempered Body Sherd

73- 1 Irene Complicated Stamped Grit Tempered Body Sherd

74- 1 Petrified Bone Fragment

75- 1 Wire Nail
1 C.C. (Cream Colored) Ware Body Frag.

76- Shell

77- Shell

78- Shell

79- Shell
1 Quartz Cobble Hammerstone
1 Melted Glass Blob

80- Shell
1 Residual Wilmington Grog Tempered Body Frag.

81- Shell
2 Bones (1 Burned)
1 Residual Sherd
2 Plain Sand Tempered Body Sherds
1 Wilmington Cord Marked Grog Tempered Body Sherd

82- Shell
1 Bone
2 Residual Wilmington Grog Tempered Body Sherds

83- Shell
1 - .22 Rimfire Cartridge
2 Wilmington Cord Marked Grog Tempered Body Sherds (Mended)
1 Wilmington Plain Grog Tempered Rim Sherd
1 Residual Sand Tempered Rim Sherd

84- 4 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherds

85- Shell

86- 1 Cord Marked Sand Tempered Rim Sherd
1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd

87- 1 Residual Wilmington Grog Tempered Body Sherd
1 Residual Sherd

88- Shell

89- Shell
1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd
1 Residual Grit Tempered Body Sherd

90- 1 Weathered St. Simons Fiber Tempered Body Sherd

91- 1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd

92- Shell

93- Shell
1 Chert Bifacial Thinning Flake, Indeterminate Heat Treatment (Interior)

94- 1 Wilmington Cord Marked, Grog Tempered Rim Sherd

95- Shell

96- Shell

97- Shell

98- Shell
4 Bone Frags.
3 Residual Sherds

99- Shell
1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd

100- Shell

101- Shell
1 Bone Frag.
3 Wilmington Cord Marked Grog Tempered Body Sherds

102- Shell
1 Residual Grit Tempered Body Sherd

103- Shell
1 Hand Painted Pearlware Body Sherd

7 C.C. Ware Body Sherds
1 Clear Bottle Glass Frag.
1 Green Bottle Glass Frag. (Melted)
2 Square Nails
1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd
4 Residual Grit Tempered Body Sherds
7 Residual Wilmington Grog Tempered Body Sherds
2 Residual Sherds

104- Shell
9 Bone Frags.
2 Residual Wilmington Grog Tempered Body Sherds

105- 1 Red Bodied Slipware Sherd

106- Shell
11 Mortar Frags.(Shell Tempered)
15 Brick Frags.
7 Pearlware Frags.(4 pcs. Mended)
2 Square Nails
2 Square Tack Frags.
2 Charcoal Frags.
1 flat metal frag.
2 Red Bodied Slipware Body Sherds
1 Red Bodied Combed Yellow Slipware (Notched Rim)
2 Buff Bodied Combed Yellow Slipware (Mended, Notched Rim Early Variety)
1 Tooth (Black Drum)
3 Teeth (Sus scrofa)
1 Amber Glass Frag.
12 Bone Frags.
1 Kaolin Pipe Bowl Frag.
1 Undecorated Porcelain Body Sherd
1 Late Refined Transfer Printed Earthenware Body Frag.
1 Green Edged Refined Earthenware (Scalloped Rim)
1 Blue Edged Pearlware (Scalloped Rim)
1 Black Transfer Printed Pearlware Body Frag.
1 Hand Painted Polychrome Pearlware Rim Frag.
5 Hand Painted Pearlware Body Frags.
2 C.C. Ware Body Frags.
1 Residual Sand Tempered Rim Sherd
3 Wilmington Cord Marked Grog Tempered Body Sherds
6 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherds

107- Shell

108- Shell

109- Shell
1 Residual Body Sherd

110- 1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd

111- Shell

112- Shell

113- 1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd

114- Shell
1 Brick Frag.
1 Unidentifiable Nail Frag.
1 Green Bottle Glass Frag.

115- Shell
3 Residual Body Sherds
3 Irene Complicated Stamped Grit Tempered Body Sherds
1 Late Refined Earthenware Body Sherd
1 Bone Frag.

116- Shell

117- Shell
1 Mortar Frag.
1 Bone Frag.
1 Grey Stoneware Sherd
1 Clear Bottle Glass Frag.
2 Square Nail Frags.

118- Shell
1 Bone Frag.
1 Square Nail Frag.

119- Shell
1 Bone Frag.
1 Kaolin Pipestem (Tip), 5/16 Inch Bore

120- 1 Chert Unspecialized Flake, Unheated, Interior
1 Clear Window Glass Frag.

121- Shell
7 Bone Frags.

122- Shell

123- Shell
1 Residual Body Sherd

124- Shell

125- 1 Cord Marked Sand Tempered Body Sherd

126- Shell
1 Wilmington Cord Marked Grog Tempered Body Sherd
1 Residual Wilmington Grog Tempered Body Sherd

127- Shell

128- 1 Cord Marked Sand Tempered Body Sherd

129- 1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd

130- Shell

131- Shell
1 Unidentifiable Nail Frag.

132- Shell
1 Residual Body Sherd

133- Shell
1 Residual Body Sherd

134- Shell

135- Shell

136- Shell

137- Shell

138- Shell

139- Shell
1 Unglazed Red Bodied Coarse Earthenware Body Frag.
(Possibly Locally Made)

140- Shell

141- 1 Wilmington Plain Grog Tempered Body Sherd

142- Shell
6 Charcoal Frags.

143- Shell

144- Shell

145- 1 C.C. Ware Body Frag.

146- Shell
1 Late Refined Edged Earthenware Rim Frag.
1 Grey Stoneware Body Sherd
1 Machine Cut Square Nail Fragment
1 Iron Belt Buckle
1 Petrified Bone Frag.

147- Shell
1 Chert Shatter, Indeterminate Heat Altered, Interior

1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd

148- 1 Mortar (Shell Tempered)

149- Shell

150- Shell

151- 1 Plain Pearlware Body Frag.
1 Polychrome Hand Painted Pearlware Body Frag.

152- Shell
1 Tooth (Sus Scrofa)
1 Bone Button Frag. (4 Holed)
1 Kaolin Pipe Bowl Frag. (Ribbed Decoration)
5 Mortar (Shell Tempered)
5 Square Nail Frags.
1 Machine Cut Square Nail

153- 1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd

154- 1 Brick Frag.

155- Shell
1 Late Dipped Annular Ware Body Frag.
2 Late Dipped Finger Painted Ware Body Frag.
9 Mortar Frags.
4 Bone Frags.
1 Clear Bottle Glass Frags.

156- Shell
1 Shotgun Shell Base (12 Gauge)

157- 2 Residual Grit Tempered Body Sherds

158- Shell

159- Shell
2 Plain Pearlware Body Frags.
1 Unidentifiable Nail Frag.
1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd

160- Initial Shovel Test
Shell
19 Hand Painted Polychrome Pearlware Pitcher Fragments (Mended)
1 Late Transfer Printed Pearlware Rim Frag.
1 Plain Pearlware Base Frag.
1 Hand Painted C.C. Ware Body Frag.
3 Hand Painted Pearlware Body Frags.
2 Late Dipped C.C. Ware Body Frags.
1 Redware Body Frag.
6 Brick Frags.

1 Kaolin Pipestem Frag. (4/16 Inch Bore)
7 Charcoal Frags.
3 Mortar Frags.
3 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherds
1 Amethyst Bottle Glass Frag.
7 Frosted Bottle Glass Frags.
1 Green Bottle Glass Frag.
1 Flat Iron Fragment
1 Iron Tool Fragment
11 Unidentifiable Nail Frags.
2 Square Nails

160- Shovel Test Expansion (Level I)
(1 m by 50 cm unit)
Shell
1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd
1 Residual Wilmington Grog Tempered Body Sherd
9 Brick Frags.
3 Bone Frags.
1 Amethyst Bottle Glass Frag.
1 Green Bottle Glass Frag.
6 Clear Bottle Glass Frags. (2 Molded)
1 Mortar Fragment
1 Kaolin Pipestem Frag. (6/16 Inch Bore)
1 Late Dipped Mocha Ware Body Sherd
1 Plain Delftware Rim Sherd
2 Plain Creamware Body Sherds
4 Flat Iron Frags.
5 Square Nails
8 Unidentifiable Nail Frags.

Level II

Shell
3 Machine Cut Square Nails
2 Brick Frags.
2 Mortar Frags.
20 Bone Frags.
2 Kaolin Pipe Bowl Frags.
3 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherds
1 Residual Grit Tempered Body Sherd
3 Green Bottle Glass Frags.
2 Clear Bottle Glass Frags.
1 Late Dipped Annular Ware Rim Frag.
1 Late Shell Edged Pearlware Rim Frag. (Scalloped)
4 Plain Pearlware Body Sherds
1 Hand Painted Pearlware Body Sherd
1 Brass Nut Frag.

161- Shell
1 Mexican Half Real Silver Coin (1782 Date, Mexico City Mint)

162- Shell
3 Kaolin Pipestem Frags. (4/16 Inch Bore)
1 Aqua Window Glass Frag.
3 Mortar (Shell Tempered)
1 Brick Frag.
2 Jackfield Ware Rim Sherd (Mended, Beaded Design Below Rim)

163- Shell
8 Square Nail Frags.
1 Plaster
2 Brick Frags.
11 Clear Bottle Glass Frags. (Mold Blown, "S K" on one frag.)

164- Shell
1 Lead Bullet (.32 Caliber)
3 Square Nail Frags.
1 Light Green Bottle Glass (Machine Molded)
3 Clear Bottle Glass (Machine Molded)
1 Knife Blade Fragment
1 Plain Creamware Body Frag.

165- Shell
1 Brick Frag.
1 Residual Wilmington Grog Tempered Body Frag.

166- Shell
1 Olive Green Bottle Glass Base Frag. (Blown)

167- Shell
2 Mortar (Shell Tempered)
1 Milk Glass Button (4 holed)
1 Plow Share
2 Refined Earthenware Body Frags.
10 Amethyst Bottle Glass
8 Amber Bottle Glass
3 Brick Frags.
6 Square Nail Frags.
1 Green Bottle Glass
2 Clear Bottle Glass
1 Light Blue Bottle Glass
1 Aqua Window Glass

168- Shell
2 Mortar Frags.

169- Shell

170- Shell
1 Brick Frag.
4 Mortar (Shell Tempered)
2 Square Nail Frags.

1 Aqua Window Glass Frag.
1 Green Bottle Glass Frag.
1 Albany Slipped Stoneware Body Frag.

171- Shell
1 Decorative Pressed Glass
1 Ironstone Body Frag.

172- Shell
1 Brick Frag.

173- Shell
1 Kaolin Pipestem Frag. 6/16 Inch Bore
1 Pearlware Base Frag.
1 Flat Metal Frag.

174- Shell
1 Unidentifiable Nail Frag.

175- Shell
1 White Salt-glazed Stoneware Body Sherd

176- Shell
2 Amethyst Bottle Glass Frags.
4 Plaster Frags.
1 Mortar Frag.
3 Unidentifiable Nail Frags.
1 Machine Cut Square Nail

177- Shell
12 Mortar Frags.
2 Machine Cut Square Nails
1 Brick Frag.
1 Plain Creamware Body Sherd
1 Bone

178- Shell
1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd

179- Shell
2 Square Nail Frags.
1 Burnished Plain Sand Tempered Body Sherd
1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd
1 Light Green Bottle Glass Body Fragment
1 Clear Pressed Glass
1 Aqua Bottle Glass (Molded w/ Lettering)
1 C.C. Ware Plate Base Frag.

180- Shell
1 Brick Frag.

181- Shell
2 Bone Frags.

1 Brick Frag.
1 C.C. Ware Body Frag.
1 Annular Pearlware Body Frag.
1 Transfer Printed Pearlware Base Frag. w/ Makers Mark ("S WARRAN")
1 Plain Pearlware Base Frag.
1 Albany Slipped Salt-Glazed Stoneware Body Frag.
2 Mortar (Shell Tempered)

182- Shell

183- Shell
1 Bone Frag.
2 Green Bottle Glass Frags.
5 Mortar (Shell Tempered)
1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Frag.

184- Shell
1 Plain Pearlware Frag.
1 Kaolin Pipe Bowl Frag. (Ribbed Design)
1 Albany Slipped Interior Salt Glazed Stoneware Body Frag.

185- Shell
1 Plain Sand Tempered Rim Sherd
1 Metal Frag.

186- Shell
2 Transfer Printed Pearlware Rim Frags. (Scalloped)

187- Shell
1 Light Green Glass (Melted)
1 Metal Frag.

188- Shell
1 Bone Frag.
1 Green Bottle Glass Body Frag.
1 Metal Frag.
1 Mortar (Shell Tempered)
7 Charcoal Frags.
3 Brick Frags.
1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd

189- Shell
1 Green Bottle Glass Body Frag.

190- Shell

191- Shell

192- Shell

193- Shell

194- Shell
1 Flat Metal Frag.

195- Shell
1 Bone
1 Mortar (Shell Tempered)
2 Brick Frags.
1 Daub
1 Slag

196- Shell
3 Albany Slipped Interior Salt Glazed Stoneware
(Base Frags. Mended)
1 Hand Painted Pearlware Body Frag.

197- Shell
1 Square Nail Frag.
1 Amethyst Bottle Glass Body Frag.

198- Shell

199- Shell
2 Mortar (Shell Tempered)
1 Square Nail Frag.

200- 1 Brick Frag.

201- Shell
8 Bone Frags.
1 Kaolin Pipestem Frag.
18 Unidentifiable Iron Frags.

202- Shell
1 Brick Frag.
1 Mortar Frag.
5 Bone Frags.
4 Machine Cut Square Nail Frags.

203- Shell
2 Late Transfer Printed Pearlware Plate Frags.

204- Shell
1 Clear Bottle Glass Frag. (Machine Made)
1 Cord Marked Sand Tempered Body Sherd

205- Shell
2 Square Nail Frags.

206- Shell
1 Unidentifiable Nail Frag.

207- Shell

1 Brick Frag.
1 Stoneware Body Sherd

208- Shell
1 Bone Frag.
1 Green Bottle Glass Frag.
1 Clear Bottle Glass Frag.
2 Residual Grit Tempered Body Sherds

209- Shell
1 Residual Sherd

210- Shell

211- Shell

212- Shell

213- Shell
1 Cord Marked Sand Tempered Body Sherd
1 Residual Wilmington Grog Tempered Body Sherd

214- 1 Residual Sherd

215- 2 Fabric Impressed Sand Tempered Body Sherd

216- Shell

217- Shell

218- 1 Residual Sherd

219- Shell

220- Shell

221- 1 Residual Grit Tempered Body Sherd

222- 1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd

223- Shell

224- Shell

225- 1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd

226- Shell

227- Shell

228- Shell
1 Square Nail Frag.

229- Shell

230- Shell

231- Shell
1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd

232- 1 Wilmington Cord Marked Grog Tempered Body Sherd

233- Shell

234- 1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd

235- Shell
1 Residual Grit Tempered Body Sherd

236- 1 Residual Sand/Grit Tempered Body Sherd

237- 1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd

238- 1 Brick Frag.

239- Shell

240- Shell

241- Shell

242- 3 Unidentifiable Iron Frags.

243- Shell

244- 1 Residual Sherd

245- Shell
2 Residual Sherds
2 Deptford Simple Stamped w/ Folded Rim Grit Tempered Sherds
1 Deptford Simple Stamped Body Sherd (Mends With Above)

246- Shell

247- Shell

248- Shell

249- Shell
1 Large Mortar Brick

250- 3 Chert Flake Frags., Indeterminate Heat Altered, Interior Cortex
1 Chert Unspecialized Flake, Not Heated, Interior Cortex

1 Chert Flake Frag., Not Heated, Interior

251- 1 Residual Sand/Grit Tempered Body Sherd

252- Shell

253- 1 Tar Paper Frag.

254- 1 Residual Sand/Grit Tempered Body Sherd

255- Shell

256- Shell

INVENTORY- SURFACE COLLECTIONS

SURFACE AREA	DESCRIPTION
A-	Shell 2 Plain Sand Tempered Body Sherds 3 Wilmington Plain Grog Tempered Body Sherds 12 Wilmington Cord Marked Grog Tempered Body Sherds 1 Unidentified Stamped Sand Tempered Body Sherd 1 Burnished Colono-ware Body Sherd 1 Quartz Cobble Hammerstone
C-	Shell 1 Residual Sand/Grit Tempered Body Sherd 1 Wilmington Cord Marked Grog Tempered Body Sherd
J-	Shell 1 Brick Frag. 1 Gray Stoneware Base Frag. 1 Clear Bottle Glass Frag. 1 Brass Furniture Finial (Lamp?) 3 Irene Complicated Stamped Sand Tempered Body Frags. 8 Residual Body Sherds 11 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherds
K-	1 Plain Sand Tempered Body Sherd
L-	6 Irene Curvilinear Complicated Stamped Sand/Grit Tempered Body Frags. 1 Irene Applique Punctated Sand/Grit Tempered Rim Sherd 1 Plain Sand Tempered Rim Sherd 1 Plain Sand Tempered Body Sherd 1 Residual Wilmington Grog Tempered Body Frag. 3 Residual Sand/Grit Tempered Body Frags. 1 Plain Sand Tempered Body Frag.

O- 1 Plain Pearlware Body Frag.
1 Amber Bottle Glass Basal Frag.
4 Olive Green Bottle Glass Frags.
1 Brick Frag.
1 Mortar Brick (Shell Tempered)
3 Cord Marked Sand Tempered Body Sherds (Mended)
3 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherds
1 Cord Marked Sand Tempered Body Sherd

P- (Collected in 50 Meter Sections)

Miscellaneous Material

1 C.C. Ware Body Frag.
1 Engraved Clear Glass Bottle Frag.

P- Section I

1 Lead Glazed Over White Slip on Redware Body Sherd
1 Jackfield Sherd
1 Transfer Printed Pearlware Body Sherd
1 Redware With Brown Glaze Body Sherd
5 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherds
1 Chert Ballast Stone
1 Flat Iron Fragment
2 Green Bottle Glass Frags.

P- Section II

Shell
1 Bristol Slipped Stoneware Body Frag.
1 Albany Slipped Interior/ Bristol Slipped Exterior Stoneware Jug Shoulder Frag.
1 Bristol Slipped Stoneware Rim Sherd
1 Salt Glazed Albany Slipped Interior Base Frag.
1 Refined Earthenware Burned Rim Sherd
2 Plain Pearlware Body Frags.
1 Late Refined Earthenware Body Frag.
1 Green Edged Pearlware Rim Sherd (Scalloped)
1 Milk Glass Button (4 Holed)
1 Schist Rock (Possible Ballast Stone)
1 Green Bottle Glass Shoulder Frag.
2 Amber Bottle Glass Body Frags.
1 Embossed Light Green Bottle Glass Body Frag.
12 Amethyst Bottle Glass Body Frags.
7 Amethyst Bottle Glass Frags.
1 Amethyst Bottle Glass Rim Frag. (Mold Blown)
1 Amethyst Bottle Glass Neck Frag.
6 Clear Bottle Glass Base Frags.
9 Clear Bottle Glass Body Frags.

P- Section III

2 Light Blue Bottle Glass Body Frags.
2 Bone Frags.
3 Olive Green Bottle Glass Body Frags.
2 Modern Green Bottle Glass Body Frags.
2 Unidentified Metal Frags.
1 Ring and Eye Bolt
2 Plain Refined Earthenware Body Frags.
1 Clear Glass Bottle Base Frag. (Blown)
1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Sherd
1 Salt Glazed Gray Stoneware Crock Rim Frag.
1 Salt Glazed Gray Stoneware Handle Frag.

P- Section IV

1 Blue Transfer Printed C.C. Ware Body Frag.
1 Ironstone Handle Frag.
1 Amethyst Bottle Glass Top (Tooled Lip- Two Piece Mold)
1 Green Bottle Glass Body Frag.
2 Brown Bottle Glass Neck and Base Frags. (Mold Blown)

P- Section V

1 Mortar (Shell Tempered)
1 Transfer Printed Pearlware Body Frag.
1 Dark Olive Green Bottle Glass Base Frag. (Hand Blown)
1 Olive Green Bottle Glass Bottle Frag. (Hand Blown)
1 Unglazed Redware Body Frag.
1 Salt Glazed Gray Stoneware Body Frag.
1 Salt Glazed Stoneware Body Frag. (Albany Slipped Interior)
2 Aqua Bottle Glass Body Frags.

P- Section VI

1 Bronze Button
4 Redware w/ Brown Glaze Body Frag.
1 Kaolin Pipestem Frag. (4/16 Inch Bore)
1 Plain Pearlware Body Frag.
1 Hand Painted Pearlware Body Frag.
1 Plain Creamware Plate Frag.
1 C.C. Ware Body Frag.
1 Stoneware Base Frag.
2 Green Bottle Glass Body Frags.
1 Slate Frag.
2 Mortar Frags.
2 Plain Colono-ware Body Frags.
2 Residual Sand Tempered Body Frags.
1 Plain Grit Tempered Body Frag.

Q- 1 Brown Beer Glass Bottle (Hand Blown in Mold w/ Applied Lip)

1 Bristol Slipped Stoneware Whiskey Jug (Upper 30% Present, Bristol Glaze Interior)
1 Stoneware Whiskey Jug (Upper 30% Present, Bristol Glaze Exterior and Albany Slipped Interior- Portion of Stamped Label Present)

T- 1 Plain Bronze Button ("PLATED" on Reverse)
1 Clear Bottle Glass Frag.
1 Plain Creamware Body Frag.
1 Plain Ironstone Body Frag.
1 Shell Edged Pearlware Rim Frag. (Scalloped)
1 Plain Pearlware Base Frag.

U- 1 Deptford Check Stamped Sand Tempered Body Sherd
3 Bristol Slipped Stoneware Frags. (2 Bases, 1 Rim)
1 Salt Glazed Gray Stoneware Whiskey Jug Frag.
2 Transfer Printed Porcelain Frags. (1 Base, 1 Rim)
2 Plain C.C. Ware Frag. (1 Plate, 1 Bowl)
1 Plain Ironstone Chamber Pot Frag.
2 Plain Ironstone Saucer Frags.
3 Ironstone Plate Frags. (1 With Gold Annular Decoration)
1 Clear Glass Bottle Neck Frag. (Machine Made)
1 Clear Glass Bottle Shoulder Frag. (Machine Made)
1 Amber Bottle Glass Base Frag. (Machine Made)
1 Clear Bottle Glass Base Frag. (Mold Blown)
1 Green Bottle Glass Base Frag. (Mold Blown)
1 Clear Bottle Glass Body Frag. (Pressed Decoration)
1 Amethyst Bottle Glass Base Frag. (Machine Made)
3 Whiskey Bottle Glass Frags. (1 Base, 2 Body)

V- 1 Irene Complicated Stamped Sand Tempered Body Frag.
1 Residual Sand Tempered Body Frag.
2 Clear Bottle Glass Body Frags.

AA- 1 Brick (1.5 Inches by 3 Inches by 7 Inches)

AC- 1 Iron Hoe

ADDENDUM:

Additional Information requested by the Savannah District, Corps of Engineers

July 15, 1986

Mr. J. Don Ryder
The Landings on Skidaway Island
The Branigar Organization, Inc.
1 Landings Way
Savannah, GA 31411

Dear Mr. Ryder:

This letter contains the information requested by Mr. Steve Osvald of the Savannah District, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. I have organized the answers to his questions in the order of his original letter.

A. Statement of level of significance.

Site 1 is situated outside the project boundary and was therefore not fully investigated by the survey. This site may contain prehistoric archaeological deposits that are eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level. Since this site is outside the survey boundary, no further consideration of this site has been made.

Site 2 is within the project boundary and it contains prehistoric archaeological deposits that have been judged eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places at the state level. This site may contain information that will allow a refinement of the cultural sequence of the northern Georgia coast. The site contains an intact shell midden that was occupied during the Irene phase of the late prehistoric period. Other earlier components may also be contained within this midden. Excavations are recommended for Site 2.

Site 3 is within the project boundary and it contains prehistoric and historic components that have been judged eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places at the state level. This large site contains a linear area of shell midden along the coast margin similar to Site 2, as well as artifacts covering a much larger area on the interior of the island. The shell midden area is an intact deposit occupied during Irene phase of the late prehistoric period. Other earlier components may be contained within the shell midden. The interior portion of the island has been disturbed by plowing in the upper levels but intact prehistoric materials below the plowzone were noted in several shovel tests. One intact brick chimney fall was also contained within this site. This historic component had also been judged eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Excavations are recommended for Site 3 on the shell midden, historic component, and large interior portion of the site.

Site 4 is within the project boundary and it contains a small shell midden that has been judged eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level. The age of this shell midden has not been determined, and excavations are required to determine if it is prehistoric or historic. If it is a prehistoric midden, it may contain information important for understanding the prehistory of the region. The majority of the site other than the previously described shell midden does not appear to contain significant archaeological resources.

Site 5 has been judged to be ineligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. This site is within the project area, but no further work is recommended.

Site 6 has been judged to be ineligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. This site is within the project area, but no further work is recommended.

Site 7 is within the project boundary and it contains several components that have been judged eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places at the state level. The significant components include several historic eighteenth and nineteenth century house ruins, a civil war fortification trench, and possibly prehistoric deposits (Irene and Wilmington). Further excavation is recommended for Site 7 for the historic and prehistoric components.

Site 8 is within the project boundary and it contains several components that have been judged eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places at the state level. The significant components include eighteenth and nineteenth century historic house ruin and cemetery and a linear shell midden that appears to have been occupied during the Wilmington phase. Further excavation is recommended for Site 8 on the historic and prehistoric components.

B. Justification for the 20 meter shovel test interval.

The 20 meter shovel test interval was chosen since it represented a fairly close interval of data collection without being extremely costly. The 20 meter interval had proven very effective in a past survey of lands for the Fort Howard Paper Company, conducted by Garrow & Associates, Inc. This interval allows the discovery of even relatively small sites. When combined with the practice of close inspection of the terrain and surface artifact exposures, we are confident that most, if not all, significant archaeological sites can be located with this technique. A finer interval, such as a 10 meter interval, is extremely time consuming, and is not considered cost effective. Testing and mitigation efforts requently employ a finer interval shovel test grid for detailing internal components of an archaeological site. These finer interval grids are customarily placed using a transit. Shovel testing a site to this intensity without using a transit to locate the test locations is considered to be destructive of the cultural resources within a site.

C. Complete records on soil profiles prepared during the survey.

During the survey phase of investigations of the Landings Development, soil profiles for each shovel test were not recorded. Emphasis was placed primarily on delineating the horizontal extent of cultural materials. Information on key shovel tests was recorded in the field director's notes. Such information includes the presence of cultural material and light, moderate, dense, or solid shell concentrations. All shovel tests were excavated to a depth of 40 cm, or deeper if cultural deposits continued. The purpose of the survey phase was to locate sites. It was assumed that a testing phase would follow to properly evaluate the sites and to more accurately assess the vertical character of the deposits.

D. Descriptions of surface area loci.

While the survey report contained written descriptions in the Results section of the survey report of the location of the 31 Surface areas (designated A through Z and AA through AE), more description of these areas was requested. The location of each area has been superimposed on a map of each island showing the relative position of each surface finds to the subsurface tests (Please reference the enclosed maps). Details of each area not discussed in the original report are provided here to supplement these maps. Artifacts collected from each of

these Surface areas are inventoried in the Appendix of the survey report (Pages 100-103).

Surface Area A

This area was later designated Site 1 and consisted of surface material in the backdirt piles of a drainage ditch. This site was located outside of the project boundary, and no further discussion was necessary.

Surface Area B

This area is located on Site 8 and consists a light scatter of shell and brick on the shore of the island. No further characteristics of this surface area were noted in the field.

Surface Area C

This area is located on Site 8 (incorrectly referred to in the text on Page 55 as Area B). This area is a small historic cemetery consisting of two marked graves surrounded by a low tabby wall. One of the graves has been disturbed by vandals, but otherwise no other surface evidence was observed. Several photographs of the cemetery were taken, but no detailed plan drawing of the cemetery was attempted. The enclosure measures 8 m square.

Surface Area D

This area is located on Site 3 and consist of four scattered brick in a 5 m diameter area. The area is vegetated and no other artifacts were observed. No detailed map of the brick scatter was made.

Surface Area E

This area is located on Site 3 and consists of a thin lense of oyster shell eroded out at the bluff. The shell was observed along a strip of bluff approximately 5 m in length, but no detailed map was made. No artifacts were observed or collected from this area.

Surface Area F

This area is situated on Site 4 and consists of two well depressions. The two wells, one being three meters in diameter and the other six meters in diameter, are 8 m apart. This area was vegetated and no other surface remains were observed.

Surface Area G

This area is situated on Site 4 consists of another well depression (approximately 3 m in diameter) and a large metal trough (probably related to liquor manufacture). No other surface features were observed and the area is otherwise vegetated.

Surface Area H

This area is situated on Site 4 and contains several surface features covering an area approximately 60 m in diameter. Features include wells, liquor still debris (including metal barrels, barrel hoops from wooden barrels, and glass jugs and jars), and a shell heap. The

shell heap measures approximately 20 m north-south by 8 m east-west and varies in height from 30 to 70 cm. The midden is dense shell making it highly visible with little vegetative cover. The well depressions are plainly visible. A sketch map of the features in this area is contained in the field notebook. The area is otherwise vegetated.

Surface Area J

This area is located on Site 2 and covers an area approximately 30 m in diameter. The exact limits of this area were not defined in the field. On the marsh edge there is an exposure of shell midden that has been disturbed by heavy machinery in years past. Intact portions of the midden may exist underneath currently vegetated ground. A backhoe trench has also exposed a shell deposit slightly inland from this shell midden. There is a light scatter of historic artifacts, with no apparent concentration over the area. Diagnostic artifacts were collected from this area.

Surface Area K

This area is an intact area of shell midden on Site 2. The density of the shell has limited vegetation on the midden thus resulting in its high visibility. The deposit is approximately 15 m wide and extends along the marsh edge for approximately 50 m. This midden is under 1 m high. No artifacts were observed in this area.

Surface Area L

This area is located within Site 3 and consists of a linear shell midden situated at the marsh edge. The midden is approximately 5 m wide and extends approximately 50 m along the marsh edge. The shell heap is a maximum of 80 cm high. The density of shell has kept the area from being vegetated. Two small potholes had been dug into the midden by vandals revealing a thick deposit of shell, but the majority of the midden is undisturbed. Ceramic artifacts were observed to be washing out of the midden along the shore and these materials were totally collected.

Surface Area M

This area is located within Site 3 and consists of a single brick chimney fall approximately 3 m in diameter approximately 10 m from the bluff edge. The chimney fall is approximately 60 cm high and bricks are visible on the surface, but the area is otherwise vegetated. No surface artifacts other than bricks were observed and no collection was made.

Surface Area O

This area is within Site 7 and consists of a scatter of tabby, bricks, shell and artifacts in an area approximately 25 m in diameter at the edge of the marsh. Artifacts were also observed along the shore line for a distance of approximately 25 m. This area appears to have been disturbed by borrow pit activity and there is a large gouge out of the center of the area. There are scattered large fragments of tabby that suggest an early historic structure may have been present at this location. A more formal examination is necessary to properly interpret the integrity of this area. The area peripheral to the borrow area was vegetated.

Surface Area P

This area is within Site 7 and consists of a shore line scatter of historic and prehistoric debris eroding into the marsh. Diagnostic materials from the shore of the marsh were collected in six 50 m sections as described in the text. A field map of this area was also prepared and is stored with the other field notes. The bluff adjacent to the shore was vegetated.

Surface Area Q

This area is within Site 7 and contains a small oyster shell heap (approximately 3 m in diameter and 50 cm high) and a light scatter of historic ceramics and glass on the surface of an otherwise vegetated area. Three artifacts were collected, but the shell heap was not investigated. It is unknown if the midden dates to the prehistoric or historic period.

Surface Area R

This area is within Site 7 and consists of a brick pile and intact brick house foundation covering an area approximately 8 m in diameter. No detailed sketch of these remains was prepared. No other artifacts were observed on the surface.

Surface Area S

This area is within Site 7 and consists of a single brick house foundation covering an area approximately 7 m in diameter. Bricks were visibily on the surface and where the ruin had been disturbed by vandals, intact architectural elements were observed. The area was otherwise vegetated.

Surface Area T

This area is within Site 7 and consists of a well depression 3 m in diameter and 50 cm deep. There was evidence of recent vandalism within the well. The area was otherwise vegetated.

Surface Area U

This area is within Site 7 and consists of a recently vandalized well (approximately 4 m in diameter), a light scatter of bricks and a large iron smokestack from a sea-going vessel. An isolated Deptford sherd was also found on the surface of this area. The smokestack was approximately 8 m southwest of the well depression. A wide variety of late nineteenth century artifacts was concentrated in the vandalized well depression.

Surface Area V

This area is within Site 7 and consists of a small liquor still at the marsh edge. The still debris includes a circular depression (3 m in diameter), metal hoops from wooden barrels, and a light scatter of brick. These surface artifacts are contained within an area approximately 10 m in diameter. This area intersects a portion of military earthworks that extends along a large portion of the northwest edge of the island. The military earthworks probably date to the Civil War period. The earthworks consist of a linear mounded area fronting a trench depression on the landward side of the mound. The earthworks have an average width of 4 m for the mound and 2 m for the trench. This earthwork varies from 20 cm to 1 m in height and extends along a

bearing of 210 degrees. No detailed map of this earthwork was prepared during the survey, since such efforts were considered to be beyond the scope of survey.

Surface Area W

This area is within Site 7 and consists of a well depression (3 m in diameter and 50 cm deep) and an adjacent light scatter of oyster shell and brick with no apparent concentration. The area is otherwise vegetated.

Surface Area X

This area is situated within Site 7 and consists of a well depression (8 m in diameter and 1 m deep). A light scatter of 10 bricks was observed on the surface in an area approximately 15 m in diameter immediately south of the well depression. No other structural remains were observed. Otherwise, the area was vegetated and contained no surface material.

Surface Area Y

This area is within Site 7 and consists of an isolated well depression (6 m in diameter and 1 m deep) with no other surface remains in an otherwise vegetated area.

Surface Area Z

This area is within Site 5 and consists of a illicit liquor still installation probably dating to the mid-twentieth century. The ruins include metal barrels, metal cans, a large oil drum, and several large depressions. No artifacts were collected from this area, and the location was otherwise vegetated. A sketch map of the remains was prepared and is stored with the other notes from the survey.

Surface Area AA

This area defined as Site 6 contained a light scatter of brick (less than 15 bricks in an area approximately 4 m in diameter) and an adjacent well depression (approximately 3 m in diameter and 50 cm deep). The area was vegetated and no other surface remains were observed; no collection was made.

Surface Area AB

This area is within Site 5 and consists of a small thin lens of oyster shell eroding into the marsh on the northern end of the island. The shell had no apparent concentration or intact portion and was found in an area approximately 4 m in diameter. No artifacts were collected from this area.

Surface Area AC

This consisted of a single isolated surface artifact, an early iron hoe, found on the surface of Site 7 in an otherwise wooded area. This artifact may have been dropped at this location by a vandal or relic collector while looting other portions of the site.

Surface Area AD

This area was located on Site 7 and consisted of a single brick and tabby chimney fall (3 m in diameter and approximately 40 cm high). No other surface remains were observed in this area. No detailed drawing of the ruin was prepared.

Surface Area AE

This area is located on Site 8 and contains two parts. One part is a linear shell midden that is oriented east-west. The exact extent of this shell deposit was not measured in the field. The shell midden is situated between the cemetery (Surface Area C) and a tabby foundation of an historic eighteenth century house. The remains of this house were near Shovel Test 106, but no formal sketch of the ruins was made. The house is approximately 6 m in diameter, but further excavation is necessary to accurately delineate this ruin. There is also a well or privy depression approximately 3 m east of the house ruin.

E. Revised Figure 31 with a key to all symbols.

A revised Figure 31 is enclosed. We apologize for the omission of this key in the original.

F. A curation statement.

All artifacts, photographs, notes, maps, and other pertinent data are stored at the Garrow & Associates, Inc. laboratory in Atlanta, Georgia. All materials recovered from the survey remain the property of the client, and can (at the descretion of the client) be ultimately donated to a nonprofit curatorial repository. To date, such a repository has not been identified, or even sought, pending the completion of additional phases of archaeological research on the project.

G. Vitae for the principal investigator and/or author.

Vita for the principal investigator and author are enclosed.

H. An original photograph or clear copy of each site described.

An original photograph of Sites 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 are enclosed. Site 1 was actually outside the project area and was not photographed. This site was discovered enroute to the project area and was included in the report as supplementary background information. Survey of Site 6 occurred during a rainstorm, and because of the adverse weather conditions, no photograph is available. If necessary, a photograph of this site could be taken. This could be done by either by an employee of Branigar or by Garrow and Associates.

I. Revised Table 1.

A revised Table 1 is enclosed.

J. Original site forms for the newly identified sites.

Original site forms have been submitted to the State Site files at the University of Georgia. It

has not been company policy to maintain duplicates of the forms submitted to the State. Copies of the site forms may be obtained by contacting Dr. David Hally at the University of Georgia, Department of Anthropology.

Please let us know if we can be of further assistance. We hope that this information will fullfill the requirements of the Corps of Engineers.

Sincerely,

GARROW & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Marvin T. Smith
Principal Investigator

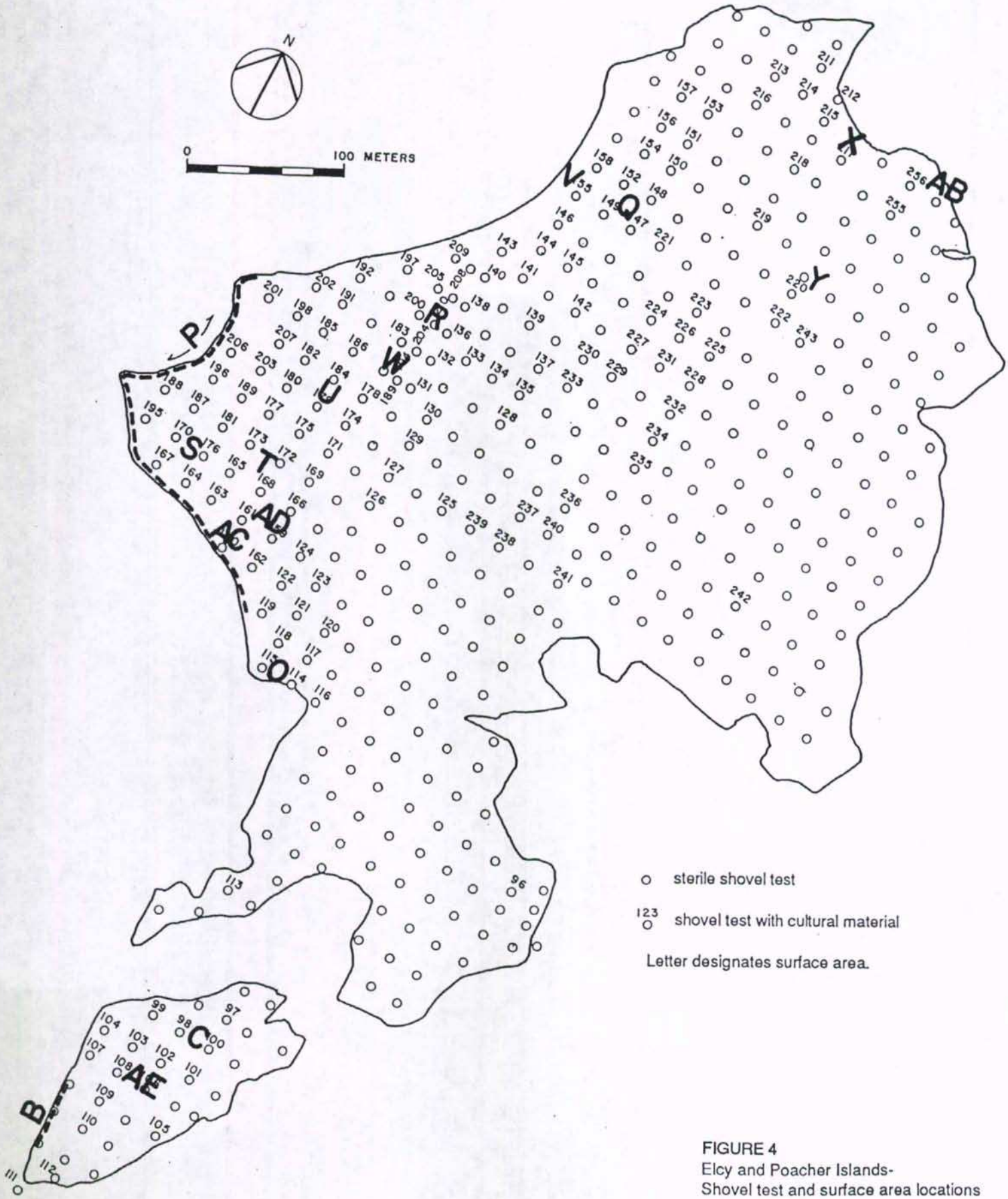

FIGURE 4
Elcy and Poacher Islands-
Shovel test and surface area locations