CABIN 1 AT THE BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7):

FINAL RESULTS OF THE 2014 and 2015 UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SCHOOLS AT BULOW PLANTATION HISTORIC RUINS STATE PARK (FLAGLER COUNTY, FL)

by

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Between May 11 and June 19, 2015, The University of Florida Department of Anthropology conducted an archaeological field school at Bulow Plantation (8FL7), located within the Bulow Plantation Historic Ruins State Park in Flagler County, near the town of Bunnell, Florida. This work was done under state archaeological permit No. 1415.039.

These excavations were a direct continuation of the work begun during the 2014 UF Archaeological Field School, between May 12 and June 20, under state archaeological permit (No. 1314.034). The resulting report from the 2014 excavations was submitted and accepted in the Spring of 2015 (Davidson et al. 2015). This present report will serve as a final synthesis, combining the 2014 and 2015 materials and research into a single narrative.

The areas that received archaeological investigation during both field seasons are Cabin 1 – a presumed slave residence – and to a more limited extent, the immediate yard area west of this cabin. The cabin's range of occupation is believed to be commensurate with the Bulowville Plantation itself, or circa 1821 to January 1836. Archaeological techniques were restricted to unit/level excavations using hand tools.

During the 2014 field season we opened up 36 excavation units (i.e., Unit Nos. 1 through 36); thirty-three 1x1 meter units (within and immediately adjacent to the cabin), and three 1x2 meter units (yard area). For the 2015 field season we continued excavation within 32 of the 36 units originally defined in 2014, and established ten additional units (Units 37-46) (three 1x2 yard units; five 1x1 cabin units; one 1x2 cabin unit). The depths of these excavations ranged from 1 cm to 50 cm below surface.

During the 2014 excavations, six features were defined and documented. In 2015, an additional eight features were identified (Features 7 through 14).

Achievements included the complete exposure of the footprint of Cabin 1's structure, some indications that the "yard sweeping" phenomenon was occurring on site, the discovery of a masonry lined "root cellar" or sub-floor pit (Feature 4) containing two smaller subpits (Features 12, 14) within the floor of the cabin, determination of the orientation of the cabin (an aspect previously unknown for any of the slave cabins extant on site), good evidence that the cabin was used by American soldiers and militia members as a barracks and possible sentry point, and archaeological corroboration for the structure's destruction by fire through a Seminole Indian attack during the Second Seminole War.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2015 University of Florida Archaeological Field School at Bulow Plantation enjoyed a very successful season of research. This success is due to the efforts of many individuals.

Figure 1: The 2015 UF Historical Archaeological Field School

Amber Grafft-Weiss, Mary Elizabeth ("Liz") Ibarrola, and David Markus were the graduate teaching assistants and field supervisors, with Brett Mogensen additionally serving as a field supervisor.

The 2015 field school students did exemplary service, and all are commended for their hard work: John Aldridge, Heather Converse, William Edwards, Medline Fleurimond, Caitlyn Johnson, Hannah Krasny, Lisa Matthies-Barnes, Jessica Sanger, and Brittany Tucker.

The field school had several visitors and volunteers in 2015, including Alita Mikiten, Julia Bey, Lori Lee, Emily Jane Murray, Nick McAuliffe, Moises Sztylerman, Karen McIlvoy, Casey Kirby, Celia Denton and Charis Denton. These individuals volunteered their time and energies, from one day to several weeks.

The 2015 artifact inventory and analysis was performed by Liz Ibarrola. Additionally, Liz analyzed all of the faunal materials from the 2014 and 2015 field seasons as a single assemblage.

Figure 2: The 2014 UF Historical Archaeological Field School

Since this report constitutes materials and observations derived from both the 2014 and 2015 field schools, it is only appropriate to acknowledge the individuals behind the 2014 field season's efforts. David Markus, Amber Grafft-Weiss, and Brett Mogensen served as graduate teaching assistants and field supervisors for the 2014 field school at Bulow Plantation; the undergraduate students included – Fleurence Almonor, Julia Bey, Alexander Coffey, Georgia Fasano, Lena Grier, Delique Haymon, Kendall Hockenbary, Tatyana Hughes, and Madison Hyman.

Special thanks to David Markus and Brett Mogensen, who performed the analysis and inventory of the 2014 archaeological materials, and co-authored the 2014 Bulow Plantation archaeological report.

Some alumni from previous UF field schools volunteered in 2014, for between two days and three weeks during the field school, acting as additional excavators and field supervisors: Rachel Iannelli, Jamie Arjona, Becky O'Sullivan, Kathryn Rohlwing, Simon Goldstone, and Rachel Crooks.

Additional volunteers and visitors in 2014 included Emily Jane Murray, from the Florida Public Archaeology Network; Nick McAuliffe and Toni Wallace, from the St. Augustine Archaeological Association; and Dot Moore, Sarah Bennett, and Lianne Bennett.

Many thanks are owed to State Parks staff at both Bulow Plantation Ruins State Park and the greater Florida State Parks organization. We could not have accomplished what we did, without their support and encouragement.

TABLES

FIGURES

INTRODUCTION

The field of Plantation Archaeology was created virtually from scratch by the pioneering work of Charles Fairbanks, professor of Anthropology at the University of Florida. Fairbanks was the first person to use archaeology to address issues of slave life at Kingsley Plantation (Fort George Island, Florida) in the summer of 1968. An archaeology that originally focused on issues of enslavement evolved in the 1970s and 1980s, with researchers increasingly leaving the plantation to explore post-emancipation sites, maroon settlements, antebellum northern free blacks, and general urban contexts, and to formulate research questions that are truly global in nature. Originally termed simply plantation archaeology, with its increased scope – both in time and space, as well as an increasingly sophisticated theoretical perspective – the discipline is now known as the Archaeology of the African Diaspora (Fairbanks 1974; 1984; Orser 1984; Davidson and McIlvoy 2012).

Although Kingsley Plantation is often cited as the birthplace of plantation archaeology (e.g., Orser 1984:2-3), Fairbanks actually began his interest in this nascent field of study by conducting a survey and limited testing of Bulow Plantation (Historic Ruins State Park, Flagler County, Florida). The purpose of this archaeological work was to document prehistoric sites and the standing ruins of the sugar mill, but Fairbanks insisted in spending some of the limited time and resources mapping the still visible locations of some of the Bulow slave cabins (Fairbanks 1983:22-23; Orser 1984:2).

While Historical Archaeology has been conducted in the state of Florida since at least the 1950s (Boyd et al. 1951), and sites associated with the African experience in the state have been explored archaeologically since the early 1960s (Poe 1963), our knowledge of the life experiences of enslaved Africans in the state is actually very limited, with almost all of it derived from research at Kingsley Plantation.

To continue the pioneering work of Fairbanks, the senior author – through the Department of Anthropology at the University of Florida and in partnership with the National Parks Service – undertook an eight-year research project at Kingsley Plantation between 2006 and 2013. Our primary focus was within the slave quarters, with excavations exposing all or portions of the interiors of four slave cabins: W-12, W-13, W-15, and E-10. Additional field research was conducted in the plantation's octagonal sugar mill, guest cottages for the Kingsley family (along Cedar Avenue), a slave water well, and the plantation's African Burial Ground (Davidson 2006a; 2007; 2008; 2009; 2011; 2012; 2013).

With nearly a decade of research into early 19th century slavery accomplished at Kingsley, these excavations represent the most intensively investigated slave quarters in the state. However, while the Kingsley materials are extraordinary in several ways – perhaps most clearly in the insights they offer into the retention of African religion and beliefs (e.g., see Davidson 2015) – it is difficult to judge if these cultural practices are in any way typical of the experience of Africans in antebellum Florida generally, given the background of Zephaniah Kingsley (admittedly Afrocentric, an atheist, and married to an

African woman). Were his Africans allowed a latitude of "freedom" within slavery that was not commonly seen under Christian masters who held their enslaved Africans in indifference or contempt?

Arguably the best means to determine if Kingsley Plantation is representative of plantation slavery *in antebellum Florida* is to examine in detail a contemporary plantation context: the best example of this in the state is arguably the Bulow Plantation site.

Very little archaeological work involving subsurface exploration has been undertaken at the Bulow Plantation State Park (Griffin 1952; Gluckman and Baker 1967; Daniel et al 1980; Fairbanks 1983:22; Baker 1991; Baker 1999), and virtually all of this at the main house or sugar mill contexts. The most recent and intensive research, by researchers at the University of South Florida, followed a landscape perspective and involved GIS mapping (Collins et al. 2012; O'Sullivan 2012).

Our work at the Bulow Plantation is grounded in this previous Kingsley research, both in research questions as well as field methodology; the focus at Bulow in 2014 and 2015 was exclusively on the enslaved African experience.

The Bulow excavations offer us the unique opportunity to archaeologically compare and contrast two contemporaneous early 19th century Atlantic coastal plantations, using identical methodologies, artifact typologies, and research questions. This is of extreme importance, since any data created and comparisons derived from these materials will not suffer from a loss of integrity or coherency, due to problems of "translation."

The Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park is well positioned within the Florida state park system to serve as an exemplar for the public interpretation of plantation slavery. Just like Kingsley Plantation, portions of the Bulow ruins are relatively well-preserved, and the immediate and surrounding landscapes are largely intact. What are lacking are specific interpretations of features or unique artifacts that can offer insight into the lives of those men, women, and children who were enslaved there nearly two hundred years ago.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF BULOW PLANTATION (1821-1836)

Bulow Plantation, or Bulowville (also Bulow Villa; see Mahon 1966:12), was founded in 1821 by Charles Wilhelm Bulow, and destroyed in late January or early February 1836, when it was owned by his son, John J. Bulow. Born in South Carolina in 1779, Charles Bulow migrated to Spanish Florida in 1821, and purchased a vast property of 4,675 acres from the estate of John Russell. He immediately began re-making this newly acquired "wilderness" into a corn, sugar and Sea Island cotton plantation (Lowrie 1834:451-452; Senate of the United States 1839: Public Document No. 129, page 4; Wilson 1945; O'Sullivan 2012:14-16).

Figure 3: Overview of the completed archaeological exposure of Cabin 1 (looking east) at the close of the 2014 field school excavations

It is believed that Charles Bulow made significant investments of slave labor to build several buildings and other plantation infrastructure very soon after his arrival in 1821, but he did not live to enjoy the fruits of his labors, dying on May 7, 1823. He is buried in St. Augustine, Florida, in the city's Huguenot Cemetery (Glenn 1945:135, 159; Lowrie 1834:451-452; Wilson 1945; O'Sullivan 2012:16; Strickland 1980:14).

Charles Bulow left the entire estate to his son, John Joachim Bulow, but since John was only in his teens at the time of his father's death, trustees were appointed to act as advisors to the young man (Wilson 1945; O'Sullivan 2012:16).

James Ormond III, the grandson of James Ormond, an early settler of East Florida, was sent by his father to live for a time at the Bulow Plantation, under the care and tutelage of John Bulow. In a reminiscence written many years after these events, James Ormond III offers a rare accounting of John Bulow's character, describing him as (Strickland 1963:212): " '…being graduated in all the devilment to be learned in Paris, France . . . well educated, but very wild and dissipated.'

In Stickland's (1963:212) paraphrase of James's reminiscence, other insights include that: "Bulow had a large library of books, 'mostly fiction,' with which James 'filled himself.' Bulow took James and his Uncle Emanuel on a memorable voyage down the Halifax, Hillsborough, and Indian Rivers as far as Jupiter Inlet. They went in Bulow's slave-manned barge with its guns, nets, and a cook, and travelled into the little known wilderness of southern Florida."

In 1831, John Bulow had as a house guest on the plantation the famous naturalist and painter John James Audubon, who had been traveling in the region conducting his ornithological studies (Wilson 1945:232).

Both James Ormond III and Audubon seem to have held positive opinions of John Bulow, but as will be discussed below, Bulow had several character flaws, including a documented sadistic streak that manifested in the casual torture of many and outright murder of a handful of his enslaved population (see below).

It has been speculated that Audubon might have included in the background of one of his bird paintings – the "Tell Tale Godwit" – some of the buildings of the Bulow Plantation, possibly including the main house and two slave quarters (O'Sullivan 2012:18, 21; Souder 2004:273). Our excavations, and the revelations of the architectural aspects of Cabin 1, do not readily support this speculation, but neither do they conclusively deny the possibility (see below).

While the only physical infrastructure still readily visible at the Bulow Plantation today are the standing wall ruins of the sugar mill, the chimney fall and coquina foundation of the main house, and the chimney fall of various slave cabins, a list of the plantation structures present at the beginning of the Second Seminole War also includes: "the dwelling-house, store-house, sugar-house, saw-mill, two kitchens, stables, corn-house…" (Senate of the United States 1839: Public Document No. 129, page 11).

No detailed descriptions of the main house remain, but its basic outlines were recorded, however vaguely, as being "…2 ½ stories high, 62 feet by 42 feet, with a piazza all around" (Senate of the United States 1839: Public Document No. 129, page 11).

Various accounts offer some insight into the extent of agricultural production at the Bulow Plantation in the months or years leading up to its destruction. John Lee Williams, who wrote a guide to the territory of Florida in 1837, described the numerous plantations on and adjacent to the Halifax River, including Bulow's, and noted that: "The plantation of the late Mr. Bulow, is one of the finest in Florida. About eight hundred acres were under cultivation before the war" (Williams 1837:139).

With the state of the art steam-powered sugar mill facility, a vast quantity of sugar was being produced by the time of its destruction in 1836. Lieutenant Smith, who was for a brief time stationed at Bulowville during the Second Seminole War, stated that the plantation had produced in 1835, some "4(00) to 500 hogsheads of sugar" (Smith 1836:177).

In December 1835, the second Seminole War came to Bulowville. Against the protest of John Bulow, Major Putnam garrisoned American troops (both regulars and volunteers) on the plantation, from December 28, 1835, to January 23, 1836 [(for the date of abandonment, see Captain Douglass Dummett's affidavit, who was stationed at Bulowville; in U. S. Senate 1839a: Public Document No. 129, pp. 8-9); although J. George Anderson observed it was on January 26, 1836, according to the affidavit signed by this soldier who was serving under Major Putnam (U. S. Senate 1839a: Public Document No. 129, page 7), a discrepancy noted by others (e.g., U. S. Senate 1851: Report No. 253, page 1)] (Myer Cohan states that it was "about the 27th January"; Cohen 1836:96).

Major Putnam himself later testified to Congress, that John Bulow (Wilson 1945:236):

> "... objected to the troops occupying his place and manifested his opposition in a very decided manner. On our approach to his place he continued to fire upon us with a four-pounder, charged with powder, with the expectation, I presume, of preventing our going to his place." Another witness states that ". . . so rude was he in his reception of the officers that they took possession of his house and would not admit him to their mess at his own table. He was pressed as a soldier, and, it is said, put under guard."

In essence, John Bulow was made a prisoner on his own plantation, and kept in an outbuilding under guard by order of the ranking officer, Major Putnam. Putnam further ordered that a breastwork be built around the plantation main house and quarters. George I. Phillips, who was a soldier stationed at Bulowville during this period, describes it in affidavit: "he saw a great many bales of cotton piled up around the dwelling-house and quarters, to form a breast-work for the protection of the station" (U. S. Senate 1846: Report No. 76, page 3).

Presumably, "quarters" in this instance is referring to the slave quarters. In addition to the use of cotton bales as a defense, a more formal fort was also constructed immediately adjacent to the main house. One description of the fort was given by Major Putnam:

"When, afterwards, I occupied his plantation, I had a large breast-work constructed, about forty feet square, with angles at the corners; this was about ten feet high, and made of large heavy cabbage logs" (U. S. Senate 1846: Report No. 76, page 4).

Another account, given by one soldier who later wrote a history of the campaign, W. W. Smith, also described the intact log fort immediately adjacent to the burned main house: "We halted by the ruins of the dwelling house, from which an alley-way, made of substantial squared cedar posts 10 feet high, led into a Palmetto fort, having four angles or bastions. The palmetto logs were laid horizontally, and morticed in one another, to a height above that of a man and loop holes were cut between them" (Smith 1836:171).

The reconfigured plantation on a wartime footing was called Camp Bulowville (Wilson 1945:236; Cohen 1836:143). Compared to other expedient fortifications erected in 1835 at the commencement of the war, Camp Bulowville was described by Major Putnam as "a site, in his opinion, every way better calculated for the intended operations of the army" (Cohen 1836:91).

It isn't known exactly when the Bulow Plantation was burned by the Seminoles, but the troops were removed from the plantation on the night of January 23, 1836, to the nearby town of St. Augustine; just a few days later area residents reported seeing fires in the vicinity of Bulow (U. S. Senate 1851; U. S. Senate 1839a: Public Document No. 129, page 10; O'Sullivan 2012:25). General Joseph M. Hernandez stated that it had to have occurred prior to February 8, 1836 (U. S. Senate 1839a: Public Document No. 129, page 2).

A Lieutenant Cohen described the scene of the Bulow Plantation, on February 25, 1836 (erroneously cited as February 5, in Wilson 1945), noting the destruction of the plantation's standing infrastructure, and specifically naming the main house and sugar mill:

> "Camp Bulow, February 25th.—Two days' rations having been prepared, Col. B. orders a move. The line of march is taken up at 9 A. M. by the companies of Jones, Henry, Quattlebaum, Hibler and Doucin, for Bulow's plantation, on which the Indians were reported to be in considerable force, having a stockade, swivel, &c. After a fatiguing march of twelve miles, rendered more so by the delays of the wagons, we arrived here, found no foe, took quiet possession of the fort and a four-pounder, and encamped for the night. We gazed, not without regret, on a scene over which ruin brooded, or stalked with no stealthy pace. The noble mill and mansion are utterly destroyed, and an extensive Library of splendid works is scattered over the field, torn, or fired, as if the Seminole willed not that we should sip of the pleasant waters of the Pierian spring, 'the pure well of English undented,' to the savage, but a sealed fount. Here we rescued a Milton and Shakspeare (sic), and mean to make them the companions of our otherwise weary way, the solaces of our heart-heavy hours" (Cohen 1836:143).

While Cohen only describes in detail the destruction of the main house and sugar mill, it is a fact that the slave cabins were also occupied by American troops. Brigadier General Joseph M. Hernadez, as a signed affidavit, stated: "I believe all the principal buildings at Mr. Bulow's plantation were occupied for military purposes…", and further stated that the Seminole Indians were only burning those plantations and buildings that had been fortified or occupied by American troops (U. S. Senate 1839a: Public Document No. 129, pages 2-3).

According to a sworn deposition by George L. Phillips, "…almost every building and many of the negro houses were occupied by the troops" (U. S. Senate 1839a: Public Document No. 129, page 8). This occupation would have been even more likely in the case for Cabin 1, the focus of our excavations, as it is the slave cabin closest to the river on the north side, which would have made it a vital position for observing a potential enemy approaching from the adjacent Bulow Creek, or to guard/protect any United States troops moving along these same waterways. On several occasions elements of the U. S. Army and militia forces did travel by Bulow Creek to the Halifax River (Cohen 1836:91).

Another account, by Major Benjamin A. Putnam, the commanding officer of the occupying forces at Camp Bulowville, states without any doubt that all of the plantations buildings were destroyed by the Seminoles very soon after the army's retreat: "… soon after the abandonment, the Indians took possession of the place, and destroyed everything: the exact time when the Indians took possession cannot be ascertained, as no one remained… but large fires were seen in that direction a short time after the troops left the south" (U. S. Senate 1839a: Public Document No. 129, page 10).

A man named J. George Anderson, who had been a soldier under Major Putnam while they occupied Bulowville in December 1835 and January 1836, described both the fortification of the plantation's grounds and buildings, but also its subsequent destruction (U. S. Senate 1839a: Public Document No. 129, page 7):

> "I will further testify, that I was with Colonel Bresbane's regiment of Carolina militia, when they re-occupied the fort at Mr. Bulow's plantation, some weeks after, being the first party of whites that marched into that part of the country after its abandonment by Major Putnam. *I found every building destroyed* (emphasis added); not a vestige of any kind of property or stock remaining; all had either been carried off or destroyed by the Indians."

While virtually all accounts record the total destruction of the plantation's buildings, one narrative from a soldier who was present on the site during a brief reoccupation, noted that the burned ruins of the sugar mill and the main planter's house, but also state that the slave cabins had been spared (Smith 1836:173-174):

> "The Indians had not burnt the negro houses, and everything in them seemed to have been left untouched, since the hasty flight of the inmates. There was more corn in them than we could take away, and a good deal of useful negro furniture. There were a great number of these houses, as Mr. Bulow had upwards of two

> hundred negroes – they surrounded the Fort in a semicircle, and were distant about 150 yards from it. As they afforded the Indians a fine screen to crawl up behind unseen, and a favorable position to make an attack from, we, at one time thought of burning them down, but did not, as we did not wish to create more destruction than the plantation had already suffered."

This description is not precisely dated, and likely refers to the interval between when the troops abandoned the post on January 23, 1836 (and only the main house and mill had been destroyed by fire), and when the Seminoles returned and completed the task of burning the plantation's remaining infrastructure, as described by J. George Anderson (and quoted above; U. S. Senate 1839a: Public Document No. 129, page 7).

A summary of the plantation as it stood before it was burned by the Seminole Indians in 1836 contains an the account of the losses incurred at Bulow Plantation, which was created in the hope of receiving remuneration from the United States government (Wilson 1945:233-234):

> "the appraised value of its various buildings with boats, tools, harness and oxen was over fifty thousand dollars. Of this amount five thousand dollars was the value of the plantation house, three thousand of household and kitchen equipment. The stone sugar works, one hundred nineteen by ninety-three feet consisted of boiling houses, two curing houses, steam engine house and a large framed saw-mill all complete. There were forty negro houses, all framed, with board floors and shingled, valued at $2,500, with negro furniture valued at $250. In addition there were barns, corn houses, gins, poultry houses, cooperage, blacksmith shop, fodder houses, etc."

The plantation was abandoned in some haste when the American soldiers who were garrisoned there received orders granting them the authority to decamp:

> "…about the 27th January, all of Bullow's, Williams', Dupont's, and Gen. Hernandez' negroes, with such other property as could be removed, were safely landed at Anastasia Island, opposite Augustine, where the city authorities had directed that the negroes should be located" (Cohen 1836:96).

When Camp Bulowville was abandoned by the military, according an affidavit by C. Downing, John Bulow was not allowed to remove any of his personal property from his plantation home: "when the post was abandoned, Bulow's wagons, carts, and teams were all pressed to carry the soldier's baggage, and it was said that he was not permitted to put into them a single article" (U. S. Senate 1839b: Public Document 196, page 1).

As for John Bulow himself, he died just months after the destruction of his plantation, on May 7th, 1836 (Wilson 1945:239).

The plantation was never rebuilt, and its ruins seem to have experienced little disturbance into the 20th century. The only use of the property, until the site's conversion into a state park, was limited turpentine collection in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (O'Sullivan 2012:27-28).

Africans at Bulow Plantation

Very little is known about the enslaved Africans who created and labored at Bulow Plantation. Even the number of enslaved on the plantation vary from account to account. For example, James Amanuel Ormond, a neighboring planter, stated that Bulow "… owned from three to four hundred negroes and planted largely" (Wilson 1945:231), while a soldier who was stationed at Camp Bulowville estimated that: "Mr. Bulow had upwards of Two hundred negroes" (Smith 1836:173-174). The U. S. Census recorded that in 1830, Bulow owned 193 Africans (Daniel et al. 1980:74).

While accounts of Bulowville's slave population vary, what is clearer is the character of John Bulow that emerges from an examination of period accounts written by people who knew him. For example, John Bemrose, an English chemist who enlisted in the American Army in 1831, served several years in Florida, including during the Second Seminole War. In his reminiscences of these experiences he makes brief reference to John Bulow, but in these few passages paints a vivid picture of a very cruel and tyrannical enslaver (Mahon 1966:12):

> "One demon, a Prussian, Bulow, was an atrocious slavemaster, residing at a handsome place about forty miles south of the city (St. Augustine), called 'Bullow Villa.' He had three hundred hands, and although possessed of great wealth was despised by his brother planters because of his cruelty."
>
> "When I saw him, he was quite young and handsome, yet I never heard of a good trait in his character. Dissipated, and quarrelsome with his equals, tyrannical to his dependents, his hands dyed red with the blood of three of his slaves! Truly earth groaned under him and Hell must have groaned for him! The third slave he murdered while I was in the city. The poor negro was attending as marker, during one of his shooting matches, and he happened to make some mistake or blunder. This raised his master's anger and he immediately shot him dead."

Bemrose also detailed an event he did not personally witness, but which is described elsewhere by another source (see below), suggesting it did occur at least in some form. According to Bemrose, John Bulow taught his enslaved boatmen to sing a song which referred to the death of his father, and further described how his father's soul was in Hell: "Old Bulow's dead and gone to Hell, And here lib (sic) young Massa, doing well" (Mahon 1966:13).

Another reference to John Bulow, and his callous cruelty towards his Africans, can be found in the private diary of The Honorable Robert Raymond Reid, who was a federal judge in the 1830s and later served as territorial governor of Florida. Writing in an entry dated July 8, 1834, although Reid only refers to the man as "B," from the description it is clear that it is a direct reference to John Bulow (all italics are present in the original) (Miller 1858:216):

> "B____ was a young man of slender education, a spoiled child. He came early to the possession of a large estate, and has been a brute ever since. The first thing he did when he came to Florida was to teach his boatmen a new song, – viz.:
>
> 'Old B_____'s dead and gone to hell;
> Young B_____ reigns, and all is well.'
>
> He has killed two negroes, – perhaps more. But the monster has his reward: he is not more than thirty, and is *old*, emaciated, sinking into the grave."

In a later diary entry, dated October 1, 1838, Judge Reid made another reference to John Bulow. Although the entry dates some two years after Bulow's death, Reid was having dinner with a friend (unnamed), who told him stories of Bulow (Miller 1858:222-223):

> "_____ told me last night queer stories of B_____, how he used to give himself up to debauchery and deviltry. He was a young man put in possession of a large property, without education or experience. He would have about him a dozen young fellows, whose business it was to tickle his feet and to rub his head when he was drunk; and on the slightest provocation he punished severely.
>
> Once a negro woman laughed at one of his companions, who, very drunk, reeled on his horse. He called up the fifty women on his plantation, and caused each to be *put over a hogshead and paddled* severely. Again, he ordered a negro preacher to pronounce a sermon. It did not please him, and he gave the preacher fifty lashes.
>
> Upon another occasion he caused all his negroes to be collected, and, placing the preacher across a *beam*, he made him deliver a discourse, and then proceeded to *whip* the whole congregation, when a bat flew into the room, and the preacher exclaimed, 'Lord, massa! Lookee de bat!' 'Open the door, Robin,' said the drunken B_____, 'and let them all go, bat and all.' He believed in neither God nor devil."

The individual identities of the Africans enslaved at Bulowville are virtually unknown. In the war claims for the losses incurred with the destruction of Bulowville, Francis Pellicer – Bulow's overseer – noted that four African slaves were taken away by the Seminole Indians: "… deponent states that the Indians got possession of four prime negroes, named George, July, Scipio, and Abraham" (U. S. Senate 1839a: claim 129, page 11).

None of these names were of African origin; the forcing of Anglicized names, or at least names chosen through a Western worldview and sensibility, was typical of the period (e.g., in the case of Scipio; see Blackmon 2008:32). This is in contrast with Zephaniah Kingsley, who allowed many of his African charges to maintain their African names; as derived from an 1812 list of slave losses, Kingsley recognized ten (out of 26; 38%) of his

adult slaves by their African names instead of forcing Anglicized names upon them, a practice which was decidedly atypical for this period (Davidson 2007; Davidson 2015).

Names were of extreme importance within West African society, reflecting personal identity, lineage, and religion (Burnard 2001:329-330; Handler and Jacoby 1996:689-690).

PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS

A portion of the original Bulow Plantation, which encompassed some 109 acres and included the primary plantation infrastructure of sugar mill, main house, and slave cabins, became a state park in 1945 (Anonymous 1998:1). Formal archaeological investigations were first conducted in the early 1950s on the grounds of the former plantation by John W. Griffin, with a focus on documenting the architecture of the main house (Griffin 1952).

Fairbanks claimed to have surveyed and noted the existence of the slave cabins at Bulow, but no excavations were performed (Fairbanks 1983:22-23). Other excavations performed on the site also were directed at the sugar mill and main house (Gluckman and Baker 1967; Baker 1991), although the slave cabin ruins have been at least noted by other researchers (e.g., Daniel et al. 1980).

Recent work at Bulowville, including further mapping and other documentation of the slave cabins, has been undertaken by Lori Collins and others from the University of South Florida. This work has produced a technical report (Collins et al. 2012) and a master's thesis by Rebecca O'Sullivan (2012).

Although the bulk of this later work employed a landscape perspective involving a GIS/LIDAR mapping, but metal detecting was employed and some ferrous objects recovered (O'Sullivan 2012; Collins et al. 2012, see Table 1).

The work of the University of Florida department of Anthropology's first Historical Archaeological field school, completed in 2014, is reported in Davidson et al. (2015), but we have integrated the 2014 and 2015 materials into this single narrative, to tell the story of Cabin 1.

SITE LOCATION AND CONTEXT

Bulow Plantation (8FL7) is located within the Bulow Plantation Historic Ruins State Park in Flagler County, near the town of Bunnell, Florida.

Although we considered pursuing excavations within several known historical contexts, such as the main house and the extensive ruins of the sugar mill, in the end we decided to concentrate our efforts towards a single slave cabin – Cabin 1 – and its immediate yard area.

Cabin 1 is the cabin on the end of the northern portion of the broad and irregular semi-circle of cabins, lying closest to the shore of Bulow Creek. Its ruins, in the form of still surficial coquina stone, are some of the most extensive of all of the cabins. After consultation with Rebecca O'Sullivan, a current employee of the Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN) who recently wrote her master's thesis on the GIS of Bulow Plantation (2012), we agreed that Cabin 1 would be the best locale to begin the process of understanding the architecture and other aspects of the site's slave cabin infrastructure.

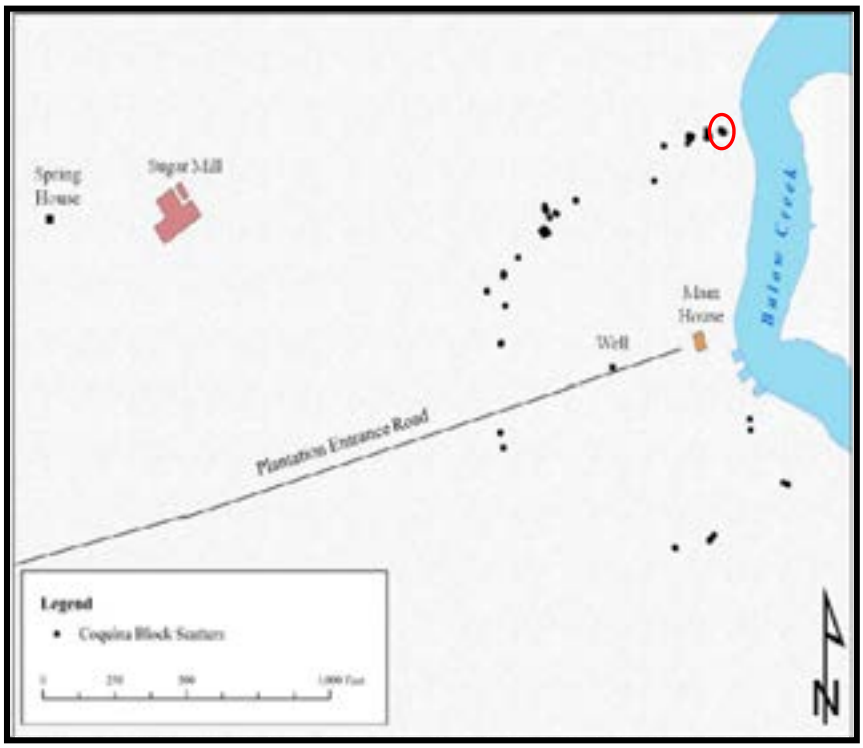

Figure 4: Overview of the Slave Cabin ruins and their location relative to other plantation landmarks. Cabin 1 locale is demarcated in red circle (map derived with permission from Rebecca O'Sullivan; O'Sullivan 2012).

FIELD METHODOLOGY

Excavation techniques and protocols

Excavation Grid

Horizontal and vertical controls were established and maintained using a Total Station electronic surveying instrument; a Spectra Precision Optical Model TS415.

Although there have been previous archaeological investigations at Bulow Plantation (e.g., Daniel et al. 1980; Collins et al. 2012), it was not possible to accurately determine these previous grids' benchmarks, so in 2014 an entirely new, metric grid system was established with the center point and primary datum (Datum A) – located just north of Cabin 1 – designated N1000 E1000. This datum and grid system was maintained and extended in 2015, and will be utilized for all future work at Bulow Plantation.

The north/south line of the grid is aligned with true north, established using a Brunton pocket transit with an adjusted 4-degree corrected declination from magnetic north. This primary datum is located approximately five meters north of the northern extent of Cabin 1's low lying rubble mound. The datum's back-sight is located 11 meters north of the datum, N1011 E1000.

The primary datum consists of a steel rod, smooth and painted black, three-feet long and driven into the ground with the tip of the rod elevated just above the existing modern ground surface. The back-sight is demarcated by a steel rod similar to the primary datum, smooth, painted black, and three feet long. The height of the rod/target prism used in all shots was maintained at 1.5 meters.

Most corners of excavation units and grid/mapping points were marked using 10 or 12 inch long steel spikes and orange flagging tape, with the only exceptions made within Cabin 1, where some units precluded this demarcation due to the heavy presence of stone chimney/firebox rubble. Instead, long string lines placed along east/west and north/south grid lines were overlaid onto the cabin ruin, with these intersecting string lines at times demarcating the corners of units.

Data points recorded by the total station included grid elevation points, corners of excavation units, and the beginning and ending elevations within these units. All shots were recorded manually into a field notebook, as well as recorded electronically within the total station.

Vertical control for the six yard units was maintained by reference to the surface elevation of each unit's SW corner nail, with a string line and spirit level. Beginning and bottom (or closing) elevations for each unit were also recorded using the total station.

Excavation units within the yard used arbitrary ten or twenty centimeter levels, with vertical measures take from the SW corner nails of each 1x2 meter unit, while the cabin units used both arbitrary and perceived cultural/natural levels.

Within the cabin, vertical control was maintained using two identical datums (in regard to elevation), established adjacent to the cabin ruin, designated “Cabin 1–East Datum” and “Cabin 1–West Datum” (see Figure 5).

The physical datums were hardwood stakes, 1 inch by 1 inch square, three feet long. The West Datum was established first, with the top of the wooden stake at 38.5 cm above the modern ground surface. One centimeter from the top of the stake, four notches were cut at the stake’s corners, and a level string was tied around it; the West Datum elevation string line from which all elevations were pulled (using a spirit level) was thus 37.5 cm above the modern ground surface.

This elevation was arbitrary; it was just a convenient place on the wooden stake to place the string line, and considered high enough to clear most or all of the elevation points of the Cabin 1 rubble. The West Datum was located more or less equidistant between Unit 34 (N990 E998) and Unit 31 (N992 E998).

Figure 5: Overview of Cabin 1 (2014, Week 5), looking West, showing the location of the East Datum (Red arrow; bottom left) and West Datum (Blue Arrow; upper right)

After the West Datum was established, as a back-up, and for the convenience of recording elevations in the eastern units of Cabin 1, we also established an East Datum. We simply drove the second hardwood stake in a convenient location east of the cabin ruin, and pulled an elevation using the string and line level from the West Datum, to determine its exact elevation point on the new east datum. Then a string was placed on the East Datum, at this level (the top of the stake was 37 cm above the modern ground surface, and the string was established at 6 cm below the top of the stake).

The East Datum is located approximately one meter east of Unit 11 (N989 EN1002). Both datums used by excavators on Cabin 1 were considered identical and interchangeable for determining vertical measures. All elevations taken in the Cabin 1 units are referred to as "below datum" (abbreviated as b.d.).

In 2015 we put it two new wooden datum stakes for the East and West Datums, immediately adjacent to the location of the old wooden datums. We did this due to the deteriation of the wooden stakes from weathering, etc., over the course of twelve months. The new datums' location are immediately adjacent to the old datums, and were shot in with the total station.

The official designation for each excavation unit was its *southwest* corner grid coordinate (e.g., N971 E1001). However, each unit was further designated within a sequential numbering system, beginning with Unit No. 1; this numbering designation is useful shorthand in referring to individual units. A total of 36 units were designated in 2014, and in 2015 we established ten additional units (Units 37-46) (three 1x2 yard units; five 1x1 cabin units; one 1x2 cabin unit). The depths of these excavations ranged from 1 cm to 50 cm below surface (see Table 1; Figure 6).

Excavations were conducted with tools ranging from hand trowels and whiskbrooms, to shovels (however, shovels were reserved only for the yard excavations). All fill was screened through 1/8-inch hardware cloth mesh. All artifactual material encountered was collected.

Weights of the fireplace and chimney stones were taken in kilograms using a hand-held spring scale (a Swiss-made Pesola; 10 kg or 20lb capacity). For the larger stones, we transported them to the nearby Publix grocery store, and weighed them using their very precise floor scales.

Stratigraphy

Plantation period cultural deposits were very shallow, usually not exceeding 20 to 30 cm below surface. Stratigraphy typically consisted of a sandy loam or loamy sand, from the surface down to approximately 30 to 40 cm, where the matrix was a pure consolidated sand (see Figure 97).

Written documentation

A Field Specimen Number (or FSN) catalogue – that documented all work on the site – was maintained. Each time a new context was defined, it received the next sequential catalogue number, beginning with 1. A total of 97 FS numbers were assigned during the 2014 field season. We made the decision to continue the existing FSN catalogue system for the 2015 excavations, beginning with FSN 101 (FSN numbers 98, 99, and 100 were not assigned).

Additionally, photo logs and feature logs were maintained, and individual features were recorded on designated feature forms.

Unit/Level record forms were employed upon which were recorded the characteristics and content of each unit's individual level. On the back of the Unit/Level form, a gridded square allowed the excavator to make a sketch map of the base of each level, recording the *in situ* placement of stones, individual artifacts, features, tree roots, etc. Field notebooks supplemented these forms. Both the supervisors and all of the students kept field notebooks, where narrative accounts of each day's duties and observations were recorded.

Photo-documentation

Excavations were documented photographically using a variety of media, including a manual Pentax K-1000 35mm camera loaded with black and white print film (Ilford Delta 400 Professional), while digital photographs were also taken using a Canon Digital Rebel XT EOS350D camera, capable of an 8.1 mega-pixel resolution.

All excavation units were photographed at the ground surface and at the bottom of each level. Additionally, profiles of key units were drawn and photographed. Work shots, overviews of excavations, and detailed *in situ* photos of individual artifacts or features were also taken. In total, four rolls of b/w film (36 exposures) were exposed for the project. Finally 1,396 high-resolution digital photos were taken on site.

Field Recording Protocols for the Coquina Stone

The location of Cabin 1 was determinable at the modern ground surface only due to the presence of quarried, dressed, and often formal ashlar coquina stone, scattered across a low mound running in a more or less north/south alignment. While this rubble of both large and small stones was useful in helping us place the cabin on the landscape, its presence also brought several challenges during excavation.

After the units were established within the cabin area, the first step in the process before any soil could be removed was to map the extant stones visible on the surface within each unit. The stones were mapped in planview, the top and bottom elevations were taken, and each stone was numbered, by unit and the next sequential stone within that unit (e.g., Unit 3 – Stone 3-1, Stone 3-2, Stone 3-3, etc.). Each stone was tagged with a flagging tape label marked with a black sharpie marker, and placed in an area adjacent to the cabin where the stones were subsequently measured (length, width, thickness), described, weighed, and all medium or large stones were additionally digitally photographed.

Figure 6: Example of the type of documentation given to the coquina stones from Cabin 1 (north arrow used only for scale, not directionality)

SUMMARY OF EXCAVATIONS

The 2014 and 2015 field school excavations focused on just two loci, very close and interrelated to one another – Cabin 1, and the immediate yard area between Cabin 1 and Cabin 2.

During the 2014 field season we opened up a total of 36 excavation units (i.e., Unit Nos. 1 through 36); thirty-three 1x1 meter units (within and immediately adjacent to the cabin), and three 1x2 meter units (yard area).

For the 2015 field season we continued excavation within 32 of the 36 units originally defined in 2014, and established ten additional units (Units 37-46) (three 1x2 yard units; five 1x1 cabin units; one 1x2 cabin unit). The depths of these excavations ranged from 1 cm to 50 cm below surface (see Table 1). At the end of excavations, all units were completely backfilled, with the exception of portions of Units 29, 22, and 11, which were left open (though covered with sandbags filled with sand), to facilitate the planned reconstruction of a portion of the cabin's fireplace, using modern mortar and the cabin's original ashlar coquina masonry.

Figure 7: Overview of completed excavations of Cabin 1 in 2015 (looking East), with estimated cabin outline in red.

Through our excavations in 2014, we were able to completely expose the footprint of Cabin 1, down to a depth recognized as the historic ground surface as it existed in circa 1836 (see Figure 2), when the cabin as abandoned and destroyed by fire in 1836, and in 2015 we continued excavations below this historic surface to search for buried features and artifacts associated with the occupation *prior* to the cabin's abandonment.

In the process of this, we encountered a stone lined "root cellar" or sub-floor pit within the floor of the cabin (Feature 4; containing two smaller subpits; Features 12, 14), the importance of which will be detailed below.

We were also able to determine the orientation of the cabin – an aspect previously unknown for any of the slave cabins extant on site – with the structure's short axis back wall which contained the cabin's fireplace chimney – facing the Bulow Plantation main house (see below).

One finally discovery was excellent archaeological evidence to corroborate the historical account of the cabin's (along with other structures) destruction by fire.

Although Florida has seen human occupation since at least 14,000 B.P. (Milanich and Fairbanks 1980:35), artifacts recovered from the 2014 and 2015 excavations primarily encompassed two time periods – the Prehistoric [manifested by small quantities of prehistoric ceramic sherds (St. Johns, Orange Fiber-tempered, etc.) and chert debitage (see Tables 25, 26)], and the occupation associated with Charles and John Bulow's founding and occupation of the property from 1821 until January 1836.

A minor material culture signature was also associated with the turpentine industry of the early 20th century; one large pine tree adjacent to the primary datum bore the scars in its bark indicative of turpentine extraction, and a single diagnostic artifact in the form of an intact terra cotta Herty cup (Forney 1985) was recovered as a surface find.

Table 1: Summary of All Excavation Units from the 2014 and 2015 Field Schools

Unit	Size (m)	N	E	Associated FSN's	Terminal level	Beginning depth	Terminal depth (BD)	depth (cm)	Location	Year
1	1x2	990	990	1, 4, 7, 11	4	0 cm	50 cm	50	yard	2014
2	1x1	993	1000	2, 6, 93, 123, 165, 174	4	26 cm	66 cm	40	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
3	1x1	992	1001	3, 5, 8, 13, 126, 158	5	9 cm	56 cm	47	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
4	1x1	993	1001	9, 12, 111, 147, 151	4	28 cm	66 cm	38	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
5	1x2	992	989	10, 14, 18, 22, 83	4	0 cm	50 cm	50	yard	2014
6	1x2	993	995	15, 17, 21	3	0 cm	30 cm	30	yard	2014
7	1x1	992	1000	19, 24, 29, 133, 142	4	13 cm	57 cm	44	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
8	1x1	990	1001	20, 30, 38, 97	3	5 cm	36 cm	31	Cabin 1	2014
9	1x1	992	1002	23, 26, 76, 134, 143, 149	5	22 cm	66 cm	44	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
10	1x1	988	1000	25, 28, 35, 182	4	21 cm	56 cm	35	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
11	1x1	989	1002	27, 32, 36, 90, 92, 127, 145, 150	5	12 cm	66 cm	54	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
12	1x1	993	1002	31, 34, 91, 155	3	30 cm	56 cm	26	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
13	1x1	992	999	33, 40, 89, 95, 118, 152	3	27 cm	56 cm	29	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
14	1x1	991	1002	37, 44, 48, 75, 132, 162, 171	5	18 cm	66 cm	48	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
15	1x1	988	1001	39, 41, 87, 136, 175	4	23 cm	56 cm	33	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
16	1x1	990	1000	42, 104, 108, 146	4	20 cm	60 cm	40	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
17	1x1	988	1002	43, 46, 88, 168, 172	4	27 cm	66 cm	39	Cabin 1	2014; 2015

18	1x1	991	1001	45, 56, 81, 176, 178, 183, 184, 189, 195, 198, 201, 202	5	17 cm	82 cm	65	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
19	1x1	993	999	47, 169	2	35 cm	56 cm	21	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
20	1x1	990	999	49, 54, 94, 186, 191	4	24 cm	66 cm	42	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
21	1x1	990	1002	50, 53, 128, 179, 192	4	17 cm	66 cm	49	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
22	1x1	989	1001	51, 58, 135	2	10 cm	46 cm	36	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
23	1x1	994	1001	52, 84, 110, 167	2	33 cm	56 cm	23	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
24	1x1	994	999	55, 166, 170	3	35 cm	66 cm	31	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
25	1x1	994	1002	57, 86, 180	2	32 cm	56 cm	24	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
26	1x1	994	998	59, 188	2	35 cm	57 cm	22	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
27	1x1	994	1000	60, 85, 153, 154	3	37 cm	66 cm	29	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
28	1x1	991	1000	61, 114, 124, 125, 148	4	18 cm	60 cm	42	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
29	1x1	989	1000	62, 65, 71, 131, 141	4	15 cm	60 cm	45	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
30	1x1	989	999	63, 66, 73, 197	3	23 cm	56 cm	33	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
31	1x1	992	998	64, 160	2	33 cm	56 cm	23	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
32	1x1	993	998	68, 161	2	34 cm	56 cm	22	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
33	1x1	991	999	69, 77, 96, 117, 194, 199	4	25 cm	66 cm	41	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
34	1x1	990	998	74, 193	2	37 cm	56 cm	19	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
35	1x1	989	998	80, 187	3	29 cm	56 cm	27	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
36	1x1	988	998	82, 177	2	36 cm	56 cm	20	Cabin 1	2014; 2015
37	1x2	990	991	101, 106, 109, 119	4	0 cm	50 cm	50	yard	2015

38	1x2	991	995	102, 105, 113	3	0 cm	30 cm	30	yard	2015
39	1x2	993	994	103, 107, 116	3	0 cm	30 cm	30	yard	2015
40	1x1	995	1002	121, 200	2	33 cm	57 cm	24	Cabin 1	2015
41	1x1	995	1001	137, 173	2	37 cm	55 cm	18	Cabin 1	2015
42	1x1	995	1000	122, 159	2	34 cm	56 cm	22	Cabin 1	2015
43	1x1	995	999	138, 181	2	34 cm	56 cm	22	Cabin 1	2015
44	1x1	995	1003	139	1	32 cm	42 cm	10	Cabin 1	2015
45	1x1	996	1002	185	1	28 cm	38 cm	10	Cabin 1	2015
46	1x2	990	1003	190, 196	2	34 cm	63 cm	29	Cabin 1	2015

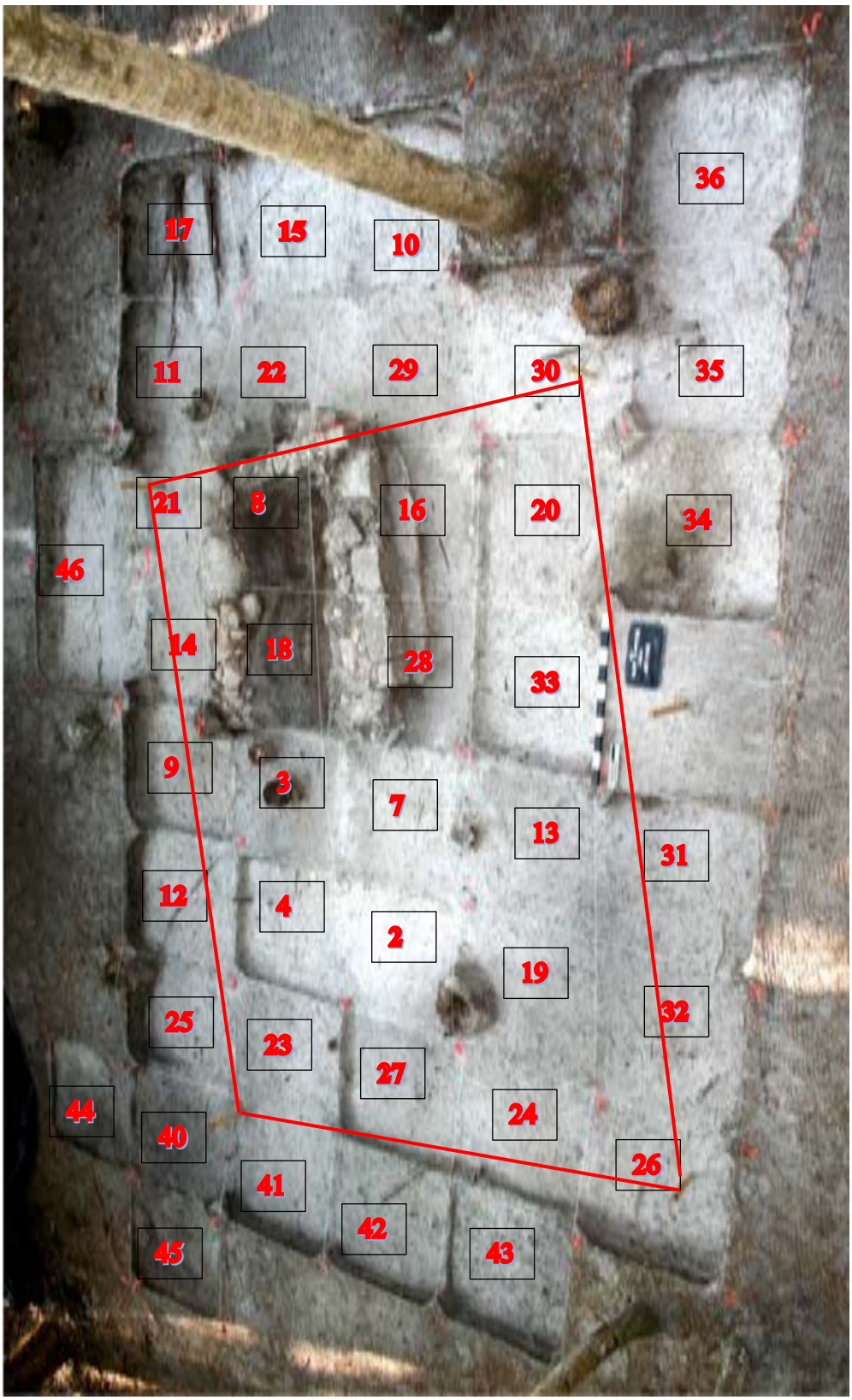

Figure 8: Overview of completed excavations of Cabin 1 in 2015, with excavation units demarcated (estimated outline of cabin footprint in red)

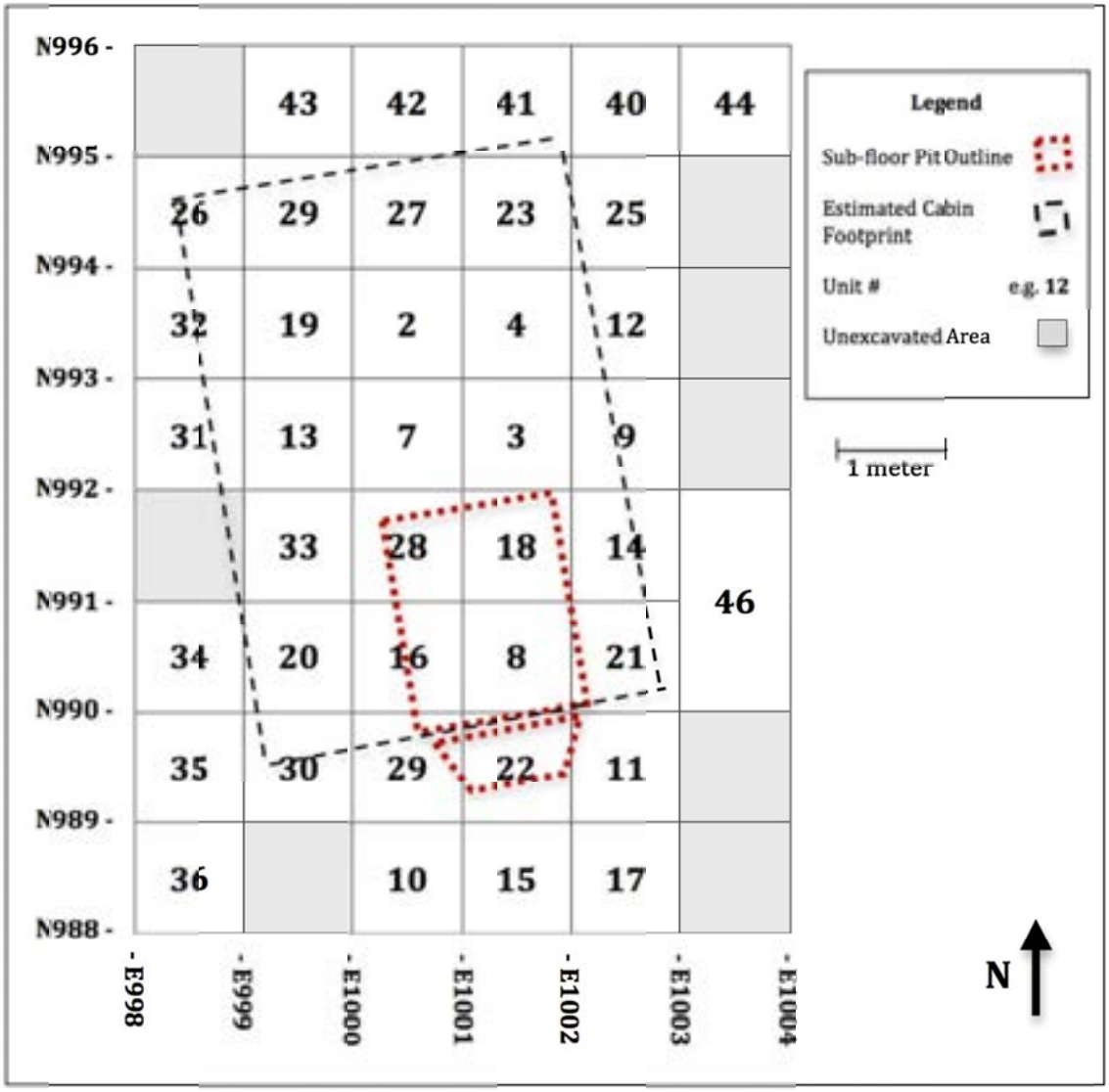

Figure 9: Schematic of completed excavations of Cabin 1 in 2015, with excavation grid and demarcated units

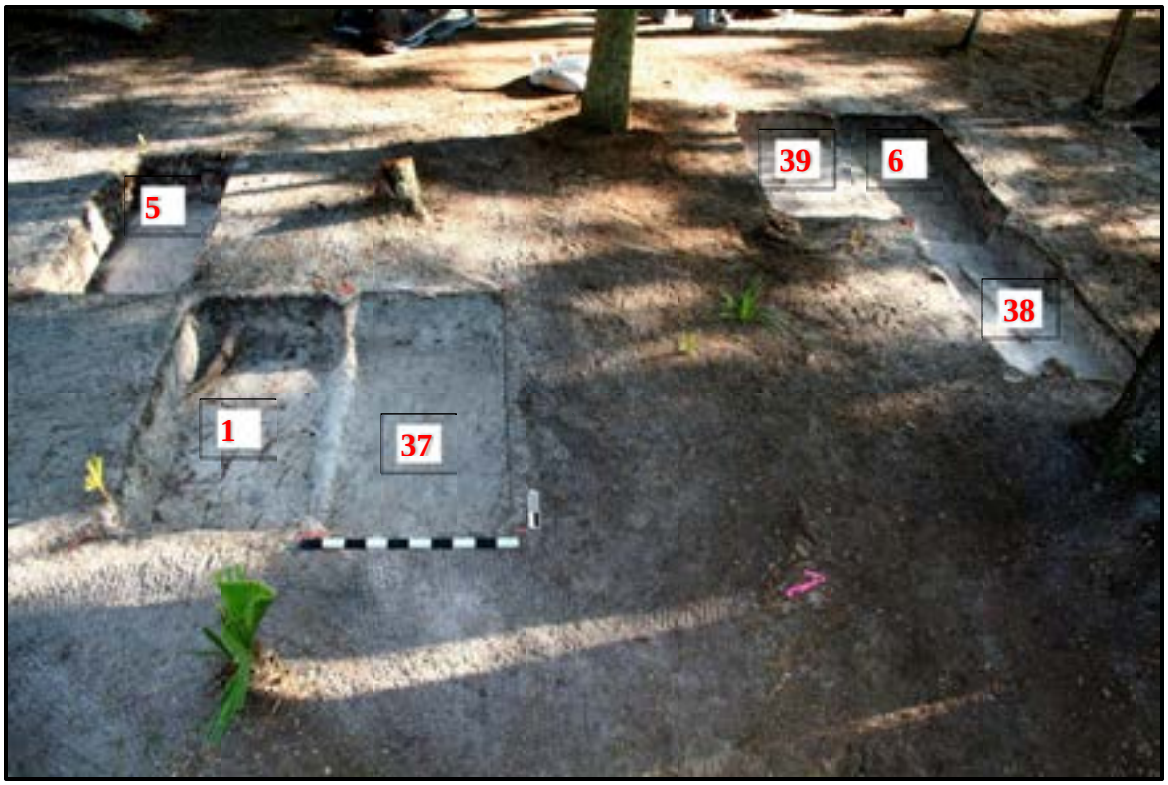

Figure 10: Overview of Yard Units excavated in 2014 and 2015 (looking north; the nw corner of Unit 26 in Cabin 1 is just visible in extreme top right corner of image).

Features

A total of 14 discrete features have been defined and assigned numbers (independent of the FSN catalogue) during the 2014 and 2015 field seasons. No cabins or other entire extant structures were designated as features, but architectural elements within the cabins (such as the base of a fireplace) were so designated, when these elements were only made apparent through archaeological investigation, and/or would be dismantled or destroyed through additional excavation.

In 2014, the six features designated were:

Feature 1: when defined it was believed to be a possible *in situ* coquina stone house pier. It was later realized to be just a small portion of the total chimney fall.

Feature 2: this feature consists of a remnant of a charred or partially carbonized wooden plank, lying more or less horizontally, and likely represents a floor board. Located within Unit 14, from 38 to 47 cm b.d., it was overlaid by coquina rubble from the cabin's

chimney fall (see Figure 18). The estimated east wall of the cabin falls squarely within Unit 14.

Feature 3: this feature is a remnant of a charred and highly fragmentary wooden plank, located in Unit 14 (like Feature 2), but lying at a higher elevation than Feature 2, and at a slanting angle (30 to 34.5 cm b.d.). It may represent floor elements, or just as likely, elements of the wall or roof. It is overlaid by coquina rubble from the chimney fall (see Figure 17).

Feature 4: this feature represents a stone-lined root cellar or sub-floor pit feature, located contiguous to and projecting northwards from the cabin's hearth and firebox. It is further described and its historic context is given below.

Feature 5: carbonized and charred wooden plank remnant. Located within Unit 18 and overlying Feature 4 (the stone-lined subfloor pit), this plank remnant was lying at 32 to 36 cm b.d. (see Figure 20). It likely represented a portion of the floor boards comprising the cover panel or portion of floor that originally covered the rootceller or subfloor feature. The plank remnant was lying adjacent and in contact with *in situ* cut nails; these nails had rust blooms exhibiting wood grain impressions, indicative of nails that had rusted, over time, in contact with wood fibers.

Feature 6: this feature manifested as an incipient, dark staining indicative of anthropogenic soils observed in some of the northernmost units of the cabin footprint (Units 23, 24, 25, 26, 27), at around 46 cm b.d. As this series of stains were better defined, they eventually formed a single, coherent feature. It manifests as a dark organic stain, contrasting against "sterile" whitish beach sand (see Figures 95, 96).

It likely represents a halo of human activity around the footprint of the cabin, while the whiter sand would represent the soil underlying the structure, which – shielded in this way – saw much less anthropogenic soil formation. While largely linear, there was a projection of sterile sand into this darker organic rich surface more or less at the estimated center of the cabin along the northern face of the structure that might suggest the silhouette of a front porch or a footer for one or more steps to enter the building.

However, excavations in 2014 and 2015 revealed almost sterile units within and adjacent to this feature, which could arguably discount the hypothesis for an entranceway on the northern face of the cabin. Instead, the densest concentration of artifacts during both field schools was instead along the eastern wall of the cabin, offering a potential for the primary (or sole) entrance to the structure located on the east of the cabin, facing Bulow Creek. This Feature is discussed in detail below.

The features defined during the 2015 excavations are:

Feature 7: A roundish though amorphous soil stain defined in Unit 38, a yard unit west of Cabin 1, in Level 2. First defined at 11cm below surface, the feature terminated at

27 cm below surface. As drawn in planview and photographed at 21 cm below surface, it measured 63 cm at its widest. Two FSN's were assigned: FSN 112 for the shallow pit fill, and FSN 115 for the cutout dug to define the unit in profile. A patinated olive green glass bottle neck fragment dating to the early 19th century was recovered from the feature fill (see Figure 43). The feature is too wide and amorphous for a post hole, and could be natural in origin (e.g., a krotovina or rotted tree base), but if cultural, the function of this shallow pit remains unknown.

Figure 11: Profile of Feature 7, a broad, shallow soil stain, possible cultural in origin.

Features 8: a burnt wooden plank remnant, discovered in Unit 4 (N993 E1001), was uncovered *in situ* laying more or less horizontally (depth of the board varied between 38.5 cm and 43 cm b.d.) with its long axis or grain running north/south. A board of this thickness and orientation likely represents a floor board that burned and collapsed to rest on the historic ground level that was present when the structure was burned in February 1836. The numerous small fragments of this plank were collected (FSN 120) (see Figure 21).

Feature 9: this feature appeared to be thermally altered soil, located just north and east of the estimated NE corner of Cabin 1 (Figure 12). Located in Units 40 and 44, it was largely surficial, and ranged from 35 to 46 cm b.d. Hard-baked with dark, charcoal-stained soil (Munsel color 10YR 3/2 – "very dark grayish brown"), it might represent an area of repeated activities involving fire, such as an outdoor cooking feature or area routinely used to heat water in a large kettle or iron pot. Alternatively, it could also potentially be associated with the destruction of the cabin by fire, although it is unclear why this surface would be thermally altered, while other areas under or around the cabin's perimeter are not.

Figure 12: Feature 9, a shallow horizon that appeared to be a thermally altered historic surface.

Feature 10: This feature is a skirt foundation composed of coquina masonry and thick mortar that underlies the west masonry wall/lining of the large subfloor pit – Feature 4. A detailed description and discussion of Feature 10 will be featured below.

Feature 11: the base of the fireplace/hearth, termed the firebox. The base was made up of 10 large stones of ashlar coquina masonry, and several hand-sized or smaller coquina rubble. No intact mortar (i.e., mortar still holding stone to stone together) was present when exposed through excavation. The basal layer of stone was somewhat jumbled, likely the result of the fireplace collapse, pulling up the base due to its attached mortar.

Although slightly disturbed, the shape of the base was still observable as a symmetrical Isosceles trapezoid, widest at its articulation point with the cabin, and tapering to the exterior or exposed back of the fireplace/chimney. It widest measure, at its articulation

with the house, was circa 115 cm, while it was most narrow at its exterior face, at circa 93 cm. It was approximately 95 cm thick (see Figure 78, and further discussion below).

Feature 12: Located within Units 18 and 28, this feature is a small ovoid subfloor pit, located within the northern portion of the large masonry-lined subfloor pit identified as Feature 4. It is described in detail below.

Feature 13: this feature was located within Unit 33, which is a unit positioned under the estimated footprint of Cabin 1, and was surficial, spanning from 47 to 49 cm b.d. in depth, and approximately 25 cm wide. It consisted of a hard textured surface with what appeared to be a puddle of raw white mortar with small coquina fragments on the natural sand. The Feature may be residue of a spill of mortar from a bucket or other container, left over from the construction of Feature 4 and its mortared skirt foundation, or the cabin's fireplace.

Figure 13: Feature 13, a small hard surface on sterile sand, possibly a puddle of raw mortar spilled during the construction of Cabin 1; adjacent to Feature 10 – the skirt foundation along the west wall of Feature 4 (visible in background).

Feature 14: Located within Unit 8 (and overlapping slightly into Unit 16), this feature is similar to Feature 12, and consists of an earthen subfloor pit within the southern portion of the larger masonry-lined subfloor pit Feature 4. It is documented in detail below.

LAB METHODOLOGY/ARTIFACT TYPOLOGY SYSTEM

The inventory, identification and analysis of all the artifacts recovered during the 2014 and 2015 field school excavations was performed in the Historical Archaeology Laboratory in Turlington Hall, in the Anthropology Department of the University of Florida, Gainesville.

The artifact classification system used here was devised for our prior work at the Kingsley Plantation site, and is broadly similar to that originally formulated by Stanley South in the 1960s (see South 1977), and more specifically to the system created by Charles Orser in his analysis of 19th and early 20th century materials from the Millwood Plantation (South Carolina).

Unlike artifact categories used by prehistoric archaeologists that often subdivide artifacts based on their material type (e.g., bone, chipped stone, ground stone, wood, etc.), the subdivisions or categories that are used in historical archaeology are typically based on artifact function, and implied activities (e.g., Foodways, Clothing, Household/Structural, Personal, Labor) (Orser 1988a:233).

Any typological system by which one attempts to impose order on an archaeological assemblage – to delineate patterns and generate an understanding, an order out of otherwise random objects – has both emic and etic aspects.

As Orser explains (2004:234), by creating activity categories and then putting artifacts into one of the several categorical pigeon holes, whether it is Foodways or Clothing or whatever, archaeologists even at the very beginning of the analytical process arguably are imposing their own interpretation on the material object, rather than performing an act of simple identification in a true emic sense. This is especially true within an African-American context, where objects can have a dual or hidden meaning.

Each artifact was assigned a set of unique numbers that go from general to specific – first an FSN or Field Serial Number, then a Laboratory Serial Number (or LSN) and finally into unique artifact categories designated by an Artifact Serial Numbers or ASN.

FSN = Field Serial Number (or alternatively, Field Specimen Number). This is the Context Number assigned in the field, for each level, separate collection of feature fill, or a general surface collection. Some people call it simply a "Bag List." It is the address of the artifact, spatially – the unit, northing and easting, depth, etc., are all represented in that one number.

LSN stands for Laboratory Serial Number. It is at this level of analysis that the artifact is assigned to one of seven categories:

LSN 1 is architectural. It includes such artifacts as architectural nails, coquina stone, mortar, any builder's hardware (if present), etc.

LSN 2 comprises household objects, especially kitchen-related, and those objects that would be used commonly by everyone in the household. This is a broad category that includes things such as elements of furniture, weaponry, household ceramics, bottle glass and pressed glass fragments, table ware glass, utensils, serving vessels, etc.

LSN 3 includes all floral or faunal materials. For the Bulow Plantation – Cabin 1 excavations, essentially only faunal remains were recovered (animal bone, shell, egg shell), with the sole exception being charcoal that was likely elements of the burned building, but could not be directly associated with architecture due to its small or fragmentary condition.

LSN 4 includes artifacts of a personal nature. This is another broad and inclusive category, and contains things that people would claim individual ownership of, or would have been intended for an individual's use. These personal artifacts include things such as all clothing-related items (e.g., buttons), jewelry and personal adornment (e.g., beads), and tobacco pipes.

LSN 5 encompasses all recognizable transportation/industrial artifacts. This would include both horse (e.g., tack, horse shoes) and horse-drawn materials (e.g., wagon parts), as well objects more formally associated with industrial activities, such as Herty cups used in collecting tree sap for turpentine extraction.

LSN 6 is a category that comprises all miscellaneous or unidentifiable artifacts; basically things that did not easily or properly fit into any of the aforementioned categories or were unrecognizable due to their degraded or fragmentary condition (e.g., pieces of rusty iron scrap).

LSN 7 is a category that was assigned to any prehistoric and/or Native American artifact (e.g., stone tools, prehistoric pottery, etc.).

These artifacts were further subdivided into material type (e.g., metal, ceramic), formal functional categories (e.g., nail, ceramic sherd), and descriptive categories (e.g., cut nail, whiteware), designated by an Artifact Serial Number (or ASN).

Within any given level or FSN, for example, say that the first artifact pulled out of the first unit and associated artifact bag to be assigned in the field (FSN 1) is an intact 8d (or 8 penny) cut nail; it would be assigned LSN 1 (because it is architectural), ASN 1 (the first architectural artifact in this FSN).

So its Artifact number is 1-1-1. If the next artifact pulled out of the bag is an intact *6 penny* cut nail; it would be FSN 1, LSN 1 (because it is also architectural), but because it is a *different size* nail, it would be given the next consecutive number, or FSN 1, LSN 1 (architectural), ASN 2. If the next artifact pulled out of the FSN 1 bag was a piece of a whiteware bowl, it would be FSN 1, LSN 2 (household), ASN 1.

The result is that each artifact (or class of similar artifacts within a single level or context) could be identified by a trinomial set of numbers comprised of the FSN.LSN.ASN.

MATERIAL CULTURE

When Bulowville was abandoned by the United States military, according to an affidavit by C. Downing, John Bulow was not allowed to remove any of his personal property from his plantation home: "when the post was abandoned, Bulow's wagons, carts, and teams were all pressed to carry the soldier's baggage, and it was said that he was not permitted to put into them a single article" (U. S. Senate 1839b: Public Document 196, page 1). Presumably, Bulow's Africans who were removed to St. Augustine were also unable to carry many of their own possessions, and so these personal objects would have been left behind in their cabins.

Our initial expectation at the beginning of the 2014 field season was that there would be some intact objects present in the cabin footprint, as according to most accounts the cabins were burned within weeks of this abandonment.

A biography written by one soldier who was present on the site during a brief reoccupation, noted that after the plantation had been abandoned, the Seminoles initially burned only the sugar mill and main planter's house, temporarily sparing the slave cabins (Smith 1836:173-174):

> "The Indians had not burnt the negro houses, and everything in them seemed to have been left untouched, since the hasty flight of the inmates. There was more corn in them than we could take away, and a good deal of useful negro furniture. There were a great number of these houses, as Mr. Bulow had upwards of two hundred negroes – they surrounded the Fort in a semicircle, and were distant about 150 yards from it."

Vandalism and destruction of interior furnishings, household goods and personal possessions, such as paintings, books, tables, chairs, china and cut glass was an act commonly practiced by the Seminoles during this war, as documented at the nearby Dummett Plantation (e.g., Strickland 1980:18).

While the Seminole Indians may have practiced looting on a greater or lesser scale throughout the Bulow Plantation complex, the desire to take such mundane objects as might be contained within the slave cabins (e.g., bottles, ceramic vessels) would seem unlikely; however, they may have deliberately broken and scattered the few objects contained within.

As revealed during the 2014 and 2015 excavations we uncovered only a small number of intact or reconstructable objects. Indeed, beyond the coquina stone from the chimney/fireplace and subfloor pit, the amount of artifactual material recovered from the footprint of Cabin 1 was relatively slight.

Architectural Artifacts (LSN 1)

Artifacts related to the architectural elements of the cabin observed or recovered during the 2014 and 2015 field school excavations were limited, aside from the dressed coquina blocks associated with the chimney fall and subfloor pit. Observed architectural elements included dressed coquina stone, burned plank board fragments from the floor of the cabin, while recovered elements include ferrous cut nails, a single red clay brick bat, and mortar.

Nails

All identifiable nails were ferrous (presumably iron), and of the machine cut (machine-headed) variety. Since the cabin is described as having been of frame construction with a shingle roof, the assumption that nail recovery would be relatively high was expected.

As is typical of most historic sites, nails were the most common artifact type recovered during excavations.

In all, some 2,246 nails and nail fragments were recovered totaling 7,062.5 grams; this number includes 108 intact nails (see Tables 2, 3).

Despite their commonality and utilitarian nature (or rather because of it), data derived from nails can be quite valuable, simultaneously placing the construction and maintenance of a structure within its broad temporal contexts, in addition to deriving its likely method of construction (Jurney 1987). However, these types of information can be achieved only through detailed and interrelated analyses of nail type, condition and taphonomy, size, morphology (implying function), and spatial distribution across the site.

Brief History of Nails

Broadly speaking, historically three types of nails have seen common use in North America. Each type is defined by its method of construction: hand wrought, square cut, and wire. Hand wrought nails were introduced into North America with the first European settlers in the 16th and 17th centuries. However, square cut nails, an innovation in nail technology, were introduced in America around the year 1800, and quickly supplanted wrought nails in general use. Cut nails were the predominate nail type in use from circa 1800 until the late 1800s, when a revolutionary new type of nail, the wire variety, was introduced in the United States (Loveday 1983).

Table 2: Summary of All Intact Nails from Cabin 1

Nail Size /Pennyweight	#	Nail Weight (Grams)	% of Total Intact Nails
5d	3	11.1	2.8
6d	51	199.9	47.2
7d	5	38.0	4.6
8d	4	39.8	3.7
9d	2	14.8	1.9
10d	25	234.6	23.1
12d	5	71.5	4.6
16d	10	148.0	9.3
20d	1	17.2	0.9
2 inch	1	3.1	0.9
3 inch	1	10.1	0.9
TOTAL	**108**	**788.1**	**99.9**

The earliest examples of square cut nails were introduced in America in 1775, when Jeremiah Wilkinson, a native of Rhode Island, first innovated a method of manufacturing small nails or tacks that were cut from iron sheets. Wilkinson soon after began making standard sizes of cut nails, while other inventors began experimenting with different nail cutting machines of various types. Until 1798, cut nails were available but did not replace wrought nails, likely due in part to the relatively higher costs of shipping or possibly in manufacture (Swank 1892:448; Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:44; Adams 2002:67-68).

That began to change after 1798, when a machine that would cut the nail and additionally put a head on its shank in a single operation was invented by Ezekiel Reed of Massachusetts (Swank 1892:448); William Adams, in his study of cut and wire nails, assigns the definitive machine that could both cut and head a nail in a single operation to 1807, and invented by Jesse Reed (Adams 2002:68).

In any event, it is generally accepted that cut nails became the dominant nail form between 1800 and 1810/1815 (Nelson 1968; Fontana and Greenleaf 1962; Adams 2002). Most cut nail manufacturers were located in New England and in England – a considerable distance from Spanish Florida, where hand wrought nails likely were commonly in use into the first decade of the 19th century, given the barriers of distance, cost, and the difficulties of international trade.

However, at least as early as 1806, both wrought and cut nails were at least occasionally available for sale from imported stock in Augusta, Georgia, from the firm of J. Wilson and Nephew (*Augusta Chronicle* 1806:6). Further, on June 6, 1807, in the pages of the *Augusta Chronicle*, Ephraim Welch announced to the populace of Augusta, that he had just "erected a Manufactory of Cut Nails, Brads, and Tacks, in Mr. Clayton's House on

broad street… where he has on hand, for sale, at reduced prices, a constant supply of 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20 penny Nails."

Apparently cut nails were still relatively new to the Georgia marketplace, as Welch goes on to explain their merits: "As the cut nails hold faster and longer than wrought ones, and come cheaper, a general trial is recommended to the inhabitants of this country; and no doubt, every citizen will feel a satisfaction by encouraging an American manufactory, which will prove useful to the public" (*Augusta Chronicle* 1806:6).

So at least by 1807, cut nails were being manufactured in northern Georgia, a state bordering Spanish Florida, and only some 300 miles from Bulow Plantation.

Although wire nails had been invented in France around 1820 (Loveday 1983:136), and were first manufactured in the United States sometime between 1851 and 1875 [depending upon what source one wishes to belief (Adams 2002:69; Edgerton 1897:246)], these early examples of wire nails produced in Europe and the United States were slow to be accepted in the marketplace because they were all small sizes, designed "… for special purposes, such as use in cigar boxes, furniture, moldings, and wagons; and small nails are relatively costly" (Edgerton 1897:247).

Even into the 1870s, the sizes of wire nails were still quite small, the longest being only two and a half inches (or 8d), and were again described as being suitable not for construction, but only for "…furnishings, boxes, saddles, decorative work, picture frames, and the like…" (Loveday 1983:136).

Wire nails were rarely utilized in the United States before circa 1880 since the specific kind of high quality steel wire required in their manufacture had to be imported from Norway. The year 1879 marked the first time an American firm, the H. P. Nail Company of Cleveland, Ohio, successfully fabricated Bessemer steel wire and further, produced wire nails from it (Edgerton 1897:247; Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:47).

Although wire nails were being manufactured for sale in this country by 1879, only 20,000 kegs of nails were produced in the year 1880 (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:48). By 1888, "...wire nail production represented a little less than a fifth of the total nail product" in the country (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:48). However, by 1895 the output of wire nails had risen to 600,000 kegs, representing "...just under three-fourths of the total nail output for the United States" (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:48). By 1902 the wire nail was clearly the dominate nail form in the United States, thought the cut nail was still retained for certain special applications, such as in wooden flooring or joining wood to concrete (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962:50).

Nails: Morphology/Typology

The analysis of nails recovered from excavations of Cabin 1 consisted of a detailed, multi-step process. Typically during analysis, nails or nail fragments are categorized

based on their mode of manufacture: wrought, square cut or wire. In the case of Cabin 1, all nails and nail fragments were identified as square cut (and machine headed).

For any intact nail, after determining its type – e.g., cut/wire – the next step was to record both its length in centimeters and its commensurate pennyweight (or "d"), which is a historic measure that corresponds to average lengths. Pennyweights were determined by a direct comparison of the nail to a chart marked in historic pennyweight lengths (see Jurney 1987:84, for conversion to centimeters). Although there are many different forms of the cut nail, dependent upon its intended function, the nails recovered from Cabin 1 all appeared to be of the "common cut" variety.

An additional step in the analysis of complete nails was an assessment of a nail's condition and its assignment to one of three categories: unmodified, clinched, or pulled. Unmodified nails were those that did not exhibit significant bending or any other modification. These nails were presumably driven straight into wood, such as in framing or flooring, and were not further modified or pulled. Alternatively, any unmodified nails recovered at the site could represent nails that were stored within the structure, or that were accidentally dropped or otherwise discarded prior to their use.

Clinched nails were defined as nails that exhibited moderate to severe bending (usually between 45% and 90%) at one point along the nail's shank from its midpoint to the nail's tip, interpreted as having been clinched. Clinched nails are often seen in the construction of crude doors and shutters.

The category "Pulled Nails" represents those nails exhibiting unusual bending or warping along any point of its length. Such modified nails can be interpreted as representing episodes of modification or maintenance of a structure over time. The presence of obviously pulled nails in large numbers can, in some instances, represent the methodical razing of a structure. Alternatively, some or all of the nails that have been categorized as "pulled" in the Cabin 1 assemblage may have been modified during the burning of the structure.

Finally, nails within each distinct category were weighed (in grams, using a digital scale calibrated to the tenth of a gram).

For nail fragments, the analysis was simpler. Fragments were subdivided into groups based on their manufacture (i.e., cut), and the portion of the nail (head, shank or head/shank) that they represent. Within each element category the nails fragments from each level were counted and then collectively weighed.

Nail Function

Given the relatively low number of intact nails recovered from Cabin 1 the construction method of the structure is difficult to confirm without additional testing. However, based on the sample recovered the structure was likely of frame construction, and not a

structure composed of logs or other materials. Obviously, the existence of the burned remains of wood planks bolster this belief.

Despite the small sample size, the rates of various nail sizes can support this assessment. The most common size of nails was 6d (N=51). This constitutes nearly one half of all recovered nails (47.2%). The next most common nail size recovered was 10d (N=25) or 23.1% of the total.

With nearly half of the intact nails 6d in size, determining their original function within the structure is especially pertinent. From a detailed analysis of fifteen standing 19th century structures in North Texas by Jurney (1987), nails ranging from 5.1 cm in length (corresponding to 6d nails) to 6.3 cm (corresponding to 8d nails) were typically used in the 19th century for virtually all elements of frame construction: joists, flooring, wall boards, and rafters (Jurney 1987:86-87). If the total of intact 6d and 8d penny weight nails are combined for Cabin 1, they constitutes 54 of the 108 nails, or exactly half of the total intact nail assemblage.

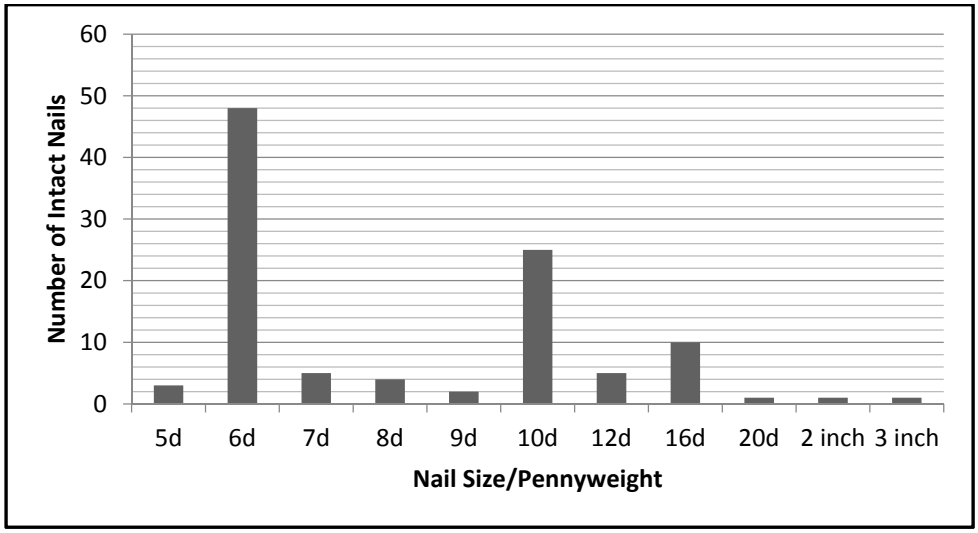

Figure 14: All recovered whole nails by size (pennyweight)

Nail Modification

Table 3 charts all nails by pennyweights and nail modification (unmodified, clinched, or pulled). Unmodified nails would have been used in the initial construction of the structure, especially in the framing and flooring elements as demonstrated by the large number of unmodified cut nails in the 6d sizes. Overall there are relatively few modified (i.e., pulled and clinched) nails.

While 6d nails constitute both the majority of the nail assemblage and the core of the unmodified subset, they only constitute one quarter of the rates of pulled nails. As seen in Table 3, 9 of the 12 (or 75%) of the pulled nails range between the 10d and 60d size range, with the other three pulled nails coming from the most common category, 6d.

In the case of Cabin 1, the use of the term “pulled nail” to describe nails bent in irregular manners may be a misnomer; since the cabin was destroyed by fire, when the structure became unsound during the blaze, structural timbers as they fell could easily have twisted the nails embedded at the joins, deforming the nail in the process.

Table 3: Summary of All Intact Nails from Cabin 1, by Condition/Form

Nail Size /Pennyweight	# of Unmodified Nails	# of Clinched Nails	# of Pulled Nails
5d	2	1	0
6d	48	0	3
7d	5	0	0
8d	4	0	0
9d	2	0	0
10d	21	1	3
12d	3	0	2
16d	8	1	1
20d	0	0	1
2 inch	1	0	0
3 inch	1	0	0
TOTAL	**95**	**3**	**10**

Nails: Conclusions

The types of nails and their degree of modification are revealing both of the manner of construction as well as the time this construction likely took place. The entirety of the nail assemblage was composed of machine-headed cut nails, which strongly indicates that the cabin was constructed sometime after the 1800 to 1810 time period when cut nails were commonly introduced into the market place, but prior to the introduction of wire nails, which became commonplace in the building trades in the late 1880s and early 1890s (Fontana and Greenleaf 1962).

This supports the historically established dates of occupation for Bulow Plantation (1821-1836). The high rate of 6d pennyweight nails in the assemblage indicates a wood frame construction for the structure, which is further bolstered by the presence of burned and charred plank boards. Again, this matches the historical description of the cabins as having been constructed of sawn boards.

Some of the recovered nails had one of two characteristics that suggested that the building had collapsed in on itself and additionally, had burned. First, some nails were rusted, but the attached rust blooms exhibited patterns that mimicked grain patterns of wood, as if the nails had laid in the ground while still embedded within wood elements.

Second, some nails were carbonized, meaning that they had been exposed to a very hot fire surrounded by burning wood, which in its combustion imparted a thin layer of more or less pure carbon to the surface of the nails, rendering them essentially free from rust, and imbuing these examples with a grayish blue hue (for example; Unit 3, Level 2, FSN 5) (Figure 15).

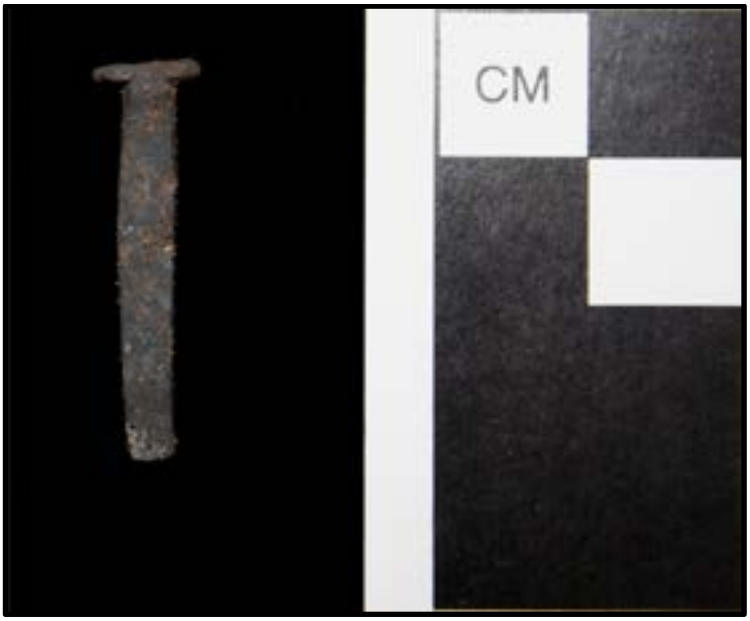

Figure 15: A heavily burned and carbonized nail head/shank recovered from the interior of Cabin 1 (Artifact No. 5-1-2)

Carbonized Wood Planks

In additional to thumbnail or smaller fragments or even diffuse tiny flecks of wood charcoal that were commonly found in the fill of Cabin 1, we additionally observed and collected larger fragments of horizontal and linear concentrations of wood charcoal that were clearly remnants of wood planks or boards that were once construction elements of the cabin forming the floor, walls, or portions of the roof and which were associated with the destruction of the cabin by fire in February 1836 (Units 3, 13, 14, 18).

Depending upon their location, size and intactness, some were further designated as Features (2, 3, 5, 8). All of these plank remnants were observed along the eastern portion

of Cabin 1; one of which (Feature 5) was overlying the subfloor pit (Feature 4), or were lying to the east of this feature.

Figure 16: Burned wood plank remnant (Unit 13, at 33 cm b.d.)

Figure 17: Burned wood plank remnant – Feature 3 (Unit 14, at 32-39 cm b.d.)

Figure 18: Burned wood plank remnant – Feature 2 (Unit 14, at 43 cm b.d.)

Figure 19: Partially burned wooden plank remnant – (Unit 3; 41 cm b.d.)

Figure 20: Detail of eastern portion of subfloor pit cellar (Feature 4), illustrating a burned wood plank remnant overlying the pit (indicated by red arrow). The plank remnant was designated as Feature 5. It contained *in situ* cut nails, and may represent a burned floor board or element of the floor panel overlying the cellar.

Figure 21: Feature 8 – Partially burned wood plank remnant (Unit 4; 42 cm b.d.)

Clay Brick

During the two summers of excavations, only a single example of a portion of a clay brick, or brickbat, was recovered from the Cabin 1 excavations (in 2014) (see Figure 22). It weighs 264.3 grams (0.58 pounds) and has a partial length of 74.55 mm, partial width of 71.35 mm, and intact thickness of 64.05 mm (2.52 inches).

Given the unique appearance of a single brick within the entire excavated footprint of the cabin, we are not entirely certain that it should be classified as an architectural element for Cabin 1. Although it was recovered *in situ*, in Unit 21 (Level 2, at 38 cm b.d.; FSN 53), abutting several small coquina stones just east of the eastern subfloor pit wall/masonry lining, its function is mysterious; in short – one clay brick does not a wall, nor an architectural feature, make.

Although a fragment, there are certain variables that can be identified. Its form appears to be a simple "straight" brick type (Gurcke 1987:121). The brick was apparently constructed without a "frog" or indent (designed to hold mortar and act as a key to better lock bricks together in a wall), which was commonly but certainly not universally employed in brick manufacture (Gurcke 1987:112-113). The only complete measurement is its thickness – 2.52 inches. Brick sizes can vary – regionally, across time, through variations in manufacture and firing, and by function – but historic thicknesses in the 19th and 20th centuries typically range from 2 ¼ inches to 3 inches. An

identical match is for American firebrick, which is also 2 ½ inches thick (Gurcke 1987:116-117). Stanley South noted that 18th century British bricks in North Carolina measured 8 ½ by 4 by 2 ½ inches, with their thickness also matching the example from Bulow exactly (South 1964b:69).

Its surface is granulated or slightly embedded with sand, suggesting that it was manufactured using the "sand-struck" process, which would necessarily make the brick a hand cast "soft-mud brick"; this would likely place its manufacture in the 19th century and certainly could be contemporary with Cabin 1's construction and occupation (Gurcke 1987:104-105).

It has a remnant of mortar adhering to one surface, suggesting its onetime use. However, it seems very unlikely that the cabin could have been so completely robbed of its clay bricks in the ensuing decades after its destruction, as to leave no other trace behind whatsoever, not even tiny fragments that would have undoubtedly been recoverable in our excavations.

Figure 22: Clay brick fragment, with adhering mortar (Artifact No. 53-1-2)

Coquina Stone

All stone present on the site of Cabin 1 consisted of coquina, and was photographed and drawn by level, within individual units. All of the stone that was removed was subjected to additional documentation consisting of individual linear measurements (length, width, thickness) for larger stones, all medium or large stones were digitally photographed, by unit/level, and all stone weights were recorded.

In 2014, we documented and removed 538.7 kilograms, or 1187.6 pounds (approximately half a ton). During the 2015 excavations, we removed all remaining stones and measured them, save for the stones that make up the masonry associated with the subfloor pit (Feature 4), which were left *in situ*.

Excluding Feature 4, in sum the stones that were documented and removed during the 2014 and 2015 excavations had a total aggregate weight of 821.498 kg. In English measure, this equates to 1,811 pounds, or nearly one ton of stone. This aggregate measure reflects the total coquina collected, both from small fragments recovered and documented from the screens, and as discrete blocks.

A summary of the stone building material documented during the 2014 and 2015 field school excavations, along with a greater discussion of the construction and purpose of these materials, is given below.

Household Artifacts (LSN 2)

This category comprises household objects, especially kitchen-related, and those objects that would potentially be used commonly by everyone in the household. This is a broad category that could typically include things such as elements of furniture, firearms/munitions, household ceramics, bottle glass and pressed glass fragments, table ware glass, utensils, serving vessels, etc.

As an archaeological feature, Cabin 1 was an unmistakable structure, definable at the surface due to the presence of the chimney fall and fireplace base creating a highly visible ruin. The assumption was that its function was as domestic space (i.e., not a storage building, barn, etc.); in short, a structure built to serve as housing for an African family or less likely, as a small barracks for a handful of unrelated men. The materials recovered, although scant in number and variety, in sum are entirely indicative of a domestic site.

The claims for losses incurred by John J. Bulow in 1836 include certain details that provide true insight, while other aspects of plantation life at Bulowville are frustratingly limited. Beyond the number and dimensions of the slave cabins, the claims also include the estimated price of furnishings from the slave quarters: "Negro furniture, and etc. -- $250" (U. S. Senate 1839a: claim 129, page 4). Bulow also noted other losses, including: "Provisions and stores, *negro clothing* (emphasis added), cotton bagging, and etc. – 1,000 (dollars)" (U. S. Senate 1839a: claim 129, page 4).

In the 1836 account of a lieutenant who served in the Second Seminole War, the author noted the condition of the Bulow Plantation infrastructure weeks after the fort was abandoned by Major Putnam and his troops in January 1836. In an undated passage, the author describes some of the materials still left in the slave cabins: "The Indians had not burned the negro houses, and every thing in them seemed to have been left untouched, since the hasty flight of the inmates. There was more corn in them than we could take away, and a good deal of useful negro furniture" (Smith 1836:173).

Through archaeological excavation and analysis, it is possible to reveal aspects of the past and the conditions of these people's lives that are little remarked in history.

Slave Cabin Furniture

One artifact recovered that would seem suggestive of furniture is a single brass domed furniture tack, a specific form of tack commonly associated with a trunk, table or chair (Artifact No. 67-2-3). However, only a single tack was recovered (in 2014).

Figure 23: Brass Furniture Nail/Tack (Artifact No. 67-2-3)

Flat Glass

A small amount of clear flat glass was recovered from Cabin 1 (n= 9 shards), all from the 2015 excavations (see Figure 24). Seven of the nine fragments were recovered from a single unit – Unit 12, six of which could be refitted together. Another small fragment was recovered from a contiguous unit – Unit 9, in its SW corner nail balk. Both of these units fall along the estimated eastern edge of the structure. Finally, one isolated glass shard was recovered from Unit 42, which is located along the projected north edge of the cabin. The surfaces from which these shards were recovered typically ranging from 46 cm b.d. to 56 cm b.d. (up to 66 cm b.d.). Perhaps because they lay at or below the historic ground surface that was present when the cabin was destroyed in 1836, none of the flat glass shards were melted or distorted by fire.

The restricted spatial distribution and tiny amount of flat glass argues against the notion that this glass was architectural in nature, associated with windows in the cabin. Rather, the glass almost certainly originated from some sort of household object: examples could include a box lantern (e.g., perhaps resembling a horn lantern, but with a glass panel), picture frame glass, clock front glass, or mirror glass.

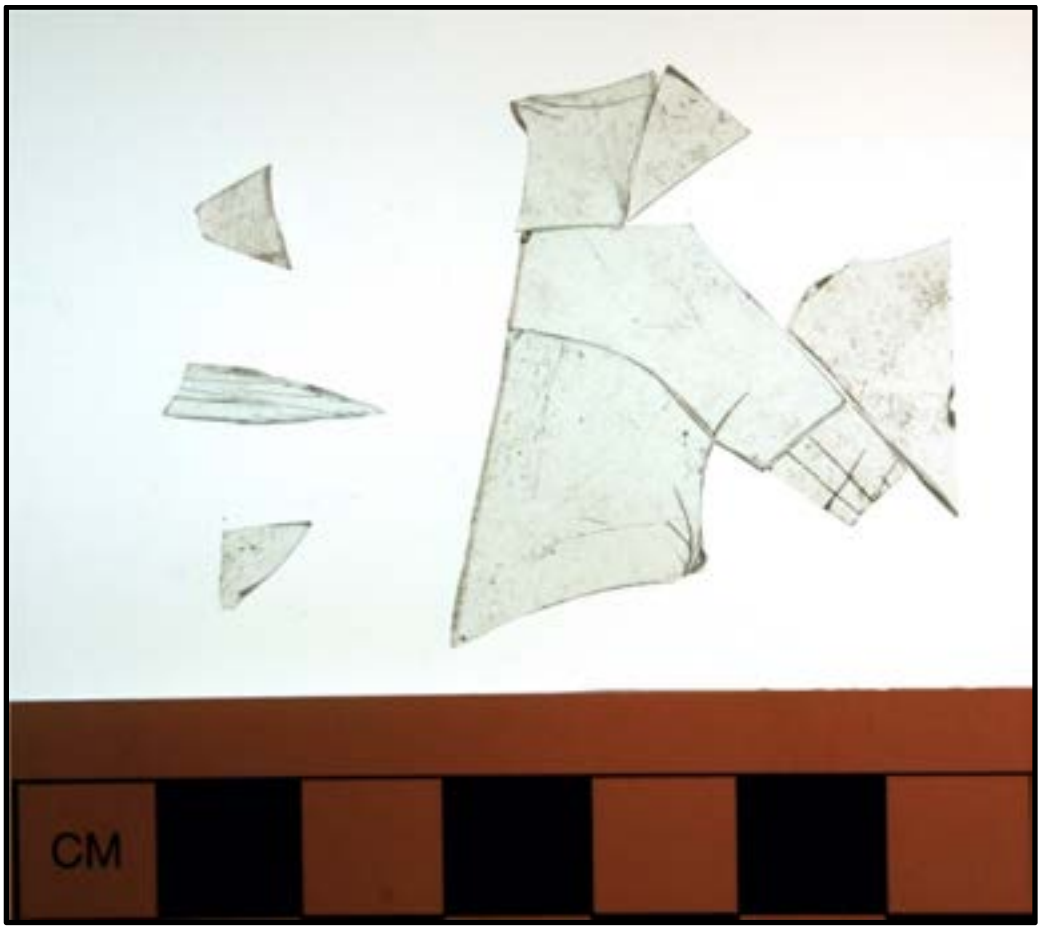

Figure 24: All flat glass recovered from Cabin 1
Left Column – (top to bottom) FSN 214-2-1, FSN 159-2-1, FSN 34-2-2;
Right Cluster – FSN 155-2-3 (n=6)

Certainly clocks with glass panels and picture frames with glass fronts were common in the late 18th and early 19th centuries (e.g., "Clock and Picture Glass" – see Samuel Wetherill & Sons 1789; "Clock Glass" – see Reynold 1829). In 1829, an advertisement in a North Carolina newspaper offered for sale "picture Glass, assorted sizes, from 10 by 12, to 25 by 35 inches... Looking-glass plates, assorted, from 8 1/2 by 10 1/2, to 13 by 22 inches" (Bond 1829).

However, it is extremely unlikely that the cabin of an enslaved African in East Florida in the first decades of the 19th century, especially a slave residence on the Bulow Plantation, would have been outfitted with a clock. Certainly no clockwork mechanism or isolated elements were recovered from Cabin 1, discounting any potential for this association; however, a small mirror or picture frame could have been present, the wooden frame easily burned or deteriorated over the years, leaving only the glass behind.

The potential for the recovered flat glass panel or "light" to be associated with a lantern for a candle (given the era, or less likely an oil reservoir lamp) is also good. Made of wood or metal (typically pressed sheet tin), such lanterns are not illustrated in early 19th century advertisements (and are oddly absent from a history of lighting devices; Woodhead et al. 1984), but kerosene-burning box lamps, as depicted in one of the earliest illustrated catalogues ever printed, the Russell and Erwin 1865 hardware catalogue, show tin framed boxes with open panels for flat glass panes (Russell and Erwin 1865:372).

The ability to use flat glass as a chronometric tool has been recognized by archaeologists since the early 1970s (Walker 1971), and refined over the years. The basic rationale behind the use of flat glass as a chronological diagnostic is that due to improvements in manufacturing techniques between circa 1810 and 1915, flat glass slowly increased in thickness at a predictable rate (Moir 1987b:78; Roneke 1978; Weiland 2009).

Flat glass manufactured within this temporal interval typically ranges in thickness from 1.1 mm and 2.4 mm. Flat glass with less than 1.1 mm thickness typically would date prior to 1810, while flat glass with thickness values greater than 2.4mm would post date 1915 (and therefore beyond the dating curve), or would be special purpose glass (Moir 1987b:78).

Glass panes or lights could be commonly purchased in standard single thickness, or in double thickness. For example, in the 1883 George N. Lee & Company Catalogue (Chicago, Illinois), panes of picture glass were sold in "single thickness" or "double thickness" varieties (George N. Lee & Co 1883:88). Further, the customer had the choice of purchasing either "American or French Glass" in single or double thickness.

To suggest the possible function and general date range of manufacture for the flat glass recovered from Cabin 1, the Moir flat glass dating curve (for single thickness glass panes) was applied. This formula, generated during Randall Moir's work on the Richland Creek Project in North Texas (Moir 1987b), is: $I = 84.22(T) + 1712.7$, where I is the initial construction date, and T is the mean thickness of the flat glass sample.

For each of the nine glass shards, two measures were taken, a minimum and a maximum thickness (in mm), to capture the slight variation of the glass thickness across each shard's surface. These two values for the nine shards were summed, and then the average was calculated (average minimum thickness = 1.138 mm; average maximum thickness = 1.171 mm). When these two measures are inputted into the Moir formula, the resulting manufacturing dates are 1808.54 and 1811.32.

Jonathan Wieland (2009) in a recent study examined the various flat glass chronometric methodologies and results. Applying the Bulow flat glass thicknesses to these other formulae gives the following estimated dates of manufacture: circa 1830-1840, 1820-1835, 1803, 1805 (Wieland 2009:31).

Table 4: All Flat Glass recovered from Cabin 1

Unit	Depth	FSN	LSN	ASN	Wt (g)	#	Minimum thickness (mm)	Maximum thickness (mm)
12	40 to 46 cm b.d.	34	2	2	<.1	1	1.04	1.08
12	46 to 56 cm b.d.	155	2	3	1.8*	1	1.05	1.07
12	46 to 56 cm b.d.	155	2	3	*	1	1.08	1.11
12	46 to 56 cm b.d.	155	2	3	*	1	1.08	1.09
12	46 to 56 cm b.d.	155	2	3	*	1	1.09	1.15
12	46 to 56 cm b.d.	155	2	3	*	1	1.03	1.07
12	46 to 56 cm b.d.	155	2	3	*	1	1.08	1.14
42	56 to 66 cm b.d.	159	2	1	>0.1	1	1.44	1.45
9 (SW corner nail balk)	32 to 66 cm b.d.	214	2	1	0.1	1	1.35	1.38

*(the glass from this FSN was weighed as a single measure, but the thicknesses were recorded independently)

A large sample size might produce greater accuracy, but in this case, the utility of applying these chronometric tools is not to establish the construction or initial occupation of the structure, which is already know to be in the early 1820s (or circa 1821, when the Bulows arrive on the property), but rather to confirm that the glass is single pane (not double thickness specialty glass), and likely associated with the Bulow occupation generally (i.e., 1821-1836), and therefore are not intrusive or introduced onto the site from a later period.

These estimated dates, on the whole, are certainly expected for objects manufactured with associated glass panes in the 1810s through the early 1830s, and transported to Bulowville between 1821 and 1835.

Ceramics

Overall, 228 sherds (1,217.1g) of historic ceramics were recovered from Cabin 1 (Table 5). The majority of these (70.6%) fell under the analytical category of refined earthenware, defined as creamware, pearlware, and unidentifiable (UID) refined earthenwares (N=161; 434.3g). All of the ceramics were typical of the early 19th century period (Miller 1991; Kwas 1999), and are therefore contemporary with the brief occupation of Cabin 1.

Table 5: All Recovered Ceramics

Ceramic Type	Count	Weight (grams)
Creamware	4	34.7
Pearlware	133	364.7
Redware	11	49.8
Stoneware	56	733.0
UID Refined Earthenware	24	34.9
TOTAL	228	1217.1

Within the refined earthenware category, 66.4% (N=107) of the sherds exhibit some form of decoration (Table 6). Identifiable decorative modes within the collection include: monochrome blue hand painting (N=4), transfer-printing in blue (N=63), edge decoration in blue (N=4) and green (N=1), several slipware motifs including polychorme annular banding (N=5) and cabling (N=24) and clear over-glaze decoration (see Figures 25 through 38).

Of the 107 decorated sherds, 58.9% (N=63) are transfer printed. As expected, given the known occupation dates for the site (1821-1836) (Kwas 1999), all of the sherds are of the blue variety; it was not until circa 1829 that other colors were introduced in England, including red, green, brown, and purple (Kwas 1999; Miller 1991:9). Due to the fragmentary nature of the collection, it is difficult to discern and identify known patterns. Only one transfer-print pattern, "Rebecca at the Well," a biblical scene, was identifiable by name and only one "maker's mark" is present. Both are part of the same partially reconstructable bowl (Figures 25 and 26).

The impressed maker's mark on the "Rebecca at the Well" blue transfer print bowl (see Figure 25) – "Clews/Warranted/Staffordshire" – indicates that the bowl was

manufactured by the potters James and Ralph Clews in England between 1817 and 1834 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:151).

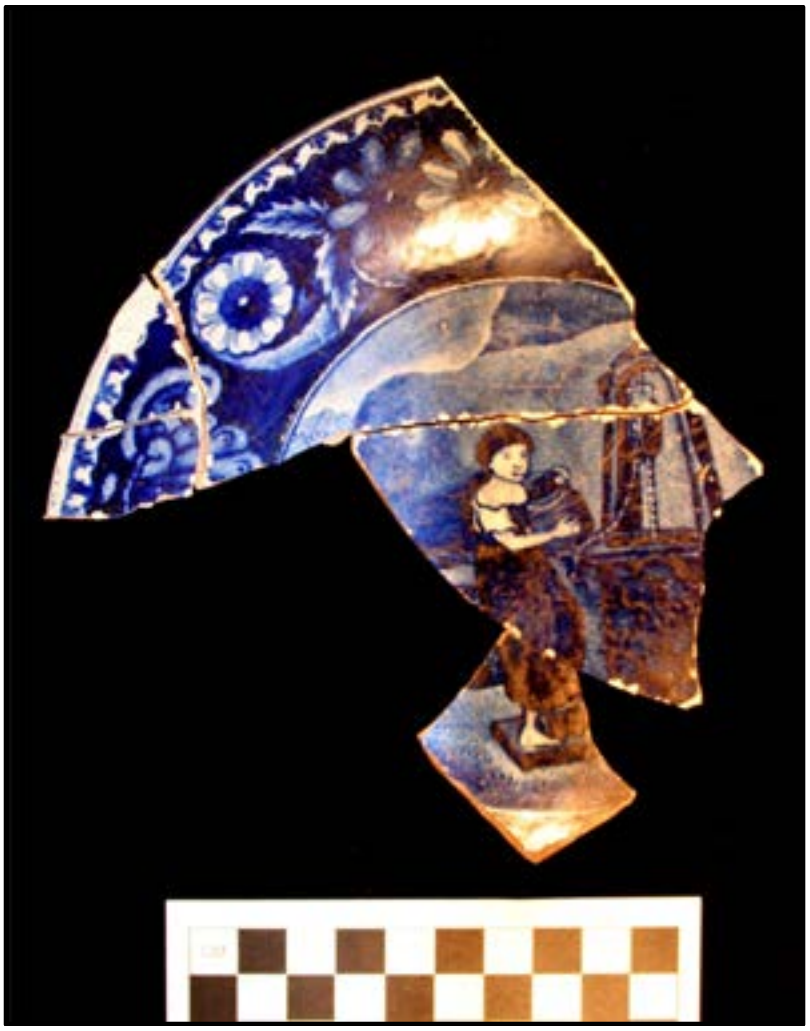

Figure 25: Partially reconstructable blue transfer print pearlware bowl – "Rebecca at the Well" pattern – manufactured by the Clews pottery in Staffordshire, England. [Artifact Nos. 188-2-1 (n=4), 111-2-5 (n=1)]

Figure 26: Impressed maker's mark on the "Rebecca at the Well" blue transfer print bowl (see Figure 25): "Clews/Warranted/Staffordshire" (Artifact No. 188-2-1)

The second most frequent decorative motif (N=34); 31.8%) is slip decoration (Table 6) including several variations of polychrome banding (N=5), common cabling (N=24), and mocha or dendritic motif (N=1). One vessel with common cabling in blue, white, and black on an orange and tan body with green reeding on the rim was partially reconstructed (see Figure 34). As with the presence of exclusively blue transfer-printing, slipware on pearlware bodies is indicative of early 19th century dating (Kwas 1999; Miller 1991:6) and the presence of the cabling motif suggests an occupation post-dating 1811 (Rickard 2006:13). Again, the ceramic assemblage closely aligns with historical dating of the site.

Five sherds of pearlware exhibit edge decoration (i.e. "shell edge") with four different mold patterns and two different colors (blue and green). Given that edge decorated ceramics are largely devoid of decoration, it is very likely that some of the undecorated pearlware sherds (N=31) are from these edged vessels.

One sherd of pearlware (FSN 135.2.3), possibly a fragment of a teacup, has a translucent geometric and floral motif on one side. The unique decoration is likely the result of use-wear or taphonomic (occurring after deposition) factors. The original vessel could have had a colored transfer-print design that gradually wore off, leaving only the impression created by the bonding of the paint and the glaze.

Table 6: Refined Earthenware Ceramics by Decoration

Decoration			**Sherd Count**
Painted	Blue		4
Transfer	Blue		63
Over-Glaze	Clear		1
Edged	Blue Green		4 1
Slipped	Annular	Black/Brown/White Black/White Black/Yellow/Beige/Orange/White Blue/White Tan/Black/White	2 1 1 1 1
	Cabled	Brown/Black/Blue/White with Green Reeding	26
	Mocha	Black on Brown	1
	UID	White on Tan	1
TOTAL			107

Table 7: Painted Decoration Ceramics

FSN	LSN	ASN	Unit	Area	Wt (g)	Count	Ceramic Type	Decoration	Color
4	2	4	1	Yard	2.7	1	Refined Earthenware	Hand Painted	Blue
155	2	1	12	Cabin 1	1.0	1	Pearlware	Hand Painted	Blue
46	2	6	17	Cabin 1	2.7	1	Pearlware	Hand Painted	Blue
123	2	2	2	Cabin 1	4.2	1	Pearlware	Hand Painted	Blue

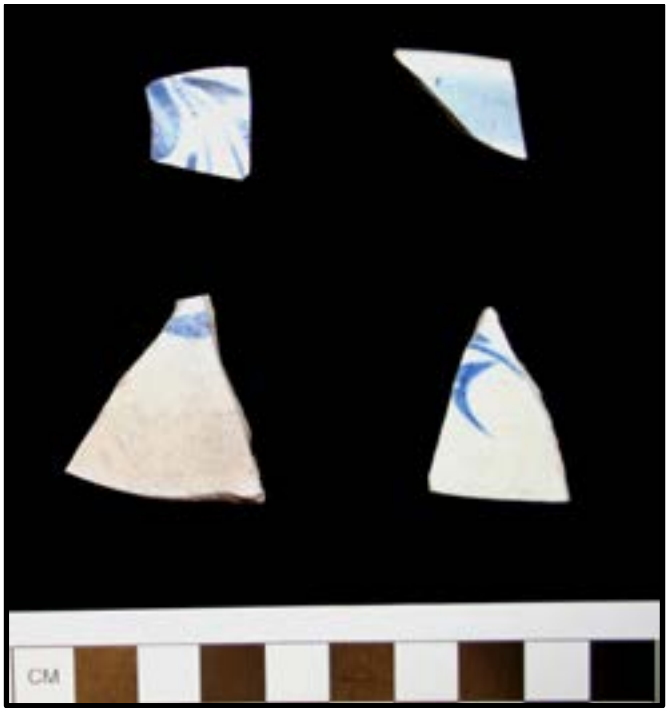

Figure 27: All Hand Painted Sherds
Top row (l. to r.): Artifact Nos. 155-2-1, 135-2-3
Bottom row (l. to r.): Artifact Nos. 123-2-2, 46-2-6

Table 8: Transfer Printed Ceramics

FSN	LSN	ASN	Unit	Area	Wt (g)	Count	Ceramic Type	Decoration	Color
4	2	6	1	Yard	1.8	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
6	2	4	2	Cabin 1	0.6	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
10	2	1	5	Cabin 1	4.5	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
12	2	3	4	Yard	1.7	3	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
14	2	3	5	Cabin 1	6.8	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
14	2	4	5	Cabin 1	28.2	5	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
16	2	1	N/A	Surface collection	11.9	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
18	2	3	5	Yard	6.4	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
18	2	1	5	Yard	1.8	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
18	2	2	5	Yard	3.6	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
33	2	1	13	Cabin 1	1.7	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
36	2	9	11	Cabin 1	1.7	2	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
36	2	7	11	Cabin 1	2.4	2	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
36	2	8	11	Cabin 1	2.3	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
36	2	10	11	Cabin 1	1.6	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
41	2	7	15	Cabin 1	3.1	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
46	2	9	17	Cabin 1	1.6	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
46	2	10	17	Cabin 1	0.1	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
46	2	11	17	Cabin 1	2.4	2	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
46	2	1	17	Cabin 1	4.7	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
46	2	7	17	Cabin 1	0.7	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue

46	2	8	17	Cabin 1	1.1	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
53	2	4	21	Cabin 1	3.5	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
57	2	2	25	Cabin 1	0.7	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
71	2	1	29	Cabin 1	<0.1	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
111	2	5	4	Yard	7.9	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
111	2	3	4	Yard	3.4	4	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
111	2	4	4	Yard	2.1	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
122	2	2	42	Cabin 1	1.6	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
123	2	4	2	Cabin 1	1.9	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
123	2	3	2	Cabin 1	1.2	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
127	2	6	11	Cabin 1	1.5	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
129	2	1	8	Cabin 1	1.8	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
132	2	1	14	Cabin 1	0.7	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
133	2	1	7	Cabin 1	6.2	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
137	2	1	41	Cabin 1	4.1	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
147	2	2	4	Yard	0.5	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
147	2	3	4	Yard	1.8	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
147	2	1	4	Yard	1.2	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
155	2	2	12	Cabin 1	0.3	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
156	2	2	22	Cabin 1	2.8	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
156	2	1	22	Cabin 1	2.6	1	Pearlware	Transfer	blue
173	2	3	41	Cabin 1	2.6	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
188	2	1	26	Cabin 1	61.8	4	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
190	2	2	46	Cabin 1	0.9	1	Pearlware	Transfer	Blue
10	2	3	5	Cabin 1	1.6	1	Refined Earthenwa	Transfer	Blue

							re		
10	2	2	5	Cabin 1	3.6	1	Refined Earthenware	Transfer	Blue
36	2	7	11	Cabin 1	B	B	Refined Earthenware	Transfer	Blue
44	2	1	14	Cabin 1	5.4	1	Refined Earthenware	Transfer	Blue

Figure 28: All examples of transfer print ceramics (all blue) recovered during the 2014 and 2015 excavations

Figure 29: Blue transfer print handle to tea cup or serving vessel (Artifact No. 46-2-1)

Figure 30: Blue transfer print handle to tea cup or serving vessel (Artifact No. 36-2-10)

Figure 31: Blue transfer print handle to pearlware tea cup or serving vessel, exhibiting severe burning hot enough to melt the ceramic glaze (Artifact No. 133-2-1)

Figure 32: Partially reconstructable Blue transfer print Pearlware vessel (Artifact Nos. 6-2-4, 12-2-3, 57-2-2, 111-2-3, 147-2-2, 147-2-3)

Table 8: Shell Edge Plates

FSN	LSN	ASN	Unit	Area	Wt (g)	Count	Ceramic Type	Decoration	Color
6	2	2	2	Cabin 1	3.7	1	Pearlware	Edged	Blue
12	2	1	4	Yard	10.2	1	Pearlware	Edged	Blue
46	2	2	17	Cabin 1	2.1	1	Pearlware	Edged	Green
95	2	1	13	Cabin 1	9.9	1	Pearlware	Edged	Blue
135	2	5	22	Cabin 1	3.3	1	Pearlware	Edged	Blue

Figure 33: All examples of shell edge pearlware plates, all from different vessels
Top row (left to right) – Artifact Nos. 135-2-5, 46-2-2, 6-2-2
Bottom row (left to right) – Artifact Nos. 95-2-1, 12-2-1

Table 9: Slip Decoration Ceramics

FSN	LSN	ASN	Unit	Area	Wt (g)	Count	Ceramic Type	Decoration	Color
12	2	2	4	Yard	1.7	1	Refined Earthenware	Annular	White on Tan
41	2	6	15	Cabin 1	5.1	1	Pearlware	Annular, Banded	Brown & Black on White
114	2	2	28	Cabin 1	7.4	1	Pearlware	Annular, Banded	Black and Brown on White
135	2	1	22	Cabin 1	2.2	1	Pearlware	Annular, Banded	Black on White
135	2	2	22	Cabin 1	2.0	1	Pearlware	Annular, Banded	Black, Beige, Orange, and Yellow on White
180	2	1	25	Cabin 1	3.3	1	Pearlware	Annular, Banded	Tan and Black on White
36	2	12	11	Cabin 1	3.1	8	Pearlware	Annular, Cabled	Orange with polychrome cabling (Black, White, Blue)
46	2	12	17	Cabin 1	1.1	1	Pearlware	Annular, Mocha/Dendritic	Black on Brown
30	2	1	8	Cabin 1	2.0	1	Pearlware	Annular, Slipped	Brown, Green, Tan
53	2	13	21	Cabin 1	1.2	1	Pearlware	Annular, Slipped	Brown with polychrome cabling (Black, White, Blue)
53	2	2	21	Cabin 1	0.9	1	Pearlware	Annular, Slipped	Brown, Black, Green
53	2	3	21	Cabin 1	2.4	4	Pearlware	Annular, Slipped	Orange with

									polychrome cabling (Black, White, Blue)
135	2	3	22	Cabin 1	1.1	1	Pearlware	Annular, Slipped	Blue on White
36	2	13	11	Cabin 1	5.0	7	Pearlware	Annular, Slipped and Cabled	Brown and Tan with polychrome cabling (Black, White, Blue)
36	2	11	11	Cabin 1	6.6	2	Pearlware	Annular, Slipped and Cabled	Brown, Tan, Orange, with polychrome cabling (Black, White, Blue) and Green Reeding
190	2	1	46	Cabin 1	1.0	1	Pearlware	Annular, Slipped and Cabled	Tan with Polychrome Cabling (Black, Blue, White)
196	2	1	46	Cabin 1	1.3	1	Pearlware	Annular, Slipped and Cabled	Orange and Tan with polychrome cabling (Black, White, Blue)

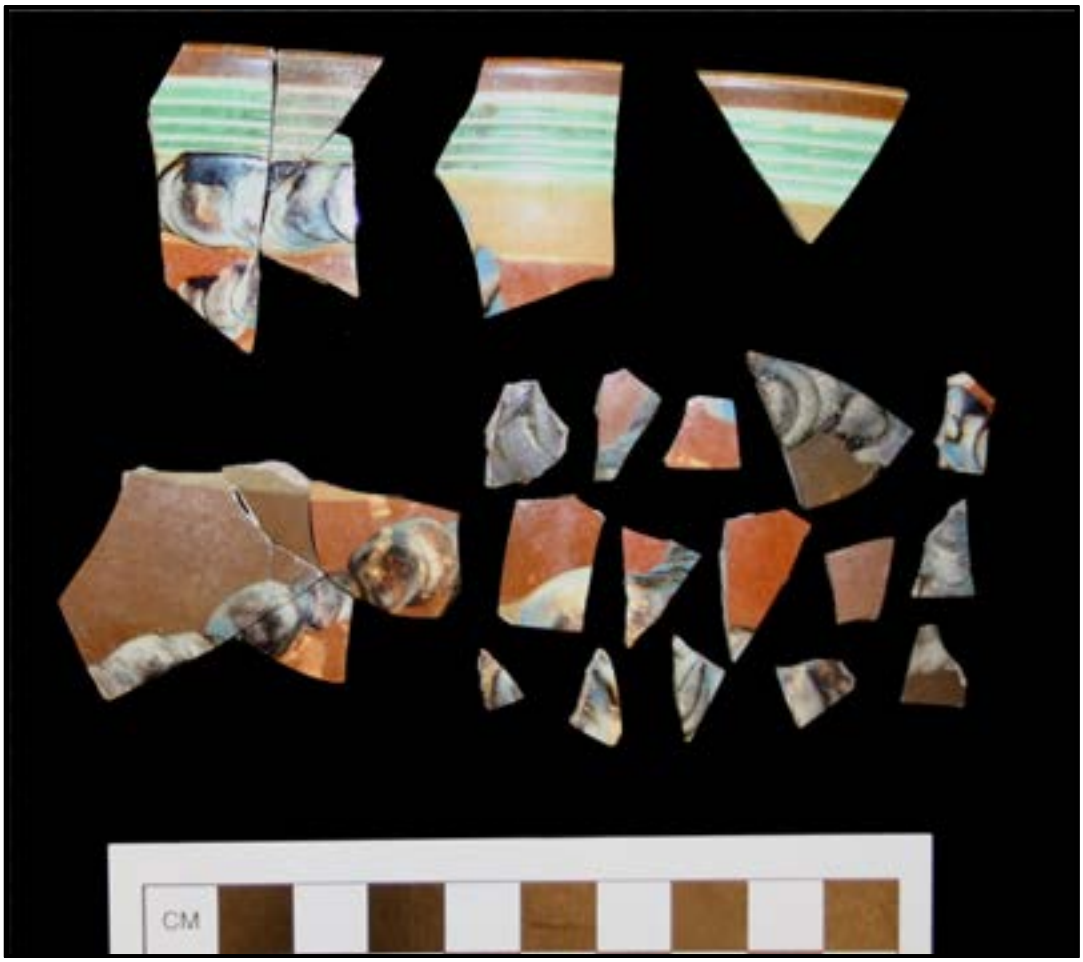

Figure 34: One reconstructable English slipware vessel recovered from several contexts during the 2014 and 2015 excavations

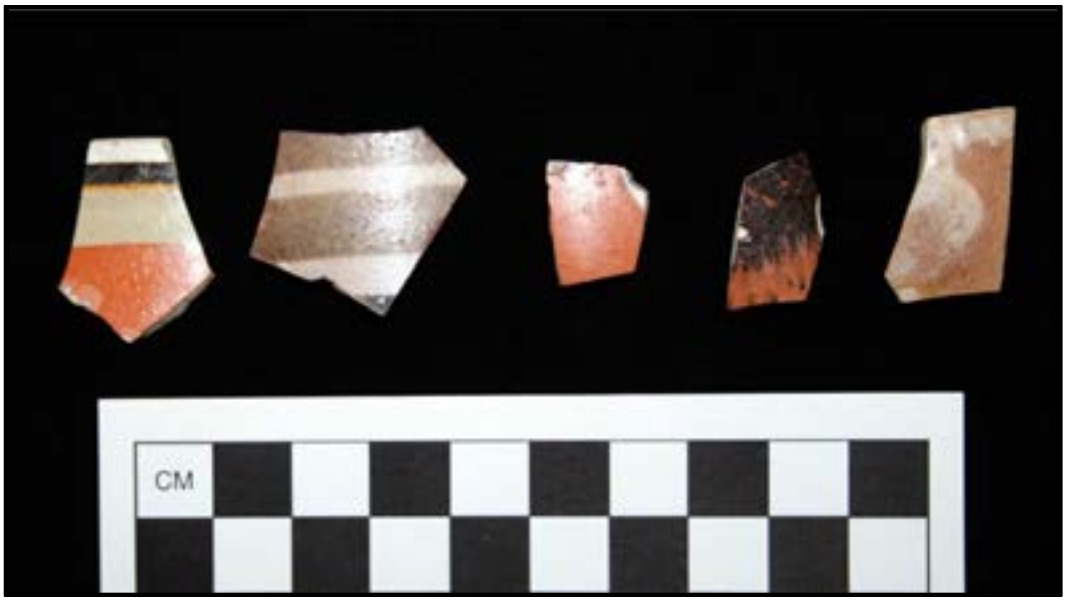

Figure 35: Other English slipware sherds recovered in the 2014 and 2015 excavations (left to right: Artifact Nos. 135-2-2, 180-2-1, 53-2-3, 46-2-12, 12-2-2)

Figure 36: English banded slipware sherds recovered in the 2014 and 2015 excavations (left to right: Artifact Nos. 114-2-2, 41-2-6, 135-2-1)

Utilitarian Wares

A total of 56 stoneware sherds were recovered from the Cabin 1 excavations, and represent the majority of the assemblage by weight (733.0g; 60.2%) (Table 10; Figure 37). A partially reconstructable brown salt-glazed stoneware crock, recovered from the SE corner of the cabin (Units 14, 21 and 46), accounts for the majority of this category (N=55; 732.9g). All of the stoneware sherds came from the center of the cabin or the southeast corner of the structure.

Finally, 11 redware sherds (49.8g) were recovered from Cabin 1 (Table 11). All are lead-glazed, with varying degrees of manganese spotting or splotching. All redware was recovered from directly south of the cabin footprint or at the southwest corner of the cabin, and 10 of the 11 sherds were refit into a single vessel fragment.

Table 10: All Stoneware Ceramics

FSN	LSN	ASN	Unit	Cabin 1 Location	Weight (grams)	Count	Glaze Type	Paste
19	2	2	7	Center	0.1	1	(Burned) Saltglazed	Gray
53	2	1	21	SE Corner	426.2	16	Brown Saltglazed	Gray
75	2	1	14	SE Corner	121	5	Brown Saltglazed	Gray
90	2	1	11	SE Corner	0.9	1	Clear Saltglazed	White
179	2	2	21	SE Corner	11	2	Brown Saltglazed	Gray
190	2	9	46	SE Corner	59.9	9	Brown Saltglazed	Gray
190	2	10	46	SE Corner	18.9	7	Brown Saltglazed	Gray
190	2	11	46	SE Corner	9.5	5	Brown Saltglazed	Gray
196	2	2	46	SE	8.3	5	Brown	Gray

				Corner			Saltglazed	
207	2	1	46	SE Corner	33.4	2	Brown Saltglazed	Gray
207	2	2	46	SE Corner	7.3	1	Brown Saltglazed	Gray
208	2	1	N/A	SE Corner	37.4	3	Brown Saltglazed	Gray
				Total	733	56		

Figure 37: Partially reconstructable stoneware storage jar
(See Table 10; all sherds in image, excluding Artifact No. 90-2-1)

Table 11: All Redware Ceramics

FSN	LSN	ASN	Unit	Cabin 1 Location	Weight (grams)	Count	Glaze Type
41	2	5	15	South of Fireplace	4.1	1	Lead Glazed
54	2	1	20	SW Corner	17.9	2	Lead Glazed
66	2	1	30	SW Corner	3.3	1	Lead Glazed
73	2	1	30	SW Corner	18	4	Lead Glazed
104	2	4	16	SW Corner	0.5	1	Lead Glazed
187	2	1	35	SW Corner	0.2	1	Lead Glazed
187	2	2	35	SW Corner	5.8	1	Lead Glazed
				Total	49.8	11	

Figure 38: Partially reconstructable redware vessel recovered during the 2014 and 2015 excavations (see Table 11) (all sherds photographed, save for two small slivers)

Vessel Reconstruction and Minimum Number of Vessels

Despite the relative paucity of ceramic material, some partial vessel reconstruction was possible. The majority of stoneware was able to be refit into three large sections of a single storage jar or crock, and, as noted above, 10 out of 11 redware sherds were refit into a single vessel fragment. Additionally, 6 unique vessels fragments were refit from transfer-print sherds and almost all of the pearlware with cabling motifs were refit as a single vessel.

Vessel reconstruction was critical in determining the minimum number of vessels (MNV) present within the assemblage. MNV analysis is helpful for understanding the actual use of artifacts and gauging the effects of depositional and postdepositional processes on the assemblage (Voss & Allen 2010). MNV reflects the number of plates, bowls, cups,

platters, etc., once present at a site, rather than simply the number of sherds recovered. According to qualitative MNV analysis, the total ceramic assemblage is representative of a minimum of 42 vessels (Table 12). Refined earthenwares represent 92.9% (N=39) of the total vessel count while utilitarian wares represent just 7.1% (N=3) of the total.

Table 12: Minimum Number of Vessels, by Ceramic Type

Ceramic Type				**Count**
Refined Earthenware	Creamware			2
	Pearlware	Annular	Banded Mocha Cabled	3 1 2
		Transfer Print (and Overglaze)		23
		Plain and Edged		5
		Hand Painted		3
Utilitarian Wares	Redware			1
	Stoneware			2
TOTAL				42

Vessel Form

Vessel form analysis is another useful procedure for understanding the actual use of artifacts; activity patterns can be determined based on the frequency of vessel forms.

Body sherds are the majority of the ceramic assemblage (N=172, 75.4%). However, rims, bases and 3 handle fragments were recovered (Tables 13, 14). Of the 228 sherds in the assemblage 192 (84.2%) could be assigned to broad form categories (Table 14). Hollowwares constitute the largest of these forms (N=152; 79.2% of identifiable forms) while flat-wares are the minority (N=40; 20.8%). 36 sherds could not be categorized either due to their small size of lack of requisite distinctive elements.

The prevalence of hollowares in the assemblage fits within the established expected model for early 19th century enslaved populations generally. The hypothesis, first deduced by John Solomon Otto in his work at the Couper Plantation on St. Simon's Island, was that an enslaved diet of the early 19th century relied more heavily upon liquid foods, such as soups, porridges and stews, rather than single cuts of meat that would have been served on plates (Otto 1980; Otto 1984). A similar pattern has been observed in the ceramics recovered from Kingsley Plantation.

Table 13: Vessel Portion of Recovered Ceramics

Vessel Portion	Count	Weight
Base	13	62.2
Body	180	984.5
Handle	3	12.5
Rim	28	96.1
Rim & Base	4	61.8
TOTAL	228	1217.1

Table 14: Vessel Form of Recovered Ceramics

Vessel Form	Count	Weight
Flatware	40	169.2
Hollow ware	152	984.5
UID Form	36	63.4
TOTAL	228	1217.1

Ceramic Taphonomy

A large portion of the assemblage (N=174; 76.3%) showed some evidence of post depositional taphonomic modification (Table 15). Four forms of taphonomy were present: burning, crazing, melting, and fusion. Burning was present on 39 sherds, while crazing was seen on 58, a combination of burning and crazing appeared on 71 sherds, and obvious melting was seen on three. One sherd was fused to a ferrous metal fragment. This fits within the established history of the plantation, which indicates the structure was burned, and supports the other archaeological evidence of burning.

Table 15: Taphonomy of Recovered Ceramics

Taphonomy	Sherd Count
Burned	39
Crazed	58
Burned & Crazed	71
Melted	3
Other Combination of Burning, Melting, Crazing and Fusion with Non-Ceramic	3
Unmodified	54
TOTAL	228

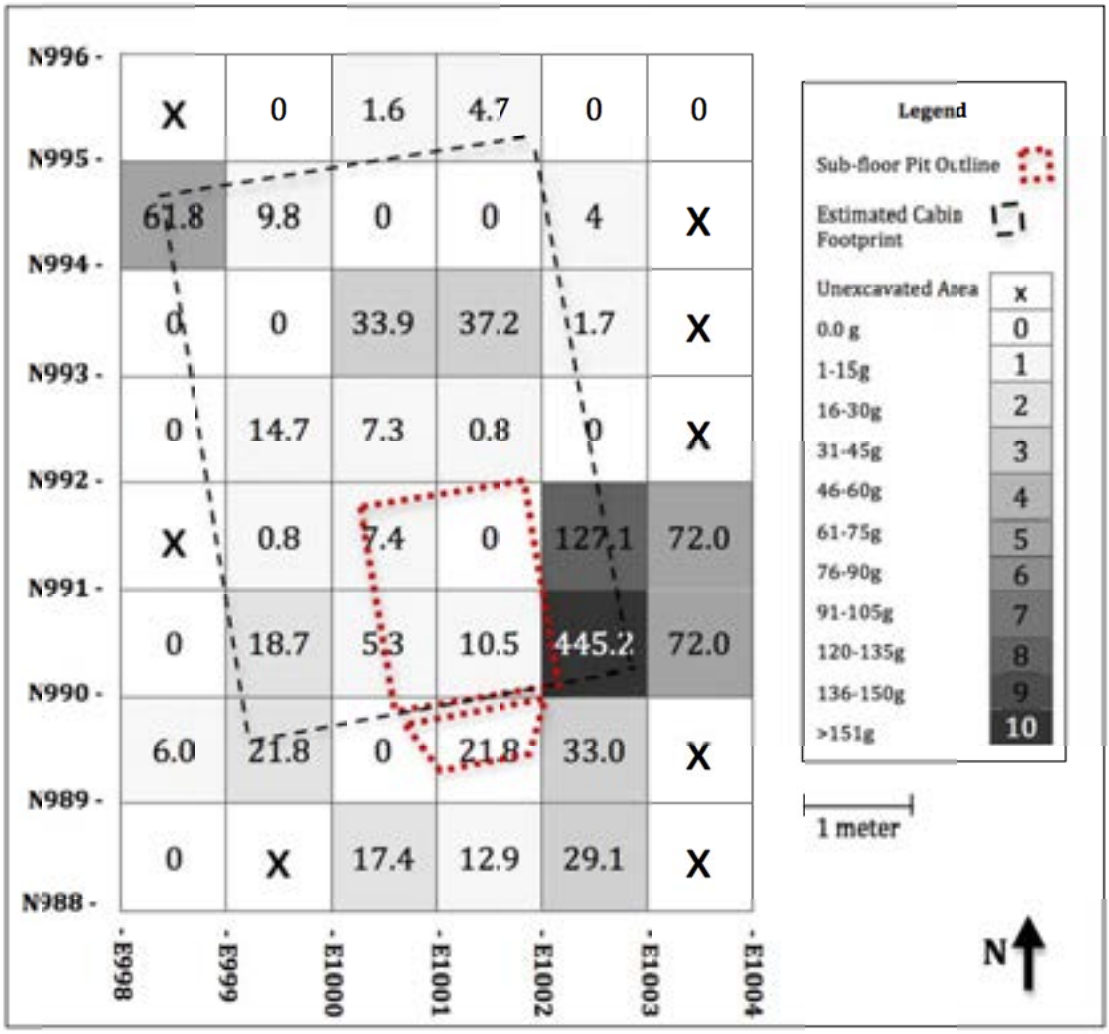

Figure 39: Distribution of all Historic Ceramics, by weight (Cabin 1)

Glass – Bottle and Tumbler

Bottle glass shards were relatively few in number, and in two instances consisted of large kick up bases of wine or similar-styled spirit bottles, with associated partially reconstructable body, shoulder, and finish fragments. Some other glass shards represented drinking glass tumblers. The vast majority of glass, both by weight (1070.3g, 85.4%) and by count (N=305, 79.8%) was olive colored bottle sherds. However, a small amount of light blue, brown, clear, white, and unidentifiable colored glass was also recovered (Table 16).

Table 16: Summary of all bottle and tumbler fragments

Color	Form	Weight (grams)	# of shards
Blue (light)	Body	0.3	1
	Base	0	0
	Finish	0	0
	Other	0	0
Brown	Body	0	0
	Base	0	0
	Finish	8.1	1
	Other	0	0
Clear	Body	10.2	6
	Base	76.8	1
	Finish	0.15	1
	Other: Tumbler Rim	4.75	2
Olive (light and dark)	Body	426.0	290
	Base	474.0	2
	Finish	151.8	9
	Other: Seal	18.5	4
Unidentified	Body	82.5	65
	Base	0	0
	Finish	0	0
	Other	0	0
White	Body	0.3	1
	Base	0	0
	Finish	0	0
	Other	0	0
Total		1253.3	382

Figure 40: Two green glass bottle bases for wine, brandy or content with a similar bottle form (e.g., olive oil) (left – Artifact No. 65-2-3) (right – Artifact No. 51-2-3)

Figure 41: Two green glass bottle bases for wine, brandy or content with a similar bottle form (e.g., olive oil) – bottom view
(left – Artifact No. 65-2-3) (right – Artifact No. 51-2-3)

Figure 42: A partially reconstructable bottle (olive green, but heavily patinated)
Top row (l. to r.): Bottle neck (Art. No. 108-2-2); Bottle Finish –
in three parts (Art. Nos. 104-2-1, 104-2-2, 108-2-4)
Bottom row: (left assemblage – Art. No. 104-2-3; right assemblage – Art. 108-2-1

A large portion of the glass recovered had a thick patina. Of the 382 bottle and tumbler glass sherds, 86.9% (N=332) was patinated. Significantly, patina obscures color and the majority of the glass unidentifiable to a specific color was likely olive in color originally. Thorough vessel reconstruction was not undertaken due to time constraints and the highly fragmented nature of the glass assemblage. However, olive-colored bottle finishes from FSNs 104 and 108 (Unit 16) were refit, and the concentration of olive and UID colored sherds (N=79) within these two consecutive levels suggests that whole or partial reconstruction may be possible (Figure 42).

One isolated bottle neck (Artifact No. 112-2-1) was also recovered in Unit 38 (FSN 112), located in the immediate yard of Cabin 1 (Figure 43). Specifically, the bottle fragment was associated with Feature 7, a broad, shallow pit, possibly natural in origin. The association of the bottle fragment with the shallow pit feature may be random.

Figure 43: an olive green (heavily patinated) bottle neck,
recovered from Feature 7 (Artifact No. 112-2-1)

Glass: Olive Oil bottle shoulder seal

One example of a glass applique shoulder seal from an olive oil bottle was recovered in Cabin 1. The seal was broken into three major parts (with some additional small fragments possible) and found within three different units (Fragment One recovered in Unit 3, Level 2, FSN 5; Fragment Two recovered in Unit 7, Level 2, FSN 24; Fragment Three recovered from Unit 28/Feature 4 fill, FSN 67). Additionally, a partial rim fragment of the seal was observed on a bottle neck fragment (Artifact No. 20-2-1).

Reassembled, the seal reads: W. MORTON./HUILE/SURFINE/BORDEAX.

Figure 44: Olive oil bottle shoulder seal
(reconstructed in 2014 from three elements; Artifact Nos. 24-2-3; 67-2-1; 5-2-2)

W. Morton was a vineyard owner and apparent olive oil farmer of Bordeaux, France. In 1837, Morton was listed as a subscriber to a book on the history of Indian Tribes of North America (Biddle 1837:42). The term "Huile Surfine" simply translates at "oil superfine," and was used as a term for pure olive oil from France in the 19th century (Tolman and Munson 1903:53).

While the bottle originally contained olive oil, it is unlikely that the enslaved occupants were using very expensive imported French olive oil as a condiment or foodstuff, but rather the bottle may have been recycled for use as a storage container, for water or other liquids.

Other Glass Vessels

Two thin glass sherds, Artifact Nos. 127-2-8 and 127-2-4, included in Table 16, were likely part of smaller, more delicate, medicinal bottles or vials which have not survived as well archaeologically as the thicker olive oil or alcohol containers.

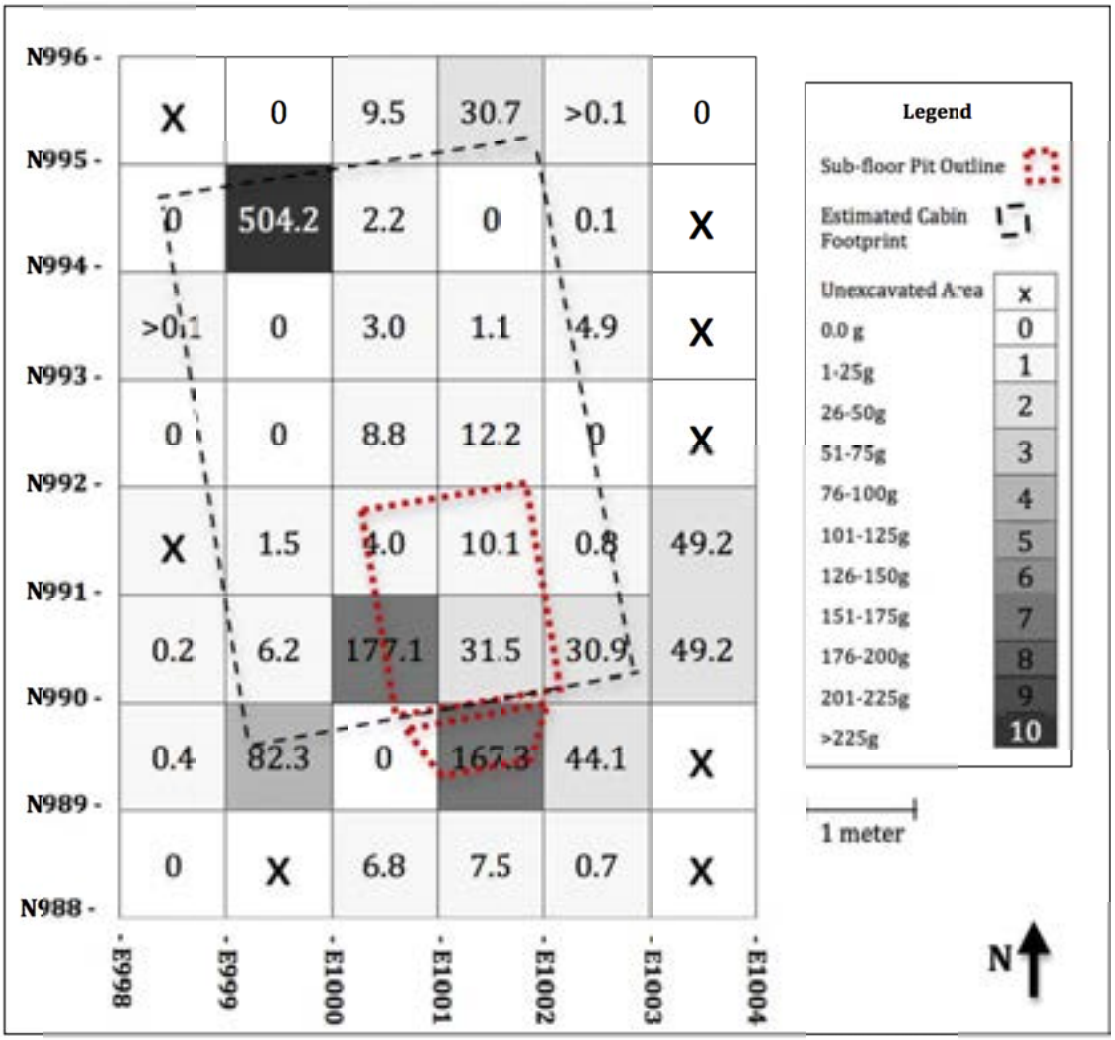

Figure 45: Distribution of all bottle and tumbler glass, by weight (Cabin 1)

Firearms/Munitions

There were several artifacts recovered throughout the cabin that are directly associated with firearms of different forms and types: two gunflints, eight copper percussion caps, lead shot of several different sizes, and lead sprue from casting bullets or other lead objects.

Given the history of Bulowville, and its use as a makeshift fort used by the United States Army and supporting militias during the Second Seminole War, the firearm-related artifacts could have been associated with soldiers, the Seminole Indians who briefly occupied the property before ransacking and burning it down in January 1836, or the African men and women who resided in the cabin between 1821 and 1836, before they were forced to flee with the retreating soldiers.

Brigadier General Joseph M. Hernadez, as a signed affidavit, stated: "I believe all the principal buildings at Mr. Bulow's plantation were occupied for military purposes…", and further stated that the Seminole Indians were only burning those plantations and buildings that had been fortified or occupied by American troops (U. S. Senate 1839a: Public Document No. 129, pp. 2-3).

Figure 46: Gunflints
Left — Artifact No. 31-2-2 (Unit 12; N993 E1002; Level 1, 30 to 40 cm b.d.)
Right —Artifact No. 180-2-2 (Unit 25; N994 E1002; Level 2, 46 to 56 cm b.d.)

Another account, by Francis Pellicer, who served as John Bulow's overseer for many years, also confirmed that some of the soldiers used at least a portion of the slave cabins as lodging during the period when the plantation was being used as an impromptu fort: "…that the said troops occupied the dwelling-house, store-house, sugar-house, saw-mill, two kitchens, stables, corn-house, and some of the negro houses…" (U. S. Senate 1839a: Public Document No. 129, page 11).

Firearms: Gunflints

Two intact, formal gunflints were recovered in Cabin 1. The first, from the 2014 excavations, was recovered from Unit 12 (N993 E1002) (Level 1, 30 to 40 cm b.d.; FSN 31). Unit 12 is a unit that runs along the cabin's estimated east wall perimeter.

This first flint is small (18.97 mm by17.39 mm), prismatic in form, and appears to have had little use or wear. It is a dark, grayish-amber color, and is a characteristic form termed a formal gun flint (as opposed to a gun spall). Its color exhibits characteristics of both English and French gunflints, but given the fineness of the chert, and its uniform color (without flecks or flaw), it may well be of French origin (Austin 2011).

The second example was recovered in 2015, within Unit 25 (N994 E1002) (Level 2, 46-56 cm b.d.; FSN 180), which is contiguous to and immediately north of Unit 12 (where the first flint was recovered). Essentially identical in form and dimensions to the one recovered in Unit 12, it is grayish brown color, and measures 18.23 mm by 17.3 mm.

These two gunflints were recovered along the estimated eastern wall of Cabin 1, near the cabin's NE corner.

Due to their diminutive size and form, both gun flints would have been used as the firing mechanism for a pistol or pocket pistol, rather than a long gun (i.e., a large musket, trade gun or early rifle) (Skertchly 1879; Schock and Dowell 1983; Austin 2011; Kimbell 2010). Identical examples have been recovered from other plantation contexts (e.g., Smith 1976:191-194), including the Kingsley Plantation slave cabins excavated in the 2000s (Davidson 2007:52-53).

Table 17: Gunflints

FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	Unit	Artifact	Wt (g)	Number	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
31	2	2	Chert	12	Gunflint for pistols (gray/amber)	2.5	1	18.97	17.4	4.8
180	2	2	Chert	25	Gunflint for pistols (grayish brown)	2.0	1	18.23	17.3	3.7

Firearms: Percussion caps

Two brass percussion caps were recovered in the 2014 excavations, and six additional examples were recovered in 2015 (Table 18; Figure 47).

These percussion caps included both fired (N=5) and unfired examples (N=3). The caps also varied in form; four of the caps had fluted sides, while three examples had smooth sides. One example was a fragment and consisted of just the very tip/end; its exact form could not be determined due its fragmentary nature.

All examples were of a very small size, and this in addition to their specific form is indicative of their use with a pistol and not a musket (Black 2000; Coleman 1990:134; Roberts 1952:85-86; Barnes 1965:305; Davidson 2011).

Five of the percussion caps had been fired, and then discarded. Since these were one-use objects, they would typically be thrown away or discarded wherever the shot was fired, suggesting the possibility that a pistol or pistols were discharged on site.

These cap were typically recovered from sediments at or near the depth of 46 cm b.d., a level which has been recognized as approximating the historic ground surface that would have been present in circa 1836/1837, when the cabin was abandoned and destroyed by fire.

Experimentation began in the late 1700s in West Europe and Great Britain on a more efficient ignition system for firearms to replace the then current flintlock system. This process continued in the United States, where Joshua Shaw innovated the iron percussion cap in 1814, and progressed to the later standard copper percussion cap by 1816. Shaw was not alone, but rather there were dozens of patents issued for various forms of percussion firearm ignition systems between 1812 and 1825 in the United States (Logan 1948:3-5).

Although there was continuous experimentation and technological innovation in ignition systems in the 1810s to the 1840s, in reality the widespread adoption of these experimental ignition systems to everyday firearm usage was not rapid. For example, it wasn't until 1842 that the United States government began the serious consideration of converting the army's vast stores of flintlock firearms to caplock percussion ignition, and the Army did not produce copper percussion caps in great numbers until 1845. The British Army did not formally adopt percussion cap ignition systems, to replace their older flintlock muskets, until 1855 (Sharpe 1953:50-51; Logan 1948:3-5; Johnson and Haven 1943:34).

Given that, civilian use of percussion lock firearms was more commonplace, and the caps and associated guns were available for purchase by at least the 1820s (e.g., *Baltimore Patriot* 1829).

Figure 47: All percussion caps recovered from Cabin 1 (all for pistols)
Unfired examples – top row (l. to r.): Art. Nos. 135-2-10, 58-2-3, 158-2-2
Fired examples – bottom row (l. to r.): Art. Nos. 12-2-6, 131-2-4,
111-2-6, 214-2-2, 163-2-2.

Table 18: Percussion Caps

FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	Unit	Cabin 1 Area	Artifact	Weight (grams)	#	Length (mm)	Width (mm)
12	2	6	cuprous	4	Cabin center	pistol (fluted, fired)	0.2	1	5.33	5.20 - 5.50
111	2	6	cuprous	4	Cabin center	pistol (fired)	0.1	1	4.28	4.83
158	2	2	cuprous	3	Cabin center	pistol (fluted, unfired)	0.4	1	5.22	5.19
131	2	4	cuprous	29	fireplace exterior	pistol (fluted, fired)	0.2	1	5.42	5.92

214	2	2	cuprous	N/A	Nail baulk (SE corner Unit 3)	pistol (fired)	>0.1	1	Cap completely exploded	
58	2	3	cuprous	22	SE corner of cabin	pistol (fluted, unfired)	0.2	1	5.52	5.20
135	2	10	cuprous	22	SE corner of cabin	pistol (unfired)	>0.1	1	4.60	4.70
163	2	2	cuprous	22	SE corner of cabin	pistol (fired)	>0.1	1	Cap top only	4.97

Firearms: Lead Drop Shot

Forty-three pieces of lead drop shot were recovered during the two summer field schools. Twelve were recovered in 2014, while 31 were recovered in 2015. Amazingly, the shot was not uniform in size; rather, there were an estimated 14 different sizes of lead shot, ranging from the largest – No. 000 Buckshot (Eastern size) (circa 9.14 mm) – to the smallest – No. 6 (circa 2.79 mm) (see Table 19). The size gradients employed here are derived from the standardized sizes of shot established in the late 19th century (see Johnson and Haven 1943:195; Logan 1948:171).

The spatial distribution of the shot was also interesting; it was recovered from a few different locales in the cabin and immediate footprint, with greater or lesser concentrations: Cabin center (n=6), Fireplace exterior (n=4), Fireplace interior (n=5), NE corner of cabin (n=6), SE corner of cabin (n=21), SW corner of cabin (n=1). Clearly, the vast majority of the lead shot was derived from the SE corner of cabin (48.8%).

All of the lead shot was photographed in separate groups by the areas of the cabin from which they were recovered (Figures 48 through 53).

Figure 48: All examples of lead shot, recovered from the center/interior footprint of Cabin 1 (from left to right): [Unit 4, FSN 111 (n=2); Unit 7, FSN 133 (n=2); Unit 3, FSN 164 (n=1); Unit 18, FSN 176 (n=1)]

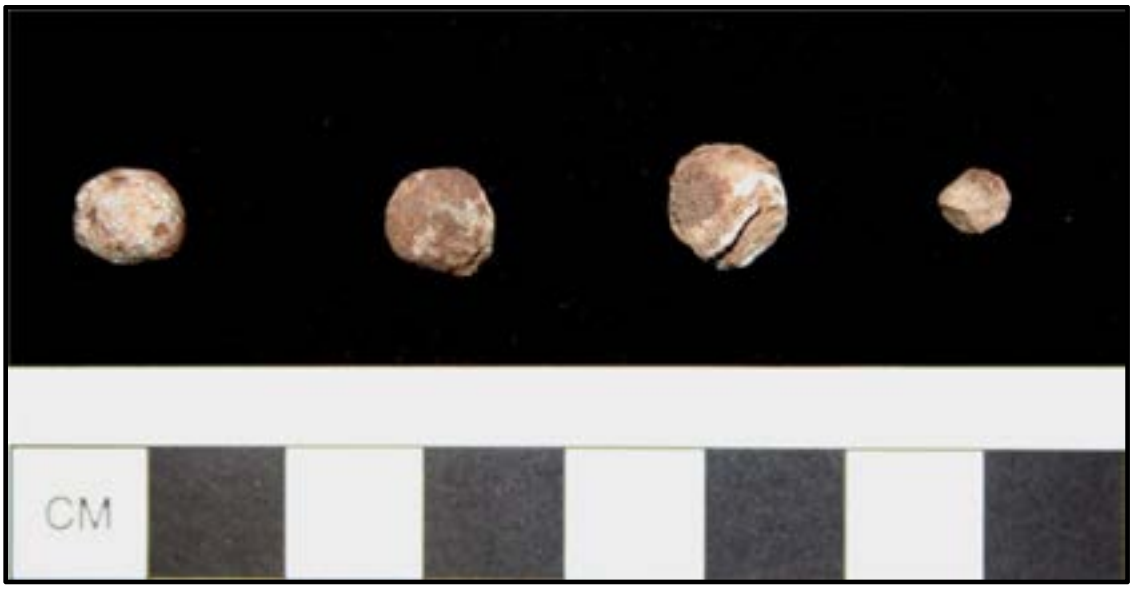

Figure 49: All examples of lead shot, recovered from the fireplace exterior of Cabin 1 (from left to right): [Unit 15, FSN 41 (n=1); Unit 17, FSN 88 (n=1); Unit 15, FSN 136 (n=1); Unit 15, FSN 175 (n=1)]

Figure 50: All examples of lead shot, recovered from the fireplace interior of Cabin 1 (from left to right): [Unit 22, FSN 156 (n=3); Unit 22, FSN 163 (n=2)]

Figure 51: All examples of lead shot, recovered from the NE corner of Cabin 1 (from left to right): [Unit 9, FSN 143 (n=2); Unit 12, FSN 155 (n=3); Unit 23, FSN 167 (n=1)]

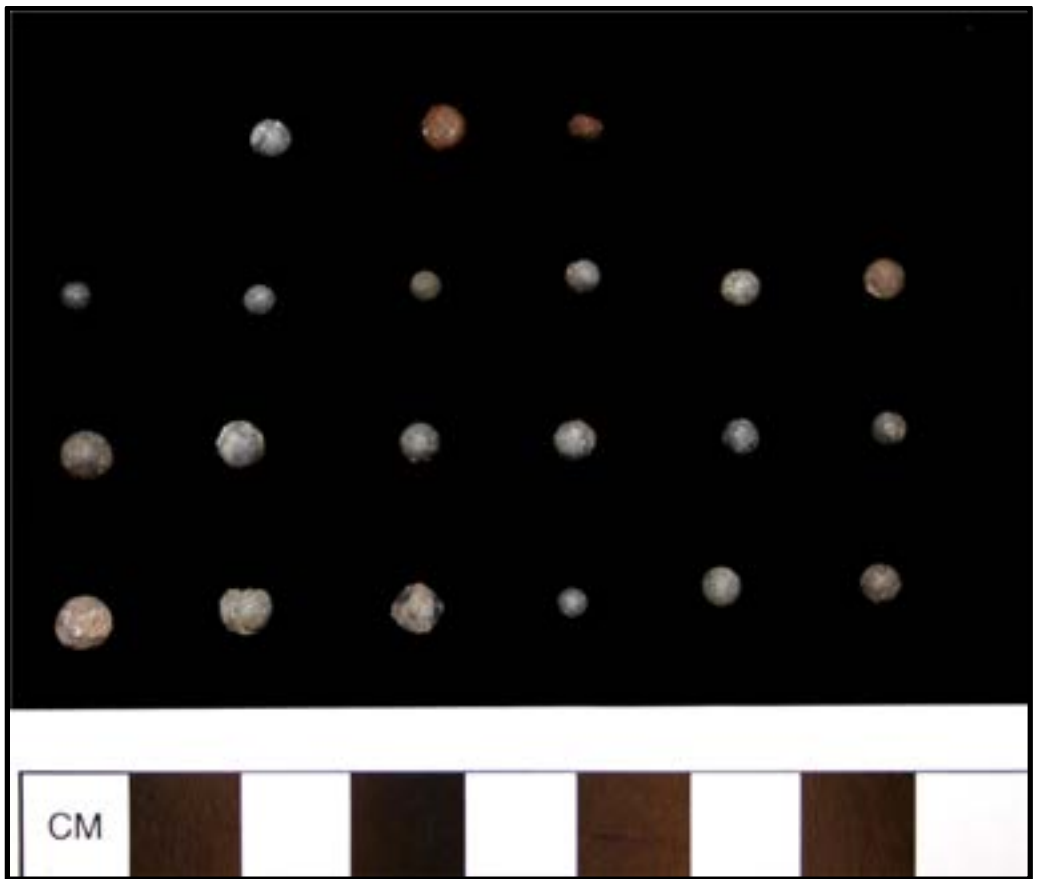

Figure 52: All examples of lead shot, recovered from the SE corner of Cabin 1 (from left to right):

First (bottom) row – Unit 11, FSN 150 (n=1); Unit 14, FSN 70 (n=2); Unit 14, FSN 162 (n=3)

Second row – Unit 21, FSN 53 (n=6)

Third row – Unit 21, FSN 53 (n=1); Unit 21, FSN 179 (n=5)

Fourth (top) row – Unit 22, FSN 135 (n=1); Unit 46, FSN 196 (n=2)

Figure 53: Single example of lead shot, recovered from the SW corner of Cabin 1 [Unit 30, FSN 66 (n=1)]

The largest examples of shot were often no longer entirely spherical, and likely represent examples in a fired condition, either discharged into the cabin, or into an animal with the shot later removed when the carcass was butchered (Table 19). All of the fireplace exterior lead shot examples were slightly irregular or less than spherical in form, certainly suggesting they may have been in a fired condition, deforming upon impact with a hard surface (possibly a game animal butchered on site, or perhaps the exterior wall of the structure itself) (Figure 49).

Table 19: All Lead Shot Recovered during 2014 and 2015 Excavations

FSN	LSN	ASN	Unit	Cabin 1 Area	Artifact	Weight (grams)	Count	Diameter (mm)	Shot Size*
111	2	7	4	Cabin center	Shot (drop)	1.7	2	5.20 – 5.22	TT
133	2	2	7	Cabin center	Shot (cut)	0.3	1	4.30	B
133	2	3	7	Cabin center	Shot (drop)	0.5	1	4.34	B
164	2	2	3	Cabin center	Shot (drop)	0.2	1	3.29	No. 4
176	2	1	18	Cabin center	Shot (drop)	0.1	1	3.51	No. 3

41	2	4	15	fireplace exterior	Shot (drop) (irregular) (fired?)	2.2	1	6.78 - 8.06	No. 2 Buckshot (Eastern size)
88	2	1	17	fireplace exterior	Shot (drop) (irregular) (fired?)	2.2	1	7.01 - 7.93	No. 2 Buckshot (Eastern size)
136	2	1	15	fireplace exterior	Shot (drop) (irregular) (fired?)	2	1	7.30 – 8.33	No. 1 Buckshot (Eastern size)
175	2	1	15	fireplace exterior	Shot (drop) (irregular) (fired?)	0.4	1	4.17	No. 1
156	2	6	22	fireplace interior	Shot (drop)	0.3	1	3.43	No. 3
156	2	7	22	fireplace interior	Shot (drop)	0.7	1	4.94	BBB
156	2	8	22	fireplace interior	Shot (drop) (irregular) (fired?)	2.7	1	8.69	No. 00 Buckshot (Eastern size)
163	2	1	22	fireplace interior	Shot (drop)	5.0	1	9.62	No. 000 Buckshot (Eastern size)
163	2	2	22	fireplace interior	Shot (drop)	>0.1	1	2.8	No. 6
143	2	1	9	NE corner of cabin	Shot (drop)	0.3	1	3.61	No. 3
143	2	2	9	NE corner of cabin	Shot (drop)	0.1	1	3.01	No. 5
155	2	4	12	NE corner of cabin	Shot (drop)	0.8	1	5.04	T
155	2	5	12	NE corner of cabin	Shot (drop)	0.2	1	4.57	BB
155	2	6	12	NE corner of cabin	Shot (drop)	0.2	1	5.36	TT
53	2	9	21	SE corner	Shot (drop)	0.5	1	4.60 - 4.70	BB

				of cabin					
53	2	10	21	SE corner of cabin	Shot (drop)	0.5	1	4.33	B
53	2	7	21	SE corner of cabin	Shot (drop)	0.6	2	3.60 - 3.70	No. 3
53	2	8	21	SE corner of cabin	Shot (drop)	0.3	2	3.20	No. 4
53	2	11	21	SE corner of cabin	Shot (drop)	0.1	1	2.80	No. 6
70	2	3	14	SE corner of cabin	Shot (drop)	0.4	1	4.70	BB
70	2	2	14	SE corner of cabin	Shot (drop)	0.4	1	4.38	B
135	2	11	22	SE corner of cabin	Shot (drop)	0.3	1	3.59	No. 3
150	2	1	11	SE corner of cabin	Shot (drop)	0.4	1	5.07	T
162	2	1	14	SE corner of cabin	Shot (drop)	0.1	1	2.75	No. 6
162	2	2	14	SE corner of cabin	Shot (drop)	0.5	2	3.61	No. 3
179	2	5	21	SE corner of cabin	Shot (drop)	0.2	2	2.83	No. 6
179	2	6	21	SE corner of cabin	Shot (drop)	0.1	1	3.06	No. 5
179	2	7	21	SE corner of cabin	Shot (drop)	0.2	1	3.45	No. 3
179	2	8	21	SE corner of cabin	Shot (drop)	0.3	1	3.73	No. 2
196	2	5	46	SE corner of cabin	Shot (drop)	0.3	1	3.97	No. 1

196	2	6	46	SE corner of cabin	Shot (drop)	0.1	1	3.03	No. 5
66	2	3	30	SW corner of cabin	Shot (cut?) (irregular)	0.6	1	4.70 - 5.26	BB or BBB(?)

*(standard sizes of shot established in 19th century; Johnson and Haven 1943:195; Logan 1948:171)

Firearms: Lead Sprue

Sprue is the waste lead left over from the lead casting process. Sprue is not a rare occurrence in enslaved contexts in the southeastern United States (e.g., at Kingsley Plantation; see Davidson 2007). Its presence could suggest the casting of lead to make lead sinker weights for fishing, the casting of lead bullets for hunting or defense, or some other unknown purpose.

Three of the small sprue fragments were recovered from units directly overlying or in the immediate vicinity of the base of the fireplace. One isolated casting scrap was recovered from within Unit 13, which is located in the interior of the cabin's footprint.

Table 20: All Scrap Lead or Casting Sprue

Unit	FSN	LSN	ASN	Artifact	Weight (grams)	Count	Length (mm)
8	38	2	2	Scrap Lead -- Casting Waste	0.6	1	5.93
13	40	2	1	Scrap Lead -- Casting Waste	2.1	1	9.01
22	51	2	1	Scrap Lead -- Casting Waste	4.1	1	16.49
21	53	2	12	Scrap Lead -- Casting Waste (folded)	0.4	1	6.71

Firearms: Discussion

The likelihood that John Bulow would be arming his slaves (even for hunting) with multiple types of firearms – including the most modern form of firearm ignition system known for the 1830s, the percussion cap – is theoretically possible though highly unlikely, given what we know of John Bulow's extreme brutality towards his Africans, up to and including murder. Rather, the most logical interpretation is that these firearms-related artifacts are associated with the brief occupation of the cabins by United States military forces in December 1835 and January 1836.

However, despite the fact that the cabin for a few short weeks was actually one part of a military fort and encampment of American soldiers, and likely served as a troop barracks, there is no evidence of muskets or long gun of any sort. Percussion ignition pistols were not standard issue for American soldiers of the era, and would have been private purchases, likely associated with officers or the militia (not standard troops).

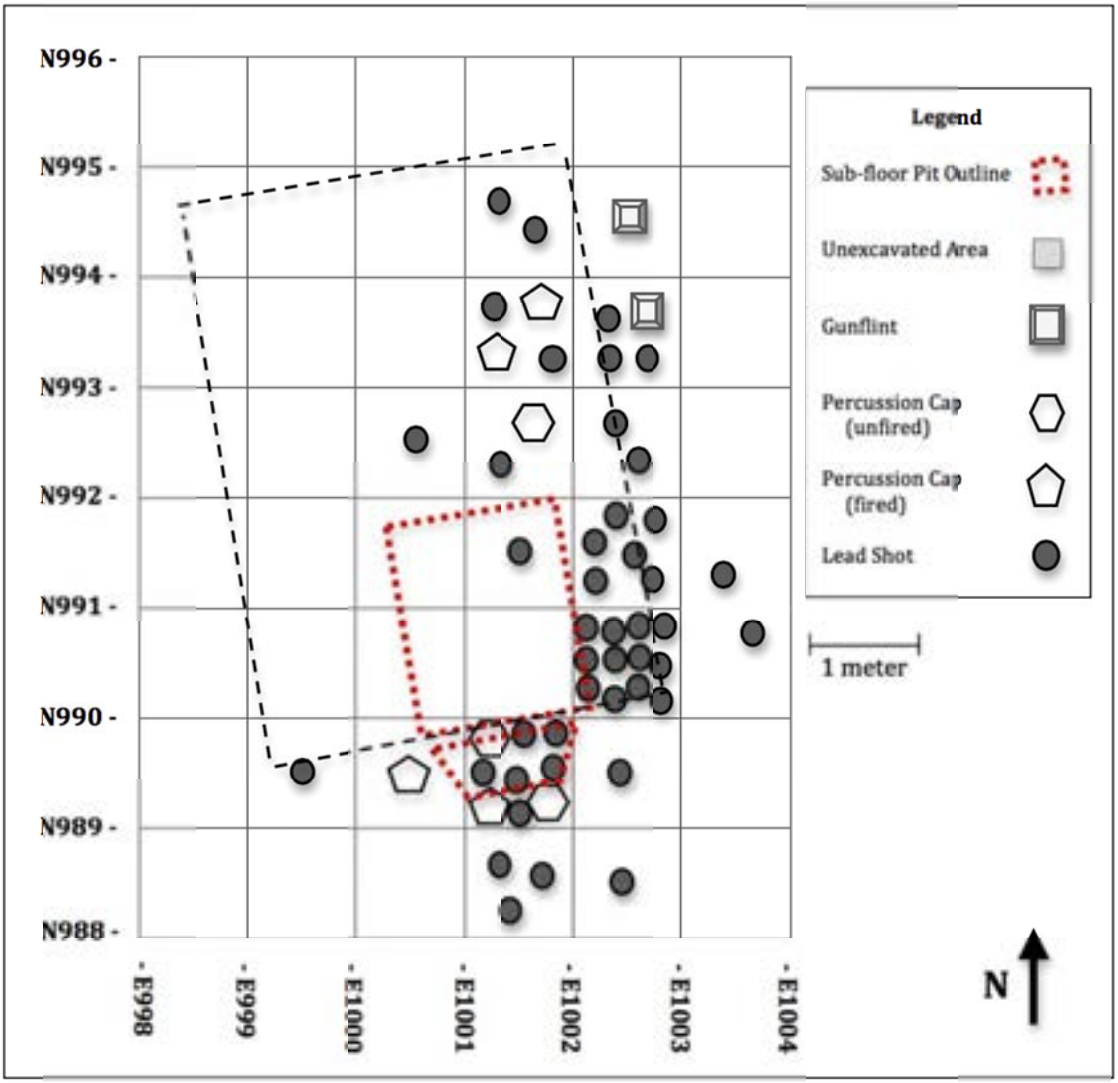

Figure 54: Distribution of all Firearms/Munitions artifacts (Cabin 1)

Faunal Materials/Foodways (LSN 3)

Animal Bone

Introduction

The faunal assemblage recovered during the 2014 and 2015 field schools excavations is relatively small. Analysis of faunal materials took place primarily in the archaeology teaching lab at the University of Florida using the comparative and taphonomic collections from that lab. The entirety of the faunal materials recovered from Cabin1 was analyzed in this way (one-hundred percent of collected materials).

A more focused analysis of bird specimens (Aves) was also conducted using the comparative collection of the Florida Museum of Natural History (FLMNH). This additional level of analysis was undertaken due to the limited range of birds represented in the teaching lab collection; however, the change in methodology might have affected the final results of the project. Furthermore, a number of elements were noted that are potentially identifiable given a larger comparative collection for mammals and continued use of the FLMNH bird collection.

Analysis focused exclusively on vertebrate materials. Invertebrate specimens were collected in the field, however, they could not be included in the scope of this project for practical reasons. Additionally, although eggshell will be discussed in relation to some of the other materials analyzed, no detailed examination was made of that material beyond simple identification and weighing. Vertebrate specimens were sorted to the lowest possible taxon while also kept sorted by FSN, preventing the loss of any horizontal or vertical provenience while in analysis.

Recorded information also included the element represented, the portion and side of that represented, presence or absence of burning, presence or absence of butchering, the degree of fusion, count (NISP), weight (in grams), and any additional characteristics of note, such as rodent gnawing or root etching. Edible meat weight was calculated using Reed's (1963) weight method. Tetrapoda UID and Vertebrata UID were weighed but not counted and did not have additional information recorded.

Actinopterygii UID was weighed and counted but did not have additional information recorded. These omissions were made for practical reasons and mean that calculations such as percentage of burned or butchered material do not include these components of the sample but that others, such as edible meat weight do. These inclusions and exclusions are noted throughout the text.

Results

The sample yielded 34 distinct taxonomic identifications from a sample of over 620 specimens, including at least 41 unique individuals. Table 21 summarizes the findings of analysis.

Table 21: Faunal Summary Attributes

Scientific Name	Common Name	NISP	%	MNI	%	Wt(g)	%
Didelphis virginianus	opossum	3	1.67	3	11.11	1.3	0.41
Sciurus carolinensis	squirrel	1	0.56	1	11.11	0.5	0.16
Mus musculus	mouse	2	1.11	1	11.11	0.2	0.06
Rodentia	indeterminate rodent	3	1.67	3	33.33	0.1	0.03
Sus scrofa	pig	8	4.44	1	11.11	12.2	3.82
Odocoileus virginianus	white-tailed deer	13	7.22	2	11.11	59.1	18.51
Bos taurus	cattle	6	3.33	3	11.11	96.5	30.22
Mammal UID	unidentified mammal	147	81.67	N/A	N/A	150.7	47.2
Total Mammalia		**180**		**14**		**319.3**	
Egretta sp.	medium-sized herons	3	1.71	2	13.33	1	2.29
Egretta thula	snowy egret	1	0.57	1	6.67	0.1	0.23
Anas platyrhyncos	mallard	2	1.14	1	6.67	1.1	2.52
Anas discors	blue-winged teal	2	1.14	1	6.67	0.7	1.61
Anas acuta	northern pintail	2	1.14	1	6.67	1.6	3.67
Anas crecca	green-winged teal	8	4.57	2	13.33	3.2	7.34
Anas sp.	dabbling ducks	4	2.29	1	6.67	1.1	2.52
Aythya americana	redhead	1	0.57	1	6.67	0.3	0.69
Elanoides forficatus	swallow-tailed kite	1	0.57	1	6.67	1.1	2.52
Accipitridae	diurnal birds of prey	2	1.14	1	6.67	0.6	1.38
Gallus gallus bantam	bantam chicken	9	5.14	2	13.33	6	13.76

Fulica americana	coot	1	0.57	1	6.67	1.4	3.21
Aves UID	unidentified bird	139	79.43	N/A	N/A	25.4	58.26
Total Aves		**175**		**15**		**43.6**	
Terrapene carolina	common box turtle	1	1.82	1	20	0.5	2.33
Apalone ferox	softshell turtle	4	7.27	1	20	15.3	71.16
Testudines	Indeterminate turtle	14	25.45	1	20	4.9	22.79
Coluber constrictor	eastern racer	34	61.82	1	20	0.8	3.72
Serpentes	Indeterminate snake	2	3.64	1	20	>0.1	>0.5
Total Reptilia		**55**		**5**		**21.5**	
Amia calva	bowfin	4	1.92	1	10	0.5	3.76
Elops saurus	ladyfish	2	0.96	1	10	>0.1	>0.5
Bagre marinus	gafftopsail catfish	3	1.44	1	10	0.4	3.01
Lepomis macrochirus	bluegill	11	5.29	1	10	0.2	1.5
Centrarchidae	sunfish	12	5.77	1	10	0.3	2.26
Lagodon rhomboides	pinfish	5	2.4	1	10	>0.1	>0.5
Pogonias cromis	black drum	3	1.44	1	10	1	7.52
Sciaenops ocellatus	red drum	3	1.44	1	10	0.6	4.51
Mugil cephalus	mullet	6	2.88	1	10	0.3	2.26
Paralichthys albigutta	gulf flounder	2	0.96	1	10	0.3	2.26
Actinopterygii UID	unidentified fish	157	75.48	N/A	N/A	9.7	72.93
Total Actinopterygii		**208**		**10**		**13.3**	
Selachimorpha UID		2	100	2	100	0.2	100
Total Chondrichthyes		**2**		**2**		**0.2**	
Tetrapoda UID	unidentified four-limbed vertebrates					68.1	

Vertebrata UID	unidentified vertebrates					8.4	
Sample Total		**>620**		**45**		**475.7**	

Actinopterygii (bony fishes)

The largest contributing class, in terms of specimen count, was Actinopterygii with 208 NISP, which represents 33.6% of the total counted specimens. Of the 208 specimens (13.3g) identified to the class, only thirty-nine (3.3g) were identifiable to a distinct species and another twelve (0.3g) were identifiable to a family. While Actinopterygii had the most identifiable specimens by class, it had neither the highest total weight nor the highest MNI by class. Additionally, as only one otolith and one atlas were recovered, a meaningful analysis of fish *size* is impossible.

Identified species included fish from a variety of aquatic habitats. Freshwater fish represented were bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), sunfish (Centrarchidae), and bowfin (*Amia calva*). Saltwater species included ladyfish (*Elops saurus*), gafftopsail catfish (*Bagre marinus*), gulf flounder (*Paralichthys albigutta*), and pinfish (*Lagodon rhomboides*). Brackish species, or those species adaptable to both fresh and salt water were mullet (*Mugil cephalus*), red drum (*Sciaenops ocellatus*), and black drum (*Pogonias cromis*) (John White, personal communication).

Mammalia

The second largest contributing class, in terms of specimen count, was Mammalia with 180 NISP, 29.0% of the total counted specimens. Of the 180 specimens identified to Mammalia, thirty (168.5g) were identifiable to a distinct species and another three (0.3g) were identifiable to a family. While Mammalia was the second largest class in terms of specimen count, it was by far the largest by weight. Mammalia represented 67.1% of the total sample weight, or 319.3g of a total 475.7g, and 80.0% of the sample weight identifiable to a class, or 319.3g of a total 399.2 g.

The most common mammal by specimen count is white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) (NISP=13). Other wild species include opossum (*Didelphis virginianus*), squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis)*, mouse (*Mus musculus* [unconfirmed]), and indeterminate rodent. Two domestic species were also identified: pig (*Sus scrofa*) and cow (*Bos taurus*). Although only six specimens were identified as cow with an MNI of one, cow represents by the greatest percentage of total weight of any identified species. Cow is a full 24.2% of the sample weight identifiable to class, or 96.5g of a total 399.2g.

Various cow, deer, pig, and opossum elements indicate the presence of individuals at various developmental categories. 100% of cow elements identifiable to an age category (5 of 5) are either juvenile or subadult; opossum elements are evenly split between juvenile, subadult, and adult categories; exactly 30.0% of deer elements are identifiable as subadult and 70% as adult; and one pig element out of seven, or 14.3%, can be identified as juvenile.

Aves (birds)

The third largest contributing class, in terms of specimen count, was Aves with 175 NISP, 28.2% of the total counted specimens. Of the 175 specimens identified to Aves, twenty-seven (15.5g) were identifiable to a distinct species, another seven (2.1g) were identifiable to a specific genus, and two more (0.6g) were identifiable to a family. The Bantam chicken (*Gallus gallus bantam*), a smaller variety of the common domestic chicken, and a variety of migratory ducks, such as the green-winged teal (*Anas crecca carolinensis*) and northern pintail (*Anas acuta*), represent the majority of the identifiable bird remains (twenty-eight out of thirty-six specimens or 77.9%), however, material from the cabin also included snowy egret (*Egretta thula*), coot (*Fulica americana*), and swallow-tailed kite (*Elanoides forficatus*).

Reptilia (e.g., turtles, crocodilians, snakes, lizards)

Reptilia were the fourth largest contributing class in terms of specimen count, with fifty-five NISP, 8.9% of the total counted specimens. Of the fifty-five specimens identified to Reptilia, thirty-nine (16.6g) were identifiable to a distinct species and another sixteen (4.9g) were identifiable to a suborder. Identified species included two turtles; common box turtle (*Terrapene carolina*) and softshell turtle (*Apalone ferox*); and one snake; the eastern racer (*Coluber constrictor*). The majority of elements identified to the species level (thirty-four out of thirty-nine specimens or 87.2%) were eastern racer vertebrae that were able to be re-articulated during analysis and represent a single individual (MNI=1).

Chondrichthyes (cartilaginous fishes)

Chondrichthyes recovered from Cabin 1 included just two NISP, less than one percent of the total counted sample. Both specimens were heavily worn shark teeth, unidentifiable to a more specific taxon than the superorder Selachimorpha.

Edible Meat Weight

Edible meat weight for the sample was a total of 3,162.7g. Mammalia represented the majority (67.3%) of that total, with 2,128.7g.

Table 22: Edible Meat Weight

Taxa	Edible Meat Weight (g)	%
Mammalia	2,128.7	67.3
Aves	290.7	9.2
Reptilia	143.3	4.5
Actinopterygii	88.7	2.8
Chondrichthyes	1.3	>0.1
Tetrapoda	454.0	14.4
Vertebrata	56.0	1.8
Sample Total	3162.7	100

Taphonomy

The materials display a variety of taphonomic indicators of biotic and abiotic origin. Abiotic factors include cortical flaking and weathering. Biotic factors include carnivore and rodent gnawing, root etching, and a number of cultural processes. These include pre-depositional factors such as conchoidal fracture, edge-wear or use, pot polish, scraping, metal knife cuts, metal bandsaw cuts, hacks, and post-depositional factors such as contact with metal and excavation damage. Butchering related taphonomy was compiled and it was found that 10.1% of the total counted sample displays some sign of butchering. Of the butchered materials (NISP=36), 44.4% (NISP=16) had hack marks, 41.7% (NISP=15) were identified as having metal knife cuts, 8.3% (NISP=3) had metal bandsaw cuts, and 5.6% (NISP=2) had scraping.

Burning was also recorded and compiled. Of the total counted sample, 37.5% was burned. Of the burned materials (NISP=285), 56.8% (NISP=162) were black, 28.2% (NISP=72) were black and white, 10.9% (NISP=31) were white, and 7.0% (NISP=20) were grey.

Figure 55: Chopped butchered bone (e.g., with a small hatchet)
Cow (Artifact No. 54-3-1) (l.); Deer (Artifact No. 66-3-1) (rt.)

Figure 56: Cow femur fragment
(largest individual faunal element from Cabin 1)
(Artifact No. 29-3-1)

Figure 57: Bantam chicken remains from Cabin 1 (FSNs 36, 38, 71, 77, 114, 127)

Figure 58: Florida soft-shell turtle (*Apalone ferox*)
Artifact Nos. 37-3-1 (top); 54-3-1 (bottom)

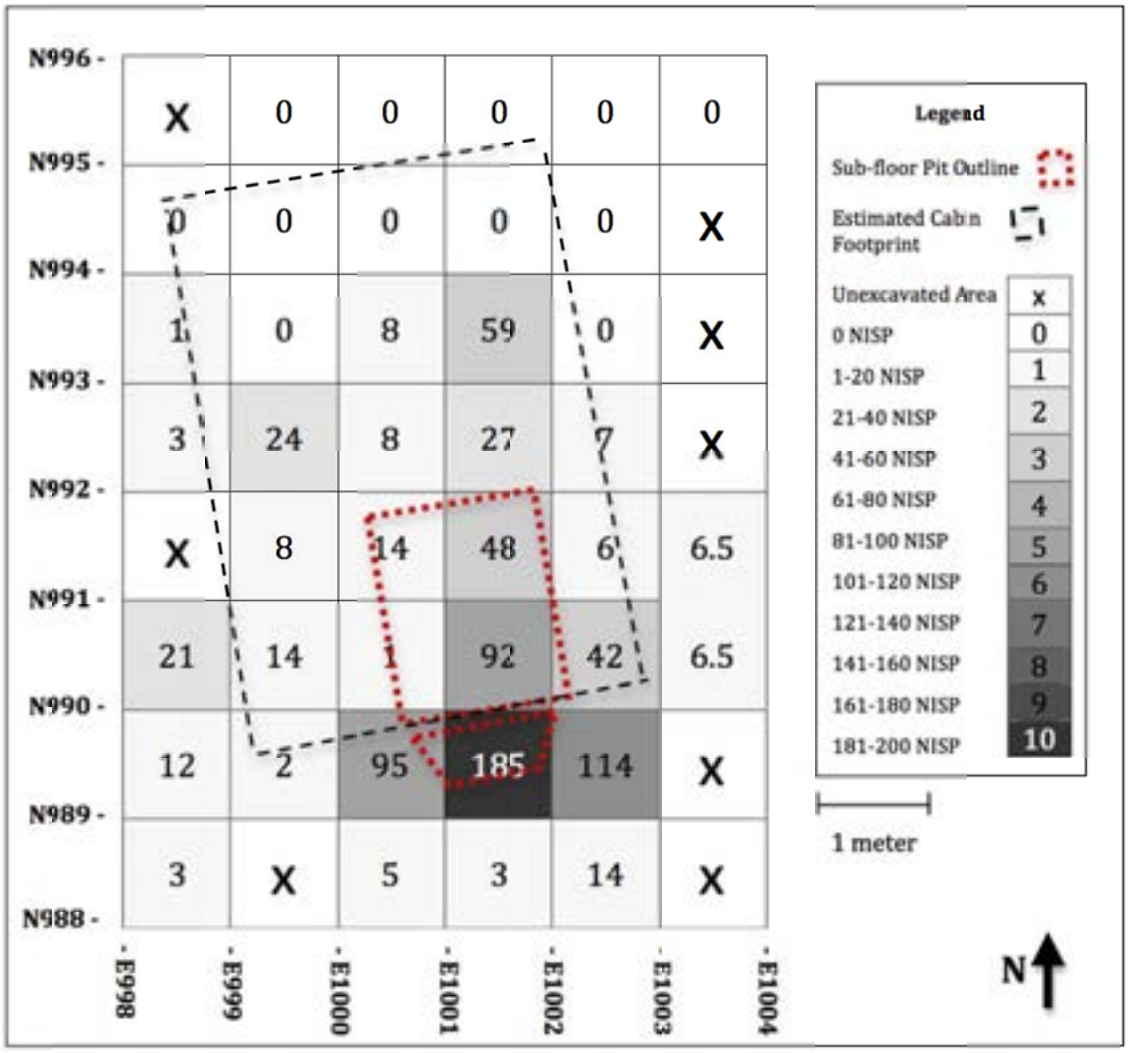

Figure 59: Faunal Distribution by NISP (Cabin 1)

Egg Shell Fragments

In addition to the animal bone, we also uncovered several fragments of eggshell. Fragments were recovered from Unit 8, which is located immediately adjacent to the cabin's fireplace hearth, and inside the cabin's subfloor pit feature fill, albeit in the feature's upper levels. Other eggshell fragments were recovered from Unit 3 (N992 E1001; Level 3, 28 to 46 cm b.d.; FSN 126), the nail baulk for the SE corner of Unit 3 (N992 E1002; FSN 214), and the adjacent Unit 18 (N991 E1001; Level 1, 17 to 27 cm b. d.; FSN 45).

The egg shell from Unit 3, discovered in 2015, was particularly interesting. The amount of egg shell fragments and their observed *in situ* location suggested that there was more than one egg. Further, there were thin remnants of horizontal wood fragments overlaying these egg shell elements (at circa 33.5 cm b.d.). While the fragments may represent eggshell discarded after cooking, it is also possible that the shell might have been under the house because it is where hens were roosting, with these nests being destroyed when the house was fired, crushing the eggs in the process.

Figure 60: Egg shell fragments from Unit 18 (Cabin 1)
(N991 E1001; Level 1, 17 to 27 cm b.d.; FSN 45)

Personal Artifacts (LSN 4)

Clothing and Adornment

The entire assemblage of clothing elements and artifacts associated with bodily adornment consist of two partial bone buttons, one brass button, one intact white frosted glass bead, and one fragmentary blue glass bead. Four fragmentary ferrous buckles were also recovered. It is unknown if the buckles are clothing-related or horse tack, but their associations together in two units (41, 22) suggests horse harness (see below).

Bone Buttons

The only clothing artifacts recovered during the 2014 field school excavations were two fragments of two different bone buttons. Both were recovered from a single unit, located immediately outside the structure and adjacent to the eastern exterior of the cabin's fireplace (Unit 11; N989 E1002) (Level 3, 32 to 46 cm b.d.; FSN 36).

Bone buttons have a long manufacturing history, spanning antiquity into the late 19th century. While not particularly good time diagnostic artifacts, the form and in some instances the number of holes in a button can offer insight into its period of manufacture (South 1964).

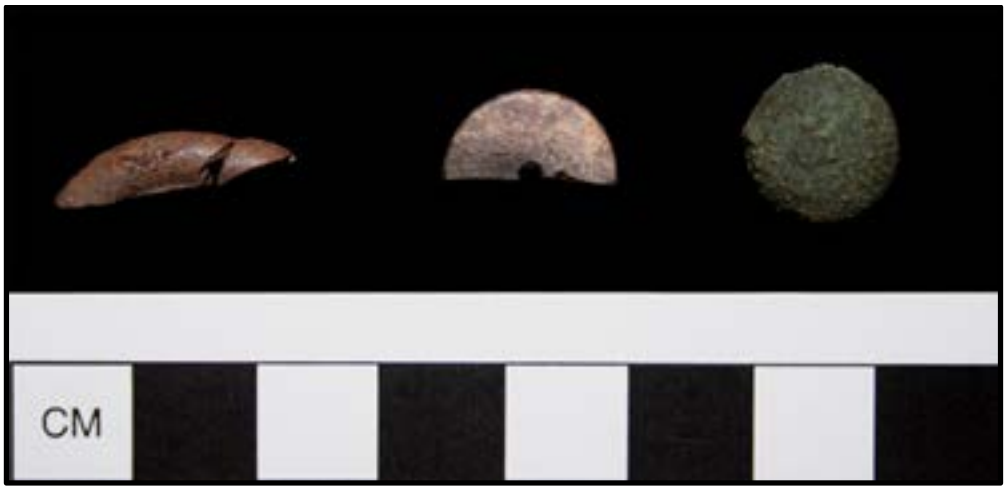

Figure 61: Bone Button Fragment (Artifact No. 36-4-1) (left)
Bone Button Fragment (Artifact No. 36-4-2) (center)
Brass (cuprous) Loop-shank Button (Artifact No. 214-4-2) (right)

One of the two bone buttons (Artifact No. 36-4-2), although less than complete, appears to be a single hole form, with the hole in the button's center. Stanley South (1964a), in a study of buttons from Brunswick Town and Fort Fischer, both located in North Carolina, formulated a button typology with associated chronological indicators. For one hole

bone buttons, designated as his Type 15, South estimated their manufacturing range to be at least between 1726 to 1865, since examples of this form were recovered at Fort Michilimackinac in Michigan (dating to the early 18th century), up the Civil War in his North Carolina excavations (South 1964a:119).

Only the raised rim is present for the second example (Artifact No. 36-4-1), and so the number of holes are not known. However, given the time range for Cabin 1's occupation, it is certainly possible that this button might have been originally either a standard four hole (South's Type 20) or an example of the five-hole bone button (South's Type 19) (South 1964). Five-hole bone buttons are relatively good (though broad) temporal diagnostics. The fifth or center hole is not for sewing through (i.e., attaching the button to the garment), but is rather an artifact of a specific mode of manufacture. In early studies on the subject, Stanley Olsen believed that five-hole bone buttons dated between 1830 and 1850 (Olsen 1963), while Stanley South argued that the same button form (Type 19) dated between 1800 and 1865 (South 1964a:121).

As more recently noted by Deagan (2002:167): "Bone buttons with five holes do not appear until late in the eighteenth century (ca. 1780s) and are consistently present into the first decades of the nineteenth century." Finally, a 2004 study of five hole bone buttons by Paul Matchen confirms that their manufacture are essentially confined to the early part of the 19th century (Glazer 2006:14).

Bone buttons were employed for a myriad of uses, depending upon their size and complexity of form, but the buttons recovered from Cabin 1 would likely have been used as closure for a shirt or pants.

Brass Button

The sole button recovered during the 2015 field school excavations was a brass (or cuprous) button, with a loop-shank sew through, and a plain domed face/front. This button (Artifact No. 214-4-2) was recovered from a grid nail baulk, at the coordinate N992 E1002 (the SW corner of Unit 9), along the eastern edge of Cabin 1's estimated east wall. Its diameter varied between 12.47 and 12.67 mm, and was 5.5 mm thick.

Due to its corroded condition, the method used in its manufacture – which would help identify its "type" – is difficult to assess. It does not readily match any in the South typology (1964a), and is likely a "Sanders type" button. Benjamin Sanders, of Birmingham, England, first patented the three-part metal button on November 4, 1813; the three parts consisting of a domed faceplate, back plate, and a wire loop shank (British Patent Office, Patent No. 3,748; see Lack 1876:36; Richards 1984).

The brass button, given its form and diminutive size, may have served as the closure for a waist coat, or coat sleeve cuff.

Table 23: All Buttons

Unit	Depth	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	Condition	Weight (grams)	#	Form	South (1964a) Typology	diameter	Button "Lines"*
11	32-46 cm b.d.	36	4	1	Bone	frag	0.3	1	Sew through; 1 hole	Type 15	14.12 mm	22 lines
11	32-46 cm b.d.	36	4	2	Bone	frag	0.4	1	Sew through; unk # of holes; Convex Rim, sunken center	Type 19 or Type 20	18 mm	26 to 28 lines
nail baulk (Unit 9)	32-66 cm b.d.	214	4	2	brass	intact	1.6	1	Sanders Type(?): loop shank	na	12.47 to 12.67 mm	20 lines

*(see Davidson 2006:172 for discussion of "button lines")

Glass Beads

Two glass beads were recovered during the 2014 excavations (and none from the 2015 field school). Both beads were from contiguous units that lie along what is estimated to have been the eastern edge of the structure.

Clear or Frosted White Glass Bead

This bead was found *in situ*, piece plotted at 46 cm b.d., along the east edge of Unit 9 (N992 E1002) (Artifact No. 26-4-1). It is made of a clear patinated glass, or possibly it was manufactured with a frosted appearance to the glass. It is a faceted hexagonal shape, tubular form (Kidd and Kidd 1970). Unit 9 is a unit that is believed to encompass both the interior and exterior of Cabin 1, along its East wall. It might represent an accidental loss inside the cabin that fell through a crack in the floor boards, or given its location in the eastern edge of the unit, a loss in the yard of the cabin.

Cobalt Blue Glass Bead (fragment)

Recovered from Unit 12 (N993 E1002) (Level 2, 40 to 46 cm b.d.; Artifact No. 34-4-1). This bead is fragmentary, but enough is present to determine that it is a cobalt blue glass bead, a simple tube form (Kidd and Kidd 1970). Unit 12 is also positioned along the edge of the cabin's east wall, and the bead may represent an accidental loss through a crack in the cabin's floor boards, or perhaps a sweeping of the yard to the edge of the cabin.

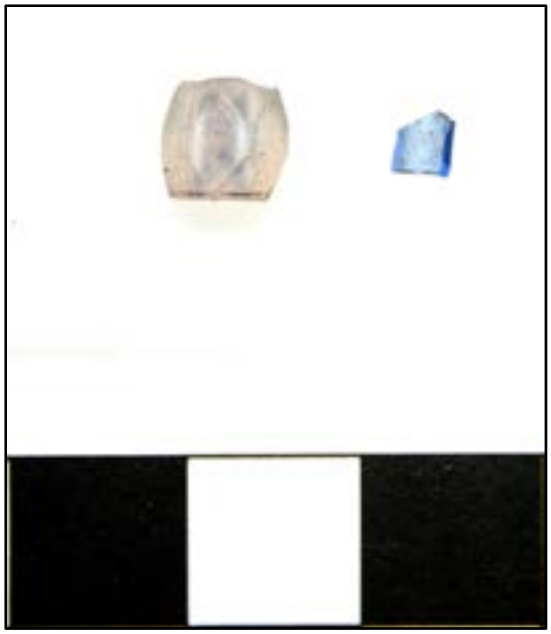

Figure 62: Glass Beads (Artifact No. 26-4-1; left) (Artifact No. 34-4-1; right)

A preliminary study of blue beads recovered from African-American antebellum plantation contexts by Linda Stine, Melanie A. Cabak, and Mark D. Groover (1996), suggested that the color blue had spiritual or religious significance to numerous African cultures, and that this explains the commonality of blue beads on plantations. While this has been a problematic conclusion for some archaeologists, the data collected from eight seasons of excavations at Kingsley Plantation, and the majority of blue beads recovered there, does bolster the argument put forth by Stine et al. (1996), that some aspect of choice, based on color (and not form) is being expressed materially in these contexts.

Certainly beads have historically been very commonly viewed as objects of spiritual or supernatural significance throughout the African continent (Stine et al. 1996), but in ethnographies collected in the 19th and 20th centuries, the specific color of the beads are rarely given, and of these colors, blue is rare.

One specific reference to blue beads can be found in an early 20th century study of the Igala tribe in Northern Nigeria, conducted by R. Sydney Seton. According to Seton

(1930:153), in performing the mortuary ritual, "if a family can afford it, necklaces of blue and other stones are buried with the body."

One other clear reference to blue beads can be found in an 1832 traveler's account of Iboland, and the "Muslim traders were observed selling Nupe mats, straw hats, ivory… slaves, *locally made blue beads* (emphasis added) and cloth…" (Northrup 1972:222).

One final reference to blue beads was documented by C. K. Meek, in his extensive study of non-Muslim groups in Northern Nigeria in the 1920s: among the Yendang tribe (Meek 1931:487), "Grown up women wear a bunch of leaves over the pubes and buttocks, but during dances their loin-coverings consist of short aprons decorated with white beads and suspended from a girdle of blue beads."

Smoking Paraphernalia

Clay smoking pipes were ubiquitous on American domestic sites from the early 1600s, to the early 20th century (e.g., Henry 1979). Given their commonality, the complete absence of clay pipe *stems* recovered during the 2014 and 2015 field school excavations was very unusual.

In fact the only element of smoking paraphernalia from Cabin 1 that was recovered (during the 2014 field school) consisted of a single fragment of a white ball clay bowl fragment to a pipe (Unit 21; Level 2 – 27 to 47 cm b.d.). Unit 21, where the fragment was recovered, overlays the SE corner of the cabin's subfloor pit (or cellar), adjacent the fireplace base. The bowl fragment was undecorated, and lacks a maker's mark, but overall is typical of early 19th century pipes.

Figure 63: Bowl fragment from a clay smoking pipe (scale in cm) (Artifact No. 53-4-1)

Possible Writing Slate Fragments

Five thin fragments of grayish-colored slate were recovered in the 2015 excavations, from four units and two general areas; Unit 11 (which covers the SE corner of the cabin, adjacent to the fireplace base), and Units 12, 25 and 40 (which represent the NE corner of the cabin) (see Figure 64).

Although designated during the initial artifact inventory and analysis as LSN category 6, or Miscellaneous or Unidentifiable artifacts, for purposes of speculation and interpretation here, the slate fragments will be discussed in LSN 4, Personal Objects.

Slate could be interpreted as architectural in nature, as the material was commonly used for roofing and flooring in the 19th century, but there is no archival evidence to suggest that these tiny fragments (approximately 9 grams) ever were architectural in this context. Rather, the archival record describes the cabins as wooden frame construction, with wooden floors and wooden shingle roofs (U. S. Senate 1839a: claim 129, page 11).

Instead, the fragments are suggestive of an original use as a slate writing tablet. While no soapstone pencils, which were used with slate tablets, were recovered, the writing tablet interpretation remains likely, given the lack of other logical possibilities. One of the fragments (Figure 64, far left) has an incised line, further suggesting the slate was a portion of a writing tablet.

Figure 64: Slate fragments, possibly representing one or more writing tablets
(l. to r. – Artifact Nos. 145-6-1 (n=2), 155-6-1, 180-6-1, 200-6-2)

Table 24: All Slate Fragments

Unit	Depth	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	No
11	46-56 cm b.d.	145	6	1	lithic	slate	fragment	1.2	2
12	46-56 cm b.d.	155	6	1	lithic	slate	fragment	6.8	1
25	46-56 cm b.d.	180	6	1	lithic	slate	fragment	>0.1	1
40	45-55 cm b.d.	200	6	2	lithic	slate	fragment	0.8	1

Slate fragments have been recovered from other enslaved plantation contexts (e.g., Zierden et al. 1999; Butler et al. 2013:186; Naglich et al. 2004:231).

Eliminating architectural sources, the likelihood that these slate fragments are elements of former writing tablets is good, and their presence within a slave cabin can at least suggest the potential for some form of slave literacy. The ability to read and write was rare among enslaved Africans in the 18th and early 19th centuries, but at least during the 18th century there were few strictures against teaching Africans to read and write (Bly 2008).

This liberalism or likely ambivalence radically changed during the early 19th century, especially after 1835 when the American Anti-Slavery Society began to flood the southern states with abolitionist newspapers, handbills, and other abolitionist literature, such as slave narratives (Wright 1836; Starling 1988:15-20). Legislation was passed in many Southern states forbidding the teaching of slaves to read, in an effort to forestall slave revolts. Still, thousands of African-Americans who experienced slavery also achieved some level of literacy (Cornelius 1983, 1991).

While suggestive of literacy, slate tablets could also be used for arithmetic or drawing. The slate tablet or tablets might have been associated with the African occupation of the cabin, but there is always the potential that they are rather associated with the Second Seminole War and the army occupation of the plantation in December 1835 and January 1836.

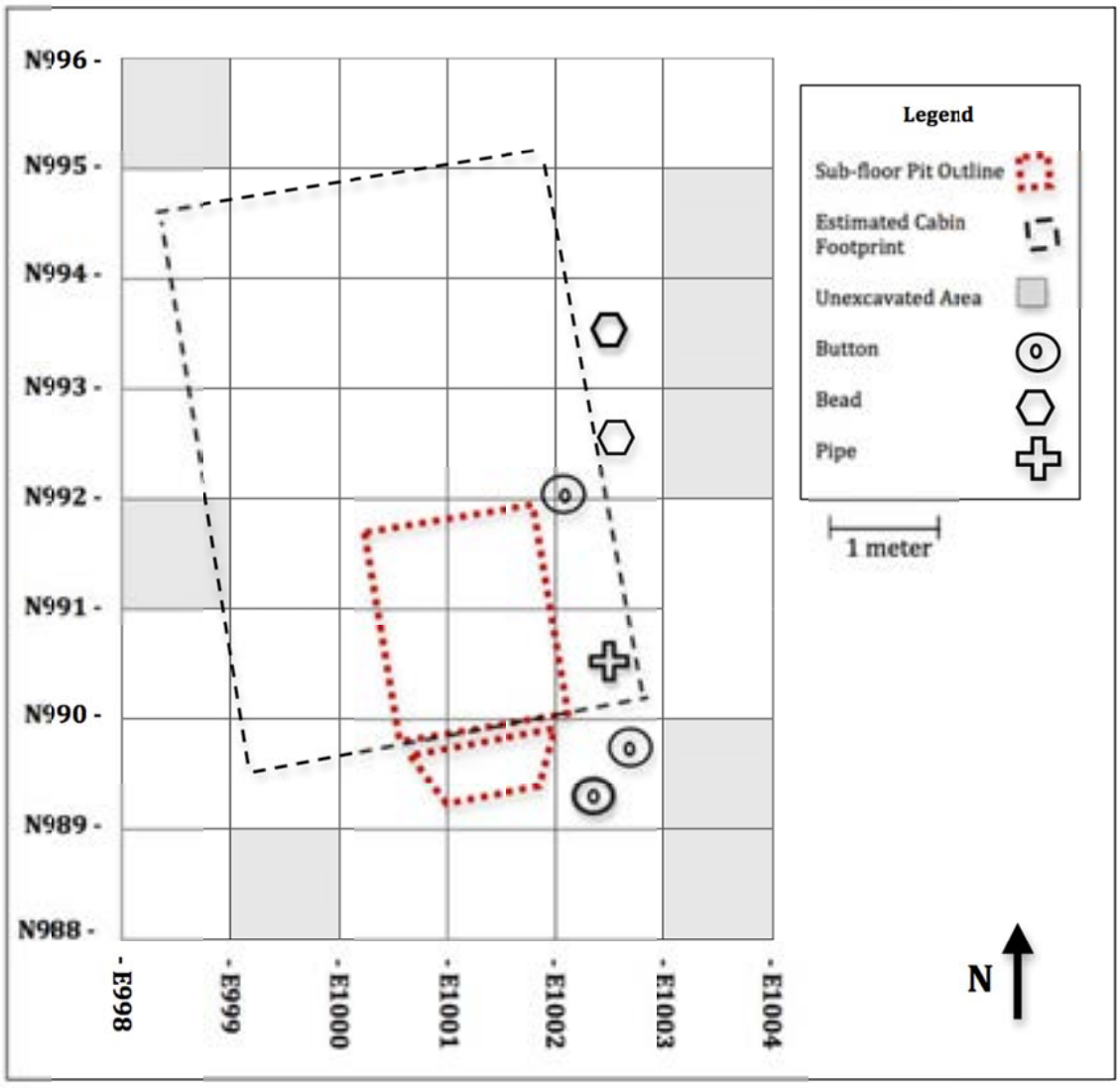

Figure 65: Distribution of Personal Artifacts (Cabin 1)

Transportation/Industrial Artifacts (LSN 5)

Turpentine Industry – Herty Cup

The only artifact recovered during the 2014 and 2015 excavations that was not derived from the early 19th century occupation of Cabin 1 or a prehistoric Native American occupation, was an object associated with the early 20th century turpentine extraction industry – an intact terra cotta Herty cup (Artifact No. 216-5-1). It was a surface collection, discovered just under the pine needles/duff approximately 17 meters due west of Datum A.

Figure 66: An intact terra cotta Herty cup, used in the collection of turpentine in the early 20th century (Artifact No. 216-5-1)

Naval stores is a term used to refer to the products derived from pine tree sap, such as turpentine and rosin. The collection of naval stores, euphemistically termed the turpentine industry, was a major agricultural product of Florida and the Southeastern

United States generally. A major innovator in the turpentine extraction process was Dr. Charles Herty, who as a professional chemist and later professor of chemistry at the University of North Carolina, spent seven years in the late 1890s and early 1900s perfecting a new system of collecting pine sap that could extract more sap per tree and of higher quality and not weaken the tree in the process. Previous methods often rendered the trees susceptible to wind damage or toppling during storms or hurricanes (Forney 1985; Winters 1915; Herty 1903; Reed 1982).

Herty's innovation was the use of a simple terra cotta clay cup and sheet metal gutters, which was implemented in 1903, and commonly adopted by 1904 (*The DeLand News* 1903; Reed 1982). In 1915, one authoritative source estimated that: "The so called cup and gutter system has been adopted by eight Southern States and the aggregate number of cups in use today exceeds 100,000,000 (Winters 1915).

Herty cups, which are durable objects and easily recognizable in archaeological field reconnaissance, have been well documented archaeologically throughout Florida (e.g., Randall and Rooney 2008; Elam et al. 2012).

Possible Horse Tack/Harness Buckles

The only obvious possible transportation artifacts recovered were two sets of fragmentary ferrous buckles, found together in Units 22 (Artifact Nos. 156-5-1; 156-5-2) and 41 (Artifact Nos. 137-5-1; 137-5-2). It is unknown if the buckles are clothing-related (their general dimensions could suggest a belt-sized buckle), but they appear too thick and large to have been suspender related. Their presence in two pairs may well suggest horse tack/harness.

Miscellaneous or Unidentifiable Artifacts (LSN 6)

Unknown Artifact: Lead Scrap Fragment with etched markings

While excavating Unit 21 during the 2015 field school, an unusual object was recovered in Level 3 (47 to 57 cm b.d.). The estimated SE corner of Cabin 1 falls within this unit, and the object (Artifact No. 179-6-4) was discovered *in situ* in the SE corner of the unit, at 46.5 cm b.d., or on the estimated historic ground surface that was present when the cabin was destroyed in early 1836.

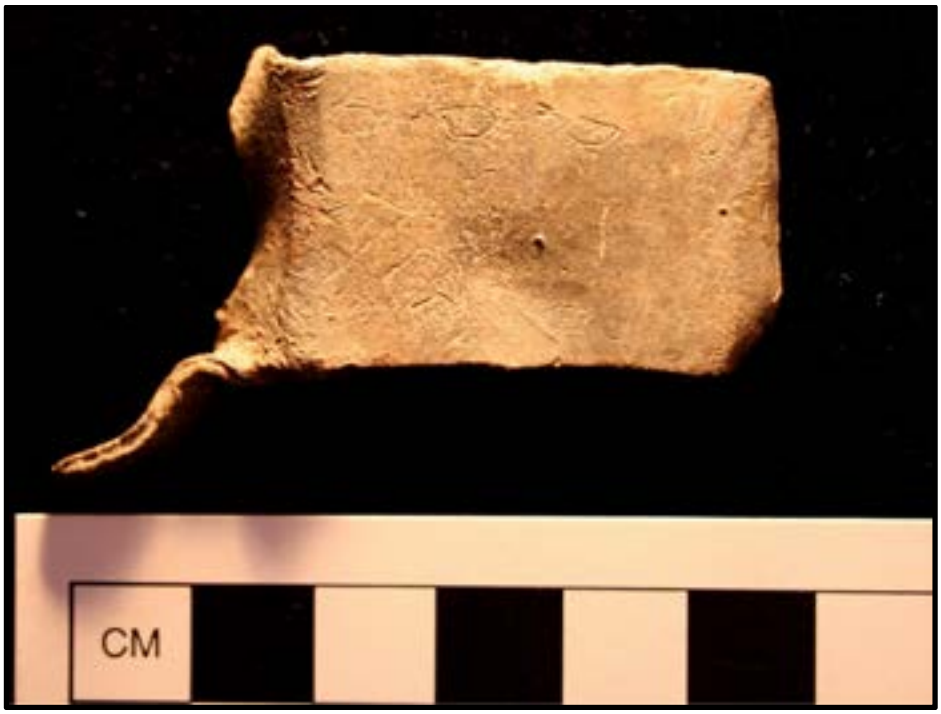

Figure 67: Lead scrap fragment, with incised designs (Artifact No. 179-6-4)

Figure 68: Lead scrap fragment (reverse view) (Artifact No. 179-6-4)

The object consists of a lead strap, roughly rectangular with a "torn" or mangled end with a tail or string of lead extending beyond the main body. While it could be classified as piece of scrap lead, it has odd markings that elevate it above the mundane or utilitarian.

On one face of the lead scrap are a series of lightly scratched, crudely formed ovals, which are connected with a single intersecting line projecting through each oval. There are two sets of these ovals and intersecting lines, paralleling each other and forming a complementary border (see Figure 67).

Lead strips, in something resembling this form, have been cast or pounded flat for use as a patch (in lieu of leather), designed to hold the flintlock gun flint firmly in place within the weapon's cock (Calver and Bolton 1950:217-218; Haecker and Mauck 1997:60). As for the markings, their purpose remains unknown. Perhaps they are significant within a specific African culture or religion, or possibly they have no greater meaning. They might simply be doodles, crude carvings made to pass the time by an enslaved African in the 1820s or 1830s, a bored American soldier or militia man, occupying the cabin in those weeks in December 1835 and January 1836, or least likely, a Seminole Indian.

Modified lead objects, typically made from bullets, have been reported from other archaeological contexts. For example, from the Revolutionary War era Fort Independence in New York, two bullets were pounded into flat discs, possibly used as gaming pieces or buttons, while another bullet was transformed into a crude die with numbers scratched into its sides, forming one part of a pair of dice (Lopez 1978:17).

Prehistoric Artifacts/Occupation (LSN 7)

Excluding the artifacts directly associated with the occupation of Cabin 1 between 1821 and 1836, and a single object associated with the early 20th century turpentine industry, the only other artifact assemblage recovered during the 2014 and 2015 excavations were prehistoric Native American ceramics, and a much smaller assemblage of chert flakes.

Prehistoric Ceramics

Seventy-one prehistoric ceramic sherds were recovered during excavations in 2014 and 2015 (see Table 25). The majority of the sherds were found in the Cabin 1 excavations (n=54; 76.1%), while the remainder (n=17; 23.9%) were recovered from the 1x2 meter yard units laid in immediately west of Cabin 1.

Figure 69: St. Johns pottery sherds
left – Artifact No. 154-7-1; right – five sherds, Artifact No. 18-7-1

The assemblage consisted of five Orange Fiber-Temper sherds, 32 Sand Tempered Plain sherds, 28 St. Johns Plain sherds, and six unidentified coarse earthenware sherds, with dates spanning circa 2000 B.C. to circa 1500 AD (Milanich and Fairbanks1980:152, 157; Sassaman 2003) (Table 25).

Table 25: All Prehistoric Ceramics

FSN	Location	Unit	Depth (cm)	Ceramic Type	Form	Weight (grams)	Count
13	Cabin	3	39-49	Sand Tempered Plain	body	3.7	2
18	Yard	5	20-30	St. Johns Plain	body	36.4	5
22	Yard	5	30-50	St. Johns Plain	body	0.7	3
22	Yard	6	30-50	St. Johns Plain	rim	1.6	1
83	Yard	5	0-58	St. Johns Plain	body	1.6	2
109	Yard	37	20-30	UID Coarse Earthenware	body	4.4	6
128	Cabin	21	10.5-47	Sand Tempered Plain	rim	0.8	1
131	Cabin	29	15-50	Sand Tempered Plain	body	0.8	1
133	Cabin	7	14-48	St. Johns Plain	body	0.4	1
141	Cabin	29	N/A	Sand Tempered Plain	body	18.3	23
146	Cabin	16	50-60	St. Johns Plain	body	1.6	2
154	Cabin	27	56-66	St. Johns Plain	body	90.3	1
162	Cabin	14	49.5-56	St. Johns Plain	body	5.9	12
165	Cabin	2	45-56	Orange Fiber-Tempered	body	27.4	2
182	Cabin	10	46-56	Sand Tempered Plain	body	2.6	4
183	Cabin	18	47-57	Orange Fiber-Tempered	body	6.4	3
199	Cabin	33	56-66	St. Johns Plain	body	27.4	1
207	Cabin	46	34-63	Sand Tempered Plain	rim	0.9	1
Total						231.2	71

Figure 70: Orange Fiber Tempered Sherd (Artifact No. 183-7-1)

Chipped Stone

Sixteen very small chert or quartzite debitage and flakes were recovered from the 2015 excavations. Most are tiny fragments that likely represent chipping debris from prehistoric activities; however, the seven brown chert shatter fragments recovered in Unit 23 within the Cabin may represent a shattered gun flint (Artifact No. 167-7-1). Given their ambiguity, and a context below 46 cm b.d. (suggesting a prehistoric association), these chert fragments were placed here, with the other chipping debris.

Table 26: Chipped Stone Debris/Flakes

Unit	Area	Depth	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	Form	Description	Wt (g)	#
38	yard	20-30 cm b.s.	113	7	1	chert	flake	white w/ black specks	0.1	1
41	cabin	37-45 cm b.d.	137	7	1	chert	Worked tool fragment	Semi-translucent peach/tan (10.43mm by 4.53 mm)	0.1	1
12	cabin	46-56 cm b.d.	155	7	1	chert	flake	gray	>0.1	2
23	cabin	46-56 cm b.d.	167	7	1	chert	flakes	grayish brown	3.5	7
21	cabin	47-56 cm b.d.	179	7	1	UID stone	flake	orange	>0.1	1
43	cabin	46-56 cm b.d.	181	7	1	quartzite	flakes	white	0.3	2
40	cabin	45-55 cm b.d.	200	7	2	chert	flake	white w/ black specks	1.6	2

Figure 71: Chert flakes and debitage*
Top row (l. to r.): Artifact Nos. 113-7-1, 137-7-1,
155-7-1 (n=2), 179-7-1, 181-7-1 (n=2)
Bottom row: Artifact No. 167-7-1 (n=7)

*(note, the small chert fragment from Unit 40, FSN 200, was lost after analysis, but similar in material type to Artifact No. 113-7-1)

CABIN 1 – ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES AND INTERPRETATIONS

Introduction

The slave cabins at the Bulow Plantation are poorly documented archivally, with our best evidence derived from just a few lines of text in the war claims made by John Bulow (and later his heirs) after his plantation's destruction in 1836. In the claims, Bulow gives the number of cabins, their construction material and their monetary value (U. S. Senate 1839a: claim 129, page 4): "Forty negro houses, all framed, board floors, and shingled – $2,500."

Another account of the 1836 losses is given by Bulow's overseer, Francis Pellicer, who gives us their *dimensions* and materials, but contradicted Bulow in the number of cabins: "the negro houses (forty-six in number) were framed houses, shingled and floored… the negro houses (measured) 12 by 16 feet" (U. S. Senate 1839a: claim 129, page 11).

Other researchers, when referring to the number of cabins derived from the loss claims, have used the larger number of cabins as most likely – i.e., 46 cabins (e.g., O'Sullivan 2012:87).

Previous published descriptions or interpretations of the Bulow slave cabins have at times been speculative, assigning architectural attributes that go beyond these archival sources. For example, Elsbeth Gordon, in her study of Spanish Colonial architecture in Florida, described the cabins as having "…tabby floors and shingle roofs" (Gordon 2002:212).

While the cabins are described by Bulow's overseer, Francis Pellicer, as being of frame construction, with shingled roofs and wooden floors, Elsbeth Gordon's reference to "tabby floors" is not based in the archival record. Further, in our 2014 and 2015 excavations within Cabin 1, this was found not to be the case. Rather, no elements of tabby were present, in any form.

Despite credible accounts of John Bulow's extreme cruelty to his Africans (as discussed above), the slave cabins at his plantation seem to have been well-built structures, comparable to the quarters at the contemporaneous Kingsley Plantation, at least in size (12 by 16 feet) and probable solidity (frame construction), though differing radically in construction materials (the Kingsley cabins are composed of tabby).

In a landmark study of American slavery, Kenneth Stampp (1956:293) noted that in antebellum agricultural publications directed toward a southern planter audience, the recommended slave quarters would be a single family dwelling of moderate size: "One sixteen or eighteen feet square is not too large for a man and woman and three or four small children," living space which is broadly similar to the Bulow Cabin 1's estimated size of 12 by 16 feet.

While the Bulow cabins seem to have been relatively well constructed, in contrast some contemporaneous slave quarters on the adjacent St. Joseph Plantation (owned by Joseph Hernandez) were very primitive. As described by Lieutenant Smith, who used one as temporary housing around the time that the Bulow Plantation was destroyed: "I put up this night in tolerable quarters… a comfortable negro house which had escaped the flames; it was made entirely out of palmetto leaves, thatched from top to bottom, and had only one small aperture to crawl in by; it looked very much like an oven..." (Smith 1836:158-159).

Also during the time that Bulowville was being used as a fort, some of the American soldiers marched from Bulow to Fort McRae, and found shelter in an abandoned slave dwelling, which had a "palmetto thatched roof" (Strickland 1980:23).

Another contemporary description of slave dwellings in Florida can be found in Theodore D. Weld's compilation of accounts, published under the imprint of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which were collected expressly to depict the cruelty of slavery in the United States. According to William Ladd, who is described as a former "slaveholder in Florida" (Weld 1839:43):

> "The dwellings of the slaves were palmetto huts, built by themselves of stakes and poles, thatched with the palmetto leaf. The door, when they had any, was generally of the same materials, sometimes boards found on the beach. They had no floors, no separate apartments, except the guinea negroes had sometimes a small inclosure for their 'god house.' These huts the slaves built themselves after task and on Sundays."

In 1831 John Bulow entertained as a guest on the plantation the famous naturalist and painter John James Audubon, who had been traveling in the territory conducting his ornithological studies (Wilson 1945:232). It has been speculated that Audubon might have included in the background of one of his bird paintings – the Tell-Tale Godwit from *The Birds of America* – some of the buildings of the Bulow Plantation, including the possible main house and some slave quarters (e.g., Souder 2004:273; O'Sullivan 2012:18, 21) (see Figures 72, 73). Our excavations, and the revelations of the architectural aspects of Cabin 1, while not conclusive are rather suggestive that this was not the case.

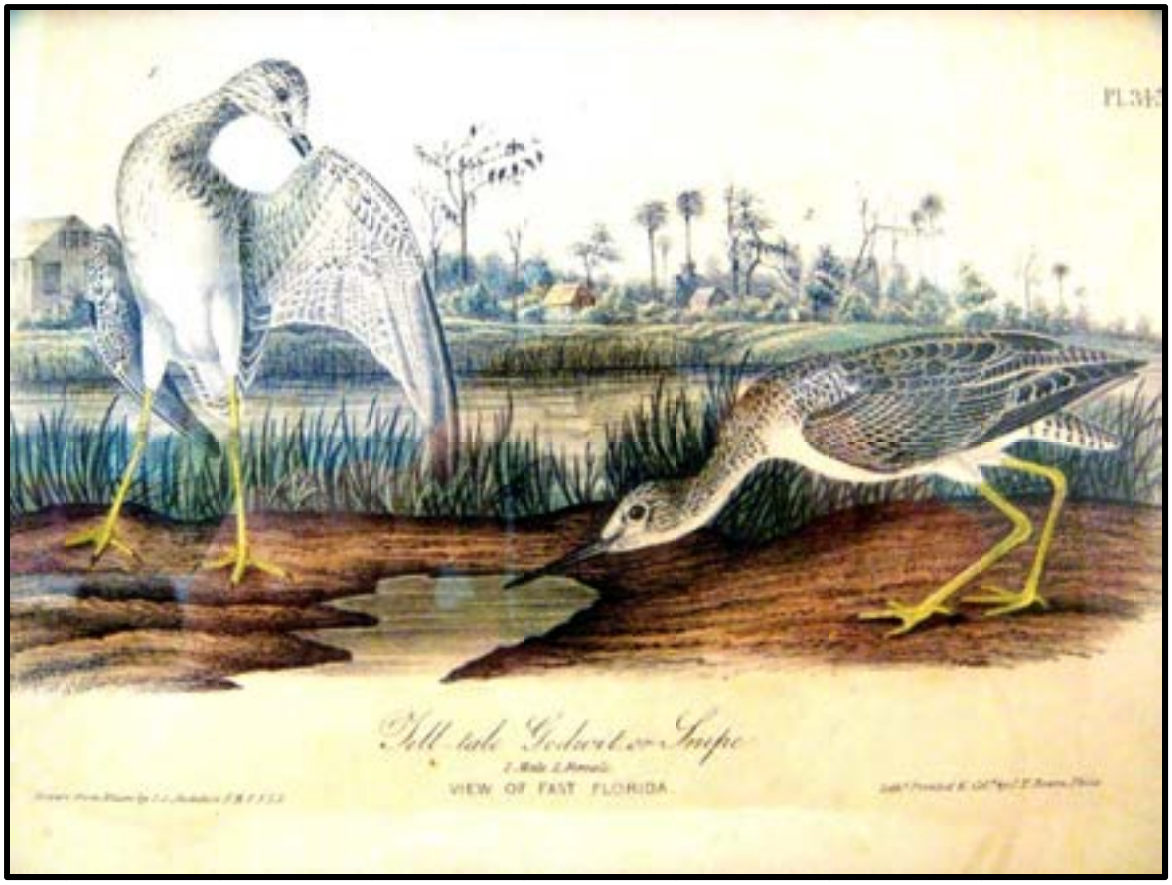

Figure 72: The Tell-tale Godwit or Snipe from Audubon's *The Birds of America*
(Plate 345 of the Royal Octavo edition of 1840, printed in Philadelphia)

Figure 73: Detail of "The Tell-tale Godwit or Snipe… View of East Florida" from Audubon's *The Birds of America*
(Plate 345 of the Royal Octavo edition of 1840, printed in Philadelphia)

For example, no chimneys are depicted in either of the smaller frame buildings on the right of the image (presumed to represent the terminus of the northern portion of the slave cabin arc), which is definitely not the case with the actual Cabin 1, which is the nearest cabin to the water line of Bulow Creek, and presumably is also in error for adjacent Cabin 2.

However, the background of the image lacks sufficient detail to suggest this with certainty, and it may well be a fanciful or idealized depiction of the Bulowville landscape, painted months or years later from a sketch or memory.

Coquina Stone and Mortar

All of the building stone observed at Cabin 1 was coquina, which is a form of sedimentary rock composed of fossil shell, concreted together. The vast acreage that comprised the Bulowville Plantation encompassed one or more coquina quarries, which would account for its relative ubiquitousness as a building material. The stone from Cabin 1 exhibited a wide variety of size and form, from rough fist-sized chunks to large blocks of well-formed ashlar masonry. The mortar was a typically 19th century, lime-based material, very brittle and friable presumably due to age and its exposure to both fire (in 1836) and the elements.

Determining the Structural Purpose of the Coquina Stone

Prior to our excavations in 2014, the cabin ruin at the modern surface manifested only as a very slight earthen mound (only between 15 and 30 cm in elevation change), and approximately 20 medium to large stones that seemed to be distributed without any real pattern or coherency (see Figure 74); in short, it was impossible to determine what the stones' original function were, if they were *in situ* and intact, or were displaced, most likely from a chimney fall.

Figure 74: Overview of Cabin 1 in 2014 prior to excavations

After excavations commenced, it became increasingly evident that the vast bulk of the stones apparent both at the surface and those subsequently exposed were displaced fireplace and chimney fall. Their placement, orientation, and lack of horizontal stone-on-stone stacking allowed us to determine early on in the excavations that the chimney fell not away from the cabin, but rather into and on top of the structure (Figure 75).

Figure 75: Overview of Cabin 1 (view looking East), during week three of the 2014 field school, detailing the initial exposure of the chimney fall (to left), at its apex (i.e., its maximum distance) from the fireplace base (located just to the right of the excavator)

Figure 76: Overview of Cabin 1, after its complete exposure at end of 2014 field school (looking east). Four wooden stakes, representing the estimated corners of the cabin, were established during the field school to direct and orientate our excavations (estimated Cabin 1 outline/footprint rendered in yellow lines)

Lack of Stone Foundation or Stone Piers

Since we were dealing with a frame building that by necessity would have been placed on some sort of elevated surface, given the presence of so much stone it was initially presumed that the cabin would have had either a continuous stone foundation or more likely, an isolated stone pier foundation system.

Previous researchers, on observing the surface expression of these coquina stones on related cabin ruins, have supposed that at least some of the stone present once served the function of foundation: "… the coquina block foundations of at least nine cabins associated with Bulow were located… One of these was in an exceptionally good state of preservation, with nearly all the foundation blocks still in place" (Daniel et al. 1980:69-71).

No evidence for a *continuous* stone foundation was uncovered during the 2014 and 2015 excavations, but more to the point, neither were any stones that seemed to be the right size, in the right locations, or at the correct depth/elevation, to have served in the capacity

of stone piers. While we cannot preclude the possibility that such stones were originally present, and had through time either been robbed or displaced from their original positions, the presence of so much other dressed, ashlar coquina stone that was obviously *not robbed*, seriously lessens the likelihood of this scenario. Instead, it would appear more likely that instead of stone, the house foundation system was composed entirely of wood, such as cedar or cypress stump or log section piers, with the stone reserved solely for the construction of the fireplace/chimney and large subfloor pit (Feature 4).

Wooden piers, typically composed of durable, rot-resistant species like cedar or cypress, were commonly used as supports for simple house construction, even into the 20th century. For example, a photograph from circa 1909 depicts a tenant farmer cabin with wooden piers at the old St. Anne's slave village on St. Simon's Island, off the coast of Georgia (Butler 2007:126-127).

A stereoview published by the Underwood and Underwood Company in the late 19th century, entitled "A Glimpse of the Suwanee River, Florida," depicts a log cabin which uses no stones in its construction, but rather employs cedar or cypress tree trunk sections as corner pier supports (Figure 77).

Figure 77: An Underwood and Underwood Company stereoview published in the late 19th century, entitled "A Glimpse of the Suwanee River, Florida."

In a 1934 article by Francis Harper entitled "The Okefinokee Wilderness" and published in *The National Geographic* magazine (1934:600), a log cabin home in an accompanying photograph clearly depicted log piers.

In their study of African-American housing published in 1908, W. E. B. Du Bois and his staff at the Atlanta University documented (in detail) eight homes in Atlanta as case studies. One four-room house, composed of wood framing, also had only "…wooden supporting pillars" (Du Bois 1908:74). As late as the 1930s, White et al. (1938:40) note the common use of cypress stumps as piers for tenant farmer housing in Missouri.

Depth of Excavations – Historic Ground Surface

The modern ground surface that was present when we arrived on site in the summer of 2014 represented the end result of a series of site formation processes that had been ongoing since the early 19th century, which included *in situ* soil formation and sediment accumulation, largely from aeolian and periodical alluvial processes. A crucial goal of the 2014 excavation was to determine what the original or "historic ground surface" was, and to excavate down to that surface to document that "living floor" or level.

Our first methodological approach was to locate one or more of the cabin's corner stone piers, and the surface upon which the pier stones would have been resting would likely be indicative of the original ground surface as it would have been when the cabin was in use in the 1820s and 1830s. However, it increasingly became clear that the cabin was lacking any *in situ* stone foundation remnants.

The alternative means to recognize this surface was through two features, one intact and one displaced: the base of the fireplace, and the associated chimney fall. This was more easily achieved. Using our West and East elevation datums, the surface upon which the fallen chimney stones lay upon varied between 39 to 46 cm b.d. This variance occurred across the cabin footprint, but was on the whole remarkably consistent, with 46 cm b.d. more typically the surface in the northern portions of the cabin.

Cabin Arrangement – Determining the Cabin's Orientation; Interpreting the Rationale for the Arc of Cabins

The slave cabins at Bulow Plantation are arranged in a broad, somewhat asymmetrical arc positioned around the main house (see Figure 4). The number of cabins originally present in this arc arrangement is unknown. The claims filed by John J. Bulow against the United States government for losses incurred during the Second Seminole War describes by his own account some 40 slave cabins burned at Bulowville in January or February of 1836 at the hands of Seminole raiders. Another account, by his overseer, Francis Pellicer, states that the number of slave cabins was 46 (U. S. Senate 1839a: claim 129, page 11).

However, regardless of which number is correct, what is not precisely known is if the cabins referred to in the document were all contained within this broad arc around the main plantation house, or if some cabins accounted for within this "number" were located elsewhere on the extensive plantation acreage.

The arrangement of the Bulow Plantation cabins is highly unusual; slave cabins on most plantations are typically arranged in simple rows or blocks (Vlach 1993; Joyner 2003). The Bulows may have been inspired by the arrangement of the slave cabins at the Zephaniah Kingsley Plantation on Fort George Island, located at the mouth of the St. John's River near Jacksonville, Florida. Likely months after his arrival on the island in March 1814 (Davidson 2007), Zephaniah Kingsley using his considerable enslaved labor force built 32 tabby slave cabins, 16 on either side of Palmetto Avenue, with the cabin arrangement forming an unusual and highly symmetrical semi-circle configuration. Given this symmetry, the Kingsley cabins almost certainly were built as a single coherent project (Davidson 2007:34-35).

The rationale for the semi-circular arrangement of the Kingsley cabins has been a source of several theories and speculations, from Anna Kingsley's African heritage and remembrance of African village forms (for example, see Meek 1931:319), to providing privacy for slave families, and paradoxically, as a means of surveillance by Kingsley from his vantage point at the main house (Schafer 2003:54-56; Stowell 1996:73). Each of the front doors of the cabins directly faces the Kingsley main house, allowing anyone from the planter's vantage point the ability to maintain surveillance on the activities in the front yards and entranceway of each residence.

While all of these arguments may have some validity, as originally argued by Davidson (2007), the senior author thinks it additionally likely that Kingsley laid out the cabins in their semi-circle arrangement as a conscious and deliberately defensive plan, ostensibly providing his plantation compound with 32 guard or sentry posts, housed with well-armed occupants (each of the Kingsley cabins excavated thus far has demonstrated evidence for the presence of firearm elements; i.e., percussion lock, flint lock). The Fort George River formed the other formal boundary, enclosing the inner compound and providing at least some means of protection from assault.

While perhaps reminiscent of the Kingsley cabins, the Bulowville cabins do not appear at our current level of understanding to exhibit such precise symmetry in alignment, or spacing (O'Sullivan 2012), and further, from our excavations it is very apparent that the Bulow cabins also differ fundamentally in their particular orientations in regard to the Bulow main house.

Before the 2014 excavations, the orientation of any of the Bulow Plantation cabins was unknown, and thus any interpretations regarding their alignment and the rationale for these orientations was preliminary and speculative.

At the close of the 2014 field season of excavations at Bulow, we knew that Cabin 1 – while inarguably in view of the main house – was not built *facing* the main house.

Rather, the back wall of the cabin structure, containing the cabin's fireplace and chimney, was the face of the cabin that was orientated towards the main planter's house.

The testimony of Major Benjamin Putnam in the application that John Bulow filed for war reparations from the United States government, stated that the area between the main house and the slave cabins was entirely open: "It was a large plantation, and quite open for a considerable distance all around, and the enemy could scarcely approach without being seen" (U. S. Senate 1846: Public Document No. 76, page no. 4).

While the plantation grounds in the vicinity of the main house and slave cabins appears to have been open, if Charles or his son John Bulow built the slave cabins to maintain a watchful eye on their inhabitants' comings and goings, their view may have been somewhat limited, due to the cabins' orientations relative to the main house.

As for the location of the cabin door or doors, in 2014 we speculated that it might be on the north side of the cabin, as Feature 6, a stain feature manifesting itself where the estimated north wall of the cabin would have been at least suggested the potential for steps (discussed below).

However, subsequent excavations in 2015 has made this possibility less assured, as the greatest density of artifacts, of several different types, have been found along the estimated eastern wall of the cabin, while the units surrounding Feature 6 on the north side of the cabin are comparatively sterile (see Figures 95, 96) .

Possibly the entrance to the cabin was along the east wall, facing Bulow Creek. It is also possible that a porch could have been present along the east wall, but no certain archaeological evidence has been found to confirm such an architectural detail.

Fireplace/Chimney

The fireplace and chimney for Cabin 1 was composed of coquina, principally formal ashlar masonry, and mortar. Its base, designated during our 2015 excavations as Feature 11, was composed of 10 large stones of ashlar coquina masonry, and several hand-sized or smaller coquina rubble. Although this basal layer of stone was somewhat jumbled (likely the result of the fireplace collapse pulling up the base due to its attached mortar), its basic shape and dimensions could be recorded (Figure 78).

The base and presumably the fireplace chimney as a whole was a symmetrical Isosceles trapezoid, widest at its articulation point with the cabin, and tapering to the exterior or exposed back of the fireplace/chimney. It widest measure, at its articulation with the house, was circa 115 cm (45.25 inches, or 3.77 feet), while it was most narrow at its exterior face, at circa 93 cm (36.6 inches). It was approximately 95 cm thick (from structure to exterior face) (37.4 inches).

Its height can also be estimated, by measuring the extent of the chimney fall from its base. Rubble in Unit 2 and Unit 27 held the northernmost extent of chimney fall stone, with the distance between the furthest stone and the base of the fireplace (as measured from Unit 8, Stone 1) measured as approximately 3.8 to 4 meters, suggesting a height of chimney between 12.47 and 13.12 feet.

One standing chimney associated with a 19th century slave cabin at the Rayfield Plantation on Cumberland Island, Georgia, measured "about 3 feet wide", and stood approximately 14 feet tall (Ascher and Fairbanks 1971:8-9), very similar overall to the estimated dimensions for the Cabin 1 fireplace and chimney at Bulow Plantation (3.77 feet wide, around 13 feet tall).

Figure 78: The base of the fireplace stack (Feature 11) exposed during the 2015 field school (note that the stone wrapped in orange flagging tape was a displaced stone recovered from the interior of Feature 4, and was placed there as a likely candidate for the stone that originally formed the top course of this portion of Feature 4's south wall)

Masonry-lined Subfloor Pit (Feature 4)

While excavating Cabin 1 in 2014, after clearing away the obvious rubble from the chimney collapse (which fell inwards and on top of the structure), an interesting *in situ* feature became apparent adjacent to the north side of the firebox (Figure 79). This architectural element is a sub-floor pit, also known as a floor "root cellar." It is believed to be the only sub-floor pit documented archaeologically in the state of Florida.

Further the subfloor pit is constructed or framed with masonry, along three sides. Its outline is 1.6 meters (or 5.25 feet) wide (east/west), as measured along its southern boundary, and it was from six feet to six feet three inches in length (1.85 to 1.9 meters) (north/south), as measured along its western boundary.

Figures 80 and 81 offer an overview of the cabin, with the outline of the stone used to line the subfloor pit demarcated, while Figures 82 and 83 are close-up planviews of the sub-floor pit from 2014 and 2015.

Some researchers have argued that subfloor pits are examples of Africanisms; i.e., elements of African culture and social practice that were retained from various African cultures caught up in the Transatlantic Slave Trade (Kelso 1984:105). Subfloor pits have been well-documented archaeologically in Maryland, Virginia and the Upland South (e.g., Kentucky), and directly associated with African and African-American housing and dating from the 17th through the 19th centuries (Kimmel 1993; Neuwirth 1996; Young 1997; Fesler 2004; Samford 2007; Neiman 2008; Cohen 2008).

Within a cabin context, many subfloor pits are located in front of and immediately adjacent to the fireplace hearth, as in the case of Feature 4 in Cabin 1 (Young 1997; Samford 2007). Samford (2007:113) calculated the average surface area of 43 subfloor pits associated with cabin hearths from Virginia and dating from the 17th through 19th centuries, with the measures ranging between 3.75 and 32.4 square feet. The subfloor pit documented in Cabin 1 (Feature 4) has an estimated surface area of circa 31 square feet, demonstrating it to be a large pit cellar but not outside the range documented elsewhere.

In her book-length study of the architectural detail in Virginia, Patricia Samford (2007) has made some tentative associations between these pits and the Igbo people of modern Nigeria, although other cultures (including Europeans) utilized such storage features.

Figure 79: Overview of Cabin 1 in the last week of the 2014 excavations, with the subfloor pit (Feature 4) (center) and base of the chimney firebox (Feature 11) (in foreground), with the chimney fall in the background (looking north)

The chimney base and the subfloor pit of Cabin 1 were both built on top of and partially embedded into a small rise, likely a natural remnant sand dune, so that the back (or southern) portion of the cabin was in part elevated on this low dirt and stone mound. The northern portion of the cabin, however, was positioned at this same horizontal elevation, and resting only piers, likely cedar or cypress logs. This left a crawlspace or breezeway for ventilation under at least the north half of the cabin. Configurations of this sort have been documented historically, in early 20th century tenant farming housing.

In the classic 1941 study, *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men: A Study of Three Tenant Families*, by James Agee and Walker Evans, Agee describes the configuration of the Gudger Family home, a tenant cabin in rural Alabama in the late 1930s that is remarkably similar to Bulow's Cabin 1:

> "The rear edges of the house rest in part on stacked stones, in part on the dirt; in part they overhang this dirt a little. Beneath the house this dirt sinks gently, so that the flanks and forward edges are lifted to level in part on taller stacks of stone, in part on thick rounded sections of logs. The porch floor, and the forward parts of the house, are about two and a half feet off the ground" (Agee and Evans 1941:147).

We documented several charred floor boards with north/south alignments, so that means that the floor joists had to be orientated east/west to support this flooring. Since there was large hole cut into the floor of the cabin in front of the fireplace to accommodate the subfloor pit, the floor joists in the southern portion of the cabin would have needed support on either side of this void, necessitating the stone foundation to serve in this capacity. Additionally, some portions of the interior of the pit were likely lined with wood, as we recovered cut nails in discrete locations.

The subfloor pit/cellar phenomenon has only been documented in the Upland South or non-coastal sites, and is lacking in slave cabins excavated along the Atlantic coast or on the Sea Islands off the coast of the Carolinas and Georgia (Young 1997:110). Sub-floor pits were also not present in the excavated slave cabins at the Kingsley Plantation on Fort George Island in Duval County, Florida, from 2006 through 2013 field school excavations directed by the senior author (Davidson 2006a, 2007, 2008).

The pit cellar in the floor of Cabin 1 appears to be the first of its kind documented in the state of Florida, and may reflect an African tradition directly transferred to coastal Florida. Whether the other cabins at Bulowville also possess subfloor storage pits remains unknown, but this would be an interesting research thread to follow in the near future.

Figure 80: Overview of the subfloor pit as it looked during Week 5 of the 2014 six week field school (looking east). Note the jumble of stones in the center of the subfloor pit which are chimney fall elements that lodged themselves into the void of the cellar hole as the cabin's chimney fell inwards and on top of the cabin interior.

Figure 81: Overview of the eastern portion of Cabin 1 (looking East) in 2014, illustrating the collapsed firebox/fireplace base (red circle) and stone-lined subfloor pit (in yellow) (the estimated footprint of the cabin's walls is outlined in a yellow string line; indicated with red arrow). The jumble of stones lying along the western wall of the subfloor pit are remnants of the chimney fall, which fell inwards into the cabin, falling on top of and just to the west of the pit outline.

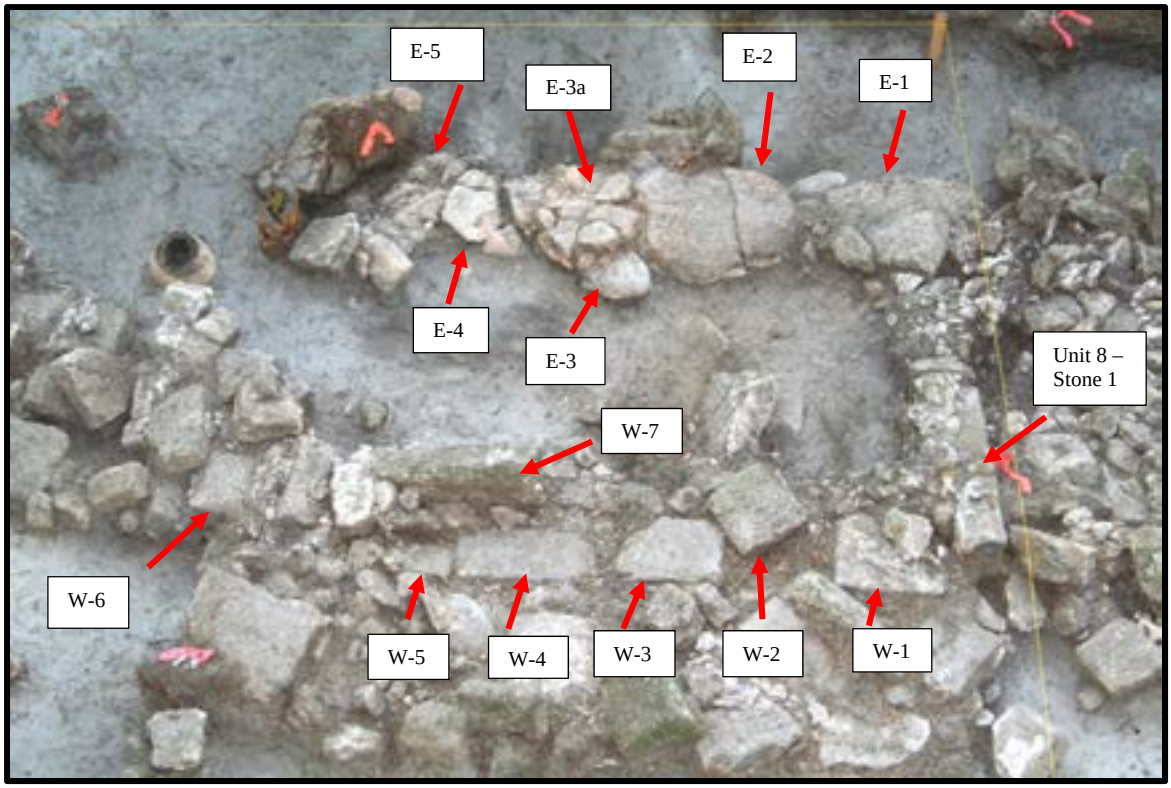

Figure 82: overview of Feature 4, on the last day of field school in 2014, with chimney fall rubble still lying along its west wall exterior (looking east). The stone numbering system corresponds to Table 27.

Table 27: Top Elevation of the *in situ* Subfloor Pit Stones (Feature 4)

Stone	Top Elevation (b.d.)
W-1	18-19 cm
W-2	*displaced*
W-3	18-19 cm
W-4	19 cm
W-5	15-20 cm
W-6	18 cm
W-7	20 cm

E-1	22 cm
E-2	18-19 cm
E-3	17-19 cm
E-3A	13 cm (crumbled; slumped)
E-4	13-15 cm
E-5	21-24 cm (crumbled; slumped)

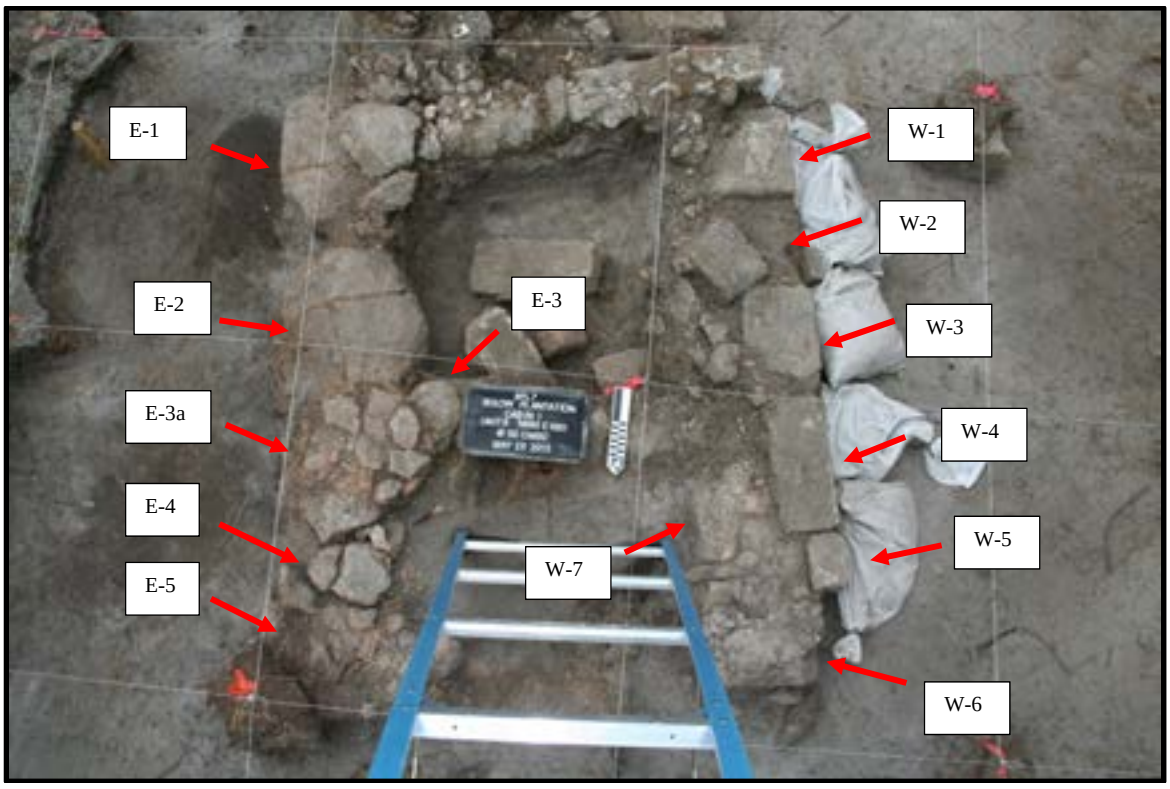

Figure 83: Overview of Feature 4 as it was being excavated during the 2015 field school (stones that make up the masonry outline noted).

Table 28: Dimensions of the Western Wall of Feature 4's Subfloor Pit Stones

Stone	Height (thickness) (cm)	Length (cm)	width (cm)
W-1	20	30	23.5
W-2*	na	30	na
W-3	21	32	20
W-4	20	38	17
W-5	20	16	10
W-6	20	21	28
W-7	15	23	11

*since stone W-2 is displaced, due to the chimney fall from the cabin destruction event, the measure only records the gap between W-1 and W-3.

Figure 84: The exterior profile of the South wall of Feature 4 (subfloor pit), illustrating the bilateral asymmetry of the masonry styles of the west and east walls of the pit.

Figure 85: the northern extent of the West and East Walls of Feature 4 (subfloor pit), as they appeared on the last day of excavations during the summer 2015 field school.

Patricia Samford in her study of subfloor pits in colonial Virginia, noted that in a sample of 43 subfloor pits adjacent to hearths, the depths range from half a foot to 3.6 feet (2007:114). The depth of the subfloor pit was unknown at the close of the 2014 excavations, but could be estimated with relative precision from our 2015 field work.

As measured from the tops of the extant masonry elements that make up the west wall of Feature 4, down to a surface in the interior of the pit where the smaller interior pit (designated as Feature 14) begins, the depth of Feature 4 measures around 25 cm, or approximately 10 inches deep.

However, this measure is only a minimum, as it seems evident that the masonry walls that make up the east and west portions of Feature 4 may have originally been two courses thick or high, rather than the largely single thickness of stones currently extant. Presumably the powerful force of the chimney, falling onto the subfloor feature (with around one ton of weight and subsequent kinetic energy), smashed onto the masonry walls, subsequently breaking or displacing some elements in the process. So the circa 25 cm depth of the pit, as measured at the SW corner area of Feature 4, must be considered a minimum.

Note that there is a distinct difference between the stones used in the construction of the east and west walls of the masonry feature, with rectangular-shaped stones on the west wall of the subfloor pit, and round or "mushroom top" shaped stones lining the east side of the pit (Figures 80, 82, 83).

The south side of the pit is formed in two distinctly different ways; on its western half it is composed of formal ashlar masonry, believed to have also served as the hearthstone fronting the fireplace base (designated as Unit 8, Stone 1, but this "stone" was actually comprised of three separate stones mortared together) (see Figure 85).

The east half of the south side of Feature 4 is composed of compacted sand, with stone E-1 (the beginning of the east wall of Feature 4) overlying it at its easternmost extent. The compacted sand is likely a natural remnant dune into which the feature was excavated during its initial construction (Figure 84).

The north side of the pit may have been devoid of stone, and boxed in using a wooden partition (cut nails were recovered in this area of the feature), or if stone originally formed the northern boundary, they may have been displaced or damaged by chimney fall during the cabin's destruction, and removed in 2014 before the subfloor pit was recognized as an archaeological feature (see Figure 85).

The bilateral asymmetry of the pit's masonry construction was unusual, if not bizarre. The west side of the pit was formed with very fine ashlar masonry, and this west wall of stone was additionally resting on top of a formal skirt foundation made of stone and thick mortar (Feature 10). This skirt foundation also extended beneath elements of the cabin's fireplace front/base (Unit 8, Stone 1), suggesting that the western portion of the subfloor pit and the firebox of the chimney were built together as a single construction episode.

The east wall of the pit was constructed in a radically different way. The stones are large and round, and not formal ashlar masonry. They actually resemble large mushroom tops, and likely represent the naturally eroded surfaces of coquina outcrops present on the Bulow property and from which the enslaved population quarried all of the stone used to construct the plantation's infrastructure. The eastern masonry is also different in that there is no formal skirt foundation below these stones. They rest only on compacted sand (Figure 86).

Figure 86: profile of the exterior of the masonry and dirt
East wall of Feature 4 (subfloor pit)

As noted, the masonry foundation on both the west and east sides of Feature 4 likely was originally at times and in some places two layers of stone thick. This was more easily apparent on the east side of the feature, where in the case of stone E-1, there is a second remnant circular stone lying atop it (see Figures 82, 83). Further, as illustrated in Figure 87, two large round "mushroom top shaped" stones were displaced from their likely original locations atop stones E-2 and E-5.

Patricia Samford (2007) has made some tentative associations between these pits and the Igbo of Nigeria, although other groups including some Europeans utilized them. Further, she has tentatively identified the potential for some of these features to have served as shrines or places of religious focus within these domestic spaces.

Although Cabin 1's subfloor pits were empty, the very existence of the pits may imply this cultural connection. Further the odd asymmetry in the pit's stone construction may have an underlying spiritual basis, as a utilitarian explanation is lacking.

Figure 87: Detailed overview of the stone-lined subfloor pit, in its final appearance on the last day of the 2014 field school (looking west). Note the slumping and displacement of two rounded ("mushroom top") stones along the east wall of the cellar (red arrows), likely occurring from portions of the chimney fall impacting its uppermost course.

Skirt Foundation (Feature 10)

The west masonry wall of Feature 4 was well constructed of ashlar masonry, which was initially documented during the 2014 excavations. In 2015, we continued its exposure and documentation, removing the last of the chimney fall/rubble that lay beside it along its western exterior surfaces. In doing so, we revealed an interesting construction detail in the form of a formal masonry and mortar skirt foundation, designated as Feature 10.

Figure 88: Feature 10 – profile view (looking east) of the skirt foundation (red arrow) underlying the west masonry wall of Feature 4 (subfloor pit). Note that it extends beneath Stone W-6 to the left (north) and the front of the fireplace base (Unit 8 – Stone 1) to the right (south).

Figure 89: interior of the west masonry wall of Feature 4, showing the masonry skirt foundation (Feature 10) underlying the masonry elements in profile (above red line)

The presence of a formal masonry skirt foundation is an excellent indication of the care and complexity of construction seen in the western portion of the pit. It is radically different than the east side, which has no formal foundation whatsoever.

Features 12 and 14 –
Subfloor pits inside Feature 4 (the masonry-lined subfloor pit)

Once the chimney fall/rubble was removed, the Feature 4 pit was discovered to be essentially empty, containing no noteworthy singular artifacts or concentrations of objects, but it actually did contain something of interest; two additional features – two smaller subfloor pits, designated as Features 12 and 14.

Feature 14 (pit feature)

Feature 14, the larger of the two pits, was located in the southern portion of Feature 4's interior space, a simple pit dug into the floor or base of the shallow root cellar (Figure 92).

Figure 90: Overview of Feature 4, in the process of excavating its interior during the 2015 field school. Note the chimney fall rubble, which has embedded itself into Feature 14 (in red dotted circle).

Although unrecognized in 2014, from photographs taken at the end of the 2014 excavations the broad outline of Feature 14 is clearly visible (e.g., Figure 3), since it first manifested as a distinct feature not from its outline as a soil stain, but rather due to its having been rapidly infilled with chimney fall rubble when the fireplace/chimney

collapsed onto the interior of the cabin as it burned in January 1836. This jagged rubble protruding out of the pit, initially helped define its parameters, but then subsequently made it difficult to excavate and document (Figures 90, 91).

Figure 91: chimney fall rubble, which embedded in the hollow void of Feature 14 when the chimney collapsed in January 1836 (taken during the 2015 excavations, with the location of Feature 14 indicated by red dotted circle)

Feature 14 consists of a simple pit, excavated into the sandy base/floor of Feature 4. In planview it is roughly rectangular in form (though with rounded edges), and largely aligned with and parallel to the outline of Feature 4's walls; however it is not symmetrically placed in the center of Feature 4, equidistant from each wall. Rather, it is closer to the interior west wall of Feature 4, and in part abuts up against masonry

elements of this wall. The well-defined "pit" portion of Feature 14 measures 43 cm wide (E/W) by 55 to 59 cm long (N/S) (maximum width of the rubble cone at its defined surface was 90 cm N/S); it varied between 52 and 61 cm deep (the feature was first defined around 28 cm b.d., and had a base depth of circa 80 cm b.d.).

Although roughly rectangular in planview, in profile Feature 14 was more irregular in its dimensions, widest at its top and then tapering to an extent (asymmetrically conical), and deeper to the south while shallower within its northern extent (Figure 93).

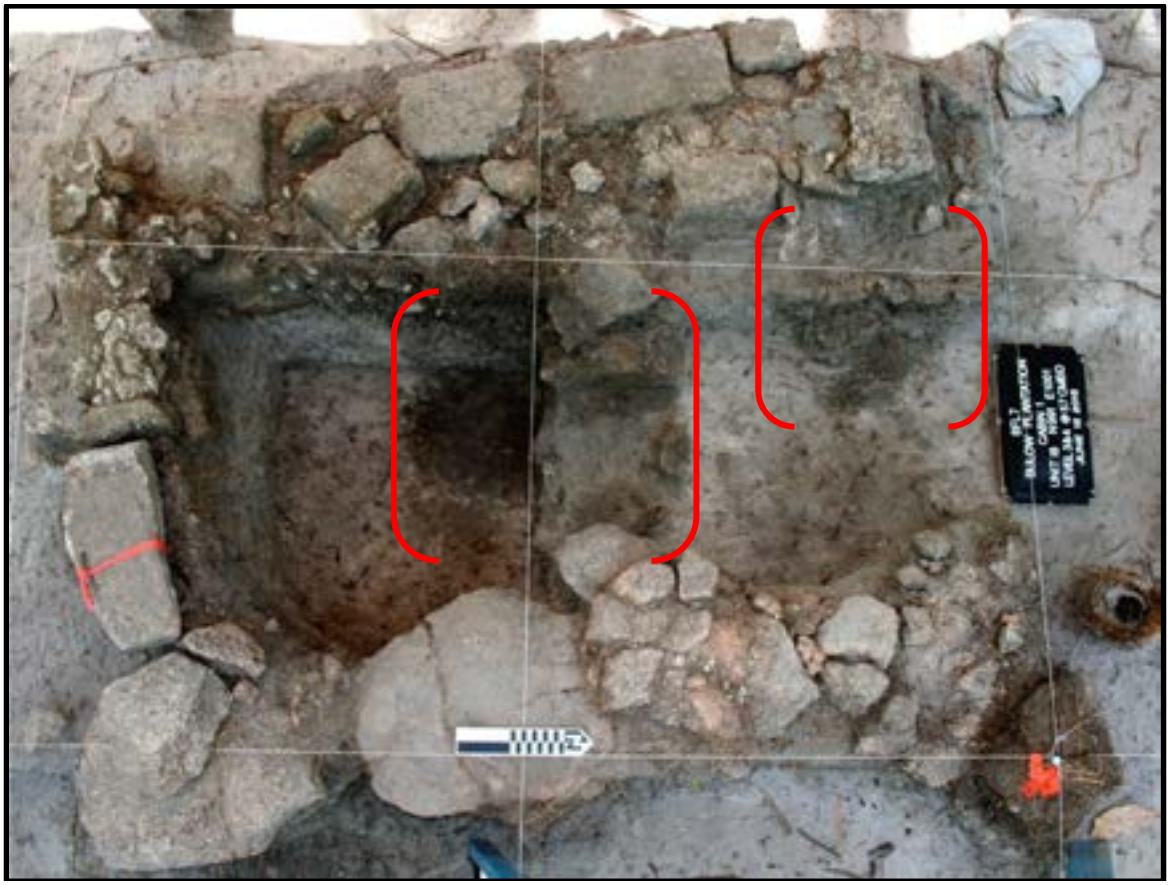

Figure 92: planviews of Feature 14 (left) and Feature 12 (right). Feature 14 has been bisected in its southern portion to its base (though still largely intact in its northern portion), while Feature 12 remains largely intact. Both still retain some of the rubble fill from the chimney fall that was embedded into them when the building collapsed

Figure 93: profiles of Feature 14 (left) and Feature 12 (right) in the interior west wall of Feature 4, after their bisection (note the rubble fill from the chimney fall being pushed into them when the building collapsed)

Feature 12 (pit feature)

This feature is the second and smaller simple earthen pit, excavated into the sandy base/floor of Feature 4, in its northern area. Roughly ovoid in planview, as first documented in Unit 28 and Unit 18 at the surface of 38 cm b.d., it measured a maximum of 41 cm wide (or circa 16 inches) (N/S). From the surface it was first documented, it was determined to be 34 cm deep, with the base of the pit at 73 cm b.d. The very uppermost portion of Feature 12 may have been removed, prior to its documentation, but only superficially so.

While oval in planview, the profile revealed that the pit was actually irregular in its form; Feature 12 does not have a flat bottom, but rather is deeper in its southern extent and more shallow at its northern extent.

Also like Feature 14, Feature 12 is not centered in the floor of Feature 4, but rather is abutting the interior of the west wall of Feature 4.

Figure 94: Overview (with some profile visible) of Feature 12
(darker fill in the small earthen subfloor pit within Feature 4)

Both Features 12 and 14 were apparently empty, save for the infilling of sediments and coquina rubble from the collapse of the chimney in 1836. A small soil sample was collected from the base of each feature, to test for pollen, to help determine if the small pits were used to store small amounts of corn, etc.

Feature 6 – Soil Stain suggestive of the outline of Cabin 1

This feature is both a soil stain and the absence of that stain, consisting of the contrast between "sterile" white beach sand and dark carbonized (i.e., anthropogenic) soils. It was documented during the 2014 field season (see Figures 95, 96). While apparent in other units and areas of Cabin 1 (e.g., Figure 3, in the area adjacent to the cabin's fireplace base), this insipient, dark staining indicative of anthropogenic soils was easily observed in the northernmost units of the cabin footprint (Units 23, 24, 25, 26, 27), at around 46 cm b.d.

As this series of stains were better defined, they eventually formed a single, coherent feature. It manifests as a dark organic stain, contrasting against "sterile" whitish beach sand. It seems to represent a halo of human activity around the footprint of the cabin, while the whiter sand would represent the soil underlying the structure, which – shielded in this way – saw much less anthropogenic soil formation. While largely linear, there was a projection of sterile sand into this darker organic rich surface more or less at the estimated center of the north end of the cabin that may suggest the silhouette of a front porch or a footer for one or more steps to enter the building.

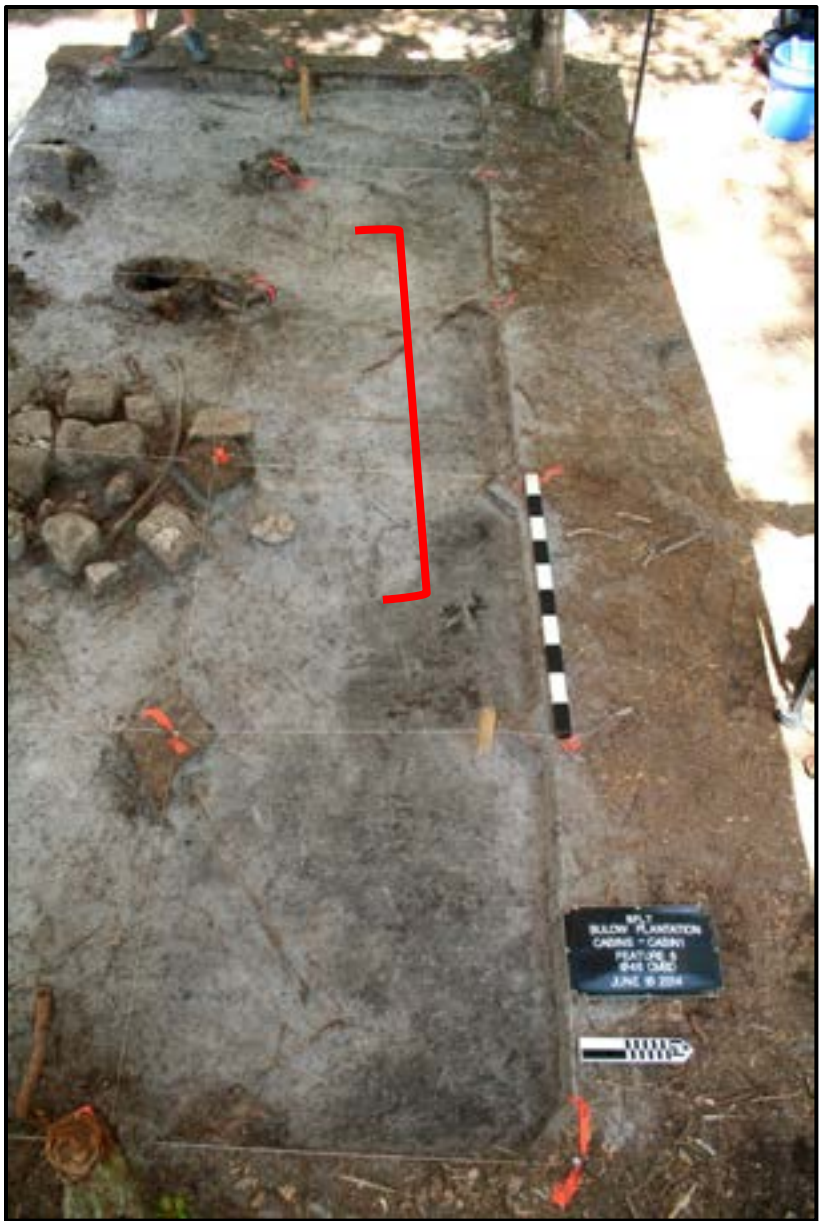

Figure 95: Overview of Feature 6 (looking west) (delineated by the red bracket) during the 2014 field school, with excavation exposed to a uniform 46 cm b.d. Feature 6 consists of a “sterile” white sand projection into highly anthropogenic soil, created from daily activities around the cabin. This halo of relatively “sterile” white sand suggests the footprint of the cabin, with the projection – Feature 6 proper – possibly representing the location of steps leading up into the cabin along its north side.

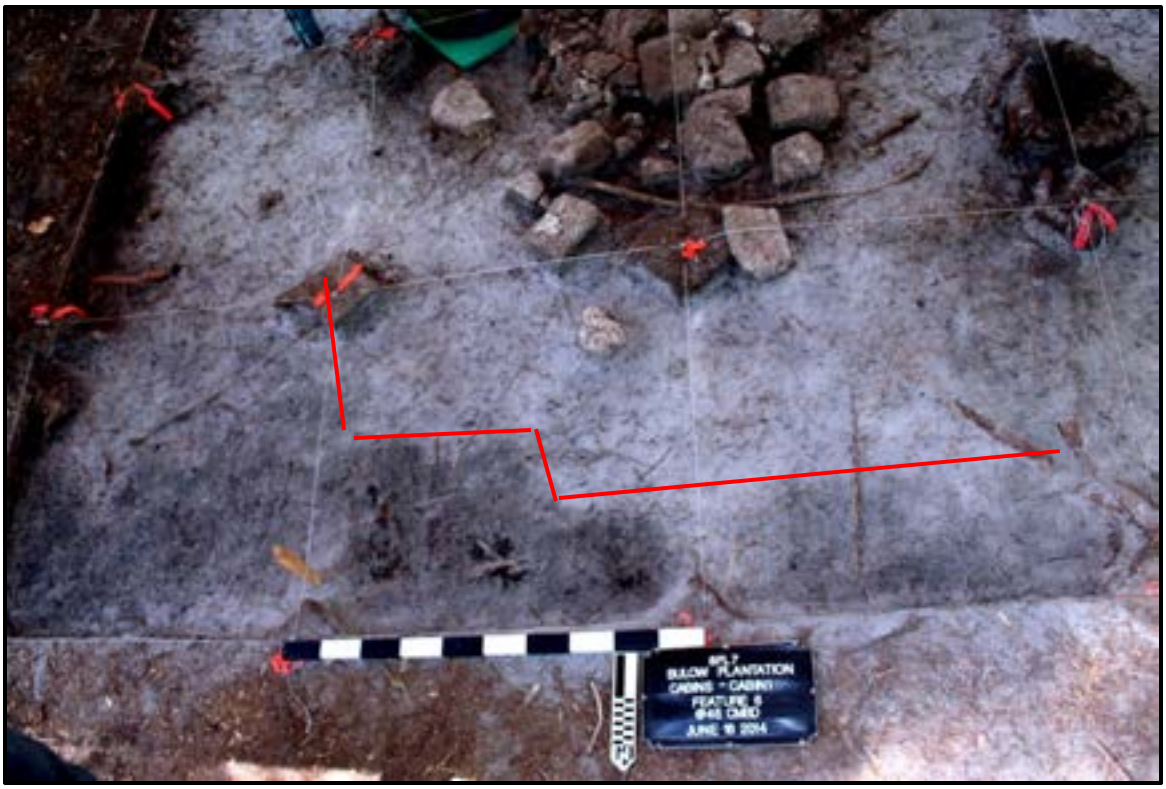

Figure 96: Detail of eastern extent of Feature 6 during the 2014 field school, showing the angular nature of the dark staining, and the adjoining sterile sand (indicated by red lines). One hypothesis is that this might represent the halo of a set of steps, which led into the structure on its north side (looking south).

CABIN 1 - DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATIONS

Artifact Assemblage

The archival history of Bulowville provides a relatively precise chronology that includes both an implied construction event date of circa 1821 for the slave cabins and other plantation infrastructure, and an even more precise date range for the abandonment of the cabins – January 1836 – and the cabins destruction by fire – late January or early February 1836 (see above).

Given this archivally-derived occupation time range of 1821 to early 1836, or only a 14 to 15 year time span, it is still insightful to note that the artifacts recovered archaeologically – their date ranges of manufacture, distribution and use – are in perfect correspondence to this time period. For example, the only ceramic makers mark – "Clews/Warranted/Staffordshire" – dates between 1817 and 1834 (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:151).

While the ceramics are largely contemporary in manufacture to their use in Cabin 1, the lack of specific matching decorative modes strongly suggests mismatched sets, stemming from possible "hand-me-downs" from the Bulows, or the deliberate purchase of broken sets by John or Charles Bulow for distribution among the enslaved.

The artifacts recovered in the 2014 and 2015 excavations were relatively few in number, and this lack was even more apparent when you consider that entire commonplace domestic artifact categories, such as clay pipe stems, are absent. While the recovered artifacts are demonstrably domestic in their form and function, it is their relative paucity in numbers that is revealing. For example, although we excavated the entire footprint of a circa 12 by 16 foot cabin down to a level corresponding with the 1830s, only 230 European or American ceramic sherds were recovered (a variety of refined earthenwares, stonewares, and redwares; see above for a detailed discussion and analysis).

As an easy means to demonstrate this disparity, a summary comparison was made between Cabin 1 at Bulow Plantation, and Cabin W-15 – a typical cabin at Kingsley Plantation that was completely excavated between 2006 and 2009 (Davidson 2006a; 2007, 2008, 2009). Kingsley's Cabin W-15 was of a similar size, and time period (occupied between 1814 and 1839) to Bulow's Cabin 1 (see Table 29).

Cabin W-15 at Kingsley had 21 times the number of buttons than Bulow's Cabin 1, and 29 times the number of clay pipe elements. It also had 6.5 times as many glass beads as Bulow's Cabin 1.

Outside of Florida, comparisons to other enslaved contexts continue to reveal the extreme disparity between the Bulow Cabin 1 assemblage and most other contemporary enslaved domestic sites. For example, at the Couper Plantation's North Slave Cabins, on St.

Simon's Island, Georgia, which were excavated by Charles Fairbanks and John Otto in the early 1970s, a total of 41 buttons were recovered from the associated early 19th century slave cabin middens (Otto 1984:73-74), or 20.5 times the number of Bulow's Cabin 1.

Table 29: Comparison of Personal Artifacts between Cabin 1 (Bulow Plantation) and Cabin W-15 (Kingsley Plantation)

Button Frequency by Material Type

Material	Bulow Cabin 1	Kingsley W-15
Bone Button	2	25
Metal Button	1	16
Prosser Porcelain Button	0	1

Clay Pipe Frequency by Element

Element	Bulow Cabin 1	Kingsley W-15
Bowl	1	7
Stem	0	22

Glass Bead Frequency by Color

Bead Color	Bulow Cabin 1	Kingsley W-15
Amber	0	1
Clear	1	0
Blue	1	7
White	0	3
Unidentified	0	2

Another example is the slave and tenant farmer cabin excavated at the Shirley Plantation in Virginia (Leavitt 1984:175), which had some 98 buttons in a variety of materials. While this cabin had an occupation that likely spanned the 19th and early 20th centuries, the comparison is still useful to demonstrate the relative lack of artifactual material at Cabin 1.

Eighty-three clay pipe fragments were found in the midden associated with the North Slave Cabins on the Couper Plantation, during the excavations conducted by Fairbanks and Otto in the 1970s (Otto 1984:77). Seventy-two clay pipe fragments were recovered

from the Shirley Plantation slave and later tenant cabin (Leavitt 1984). In contrast, Bulow's Cabin 1 had only a single clay pipe bowl fragment.

The relative paucity of artifacts recovered from Cabin 1 during the 2014 and 2015 excavations may accurately reflect the cruelty and indifference of John Bulow, inflicted upon his enslaved charges by denying them small items of pleasure, such as tobacco and clay pipes, glass beads for adornment, or a variety and abundance of clothing.

Since our 2015 excavations extended into and below the cabin's *occupation* deposits, and importantly, well beneath the historic ground surface present when the site was abandoned in 1836, it is clear that we did not "miss" any artifacts associated with the cabin's footprint.

Faunal Material

In interpreting the faunal materials from Cabin 1 it is useful to compare the assemblage with that of Cabin W-15 from the nearby Kingsley Plantation, as Kingsley has been the site of the only other extensive archaeological investigation of early territorial slave life in Florida. The plantations were of roughly equivalent size and had roughly the same number of slaves. The slave cabins are nearly equal in size and were occupied for almost exactly the same time span during the same era (Cabin 15; 1814-1839). However, the contrasting reputations of the two owners, Bulow (cruel or indifferent) and Kingsley (benevolent, Afrocentric), suggest that comparison of the two plantations will demonstrate the range of enslaved experiences on antebellum plantations in Florida.

The faunal assemblage from Cabin 1 initially appears to be significantly different than that of a comparable Kingsley cabin (Cabin W-15) (Table 30). Comparison of total weights and percentages by class demonstrate that the samples only bear similarities in percentages of reptile and cartilaginous fish (Chondrichthyes) and number of identified species. Mammals dominate the sample from Bulow (67.3%) with birds in second (43.6%) if Tetrapoda UID are excluded, while bony fish dominate the sample from Kingsley (59.7%) with mammals in second (33.7%).

When the samples are compared using NISP, bony fish become the largest class in the Bulow sample as well, however, the cabins are by no means equivalent. Remains from Cabin 1 appear to spread relatively equally among mammals (29.0%), birds (28.2%), and bony fish (33.5%), while other categories are utterly eclipsed by the amount of bony fish in Cabin W-15 (80.3%). It appears that the inhabitants of Cabin 1 at Bulow Plantation were utilizing terrestrial, avian, and aquatic resources more equitably while the inhabitants of Cabin W-15 at Kingsley were practicing more intensive utilization of aquatic resources.

Table 30: Comparison of Cabin 1 and Cabin W-15 by Identified Species

	Cabin 1 (Bulow)			Cabin W-15 (Kingsley)		
Taxa	# of identified species	Wt(g)	% of total	# of identified species	Wt(g)	% of total
Total Mammalia	7	319.3	67.3	7	61.4	33.7
Total Aves	12	43.6	9.2	2	4.1	2.3
Total Reptilia	4	21.5	4.5	0	7.5	4.1
Total Actinopterygii	10	13.3	2.8	11	108.8	59.7
Total Chondrichthyes	0	0.2	>0.1	0	0.4	0.2
Tetrapoda UID	0	68.1	14.4	0	0	0
Vertebrata UID	0	8.4	1.8	0	0	0
Total	33	474.4	100	33	182.2	100

Table 31: Comparison of Cabin 1 and Cabin W-15 by NISP

	Cabin 1 (Bulow)		Cabin W-15 (Kingsley)	
Taxa	NISP	% of total	NISP	% of total
Total Mammalia	180	29.0	205	14.4
Total Aves	175	28.2	37	2.6
Total Reptilia	55	8.9	35	2.4
Total Actinopterygii	208	33.5	1138	80.3
Total Chondrichthyes	2	0.3	3	0.2
Total	620	100	1418	100

The samples also varied significantly by ratio of specimens to weight. While the counted sample from Bulow's Cabin 1 had a total NISP of 620 and a total weight of 399.2g, Kingsley's Cabin W-15 had a total NISP of 1952 and a total weight of 225.6g. This difference likely results from the higher number of large mammal specimens in Cabin 1 and small bony fish specimens in Cabin W-15. However, this difference and the stark edible meat weight difference, 3162.7g total from Cabin 1 and 1505.4 from Cabin W-15 highlight the vast difference that diet base plays in total consumption.

Reflecting on the faunal materials from Cabin W-15, McIlvoy (2013) notes that the majority of the species recovered were present in the surrounding environment of the Fort George Island ecosystem. Only two of the identified species are domestically raised, pig (*Sus scrofa*) and chicken (*Gallus gallus*). She concludes that this pattern is indicative of a higher dependency on self-procured wild species. Although the two samples differ significantly in specific resource utilization, terrestrial versus aquatic, Cabin 1 also displays a pattern indicative of dependency on wild species.

The only domesticated species present are pig (*Sus scrofa*), cow (*Bos taurus*), and Bantam chicken (*Gallus gallus bantam*). On the other hand, over twenty-five wild species are present within the sample. This pattern agrees with the model, of wild species dependence, established by a number of archaeologists working within the antebellum South (McFarlane 1975, Otto 1980, Kelso 1984, Reitz et. al. 1985, Crader 1990, McKee 1999, Franklin 2001).

Some of the distinct differences between the Kingsley W-15 faunal assemblage and that of Cabin 1 at Bulow, may in part be due to the different architectural geometry of the two structures. Bulow's Cabin 1 is an elevated wooden frame building, with at least a portion of the building's base open to the air and above the ground. When we excavated the footprint, we were also documenting elements that fell under or within that space or gap, exhuming animal bone that may have been tossed or swept under the house over time. We also excavated a large though not exhaustive sample of the west yard of Cabin 1.

In comparison, Kingsley Plantation's Cabin W-15 is of tabby construction, with a dirt floor or a thin tabby floor. Although we have excavated portions of the yard of Cabin W-15, the faunal assemblage used as a comparative is derived only from the interior space of the cabin, necessitating that the sample would more likely contain smaller animal bone, including fish species, which it does in relative abundance.

YARD SPACE EXCAVATIONS (UNITS 1, 5, 6, 37, 38, 39)

Within a plantation and enslaved context, domestic yard space is a critical dimension that needs to be explored, for defining functional activity areas or secular space, as well as possible sacred space; many West African spiritual activities and features are located in yards and house compounds (e.g., Pemberton 1977).

One important study that outlined some of the benefits and pitfalls in conducting such work was by Barbara Heath and Amber Bennett (2000) at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest Plantation in Bedford County, Virginia. As noted by Heath and Bennett, historically yards in West Africa were used for a myriad of activities, such as craft activities, raising livestock, gardening, socializing, and cooking. Additionally, yard space among some cultures, such as the Ibo and related groups, would be utilized as family cemeteries (e.g., Bosman 1705:232; Ellis 1894:158; Harris 1930:303; Adjei 1943:92). Most of these features are ephemeral and above ground, but some subsurface features are used, including buried animal sacrifices.

Beyond landscape studies dealing with above ground architecture, yard studies have been conducted in historical archaeology, such as the study of yards associated with late 19th and early 20th century farms in northeast Texas by Randall Moir (1987). However, while such studies have occurred in plantation archaeology and especially within slave cabin contexts, they are not commonplace (e.g., at the Hermitage Plantation; Battle-Baptiste 2010).

The primary stumbling blocks to such research are the amount of time and effort required to conduct broad horizontal excavations, and the fact that many greater yard areas have historically been subject to plowing; this latter variable is in part true for some portions of the interior arc of slave cabins at Kingsley Plantation (see Davidson 2012:18), but unlikely to have occurred in the immediate yard of Bulow's Cabin 1.

Heath and Bennett (2000) defined some ground rules in their preliminary study of slave cabin yard space at Poplar Forest Plantation, identifying three categories within which activity systems could be observed archaeologically: 1. Fixed features elements, such as a building, fences, or other architecture; 2. Semi-fixed features, such as "furnishings"—for example, a bench, a wood pile, or a large cast iron pot for washing clothes; 3. Non-fixed features, namely people and the residues of their behavior.

Like the interior floor space of slave cabins, yard space also has the potential to contain continuities between African traditional cultures and life in the Americas, even under enslavement. One key example of this is in the practice of swept yards. Sweeping a yard, literally cleaning the dirt of vegetation and any debris so that it is maintained as a relatively clean hard packed surface, was practiced by numerous cultures in Central and

West Africa, and the tradition has both functional and spiritual aspects (Heath and Bennett 2000).

The secular or mundane aspect of yard sweeping was to keep the area clean of debris, so that children playing wouldn't cut their bare feet, and to keep the earth devoid of vegetation so as to minimize the presence of insects and snakes. The sacred or supernatural aspect of yard sweeping is that those who participate in its practice are literally sweeping away potentially harmful spirits from the yard which may have clustered around the house in the night.

Heath and Bennett (2000) speculated that yard sweeping might be evident in the relative absence of artifacts around the house, or at least that the only artifacts would be of diminutive size.

Excavations within the greater yard spaces could potentially allow us to define such culturally activities as yard sweeping, reveal possible buried religious features, identify activity areas such as clothes washing or outdoor cooking, and delineate the spatial boundaries of inner and outer yard, if present, through trash discardment patterning.

Cabin 1 Yard Space – Activity Areas or Artifact Patterning

Six 1x2 meter units were excavated immediately west of Cabin 1 (Units 1, 5, 6, 37, 38, 39), all aligned with our excavation grid on a north/south axis.

We began our investigation of the western yard spaces of Cabin 1 (and by extension, the eastern yard space of Cabin 2), with two basic ideas in mind. First, we are looking for activity areas or buried features directly associated with a specific residence, in particular with Cabin 1.

Second, it establishes a baseline comparative in regards to artifact density and artifact type, in areas we know for certain were routinely used for any number of activities, so that we can later identify what a high density and low density artifact assemblage would look like in these contexts.

One pattern that was apparent in our excavations was the relatively light artifact scatter in the immediate west yard area of Cabin 1. All six units exhibited moderate to minimal artifact density, which might suggest that the practice of yard sweeping may have been in use (Table 32). The methodical sweeping of yard space, to clear it of vegetation, insects, and trash, and to clear it of "spirits" was very common among many groups in Central and West Africa (Heath and Bennett 2000; MacGaffey 1986:45-56), and the practice has been documented in the United States by Africans and their descendants (Westmacott 1992; Battle-Baptiste 2010; Wilkie 2000:208).

Figure 97: West Profile of Unit 1, a 1x2 meter unit placed in the yard of Cabin 1 (between Cabin 1 and Cabin 2)

Although only a few artifacts were recovered from these yard area excavations, they are very similar in form and dating to the artifact assemblage from Cabin 1 (e.g., Pearlware ceramic sherds).

While we did not excavate the entire yard space between Cabin 1 and Cabin 2, twelve square meters within this relatively small total area is likely representative, and conclusions that can be drawn from the six yard units do suggest some valid patterning of artifact density and distribution. In short, Table 32 summarizes the artifact recovery from these units, by level. Units 6 and 38 were the 1x2 meter units nearest Cabin 1 (only approximately two meters distant).

Unit 6 was all but sterile, containing only a single manufactured artifact – a dark green bottle finish (neck/lip) fragment (Figure 43), while Unit 38 had a near identical assemblage of some small amount of mortar/coquina, and a single manufactured object, also in the form of an olive bottle glass fragment.

Unit 39, a 1x2 unit contiguous to Unit 6, and three meters away from Cabin 1 to the west, was void of any formally manufactured items (only small animal bone fragments and small amounts of coquina and mortar were present).

Table 32: Artifact Density of Cabin 1 Yard Units (Units 1, 5, 6, 37, 38, 39)

Unit	Level	depth (below surface)	FSN	Artifact Summary
1	1	0-10 cm	1	Cut nail fragments (2)
1	2	10-20 cm	4	cut nail fragments (17) glass fragments (4) pearlware sherds (3) coquina fragments
1	3	20-30 cm	7	cut nail (1) glass fragment (1)
1	4	30-50 cm	11	sterile (no historic period artifacts)
5	1	0-10 cm	10	pearlware sherds (2)
5	2	10-20 cm	14	cut nail fragments (25) pearlware sherds (10) coquina fragments
5	3	20-30 cm	18	cut nail fragments (5) pearlware sherds (3) Aboriginal ceramics (5) coquina fragments
5	4	30-50 cm	22	cut nail fragment (1) Aboriginal ceramics (4)
6	1	0-10 cm	15	sterile
6	2	10-20 cm	17	glass fragments (1) coquina fragments
6	3	20-30 cm	21	sterile
37	1	0-10 cm	101	coquina & mortar fragments
37	2	10-20 cm	106	cut nail fragment (3) shell fragment (1)
37	3	20-30 cm	109	Aboriginal ceramics (1) animal bone (2)
37	4	30-50 cm	119	sterile

38	**1**	**0-10 cm**	**102**	**sterile**
38	**2**	**10-20 cm**	**105**	**olive bottle glass fragment (1) coquina & mortar fragments animal bone (24)**
38	**3**	**20-30 cm**	**113**	**chert flake (1) animal bone (13) coquina & mortar fragments**
39	**1**	**0-10 cm**	**103**	**animal bone (6) coquina & mortar fragments**
39	**2**	**10-20 cm**	**107**	**animal bone coquina & mortar fragments**
39	**3**	**20-30 cm**	**116**	**sterile**

In contrast, Units 1 and 5, the most distant yard units – located eight and nine meters from Cabin 1, had a relatively high artifact density, including 15 pearlware ceramic sherds from Unit 5, and three pearlware sherds from Unit 1. This simple discrepancy in artifact distribution might suggest that the inhabitants of Cabin 1 were practicing some form of yard sweeping, and that Units 1 and 5 may represent the edge of their perceived yard limits. Unit 1 is more or less equidistant between Cabin 1, and the unexcavated coquina rubble of Cabin 2. Perhaps the inhabitants of both cabins were sweeping their yards, and the liminal space between these mutual sweeping is represented by Units 1 and 5.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The 2014 and 2015 University of Florida Historical Archaeological Field School research represents the first extensive excavation of a slave cabin ever conducted at the Bulow Plantation Historical Ruins State Park.

Cabin 1, the northeast most cabin in the arc of slave dwellings arranged around the plantation main house, was the focus of our excavations. By the end of the six week field school in 2014, the footprint of the cabin had been exposed, to a depth of circa 46 cm b.d., a surface corresponding to the historical ground surface present when the cabin was occupied and abandoned in circa 1836. By the end of the 2015 field school, this same surface had been taken below this historic surface, down into sterile subsoils.

Artifacts recovered included architectural materials (cut nails, charred wood board remnants, coquina stone from the fireplace/chimney, a single clay brick fragment), sherds of ceramic tablewares and storage vessels, bottle and tumbler glass, minimal clothing and adornment objects (two bone buttons, one brass button, two glass beads), one clay smoking pipe bowl fragment, and several artifacts associated with firearms (lead shot of various sizes, eight percussion caps and two intact gunflints, with the flints and caps sized for pistols).

In a fundamental sense, what is most revealing is what is lacking from these excavations. Compared to contemporary slave cabins at the Kingsley Plantation site (Davidson 2006a, 2007, 2008, 2009) in Duval County (FL), the artifacts from Bulow's Cabin 1 are relatively few in number, but arguably domestic in nature. This relative lack of artifacts may reflect the true living conditions of those African men, women, and children who resided here, suggesting a lack of material "creature comforts" reflecting life experiences under a harsher form of slavery, as administered by John Bulow.

Equally spare was the cabin itself. Described as a frame building, and although the structure was purposely burned to the ground in January 1836, no builder's hardware of any sort was recovered; no iron hinges, no iron door knobs or latches, no metal window hardware or latches, no iron work in the fireplace (iron spit, hooks for pots, etc.).

The most interesting single discovery was the revealed presence of a stone lined sub-floor pit or root cellar (along with the smaller earthen pits contained within), located below the floor of the cabin, and adjacent to the structure's fireplace base.

Although it is essentially contemporary to the Kingsley cabins, and we dug Cabin 1 at Bulow just as thoroughly, we found nothing that we could attribute to an African cultural practice or belief system, save for possible evidence of yard sweeping, and the subfloor pits. While such pits have been documented in African slave cabin contexts in Virginia, the Carolinas, and the Upland South (Samford 2007), the pit cellar in the floor of Cabin 1 is the first of its kind documented in the state of Florida, and may well reflect an African tradition directly transferred to coastal Florida two hundred years ago; its lack of contents

was disappointing, but its presence is undeniable, and through this presence, it offers a rare glimpse into the African lives of Bulowville for the first time.

In conclusion, the 2014 and 2015 summer field school excavations have given us valuable and largely unprecedented insight into at least one example of the early 19th century enslaved African experience during Florida's territorial era.

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BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
1	Yard	N/A	0-10	1.1	1	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	0.4	1	Cut	Head/Shank				
1	Yard	N/A	0-10	1.2	1	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	0.5	1	Cut	Shank				
1	Yard	N/A	0-10	1.3	1	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		<0.1	1	Fragment					
2	Cabin 1	N/A	26-36	2.1	2	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	457.3		Weighed & Discarded					
2	Cabin 1	N/A	26-36	2.2	2	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	7.7	3	Cut	Shank				
2	Cabin 1	N/A	26-36	2.3	2	1	3	Composite	Ferrous & Wood	Nail	6.9	1	Cut	Head/Shank				
2	Cabin 1	N/A	26-36	2.4	2	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.5		Fragment					
3	Cabin 1	N/A	9-19	3.1	3	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	772.8				Fragment			Weighed & Discarded
3	Cabin 1	N/A	9-19	3.2	3	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	5.4	1	Cut	Shank				
3	Cabin 1	N/A	9-19	3.3	3	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	5.8	2	Cut	Head/Shank				
3	Cabin 1	N/A	9-19	3.4	3	2	1	Glass	Olive	Body	2.4	5	Bottle		Patinated			
3	Cabin 1	N/A	9-19	3.5	3	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.1	3						
3	Cabin 1	N/A	9-19	3.6	3	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		4.8		Fragment					
1	Yard	N/A	10-20	4.1	4	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	254		Weighed & Discarded					
1	Yard	N/A	10-20	4.2	4	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	46.6	11	Cut	Head/Shank				
1	Yard	N/A	10-20	4.3	4	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	4.3	2	Cut	Head				
1	Yard	N/A	10-20	4.4	4	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	9.7	4	Cut	Shank				
1	Yard	N/A	10-20	4.5	4	2	1	Glass	Clear	Body	2.1	2	Bottle					
1	Yard	N/A	10-20	4.6	4	2	2	Glass	Clear	Body	1.4	19	Bottle	Thin bodied				
1	Yard	N/A	10-20	4.7	4	2	3	Glass	Olive	Body	2.2	1	Bottle					
1	Yard	N/A	10-20	4.8	4	2	4	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware (Soft Paste, Buff Body)	Rim	2.7	1		Hand Painted Blue	Geometric and Floral			Burned, Crazing
1	Yard	N/A	10-20	4.9	4	2	5	Ceramic	Pearlware	Base	4.8	1	Flat (Footring)	Plain	White			Crazing
1	Yard	N/A	10-20	4.10	4	2	6	Ceramic	Pearlware	Rim	1.8	1		Blue Transfer	Willow			Burned, Crazing
1	Yard	N/A	10-20	4.11	4	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.8	1			Burned			
1	Yard	N/A	10-20	4.12	4	3	2	Floral	Wood & Charcoal		4.1							

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
1	Yard	N/A	10-20	4.13	4	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	0.6							
1	Yard	N/A	10-20	4.14	4	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	Loop	99.6	1						
3	Cabin 1	N/A	19-29	5.1	5	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	120.9		Weighed & Discarded					
3	Cabin 1	N/A	19-29	5.2	5	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	1.6	1	Cut	Head/Shank				Carbonized
3	Cabin 1	N/A	19-29	5.3	5	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	6.2	2	Cut	Shank				
3	Cabin 1	N/A	19-29	5.4	5	1	4	Coquina	Block		336.6	1		w/ Attached Mortar	Unit 3, Stone 17B			
3	Cabin 1	N/A	19-29	5.5	5	1	5	Mortar	Block	Fragment	226.3	1			Unit 3, Stone 17C			
3	Cabin 1	N/A	19-29	5.6	5	1	6	Coquina	Block		279.8	1		w/ Attached Mortar	Unit 3, Stone 18			
3	Cabin 1	N/A	19-29	5.7	5	1	7	Coquina	Block		207.1	1		w/ Attached Mortar	Unit 3, Stone 19			
3	Cabin 1	N/A	19-29	5.8	5	1	8	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	12.4	3	Cut	Shank				
3	Cabin 1	N/A	19-29	5.9	5	2	1	Glass	Clear	Body	0.6	1	Bottle					
3	Cabin 1	N/A	19-29	5.10	5	2	2	Glass	Olive	Shoulder Seal	2.9	1	Bottle	"Ton"	Patinted			
3	Cabin 1	N/A	19-29	5.11	5	2	3	Glass	Olive	Body	4.4	11	Bottle		Patinted			
3	Cabin 1	N/A	19-29	5.12	5	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		18.9		Fragment					
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	6.1	6	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	2.1 kg		Weighed & Discarded					
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	6.2	6	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	22.8	3	Cut	Head/Shank				
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	6.3	6	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	3.8	6	Cut	Shank				
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	6.4	6	2	1	Ceramic	Creamware	Body	16.3	2	Hollow	Plain	white (Green Pooling)			Crazing
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	6.5	6	2	2	Ceramic	Pearlware	Rim	3.7	1	Flat	Edged	Blue scalloped			Scallop is Light, Edging is shallow (Burned, Crazing)
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	6.6	6	2	3	Ceramic	Creamware	Body	2.6	1	Hollow	Plain	white			Burned, Crazing
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	6.7	6	2	4	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	0.6	1	Hollow	Blue Transfer	Forest Scene			Printed Both Sides
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	6.8	6	2	5	Glass	Olive	Body	1.0	1	Bottle		Patinated			
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	6.9	6	3	1	Faunal	Bone		13.1	4						

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	6.10	6	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		2.0		Fragment					
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	6.11	6	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	12.9							
1	Yard	N/A	20-30	7.1	7	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	8.2	1	Cut	Head/Shank				
1	Yard	N/A	20-30	7.2	7	2	1	Glass	Olive	Body	3.4	1	Bottle					
1	Yard	N/A	20-30	7.3	7	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		1.6							
3	Cabin 1	N/A	29-39	8.1	8	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	4.15 kg		Weighed & Discarded					
3	Cabin 1	N/A	29-39	8.2	8	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	26.7	11	Cut	Shank				
3	Cabin 1	N/A	29-39	8.3	8	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	22.2	6	Cut	Head/Shank				
3	Cabin 1	N/A	29-39	8.4	8	2	1	Glass	Olive	Body	0.5	4	Bottle		Patinated			
3	Cabin 1	N/A	29-39	8.5	8	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.9	8						
3	Cabin 1	N/A	29-39	8.6	8	3	2	Shell	Snail		0.2	1	Snail					
3	Cabin 1	N/A	29-39	8.7	8	3	3	Floral	Wood		61.4		Burned					
4	Yard	N/A	28-38	9.1	9	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	418.0							
4	Yard	N/A	28-38	9.2	9	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	6.1	1	Cut	Head/Shank				
4	Yard	N/A	28-38	9.3	9	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.7							
5	Cabin 1	N/A	0-10	10.1	10	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware (Blue Pooling)	Base	4.5	1		Blue Transfer	UID Pattern			Burned, Crazing
5	Cabin 1	N/A	0-10	10.2	10	2	2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware (Pearlware or Whiteware)	Body	3.6	1	Flat	Blue Transfer	UID Pattern			Crazing
5	Cabin 1	N/A	0-10	10.3	10	2	3	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware (Pearlware or Whiteware)	Rim	1.6	1		Blue Transfer	Geometric and Floral			Crazing
5	Cabin 1	N/A	0-10	10.4	10	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		1.0							
1	Yard	N/A	30-50	11.1	11	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.3							
4	Yard	N/A	38-48	12.1	12	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	1.5 kg		Weighed & Discarded					
4	Yard	N/A	38-55	12.2	12	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	51.2	1	Cut	Whole		40d		
4	Yard	N/A	38-56	12.3	12	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	16.4	1	Cut	Whole	Pulled			
4	Yard	N/A	38-57	12.4	12	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	10.9	11	Cut	Shank				
4	Yard	N/A	38-58	12.5	12	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	27.5	8	Cut	Head/Shank				

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ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
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Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
4	Yard	N/A	38-59	12.6	12	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Rim	10.2	1	Flat	Blue Embossed Edge	Cord, Herringbone, and Daisy Edge			Crazing
4	Yard	N/A	38-60	12.7	12	2	2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body	1.7	1	Hollow	Annular	White on Tan; Multi-Chambered Slip; Likely Cabling			Burned, Crazing
4	Yard	N/A	38-61	12.8	12	2	3	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	1.7	3	Hollow	Blue Transfer	Forest Scene			Refit. Likely teacup; Crazing
4	Yard	N/A	38-62	12.9	12	2	4	Glass	Olive	Body	0.8	1	Bottle		Patinated			
4	Yard	N/A	38-49	12.10	12	2	5	Metal	Ferrous	Cap	0.8	1	Bottle	Crown Top				
4	Yard	N/A	38-50	12.11	12	2	6	Metal	Brass	Percussion Cap	0.2	1	Ribbed	Unfired	3.78 mm dia.	5.61 mm	6.10 mm	
4	Yard	N/A	38-51	12.12	12	3	1	Faunal	Bone		1.7	7			Burned			
4	Yard	N/A	38-52	12.13	12	3	2	Shell	Snail		10.6	1	Whole					
4	Yard	N/A	38-53	12.14	12	3	3	Floral	Wood		80.5		Burned					
4	Yard	N/A	38-54	12.15	12	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Wire	0.7							
3	Cabin 1	N/A	39-49	13.1	13	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	2.5 kg		Weighed & Discarded					
3	Cabin 1	N/A	39-49	13.2	13	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	56.9	24	Cut	Shank				
3	Cabin 1	N/A	39-49	13.3	13	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	90.2	16	Cut	Head/Shank				
3	Cabin 1	N/A	39-49	13.4	13	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	3.4	1	Cut	Whole		6d		
3	Cabin 1	N/A	39-49	13.5	13	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	6.6	1	Cut	Whole		9d		
3	Cabin 1	N/A	39-49	13.6	13	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	17.2	1	Cut	Whole	Pulled	20d		
3	Cabin 1	N/A	39-49	13.7	13	2	1	Glass	Clear	Finish	0.1	1	Bottle		Lip			
3	Cabin 1	N/A	39-49	13.8	13	2	2	Glass	Clear	Body	0.1	1	Bottle					
3	Cabin 1	N/A	39-49	13.10	13	2	3	Glass	Clear	Rim	0.2	1	Bottle		Tumbler			
3	Cabin 1	N/A	39-49	13.11	13	3	1	Faunal	Bone		3.7	14						
3	Cabin 1	N/A	39-49	13.12	13	3	2	Faunal	Egg Shell		0.1							
3	Cabin 1	N/A	39-49	13.13	13	3	3	Floral	Wood		25.3							
3	Cabin 1	N/A	39-49	13.9	13	3	4	Faunal	Shell		0.8	1						Burned
3	Cabin 1	N/A	39-49	13.14	13	7	1	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Body	3.7	2		Sand-tempered Plain				Lost in Analysis
5	Cabin 1	N/A	10-20	14.1	14	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	20.2	2						
5	Cabin 1	N/A	10-20	14.2	14	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	3.6	1	Cut	Whole		6d		

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
5	Cabin 1	N/A	10-20	14.3	14	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	45.7	9	Cut	Head/Shank				
5	Cabin 1	N/A	10-20	14.4	14	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	55.5	15	Cut	Shank				
5	Cabin 1	N/A	10-20	14.5	14	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Base	4.4	1	Flat	Plain	White			Crazing
5	Cabin 1	N/A	10-20	14.6	14	2	2	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	13.8	3	Flat	Plain	White			Crazing
5	Cabin 1	N/A	10-20	14.7	14	2	3	Ceramic	Pearlware (Blue Pooling)	Base	6.8	1	Flat	Blue Transfer	Landscape			Crazing
5	Cabin 1	N/A	10-20	14.8	14	2	4	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	28.2	5	Flat	Blue Transfer	Landscape/Butterfly			Crazing
5	Cabin 1	N/A	10-20	14.9	14	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		2.4							
5	Cabin 1	N/A	10-20	14.10	14	6	1	Metal	Ferrous		33.2	5	Fragment					
6	Yard	N/A	0-10	15.1	15	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		4.4							
N/A	Cabin 1 & Yard	Surface Collection	0	16.1	16	1	1	Mortar		Fragment	57.7							
N/A	Cabin 1 & Yard	Surface Collection	0	16.2	16	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Rim	11.9	1	Flat	Blue Transfer	Willow; Slightly Scalloped Edge			Burned, Crazing
6	Yard	N/A	10-20	17.1	17	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	8.3	3						
6	Yard	N/A	10-20	17.2	17	2	1	Glass	Olive	Finish	22.0	1	Bottle	Hand Applied		34.88mm	17.27mm bore	
6	Yard	N/A	10-20	17.3	17	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		18.1							
5	Yard	N/A	20-30	18.1	18	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	90.1	2						
5	Yard	N/A	20-30	18.2	18	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	5.5	2	Cut	Head/Shank				
5	Yard	N/A	20-30	18.3	18	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	11.3	3	Cut	Shank				
5	Yard	N/A	20-30	18.4	18	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	1.8	1	Flat	Blue Transfer	Eagle			Crazing
5	Yard	N/A	20-30	18.5	18	2	2	Ceramic	Pearlware	Rim	3.6	1	Flat	Blue Transfer	Geometric			Crazing
5	Yard	N/A	20-30	18.6	18	2	3	Ceramic	Pearlware (Blue Pooling)	Base	6.4	1	Flat	Blue Transfer	Landscape			Crazing
5	Yard	N/A	20-30	18.7	18	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		3.8							
5	Yard	N/A	20-30	18.8	18	7	1	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Body	36.4	5		St. John's Plain				Possible Refit/Brittle
7	Cabin 1	N/A	13-23	19.1	19	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	1.7 kg		Weighed & Discarded					
7	Cabin 1	N/A	13-23	19.2	19	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	7.6	7	Cut	Shank				

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Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
7	Cabin 1	N/A	13-23	19.3	19	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	1.6	1	Cut	Head/Shank				
7	Cabin 1	N/A	13-23	19.4	19	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	0.7	2	Cut	Head				
7	Cabin 1	N/A	13-23	19.5	19	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	2.2	1	Cut	Shank	Pulled			
7	Cabin 1	N/A	13-23	19.6	19	2	1	Glass	Olive	Body	0.9	2	Bottle		Patinated			
7	Cabin 1	N/A	13-23	19.7	19	2	2	Ceramic	Stoneware	Body	0.1	1		Brown Salt-glazed	Brown			
7	Cabin 1	N/A	13-23	19.8	19	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.6	1	Burned					
7	Cabin 1	N/A	13-23	19.9	19	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		2.1							
7	Cabin 1	N/A	13-23	19.10	19	6	1	Metal	Farrous	Fragment	5.6							
8	Cabin 1	N/A	5-15	20.1	20	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	3.15 kg		Weighed & Discarded					
8	Cabin 1	N/A	5-15	20.2	20	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	14.0	4	Cut	Head/Shank				
8	Cabin 1	N/A	5-15	20.3	20	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	5.7	5	Cut	Head/Shank				
8	Cabin 1	N/A	5-15	20.4	20	2	1	Glass	Olive	Neck	10.3	1	Bottle	w/ Shoulder Seal	Patinated (Possible Refit)			
8	Cabin 1	N/A	5-15	20.5	20	2	2	Glass	Olive	Body	6.9	10	Bottle		Patinated			
8	Cabin 1	N/A	5-15	20.6	20	3	1	Faunal	Bone		8.0	22			Burned			
8	Cabin 1	N/A	5-15	20.7	20	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		8.3							
6	Yard	N/A	20-30	21.1	21	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		2.2							
5	Yard	N/A	30-50	22.1	22	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	5.1	1	Cut	Shank				
5	Yard	N/A	30-50	22.2	22	7	1	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Rim	1.6	1		St. John's Plain				
5	Yard	N/A	30-50	22.3	22	7	2	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Body	0.7	3		St. John's Plain				
9	Cabin 1	N/A	22-32	23.1	23	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	.7 kg							
9	Cabin 1	N/A	22-32	23.2	23	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	7.3	1	Cut	Head/Shank				
9	Cabin 1	N/A	22-32	23.3	23	3	1	Faunal	Bone		20.1	1						
9	Cabin 1	N/A	22-32	23.4	23	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		3.9							
7	Cabin 1	N/A	23-33	24.1	24	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	5.5 kg		Weighed & Discarded					
7	Cabin 1	N/A	23-35	24.2	24	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	10.0	1	Cut	Whole	Pulled	12d		

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
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Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
7	Cabin 1	N/A	23-36	24.3	24	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	22.4	15	Cut	Shank				
7	Cabin 1	N/A	23-37	24.4	24	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	2.8	2	Cut	Head				
7	Cabin 1	N/A	23-38	24.5	24	2	1	Ceramic	Refined Earthware	Body	1.0	1		Plain	White Creamware or Pearlware			Burned, Crazing
7	Cabin 1	N/A	23-39	24.6	24	2	2	Glass	Olive	Body	4.6	5	Bottle		Patinated			
7	Cabin 1	N/A	23-40	24.7	24	2	3	Glass	Olive	Shoulder Seal	3.3	1	Bottle	"w.m." "bord"	Patinated			
7	Cabin 1	N/A	23-41	24.8	24	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.1	4						
7	Cabin 1	N/A	23-42	24.9	24	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		13.1							
7	Cabin 1	N/A	23-34	24.10	24	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	5.1							
10	Cabin 1	N/A	21-31	25.1	25	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	20.9							
10	Cabin 1	N/A	21-31	25.2	25	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	2.9	1	Cut	Shank				
10	Cabin 1	N/A	21-31	25.3	25	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	1.6	1	Cut	Head				
9	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	26.1	26	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	1.3kg		Weighed & Discarded					
9	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	26.2	26	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	119.3	41	Cut	Head/Shank				
9	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	26.3	26	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	65.6	30	Cut	Shank				
9	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	26.4	26	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	18.3	5	Cut	Whole		6d		
9	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	26.5	26	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	16.3	1	Cut	Whole		16d		
9	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	26.6	26	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		10.0							
9	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	26.7	26	3	2	Faunal	Bone		0.2	2						
9	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	26.8	26	4	1	Glass	Clear	Bead	0.4	1	Drawn	Faceted	2.03mm bore	6.75mm	5.99mm	
9	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	26.9	26	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	29.1							
11	Cabin 1	N/A	12-22	27.1	27	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	10.6							
11	Cabin 1	N/A	12-22	27.2	27	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	2.3	1	Cut	Head/Shank				
11	Cabin 1	N/A	12-22	27.3	27	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	3.6	1	Cut	Shank				
11	Cabin 1	N/A	12-22	27.4	27	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.4							
11	Cabin 1	N/A	12-22	27.5	27	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	2.5							
10	Cabin 1	N/A	31-41	28.1	28	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	569.5							
10	Cabin 1	N/A	31-41	28.2	28	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	64.4	14	Cut	Head/Shank				
10	Cabin 1	N/A	31-41	28.3	28	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	70.9	25	Cut	Shank				
10	Cabin 1	N/A	31-41	28.4	28	2	1	Ceramic	Creamware	Rim	15.8	1	Hollow	Plain	white			Crazing
10	Cabin 1	N/A	31-41	28.5	28	2	2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body	1.6	1	Hollow	Plain	White Creamware or Pearlware			Burned, Crazing
10	Cabin 1	N/A	31-41	28.6	28	2	3	Glass	Olive	Fragment	0.2	1	Bottle					
10	Cabin 1	N/A	31-41	28.7	28	2	4	Glass	Olive	Body	3.3	4	Bottle					
10	Cabin 1	N/A	31-41	28.8	28	2	5	Glass	Olive	Body	0.2	1	Bottle		Patinated			

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
10	Cabin 1	N/A	31-41	28.9	28	2	6	Glass	Olive	Lip	3.1	1	Bottle	Hand Applied				
10	Cabin 1	N/A	31-41	28.10	28	3	1	Faunal	Bone		12.4	5						
10	Cabin 1	N/A	31-41	28.11	28	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		0.6							
10	Cabin 1	N/A	31-41	28.12	28	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	10.6							
7	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	29.1	29	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	2.9							
7	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	29.2	29	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	14.7	6	Cut	Shank				
7	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	29.3	29	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	12.2	4	Cut	Head/Shank				
7	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	29.4	29	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	8.2	1	Cut	Whole		9d		
7	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	29.5	29	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	3.2	1	Cut	Whole		6d		
7	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	29.6	29	3	1	Faunal	Bone		53.5	3						
7	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	29.7	29	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		2.6							
7	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	29.8	29	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Strap	32.8	3						
8	Cabin 1	N/A	16-26	30.1	30	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	2.25kg		Weighed & Discarded					
8	Cabin 1	N/A	16-26	30.2	30	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	11.7	1	Cut	Whole		16d		
8	Cabin 1	N/A	16-26	30.3	30	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	7.9	1	Cut	Head/Shank	Pulled			
8	Cabin 1	N/A	16-26	30.4	30	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	6.2	4	Cut	Shank				
8	Cabin 1	N/A	16-26	30.5	30	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Rim	2.0	1	Hollow	Annular, Slipped	Brown, Green, Tan Banded (reeding)			Crazing
8	Cabin 1	N/A	16-26	30.6	30	2	2	Glass	Olive	Body	0.5	5	Bottle					
8	Cabin 1	N/A	16-26	30.7	30	3	1	Faunal	Bone		1.6	6						
8	Cabin 1	N/A	16-26	30.8	30	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		6.6							
12	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	31.1	31	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	7.3	1						
12	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	31.3	31	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	2.3	2	Cut	Shank				
12	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	31.2	31	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	35.3	14	Cut	Head/Shank				
12	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	31.4	31	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	15.6	16	Cut	Shank				
12	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	31.5	31	2	1	Glass	Olive	Finish	4.9	2	Bottle	Blown, Applied String Rim	Cut/Polish Finish			
12	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	31.6	31	2	2	Stone	Chert	Gunflint	2.5	1	Pistol		Grey and Amber	18.97mm	17.39mm	4.84mm thick
12	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	31.7	31	3	1	Floral	Wood		36.3		Burned					
12	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	31.8	31	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	1.1							
11	Cabin 1	N/A	22-32	32.1	32	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	362.3							

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
11	Cabin 1	N/A	22-32	32.2	32	2	1	Glass	Olive	Body	14.0	3	Bottle		Patinated			
11	Cabin 1	N/A	22-32	32.3	32	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		1.4							
13	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	33.1	33	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	1.4kg		Weighed & Discarded					
13	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	33.2	33	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	8.3	6	Cut	Head/Shank				
13	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	33.3	33	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	3.0	5	Cut	Shank				
13	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	33.4	33	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	3.2	1	Cut	Whole	Clinched	5d		From Wood Plank
13	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	33.5	33	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	6.9	1	Cut	Whole		6d		
13	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	33.6	33	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	1.7	1	Hollow	Blue Transfer	UID Pattern			Melted Appearance; Crazing
13	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	33.7	33	2	2	Ceramic	Refined Earthware	Body	3.0	1	Hollow	Plain	White			Burned, Crazing
13	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	33.8	33	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.8	3						
13	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	33.9	33	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		11.5							
13	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	33.10	33	3	3	Floral	Wood	Plank	95.2		Burned					
13	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	33.11	33	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	15.8	2						
12	Cabin 1	N/A	40-46	34.1	34	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	94.1	20	Cut	Head/Shank				
12	Cabin 1	N/A	40-46	34.2	34	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	42.2	22	Cut	Shank				
12	Cabin 1	N/A	40-46	34.3	34	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	0.4	1	Hollow	Plain	White			Crazing
12	Cabin 1	N/A	40-46	34.4	34	2	2	Glass	Clear	Flat	<.1	1	Thin/Flat				1.07mm	
12	Cabin 1	N/A	40-46	34.5	34	3	1	Floral	Wood		37.1		Plank					
12	Cabin 1	N/A	40-46	34.6	34	4	1	Glass	Blue	Bead	<.1	1	Drawn	Faceted	Fragment	4.23mm		
12	Cabin 1	N/A	40-46	34.7	34	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	2.0	1						
10	Cabin 1	N/A	41-46	35.1	35	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	15.7							
10	Cabin 1	N/A	41-46	35.2	35	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	13.0	1	Cut	Whole		10d		
10	Cabin 1	N/A	41-46	35.3	35	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	4.6	2	Cut	Shank				
10	Cabin 1	N/A	41-46	35.4	35	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.2	1						
10	Cabin 1	N/A	41-46	35.5	35	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		0.2							
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.1	36	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	.8kg							
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.2	36	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	33.2	11	Cut	Head/Shank				
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.3	36	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	42.2	24	Cut	Shank				
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.4	36	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	10.3	1	Cut	Whole		10d		
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.5	36	1	6	Mortar		Fragment	0.2	1			w/ Red Staining			
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.6	36	2	1	Glass	Clear	Body	0.4	1						
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.7	36	2	2	Glass	Olive	Body	3.9	4	Bottle		Patinated			

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.8	36	2	3	Glass	Olive	Body	2.1	6	Bottle	molded	Patinated			
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.9	36	2	4	Glass	Olive	Body	5.9	3	Bottle					
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.10	36	2	5	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	2.2	1		Plain	White			Burned, Crazing
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.11	36	2	6	Ceramic	Pearlware (Blue Pooling)	Base	5.4	2	Flat	Plain	White			Crazing
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.12	36	2	7	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	2.4	2	Flat	Blue Transfer	Geometric			
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.12	36	2	7	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body			Hollow	Blue Transfer	Floral			Crazing
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.13	36	2	8	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	2.3	1	Flat	Blue Transfer	UID Pattern			Burned, Crazing
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.14	36	2	9	Ceramic	Pearlware	Rim	1.7	2		Blue Transfer	UID Pattern			
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.15	36	2	10	Ceramic	Pearlware	Handle	1.6	1	Hollow	Blue Transfer	Floral		Likely Tea Cup, Blue Pooling, Melting	
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.16	36	2	11	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body & Rim	6.6	2	Hollow	Annular, Slipped and Cabled	Brown, Tan, Orange, with polychrome cabling (Black, White, Blue) and Green Reeding			Crazing
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.17	36	2	12	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	3.1	8	Hollow	Annular, Cabled	Orange with polychrome cabling (Black, White, Blue)			Burned, Crazing
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.18	36	2	13	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	5.0	7	Hollow	Annular, Slipped and Cabled	Brown and Tan with polychrome cabling (Black, White, Blue)			Burned, Crazing
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.19	36	3	1	Faunal	Bone		23.4				Burned			

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.20	36	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		61.3							w/ Burned Wood
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.21	36	4	1	Bone	Button	Fragment	0.3	1	Blank	1-hole	Fragment		1.32mm	Burned
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.22	36	4	2	Bone	Button	Fragment	0.4	2		Convex Rim	Fragment		3.37mm	
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.23	36	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Strap	15.2	1						
11	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	36.24	36	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	22.3							
14	Cabin 1	N/A	18-28	37.1	37	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	5.85 kg		Weighed & Discarded					
14	Cabin 1	N/A	18-28	37.2	37	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	4.1	1	Cut	Whole		6d		
14	Cabin 1	N/A	18-28	37.3	37	3	1	Faunal	Bone		1.2	2						
14	Cabin 1	N/A	18-28	37.4	37	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		17.1							
8	Cabin 1	N/A	26-36	38.1	38	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	4.2 kg		Weighed & Discarded					
8	Cabin 1	N/A	26-36	38.2	38	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	49.4	9	Cut	Head/Shank				
8	Cabin 1	N/A	26-36	38.3	38	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	5.8	5	Cut	Head/Shank				
8	Cabin 1	N/A	26-36	38.4	38	2	1	Glass	Dark Olive	Body	4.3	17	Bottle		Patinated			
8	Cabin 1	N/A	26-36	38.5	38	2	2	Metal	Lead	Waste	0.6	1	Casting					
8	Cabin 1	N/A	26-36	38.6	38	3	1	Faunal	Bone		19.0				Burned			
8	Cabin 1	N/A	26-36	38.7	38	3	2	Faunal	Shell		0.2							
8	Cabin 1	N/A	26-36	38.8	38	3	3	Floral	Charcoal		16.1							
8	Cabin 1	N/A	26-36	38.9	38	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	5.6							
15	Cabin 1	N/A	23-33	39.1	39	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	164.0							
13	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	40.1	40	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	1.0 kg		Weighed & Discarded					
13	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	40.2	40	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	15.8	2	Cut	Whole		6d		
13	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	40.3	40	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	2.2	4	Cut	Head				
13	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	40.4	40	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	4.0	3	Cut	Head/Shank				
13	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	40.5	40	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	64.6	27	Cut	Shank				
13	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	40.6	40	2	1	Metal	Lead	sprue	2.1	1				9.01mm	5.73mm	
13	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	40.7	40	3	1	Faunal	Bone		10.3	15						
13	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	40.8	40	3	2	Shell	Welk		14.4	2		Whole		50.53mm	47.35mm	
13	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	40.9	40	3	3	Floral	Charcoal		1.4							
13	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	40.10	40	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Vessel	190.1	6	Hollow					
13	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	40.11	40	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	9.2							
15	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	41.1	41	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	239.5							
15	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	41.2	41	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	9.5	1	Cut	Whole		8d		

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
15	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	41.3	41	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	14.9	2	Cut	Whole		7d		
15	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	41.4	41	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	28.0	10	Cut	Shank				
15	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	41.5	41	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	27.3	5	Cut	Head/Shank				
15	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	41.6	41	2	1	Glass	Clear	Rim	4.6	1	Bottle		Tumbler			
15	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	41.7	41	2	2	Glass	Clear	Fragment	2.5	1	Melted		Lump			
15	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	41.8	41	2	3	Glass	Olive	Body	0.4	1	Bottle		Patinated			
15	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	41.9	41	2	4	Metal	Lead	Shot	2.2	1	fired		Irregular		7.75mm	
15	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	41.10	41	2	5	Ceramic	Refined Redware	Body	4.1	1	Hollow	Lead Glazed	Red (Managanese Splotching)			
15	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	41.11	41	2	6	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	5.1	1	Hollow	Annular, Banded	Brown & Black on White Banded			
15	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	41.12	41	2	7	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	3.1	1	Hollow	Blue Transfer	Geometric			Interior Decoration; Crazing
15	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	41.13	41	2	8	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body	0.6	1	Hollow	Plain	White			Burned, Crazing
15	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	41.14	41	3	1	Faunal	Bone		2.1	3						
15	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	41.15	41	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		3.0							
16	Cabin 1	N/A	20-30	42.1	42	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	2.2 kg		Weighed & Discarded					
16	Cabin 1	N/A	20-30	42.2	42	1	2	Mortar		Fragment	17.2	1						
16	Cabin 1	N/A	20-30	42.3	42	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	3.3	1	Cut	Whole	Carbonized	6d		
16	Cabin 1	N/A	20-30	42.4	42	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	0.5	1	Cut	Head/Shank				
16	Cabin 1	N/A	20-30	42.5	42	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		1.5							
17	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	43.1	43	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	27.5							
17	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	43.2	43	2	1	Glass	Olive	Body	0.7	1	Bottle		Patinated			
17	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	43.3	43	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.2							
14	Cabin 1	N/A	28-38	44.1	44	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	2.8 kg		Weighed & Discarded					
14	Cabin 1	N/A	28-38	44.2	44	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	20.3	5	Cut	Whole		6d		
14	Cabin 1	N/A	28-38	44.3	44	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	32.1	7	Cut	Head/Shank				
14	Cabin 1	N/A	28-38	44.4	44	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	16.4	7	Cut	Shank				

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
14	Cabin 1	N/A	28-38	44.5	44	2	1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Rim	5.4	1	Flat	Blue Transfer	Willow			Burned, Crazing
14	Cabin 1	N/A	28-38	44.6	44	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		6.5							
14	Cabin 1	N/A	28-38	44.7	44	3	2	Floral	Wood		89.6		Burned					
18	Cabin 1	N/A	17-27	45.1	45	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	8.0 kg		Weighed & Discarded					
18	Cabin 1	N/A	17-27	45.2	45	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	26.2	8	Cut	Head/Shank				
18	Cabin 1	N/A	17-27	45.3	45	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	31.8	14	Cut	Shank				
18	Cabin 1	N/A	17-27	45.4	45	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	8.3	1	Cut	Whole		10d		
18	Cabin 1	N/A	17-27	45.5	45	2	1	Glass	Olive	Body	1.3	2	Bottle		Patinated			
18	Cabin 1	N/A	17-27	45.6	45	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.5	19						
18	Cabin 1	N/A	17-27	45.7	45	3	2	Shell	Welk		3.9	8						
18	Cabin 1	N/A	17-27	45.8	45	3	3	Floral	Charcoal		1.4							
18	Cabin 1	N/A	17-27	45.9	45	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	4.3							
17	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	46.1	46	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	51.4							
17	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	46.2	46	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	10.5	1	Cut	Whole		8d		
17	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	46.3	46	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	11.2	4	Cut	Head/Shank				
17	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	46.4	46	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	19.8	15	Cut	Shank				
17	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	46.5	46	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Handle (Tea Cup?)	4.7	1	Hollow	Blue Transfer	Floral			Crazed
17	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	46.6	46	2	2	Ceramic	Pearlware	Rim	2.1	1	Flat	Edged	Green impressed	Impressed Straight Lines, Even Scalloped		Burned
17	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	46.7	46	2	3	Ceramic	Pearlware (Blue Pooling)	Base	7.8	1	Flat	Plain	White			Burned, Crazing, Chipping
17	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	46.8	46	2	4	Ceramic	Pearlware	Base	1.7	1	Hollow	Plain	White			Burned, Crazed
17	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	46.9	46	2	5	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	1.0	1	Hollow	Plain	White			Crazed
17	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	46.10	46	2	6	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	2.7	1	Flat	Hand-Painted	Blue Floral			Crazed

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
17	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	46.11	46	2	7	Ceramic	Pearlware	Rim	0.7	1	Hollow	Blue Transfer	UID Pattern			Interior Decoration, Decoration Composed of Fine Lines
17	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	46.12	46	2	8	Ceramic	Pearlware	Rim	1.1	1	Hollow	Blue Transfer	Geometric and Floral			Interior and Exterior Decoration
17	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	46.13	46	2	9	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	1.6	1	Hollow	Blue Transfer	UID Pattern			Burned, Crazed
17	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	46.14	46	2	10	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	0.1	1	Hollow	Blue Transfer	UID Pattern			
17	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	46.15	46	2	11	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	2.4	2	Hollow	Blue Transfer	Rebecca at the Well			Interior and Exterior Decoration, Melted
17	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	46.16	46	2	12	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	1.1	1	Hollow	Annular, Dendridic	Black on Brown Dendridic			Burned, Crazed
17	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	46.17	46	3	1	Faunal	Bone		6.0	21			Burned			
17	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	46.18	46	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		12.9							
17	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	46.19	46	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	7.8							
19	Cabin 1	N/A	35-46	47.1	47	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	13.3	1	Cut	Whole		10d		
19	Cabin 1	N/A	35-46	47.2	47	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	1.5	2	Cut	Head				
19	Cabin 1	N/A	35-46	47.3	47	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	8.6	1	Cut	Head/Shank				
19	Cabin 1	N/A	35-46	47.4	47	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	42.8	15	Cut	Shank				
19	Cabin 1	N/A	35-46	47.5	47	1	6	Coquina		Fragment	45.0				Crazed			
19	Cabin 1	N/A	35-46	47.6	47	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	1.5	1	Flat	Plain	White			Burned, Crazing
19	Cabin 1	N/A	35-46	47.7	47	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.1							
14	Cabin 1	N/A	38-46	48.1	48	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	4.2kg		Weighed & Discarded					
14	Cabin 1	N/A	38-46	48.2	48	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	3.6	1	Cut	Whole		5d		
14	Cabin 1	N/A	38-46	48.3	48	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	29.5	7	Cut	Whole		6d		
14	Cabin 1	N/A	38-46	48.4	48	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	11.3	3	Cut	Whole	Pulled	6d		
14	Cabin 1	N/A	38-46	48.5	48	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	15.4	1	Cut	Whole		16d		
14	Cabin 1	N/A	38-46	48.6	48	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	58.5	14	Cut	Head/Shank				
14	Cabin 1	N/A	38-46	48.7	48	1	7	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	19.8	11	Cut	Shank				

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
14	Cabin 1	N/A	38-46	48.8	48	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.6	4			Burned			
14	Cabin 1	N/A	38-46	48.9	48	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		2.9							w/Charred Wood
14	Cabin 1	N/A	38-46	48.10	48	3	3	Floral	Wood		57.1		Burned					
20	Cabin 1	N/A	24-34	49.1	49	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	0.9							
20	Cabin 1	N/A	24-34	49.2	49	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	10.8	1	Cut	Whole	Pulled	10d		
20	Cabin 1	N/A	24-34	49.3	49	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	6.1	2	Cut	Head/Shank				
20	Cabin 1	N/A	24-34	49.4	49	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	12.8	6	Cut	Shank				
20	Cabin 1	N/A	24-34	49.5	49	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	0.8	1		Plain	White			Burned, Crazing
20	Cabin 1	N/A	24-34	49.6	49	2	2	Glass	Olive	Body	0.2	1	Bottle		Patinated			
20	Cabin 1	N/A	24-34	49.7	49	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		<0.1							
21	Cabin 1	N/A	17-27	50.1	50	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	308.9							
21	Cabin 1	N/A	17-27	50.2	50	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.9							
22	Cabin 1	N/A	10-20	51.1	51	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	4.0kg		Weighed & Discarded					
22	Cabin 1	N/A	10-20	51.2	51	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	18.0	5	Cut	Head/Shank				
22	Cabin 1	N/A	10-20	51.3	51	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	11.7	6	Cut	Shank				
22	Cabin 1	N/A	10-20	51.4	51	2	1	Metal	Lead	sprue	4.1	1						
22	Cabin 1	N/A	10-20	51.5	51	2	2	Glass	Olive	Body	28.8	29	Bottle		Patinated			
22	Cabin 1	N/A	10-20	51.6	51	2	3	Glass	Olive	Kick-up, pontil	97.0	1	Bottle	Wine	Patinated	64.51mm	19.56mm pontil bore	
22	Cabin 1	N/A	10-20	51.7	51	3	1	Faunal	Bone		8.5				Burned			
22	Cabin 1	N/A	10-20	51.8	51	3	2	Faunal	Shell	Whelk	0.3	1	Whole					
22	Cabin 1	N/A	10-20	51.9	51	3	3	Floral	Charcoal		64.4							
22	Cabin 1	N/A	10-20	51.10	51	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	4.9							
23	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	52.1	52	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	8.2	3						
23	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	52.2	52	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	13.0	6						
23	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	52.3	52	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	1.3	2						
23	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	52.4	52	3	1	Floral	Wood		12.2			w/ Burned Wood				
23	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	52.5	52	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	2.1							
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.1	53	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	6.3 kg		Weighed & Discarded					
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.2	53	1	2	Clay	Brick (gray)	Bat	264.3	1	Corner					
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.3	53	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	13.9	1	Cut	Whole		12d		
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.4	53	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	19.8	2	Cut	Whole		8d		
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.5	53	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	113.7	23	Cut	Head/Shank				

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.6	53	2	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Body	426.2	16	Hollow	Brown Salt-glazed	Brown			Burned
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.7	53	2	2	Ceramic	Pearlware	Rim	0.9	1	Hollow	Annular, Slipped	Brown, Black, Green (reeding)			Burned, Crazing
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.8	53	2	3	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	2.4	4	Hollow	Annular, Slipped	Orange with polychrome cabling (Black, White, Blue)			Crazing
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.9	53	2	4	Ceramic	Pearlware	Base/Body	3.5	1	Hollow	Blue Transfer	UID Pattern			Burned; with Possible Fabric impression
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.10	53	2	5	Glass	Light Olive	Body	0.1	2	Bottle					
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.11	53	2	6	Glass	Olive	Body	0.7	2	Bottle		Painted			Refit
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.12	53	2	7	Metal	Lead	Shot	0.6	2	Drop				3.7mm	
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.13	53	2	8	Metal	Lead	Shot	0.3	2	Drop				3.2mm	
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.14	53	2	9	Metal	Lead	Shot	0.5	1	Drop				4.6mm	
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.15	53	2	10	Metal	Lead	Shot	0.5	1	Drop				4.3mm	
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.16	53	2	11	Metal	Lead	Shot	0.1	1	Drop				2.8mm	
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.17	53	2	12	Metal	Lead	sprue	0.4	1	Folded					
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.18	53	2	13	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	1.2	1	Hollow	Annular, Slipped	Brown with polychrome cabling (Black, White, Blue)			Burning, Crazing
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.19	53	2	14	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	16.2	1	Cut	Whole		16d		
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.20	53	2	15	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	30.5	3	Cut	Whole		10d		
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.21	53	2	16	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	57.2	21	Cut	Shank				
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.22	53	2	17	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	3.7	2	Cut	Head				
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.23	53	3	1	Faunal	Bone		11.0				Burned			
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.24	53	3	2	Floral	Wood		23.2							
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.25	53	4	1	Ceramic	Ball Clay	Bowl	2.6	1	Pipe	Unglazed	Burned			
21	Cabin 1	N/A	27-47	53.26	53	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	9.8							
20	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	54.1	54	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	3.4 kg		Weighed & Discarded					
20	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	54.2	54	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	55.7	19	Cut	Head/Shank				

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
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Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
20	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	54.3	54	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	0.5	1	Cut	Head				
20	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	54.4	54	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	17.8	16	Cut	Shank				
20	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	54.5	54	2	1	Ceramic	Refined Redware	Body	17.9	2	Hollow	Lead Glazed	Red (Managanese Splotching)			
20	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	54.6	54	2	2	Glass	Olive	Body	3.6	3	Bottle		Patinated			
20	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	54.7	54	2	3	Glass	Olive	Body	2.4	1	Bottle					Possible Portion of Shoulder Seal
20	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	54.8	54	3	1	Faunal	Bone		42.6							
20	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	54.9	54	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		3.9							
24	Cabin 1	N/A	35-47	55.1	55	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	12.9							
24	Cabin 1	N/A	35-47	55.2	55	6	1	Rubber		UID	0.2	1			Vulcanized?			
18	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	56.1	56	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	7.5 kg		Weighed & Discarded					
18	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	56.2	56	1	2	Coquina & Bone		Rubble	381.9	1						
18	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	56.3	56	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	8.8	1	Cut	Whole		10d		
18	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	56.4	56	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	3.7	1	Cut	Whole		6d		
18	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	56.5	56	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	10.6	1	Cut	Whole	Pulled	16d		
18	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	56.6	56	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	40.8	9	Cut	Head/Shank				
18	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	56.7	56	1	7	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	23.9	12	Cut	Shank				
18	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	56.8	56	2	1	Glass	Olive	Body	2.5	3	Bottle		Patinated			
18	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	56.9	56	3	1	Faunal	Bone		1.4							
18	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	56.10	56	3	2	Floral	Wood		21.0							
18	Cabin 1	N/A	27-37	56.11	56	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	4.2							
25	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	57.1	57	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	51.4	19	Cut	Head/Shank				
25	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	57.2	57	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	5.4	4	Cut	Head				
25	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	57.3	57	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	27.7	14	Cut	Shank				
25	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	57.4	57	2	1	Glass	Light Olive	Body	0.1	1	Bottle					
25	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	57.5	57	2	2	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	0.7	1	Hollow	Blue Transfer				Burned, Crazing
25	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	57.6	57	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		20.1							
25	Cabin 1	N/A	32-46	57.7	57	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	7.5							
22	Cabin 1	N/A	20-30	58.1	58	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	2.9kg		Weighed & Discarded					
22	Cabin 1	N/A	20-30	58.2	58	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	11.5	3	Cut	Head/Shank				

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
22	Cabin 1	N/A	20-30	58.3	58	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	5.2	6	Cut	Shank				
22	Cabin 1	N/A	20-30	58.4	58	2	1	Glass	Olive	Body	9.8	11	Bottle		Patinated			
22	Cabin 1	N/A	20-30	58.5	58	2	2	Glass	Clear	Fragment	0.1	1						
22	Cabin 1	N/A	20-30	58.6	58	2	3	Metal	brass	Percussion Cap	0.2	1	Ribbed	Unfired				
22	Cabin 1	N/A	20-30	58.7	58	3	1	Faunal	Bone		4.1							
22	Cabin 1	N/A	20-30	58.8	58	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		13.4							
22	Cabin 1	N/A	20-30	58.9	58	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	2.3							
26	Cabin 1	N/A	35-46	59.1	59	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	14.4							
26	Cabin 1	N/A	35-46	59.2	59	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		1.4							
27	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	60.1	60	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	334.9							
27	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	60.2	60	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	2.9	2	Cut	Shank				
27	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	60.3	60	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		11.5							
28	Cabin 1	N/A	18-28	61.1	61	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	11.4kg		Weighed & Discarded					
28	Cabin 1	N/A	18-28	61.2	61	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	18.7	1	Cut	Whole		16d		
28	Cabin 1	N/A	18-28	61.3	61	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	39.2	5	Cut	Head/Shank				
28	Cabin 1	N/A	18-28	61.4	61	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	9.0	12	Cut	Shank				
28	Cabin 1	N/A	18-28	61.5	61	2	1	Glass	Olive	Body	3.8	3	Bottle		Patinated			
28	Cabin 1	N/A	18-28	61.6	61	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.7	9						
28	Cabin 1	N/A	18-28	61.7	61	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		5.9							
28	Cabin 1	N/A	18-28	61.8	61	3	3	Faunal	Shell	Whelk	1.1	2						
28	Cabin 1	N/A	18-28	61.9	61	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	11.2							
29	Cabin 1	N/A	15-25	62.1	62	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	408.2							
29	Cabin 1	N/A	15-25	62.2	62	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	1.4	2	Cut	Shank				
30	Cabin 1	N/A	23-33	63.1	63	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	77.1							
30	Cabin 1	N/A	23-33	63.2	63	2	1	Glass	Light Olive	Body	1.5	1	Bottle					
31	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	64.1	64	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	92.0							
31	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	64.2	64	3	1	Faunal	Bone		4.0	4						Weathered
31	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	64.3	64	3	2	Floral	Wood		0.3	2	Burned					
29	Cabin 1	N/A	25-35	65.1	65	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	1.3kg		Weighed & Discarded					
29	Cabin 1	N/A	25-35	65.2	65	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	6.8	3	Cut	Head/Shank				
29	Cabin 1	N/A	25-35	65.3	65	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	7.2	9	Cut	Shank				
29	Cabin 1	N/A	25-35	65.4	65	2	1	Glass	Olive	Body	2.6	3	Bottle		Patinated			
29	Cabin 1	N/A	25-35	65.5	65	2	2	Glass	Light Olive	Fragment	0.3	2	Bottle					

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
29	Cabin 1	N/A	25-35	65.6	65	2	3	Glass	Olive	Base	377.0	4	Bottle	Hand Blown (w/Kick-up)	Patinated		85.8 mm	
29	Cabin 1	N/A	25-35	65.7	65	2	4	Glass	Olive	Body	30.0	2	Bottle		Patinated			Refit
29	Cabin 1	N/A	25-35	65.8	65	2	5	Glass	Olive	Body	14.0	2	Bottle		Patinated			
29	Cabin 1	N/A	25-35	65.9	65	3	1	Faunal	Bone		1.5	4						
29	Cabin 1	N/A	25-35	65.10	65	3	2	Faunal	Shell	Whelk	0.9							No Count-Fragmentary
29	Cabin 1	N/A	25-35	65.11	65	3	3	Floral	Charcoal		0.7							
30	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	66.1	66	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	1.8kg		Weighed & Discarded					
30	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	66.2	66	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	64.9	13	Cut	Head/Shank				
30	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	66.3	66	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	22.1	19	Cut	Shank				
30	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	66.4	66	2	1	Ceramic	Refined Redware	Body	3.3	1	Hollow	Lead Glazed	Red (Managanese Splotching)			
30	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	66.5	66	2	2	Ceramic	Refined Earthware	Body	0.5	1		Plain	White			Crazing
30	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	66.6	66	2	3	Metal	Lead	Shot	0.6	1	Cut?				4.81mm	
30	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	66.7	66	2	4	Glass	Light Olive	Fragment	1.1	6	Bottle		Patinated			
30	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	66.8	66	2	5	Glass	Olive	Body	2.0	1	Bottle		Patinated			
30	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	66.9	66	2	6	Glass	Clear	Base	76.8	1	Bottle	Ground Pontil Scar	Tumbler		60.18 mm	
30	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	66.10	66	3	1	Faunal	Bone		12.2	1						
30	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	66.11	66	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		1.1							
30	Cabin 1	N/A	33-46	66.12	66	6	1	Stone	UID		<0.1	1						
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	26-37	67.1	67	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	8.4							
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	26-37	67.2	67	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	7.0	1	Cut	Whole	Clinched	10d		
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	26-37	67.3	67	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	2.2	2	Cut	Head/Shank				
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	26-37	67.4	67	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	12.1	11	Cut	Shank				
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	26-37	67.5	67	2	1	Glass	Olive	Body, Seal	2.0	1	Bottle		Patinated			*Refit w/Other Seals
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	26-37	67.6	67	2	2	Glass	Olive	Body	4.0	6	Bottle		Parinated			
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	26-37	67.7	67	2	3	Metal	Brass	Tack	1.0	1		Whole	Pulled	16.4mm	10.93mm	
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	26-37	67.8	67	3	1	Faunal	Bone		1.2	9						
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	26-37	67.9	67	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		14.0							

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	26-37	67.10	67	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	2.5							
32	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	68.1	68	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	20.4							
32	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	68.2	68	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	5.7	2	Cut	Head/Shank				
32	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	68.3	68	2	1	Glass	Pressed	Fragment	<0.1	1		Incised	Opaque			
32	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	68.4	68	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		2.4							
33	Cabin 1	N/A	N/A	69.1	69	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	2.0							
33	Cabin 1	N/A	N/A	69.2	69	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	2.5	1	Cut	Head/Shank				
33	Cabin 1	N/A	N/A	69.3	69	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	8.4	7	Cut	Shank				
33	Cabin 1	N/A	N/A	69.4	69	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.2	2						
33	Cabin 1	N/A	N/A	69.5	69	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		1.3							
33	Cabin 1	N/A	N/A	69.6	69	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	12.8							
33	Cabin 1	N/A	N/A	69.7	69	6	2	Metal/Wood	UID		<0.1						6mm	
14	Cabin 1	Feature 2	38-46	70.1	70	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	346.8		Weighed & Discarded					
14	Cabin 1	Feature 2	38-46	70.2	70	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	4.3	1	Cut	Whole		7d		
14	Cabin 1	Feature 2	38-46	70.3	70	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	8.7	3	Cut	Whole		6d		
14	Cabin 1	Feature 2	38-46	70.4	70	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	9.3	6	Cut	Head/Shank				
14	Cabin 1	Feature 2	38-46	70.5	70	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	4.8	3	Cut	Shank				
14	Cabin 1	Feature 2	38-46	70.6	70	2	1	Glass	Clear	Fragment	0.8	3	Bottle					
14	Cabin 1	Feature 2	38-46	70.7	70	2	2	Metal	Lead	Shot	0.4	1	Dropped			4.38mm		
14	Cabin 1	Feature 2	38-46	70.8	70	2	3	Metal	Lead	Shot	0.4	1	Cut?			4.6mm		
14	Cabin 1	Feature 2	38-46	70.9	70	3	1	Faunal	Bone		2.7							
14	Cabin 1	Feature 2	38-46	70.10	70	3	2	Floral	Wood		238.1		Burned					
14	Cabin 1	Feature 2	38-46	70.11	70	3	3	Floral	Charcoal		14.3							
29	Cabin 1	N/A	35-47	71.1	71	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	1kg		Weighed & Discarded					
29	Cabin 1	N/A	35-47	71.2	71	1	2	Mortar		Fragment	0.7	1			w/ Red Staining			
29	Cabin 1	N/A	35-47	71.3	71	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	4.3	1	Cut	Whole		5d		
29	Cabin 1	N/A	35-47	71.4	71	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	18.8	2	Cut	Whole		7d		
29	Cabin 1	N/A	35-47	71.5	71	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	19.3	9	Cut	Shank				
29	Cabin 1	N/A	35-47	71.6	71	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	82.2	15	Cut	Head/Shank				
29	Cabin 1	N/A	35-47	71.7	71	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	<0.1	1		Blue Transfer	UID Pattern			
29	Cabin 1	N/A	35-47	71.8	71	2	2	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body	8.5	8		Plain	White Creamware or Pearlware			Burned, Crazing

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
29	Cabin 1	N/A	35-47	71.9	71	2	3	Glass	Olive	Body	70.8	39	Bottle		Patinated			
29	Cabin 1	N/A	35-47	71.10	71	2	4	Glass	Light Olive	Body	3.9	9	Bottle		Patinated			
29	Cabin 1	N/A	35-47	71.11	71	3	1	Faunal	Bone		37.7							
29	Cabin 1	N/A	35-47	71.12	71	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		1.8							
29	Cabin 1	N/A	35-47	71.13	71	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	5.2							
14	Cabin 1	Feature 3	30-34.5	72.1	72	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	68.1							
14	Cabin 1	Feature 3	30-34.5	72.2	72	3	1	Floral	Wood		65.2							Burned
14	Cabin 1	Feature 3	30-34.5	72.3	72	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		14.3							
30	Cabin 1	N/A	30-46	73.1	73	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	0.7kg							
30	Cabin 1	N/A	30-46	73.2	73	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	13.6	1	Cut	Whole	Clinched	16d		
30	Cabin 1	N/A	30-46	73.3	73	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	2.5	4	Cut	Shank				
30	Cabin 1	N/A	30-46	73.4	73	2	1	Ceramic	Refined Redware	Body	18.0	4	Hollow	Lead Glazed	Red (Managanese Splotching)			
30	Cabin 1	N/A	30-46	73.5	73	2	2	Glass	Olive	Fragment	0.9	2	Bottle		Patinated			
30	Cabin 1	N/A	30-46	73.6	73	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.2	2						
30	Cabin 1	N/A	30-46	73.7	73	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		0.5							
34	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	74.1	74	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	101.7							
34	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	74.2	74	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	25.0	8	Cut	Head/Shank				
34	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	74.3	74	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	50.3	32	Cut	Shank				
34	Cabin 1	N/A	37-46	74.4	74	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		2.7							
14	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	34.5-47	75.1	75	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	2.0kg		Weighed & Discarded					
14	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	34.5-47	75.2	75	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	6.5	1	Cut	Whole	Pulled	10d		Burned
14	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	34.5-47	75.3	75	2	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Body	121.0	5	Hollow	Brown Salt-glazed	Brown			Burned
14	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	34.5-47	75.4	75	3	1	Faunal	Bone		3.0	3						
14	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	34.5-47	75.5	75	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		11.7							
9	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	35-46	76.1	76	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	83.5		Stone 77					

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
9	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	35-46	76.2	76	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	16.2	1	Cut	Whole		16d		Attached Mortar
9	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	35-46	76.3	76	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	11.9	1	Cut	Head/Shank				Attached Mortar
9	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	35-46	76.4	76	1	4	Coquina		Fragment	0.7kg							
9	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	35-46	76.5	76	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	12.0	4	Cut	Whole		6d		
9	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	35-46	76.6	76	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	6.8	1	Cut	Whole	Pulled	6d		
9	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	35-46	76.7	76	1	7	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	5.4	3	Cut	Shank				
9	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	35-46	76.8	76	1	8	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	23.3	6	Cut	Head/Shank				
9	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	35-46	76.9	76	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.9	5						
9	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	35-46	76.10	76	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		12.4							
33	Cabin 1	N/A	35-46	77.1	77	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	1.6kg		Weighed & Discarded					
33	Cabin 1	N/A	35-46	77.2	77	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	22.1	8	Cut	Head/Shank				
33	Cabin 1	N/A	35-46	77.3	77	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	22.9	15	Cut	Shank				
33	Cabin 1	N/A	35-46	77.4	77	1	4	Mortar		Fragment	0.2	1			w/ Red Staining			
33	Cabin 1	N/A	35-46	77.5	77	2	1	Ceramic	Refined Earthware	Body	0.8	1		Plain	White Creamware or Pearlware			Crazed
33	Cabin 1	N/A	35-46	77.6	77	2	2	Glass	Olive	Body	1.0	1	Bottle		Patinated			
33	Cabin 1	N/A	35-46	77.7	77	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.5	5						
33	Cabin 1	N/A	35-46	77.8	77	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		11.1							

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
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Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
33	Cabin 1	N/A	35-46	77.9	77	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	5.4							
18	Cabin 1	Feature 5	32-36	79.1	79	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	221.8							
18	Cabin 1	Feature 5	32-36	79.2	79	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	20.3	1	Cut	Whole		12d		
18	Cabin 1	Feature 5	32-36	79.3	79	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	10.1	1	Cut	Whole	Pulled	10d		
18	Cabin 1	Feature 5	32-36	79.4	79	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	12.1	1	Cut	Whole	Clinched	10d		
18	Cabin 1	Feature 5	32-36	79.5	79	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	50.8	6	Cut	Head/Shank				
18	Cabin 1	Feature 5	32-36	79.6	79	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	10.8	5	Cut	Shank				
18	Cabin 1	Feature 5	32-36	79.7	79	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.9	3						
18	Cabin 1	Feature 5	32-36	79.8	79	3	2	Floral	Wood		63.2							Burned
35	Cabin 1	N/A	39-46	80.1	80	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	48.2							
35	Cabin 1	N/A	39-46	80.2	80	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	13.9	6	Cut	Head/Shank				
35	Cabin 1	N/A	39-46	80.3	80	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	5.2	3	Cut	Shank				
35	Cabin 1	N/A	39-46	80.4	80	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	2.1							
18	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	30-37	81.1	81	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	48.9							
18	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	30-37	81.2	81	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	0.8	1	Cut	Shank				
18	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	30-37	81.3	81	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		1.8							
5	Yard	N/A	0-58	83.1	83	7	1	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Body	1.6	2		St. John's Plain				
23	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	84.1	84	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	3.0	3	Cut	Head/Shank				
23	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	84.2	84	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	6.8	5	Cut	Shank				
23	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	84.3	84	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		4.4							
23	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	84.4	84	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	2.5							
27	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	85.1	85	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	6.2	2	Cut	Head/Shank				
27	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	85.2	85	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	9.8	5	Cut	Shank				
27	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	85.3	85	2	1	Glass	Olive	Body	2.2	2	Bottle					
27	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	85.4	85	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		14.5							
25	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	86.1	86	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	10.4	1	Cut	Head/Shank				
25	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	86.2	86	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	1.4	3	Cut	Shank				
25	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	86.3	86	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		2.2							
15	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	87.1	87	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	1.7	1	Cut	Shank				
15	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	87.2	87	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		3.0							
17	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	88.1	88	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	17.5	1	Cut	Head/Shank				
17	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	88.2	88	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	3.9	2	Cut	Shank				

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
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Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
17	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	88.3	88	2	1	Metal	Lead	Shot	2.2	1	Dropped			7.65mm		
17	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	88.4	88	2	2	Glass	Clear	Fragment	<0.1	1						
17	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	88.5	88	3	1	Floral	Wood		0.3							
13	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	89.1	89	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	9.5	2	Cut	Head/Shank				
13	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	89.2	89	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	3.4	1	Cut	Shank				
13	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	89.3	89	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.2							
11	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	90.1	90	2	1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body	0.9	1	Hollow	Plain	White Creamware or Pearlware			Fused with sand?
11	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	90.2	90	3	1	Faunal	Bone		1.2	3			Burned			
11	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	90.3	90	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		2.0							
11	Cabin 1	N/A	0-46	90.4	90	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	2.0							
12	Cabin 1	SW Nail Baulk	0-46	91.1	91	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	2.8							
12	Cabin 1	SW Nail Baulk	0-46	91.2	91	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	8.3	1	Cut	Head/Shank				
12	Cabin 1	SW Nail Baulk	0-46	91.3	91	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	9.1	4	Cut	Shank				
12	Cabin 1	SW Nail Baulk	0-46	91.4	91	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.3							
12	Cabin 1	SW Nail Baulk	0-46	91.5	91	3	2	Floral	Wood		0.2		Burned					
11	Cabin 1	SW Nail Baulk	0-46	92.1	92	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	75.5							
11	Cabin 1	SW Nail Baulk	0-46	92.2	92	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		1.1							
2	Cabin 1	SW Nail Baulk	0-46	93.1	93	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	236.0							
20	Cabin 1	SW Nail Baulk	0-46	94.1	94	1	1	Coquina			0.7kg	1						
13	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	N/A	95.1	95	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware (Blue Pooling)	Rim	9.9	1	Flat	Edged	Blue impressed	Impressed bud motif, Even scalloped		crazed
33	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	N/A	96.1	96	1	1	Coquina		Fragment	31.0							

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
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Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
33	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	N/A	96.2	96	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	1.4	1	Cut	Head/Shank				
33	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	N/A	96.3	96	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.4	1						
8	Cabin 1	Clean-Up	N/A	97.1	97	3	1	Faunal	Bone		1.2	1						
37	Yard	N/A	0-10	101.1	101	1	1	Coquina & Shell			18.1							
37	Yard	N/A	0-10	101.2	101	1	2	mortar			1.3							
39	Yard	N/A	0-10	103.1	103	1	1	Coquina & Shell			10.2							
39	Yard	N/A	0-10	103.2	103	1	2	mortar			8.7							
39	Yard	N/A	0-10	103.3	103	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.6	6						
16	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	104.1	104	1	1	Coquina & Shell			1797.5							
16	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	104.2	104	1	2	mortar			3800.5							
16	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	104.3	104	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	9.7	1	cut	whole	unmodified	10d		
16	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	104.4	104	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	1.7	1	cut	Head/Shank				
16	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	104.5	104	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	13.0	5	cut	Head/Shank				
16	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	104.6	104	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	5.1	1	cut	Head/Shank	clinched			
16	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	104.7	104	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	41.6	14	cut	shank				
16	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	104.8	104	2	1	Glass	Light Olive	Finish	8.9	1	Bottle		Patina			
16	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	104.9	104	2	2	Glass	Light Olive	Finish	9.1	1	Bottle		Patina			
16	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	104.10	104	2	3	Glass	UID Color	Body	52.7	36	Bottle		Patina			
16	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	104.11	104	2	4	Ceramic	Refined Redware	Body	0.5	1		Lead Glazed	Red (Managanese Splotching)			
16	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	104.12	104	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.2	1						
16	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	104.13	104	3	2	Faunal	Shell		0.7	2						
16	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	104.14	104	3	3	Floral	Charcoal		4.3							
16	Cabin 1	N/A	30-40	104.15	104	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	0.2							
38	Yard	N/A	10-20	105.1	105	1	1	Coquina & Shell			133.2							
38	Yard	N/A	10-20	105.2	105	1	2	mortar			0.6							
38	Yard	N/A	10-20	105.3	105	1	3	mortar			1.5		Burned					
38	Yard	N/A	10-20	105.4	105	2	1	Glass	Olive	Body	0.4	1	Bottle		Patina, Burned			
38	Yard	N/A	10-20	105.5	105	3	1	Faunal	Bone		41.2	24						
38	Yard	N/A	10-20	105.6	105	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		0.1							

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
37	Yard	N/A	10-20	106.1	106	1	1	Coquina & Shell			133.1							
37	Yard	N/A	10-20	106.2	106	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	2.6	3	cut	shank				2 of the pieces fit together
37	Yard	N/A	10-20	106.3	106	3	1	Shell			0.5							
37	Yard	N/A	10-20	106.4	106	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		2.2							
39	Yard	N/A	10-20	107.1	107	1	1	Coquina & Shell			170.6							
39	Yard	N/A	10-20	107.2	107	3	1	Faunal	Bone		2.5							
39	Yard	N/A	10-20	107.3	107	3	2	Faunal	Bone		>0.1				Burned			
39	Yard	N/A	10-20	107.4	107	3	3	Floral	Charcoal		3.2							
16	Cabin 1	N/A	40-50	108.1	108	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	15.1	1	cut	Head/Shank	unmodified	16d		
16	Cabin 1	N/A	40-50	108.2	108	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	18.4	4	cut	Head/Shank				
16	Cabin 1	N/A	40-50	108.3	108	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	34.7	8	cut	shank				
16	Cabin 1	N/A	40-50	108.4	108	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	4.9	1	cut	shank	pulled			
16	Cabin 1	N/A	40-50	108.5	108	1	5	mortar			1750.0							
16	Cabin 1	N/A	40-50	108.6	108	1	6	Coquina			1330.0							
16	Cabin 1	N/A	40-50	108.7	108	1	7	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	11.8	1	cut	whole	unmodified	10d		Slightly bent
16	Cabin 1	N/A	40-50	108.8	108	2	1	Glass	Olive	Body	88.6	39	Bottle		Patina			
16	Cabin 1	N/A	40-50	108.9	108	2	2	Glass	Olive	Neck	9.1	1	Bottle	Patina				
16	Cabin 1	N/A	40-50	108.10	108	2	3	Ceramic	Pearlware (Blue Pooling)	base footring	4.8	1		Plain	White	Footring 10cm diameter		Crazing
16	Cabin 1	N/A	40-50	108.11	108	2	4	Glass	Olive	Finish	1.5	1	Bottle		Patina, melted			
16	Cabin 1	N/A	40-50	108.12	108	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.1	2						
16	Cabin 1	N/A	40-50	108.13	108	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		0.8							
37	Yard	N/A	20-30	109.1	109	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.1	1						
37	Yard	N/A	20-30	109.2	109	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		0.8							
37	Yard	N/A	20-30	109.3	109	3	3	Shell			0.2	2						
37	Yard	N/A	20-30	109.4	109	3	4	Faunal	Bone		>0.1	1			Burned			
37	Yard	N/A	20-30	109.5	109	7	1	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Body	4.4	6		UID Coarse Earthenware				
23	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	33-46	110.1	110	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	5.2	2	cut	Head/Shank				

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
23	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	33-46	110.2	110	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	5.5	1	cut	shank				2 fused perpendicular shank
23	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	33-46	110.3	110	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.5	3						
23	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	33-46	110.4	110	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		0.4							
4	Yard	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	38-46	111.1	111	1	1	mortar			1050.0							
4	Yard	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	38-46	111.2	111	1	2	Coquina			450.0							
4	Yard	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	38-46	111.3	111	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	10.6	5	cut	Head/Shank				
4	Yard	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	38-46	111.4	111	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	10.6	1	cut	Head/Shank	pulled			
4	Yard	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	38-46	111.5	111	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	3.4	1	cut	whole	unmodified	6d		
4	Yard	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	38-46	111.6	111	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	10.1	1	cut	whole	unmodified	3in		clinch nail
4	Yard	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	38-46	111.7	111	1	7	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	1.2	1	cut	shank				Slightly bent
4	Yard	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	38-46	111.8	111	1	8	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	8.9	5	cut	shank				
4	Yard	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	38-46	111.9	111	2	1	Glass	Clear	melted	0.3	1						
4	Yard	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	38-46	111.10	111	2	2	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	4.9	1	Flat	Plain	White			Burned, crazed

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
4	Yard	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	38-46	111.11	111	2	3	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	3.4	4	Hollow	Blue Transfer	Floral, Human Figure			Interior and exterior decoration
4	Yard	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	38-46	111.12	111	2	4	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	2.1	1	Hollow	Blue Transfer	Floral			Burned, crazed
4	Yard	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	38-46	111.13	111	2	5	Ceramic	Pearlware (Blue Pooling)	Base footring	7.9	1		Blue Transfer	Human figure	Footring diameter 10cm		Burned, crazed
4	Yard	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	38-46	111.20	111	2	6	Metal	brass	percussion cap	0.1	1	smooth	fired		4.28mm height	4.83mm diameter	
4	Yard	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	38-46	111.19	111	2	7	Metal	Lead	shot	1.7	2						
4	Yard	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	38-46	111.14	111	3	1	Faunal	Bone		14.5	25						
4	Yard	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	38-46	111.15	111	3	2	Faunal	Bone		8.7	32			Burned	5.16 & 5.32 mm diameter		
4	Yard	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	38-46	111.16	111	3	3	Floral	Wood		5.0		Burned					
4	Yard	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	38-46	111.17	111	3	4	Faunal	Bone		0.1	1						
4	Yard	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	38-46	111.18	111	3	4	Floral	Charcoal		4.5							
38	Yard	Feature 7	21-27	112.1	112	1	1	Coquina & Shell			78.1							
38	Yard	Feature 7	21-27	112.2	112	2	1	Glass	brown	Neck	8.1	1	Bottle	Patina				
38	Yard	N/A	20-30	113.1	113	1	1	Coquina & Shell			35.1							
38	Yard	N/A	20-30	113.2	113	1	2	mortar			0.9							
38	Yard	N/A	20-30	113.3	113	3	1	Faunal	Bone		2.7	13						
38	Yard	N/A	20-30	113.4	113	3	2	Floral	Tree Product	Nut Shell	0.4	2		Burned				
38	Yard	N/A	20-30	113.5	113	3	3	Floral	Charcoal		0.6							

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
38	Yard	N/A	20-30	113.6	113	7	1	Lithic	Chert	Flake	0.1	1			white w/ black specks			
28	Cabin 1	N/A	28-38	114.1	114	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	18.2	2	cut	Head/Shank	unmodified	10d		
28	Cabin 1	N/A	28-38	114.2	114	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	45.5	15	cut	shank				
28	Cabin 1	N/A	28-38	114.3	114	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	3.7	1	cut	Head/Shank				
28	Cabin 1	N/A	28-38	114.4	114	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	12.0	3	cut	Head/Shank				
28	Cabin 1	N/A	28-38	114.5	114	1	5	mortar			3360.0							
28	Cabin 1	N/A	28-38	114.6	114	1	6	Coquina			2550.0							
28	Cabin 1	N/A	28-38	114.7	114	2	1	Glass	UID Color	Body	0.2	1	Bottle		Patina			
28	Cabin 1	N/A	28-38	114.8	114	2	2	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body (angle)	7.4	1	Hollow	Annular, Banded	Black and Brown on White Banded			
28	Cabin 1	N/A	28-38	114.9	114	3	1	Faunal	Bone		6.2	6						
28	Cabin 1	N/A	28-38	114.10	114	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		5.2							
28	Cabin 1	N/A	28-38	114.11	114	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	1.2	3						
38	Yard	Feature 7	21-36	115.1	115	1	1	Coquina & Shell			7.7							
38	Yard	Feature 7	21-36	115.2	115	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		1.4							
39	Yard	N/A	20-39	116.1	116	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		1.0							
33	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	35-46	117.1	117	1	1	Coquina & Shell			7.7							
33	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	35-46	117.2	117	1	2	mortar			45.0							
33	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	35-46	117.3	117	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	4.8	2	cut	shank				
33	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	35-46	117.4	117	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	2.7	1	cut	Head/Shank				
33	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	35-46	117.5	117	2	1	Glass	UID Color	Body	0.5	1	Bottle		Patina			
13	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	33-47	118.1	118	1	1	Coquina & Shell			56.2							

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
13	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	33-47	118.2	118	1	2	mortar			4.0							
13	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	33-47	118.3	118	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.6	1						
13	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	33-47	118.4	118	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		0.1							
4	Yard	Feature 8	38.5-43	120.1	120	3	1	Floral	Wood		4.4		Burned					
4	Yard	Feature 8	38.5-43	120.2	120	3	2	Faunal	Bone		0.1							
40	Cabin 1	N/A	33-45	121.1	121	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	65.4	34	cut	shank				
40	Cabin 1	N/A	33-45	121.2	121	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	1.2	1	cut	shank	pulled			
40	Cabin 1	N/A	33-45	121.3	121	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	28.3	10	cut	Head/Shank				
40	Cabin 1	N/A	33-45	121.4	121	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	0.4	1	cut	head				
40	Cabin 1	N/A	33-45	121.5	121	3	1	Floral	Wood				Burned					
42	Cabin 1	N/A	34-44	122.1	122	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	10.3	4	cut	Head/Shank				
42	Cabin 1	N/A	34-44	122.2	122	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	21.6	6	cut	shank				
42	Cabin 1	N/A	34-44	122.3	122	2	1	Glass	Olive	Body	9.5	3	Bottle					possibly modern
42	Cabin 1	N/A	34-44	122.4	122	2	2	Ceramic	Pearlware	Rim	1.6	1		Blue Transfer	Floral			Burned, Crazing
42	Cabin 1	N/A	34-44	122.5	122	3	1	Floral	Wood		8.7		Burned					
42	Cabin 1	N/A	34-44	122.6	122	3	2	Faunal	Bone		>0.1	1						
42	Cabin 1	N/A	34-44	122.7	122	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	7.2	3						
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	123.1	123	1	1	Coquina & Shell			5189.7							
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	123.2	123	1	2	mortar			10389.7							
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	123.3	123	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	43.6	3	cut	Head/Shank				
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	123.4	123	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	30.7	4	cut	Head/Shank				
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	123.5	123	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	60.7	14	cut	shank				
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	123.6	123	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	3.4	1		Plain	White			Crazing
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	123.7	123	2	2	Ceramic	Pearlware (Blue Pooling)	Base footring	4.2	1		Hand-Painted (UID Pattern)	Blue			Burned, Crazing
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	123.8	123	2	3	Ceramic	Pearlware	Rim	1.2	1	Hollow	Blue Transfer	Floral and Geometric			Melted
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	123.9	123	2	4	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	1.9	1	Hollow	Blue Transfer	Floral			Crazing

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	123.10	123	2	5	Glass	Clear	Body	2.0	1	Bottle		Burned, cracked			
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	123.11	123	3	1	Faunal	Bone		9.8	6						
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	123.12	123	3	2	Floral	Wood & Charcoal		3.1		Burned					
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	123.13	123	3	3	Faunal	Shell		10.0	10						
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	123.14	123	3	4	Faunal	Shell		4.7	6	Burned					
2	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	123.15	123	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	2.7	2						
28	Cabin 1	Sub-floor Pit Exterior	38-48	124.1	124	1	1	Coquina & Shell			502.8							
28	Cabin 1	Sub-floor Pit Exterior	38-48	124.2	124	1	2	mortar			588.4							
28	Cabin 1	Sub-floor Pit Exterior	38-48	124.3	124	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	26.7	4	cut	Head/Shank				
28	Cabin 1	Sub-floor Pit Exterior	38-48	124.4	124	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	14.1	1		Head/Shank	unmodified			
28	Cabin 1	Sub-floor Pit Exterior	38-48	124.5	124	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	20.3	2	cut	shank				
28	Cabin 1	Sub-floor Pit Exterior	38-48	124.6	124	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	2.3	1		whole	unmodified	6d		
28	Cabin 1	Sub-floor Pit Exterior	38-48	124.7	124	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		2.2							
28	Cabin 1	Sub-floor Pit Exterior	38-48	124.8	124	3	2	Faunal	Bone	Egg Shell	0.9							
28	Cabin 1	Sub-floor Pit Interior	38-48	125.1	125	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	12.2	1	cut	Head/Shank		10d		
28	Cabin 1	Sub-floor Pit Interior	38-48	125.2	125	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	11.2	1	cut	Head/Shank				
28	Cabin 1	Sub-floor Pit Interior	38-48	125.3	125	1	3	Coquina			950.0							
28	Cabin 1	Sub-floor Pit Interior	38-48	125.4	125	1	4	mortar			1200.0							
28	Cabin 1	Sub-floor Pit Interior	38-48	125.5	125	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.4							
3	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	39-46	126.1	126	1	1	Coquina & Shell			2300.2		Burned					
3	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	39-46	126.2	126	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	17.9	2	cut	Head/Shank		10d		

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
3	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	39-46	126.3	126	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	11.0	1	cut	Head/Shank	pulled	12d		
3	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	39-46	126.4	126	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	19.8	6	cut	Head/Shank				
3	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	39-46	126.5	126	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	11.1	5	cut	shank				
3	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	39-46	126.6	126	1	6	mortar			1810.0							
3	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	39-46	126.7	126	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	>0.1	1		Plain	White			Burned, Crazing
3	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	39-46	126.8	126	3	1	Faunal	Bone		2.1	8						
3	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	39-46	126.9	126	3	2	Faunal	Egg Shell		5.3							
3	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	39-46	126.10	126	3	3	Floral	Charcoal		8.6							
3	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	39-46	126.11	126	3	4	Faunal	Shell	Terrestrial Snail	>0.1	1						
3	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	39-46	126.12	126	3	5	Faunal	Shell		2.0	4						
3	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	39-46	126.13	126	3	6	Faunal	Shell		17.5	12	Burned					
3	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	39-46	126.14	126	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	2.8	5						
11	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-51	127.1	127	1	1	Coquina & Shell			2104.3							

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
11	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-51	127.2	127	1	2	Coquina & Shell			1.8		Burned					
11	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-51	127.3	127	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	18.3	1	cut	whole	unmodified	16d		
11	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-51	127.4	127	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	2.7	1	cut	whole	unmodified	6d		
11	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-51	127.5	127	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	14.5	5	cut	Head/Shank				
11	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-51	127.6	127	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	19.2	7	cut	shank				
11	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-51	127.7	127	1	7	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	6.2	1	cut	Head/Shank	pulled			
11	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-51	127.8	127	1	8	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	12.1	2	cut	shank				Slightly bent
11	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-51	127.10	127	1	10	mortar			2250.0							
11	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-51	127.11	127	2	1	Glass	Light Olive	Body	9.2	1	Bottle		Patina			
11	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-51	127.12	127	2	2	Glass	Light Olive	Neck & shoulder	7.2	1	Bottle	Patina				
11	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-51	127.13	127	2	3	Glass	Light Olive	Body	0.1	1	Bottle					
11	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-51	127.14	127	2	4	Glass	Light Blue	Body	0.3	1	Bottle					
11	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-51	127.9	127	2	5	Glass	Clear	Body	0.1	1	Flat/Thin					

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
11	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-51	127.15	127	2	6	Ceramic	Pearlware	Rim	1.5	1	Hollow	Blue Transfer	Floral			Melted
11	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-51	127.16	127	2	7	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	0.3	1		Plain	White			
11	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-51	127.17	127	3	1	Floral	Charcoal Wood		68.2							
11	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-51	127.18	127	3	2	Faunal	Bone		4.4	19			Burned			
11	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-51	127.19	127	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	9.4	6						
11	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-51	127.20	127	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	56.4	1	strap/Flat Fragment (fused w/ small Wood Fragment)		4.47mm thick	97.35mm	41.54mm	
21	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	10.5-47	128.1	128	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	8.5	3	cut	Head/Shank				
21	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	10.5-47	128.2	128	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	10.4	7	cut	shank				
21	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	10.5-47	128.3	128	1	3	Coquina			250.0							
21	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	10.5-47	128.4	128	1	4	mortar			180.0							
21	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	10.5-47	128.6	128	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.9	3			Burned			
21	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	10.5-47	128.7	128	3	2	Faunal	Bone		1.0	7						

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
21	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	10.5-47	128.8	128	3	3	Faunal	Shell		1.3	2			Burned			
21	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	10.5-47	128.9	128	3	4	Faunal	Shell		5.4	7						
21	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	10.5-47	128.10	128	3	5	Floral	Charcoal		3.7							
21	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	10.5-47	128.11	128	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	1.0							
21	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	10.5-47	128.12	128	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail frag ?	1.7							
21	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	10.5-47	128.5	128	7	1	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Rim	0.8	1		Sand-tempered Plain	int - grey; ext - orange			Lost in Analysis
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	36-81	129.1	129	1	1	Coquina			2556.7							
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	36-81	129.2	129	1	2	mortar			3827.3							
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	36-81	129.3	129	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	26.1	6	cut	Head/Shank				
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	36-81	129.4	129	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	21.3	2		Head/Shank				
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	36-81	129.5	129	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	11.6	2		shank				
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	36-81	129.6	129	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	22.5	7		shank				
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	36-81	129.7	129	1	7	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	1.8	1	cut	shank				fused w/ Charcoal Fragment
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	36-81	129.8	129	1	8	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	13.0	1		whole	unmodified	10d		fused w/ Charcoal Fragment
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	36-81	129.9	129	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Rim	1.8	1	Flat	Blue Transfer	UID Pattern			Burned
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	36-81	129.10	129	2	2	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	6.7	1	Flat	Plain	White			Burned, Crazing, Chipped
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	36-81	129.11	129	2	3	Glass	UID Color	Body	1.3	1	Bottle		Patina			
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	36-81	129.12	129	3	1	Faunal	Bone		2.1	7			Burned			
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	36-81	129.13	129	3	2	Faunal	Bone	Terrestrial Snail	0.1	1						
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	36-81	129.13	129	3	3	Floral	Charcoal		12.1							

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
8	Cabin 1	Feature 4	36-81	129.14	129	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	4.2							
29	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-50	131.1	131	1	1	Coquina & Shell			1475.5							
29	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-50	131.2	131	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	2.3	1	cut	shank				
29	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-50	131.3	131	1	3	mortar			1730.0							
29	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-50	131.4	131	2	1	Glass	Color UID	Body	2.3	3	Bottle		Patina			
29	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-50	131.5	131	2	2	Glass	Color UID	shoulder	3.3	1	Bottle		Patina			
29	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-50	131.6	131	2	3	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	1.3	1		Plain	White			Burned, Crazing
29	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-50	131.13	131	2	5	Metal	brass	percussion cap	0.2	1	ribbed	fired		5.42mm	6.40mm	
29	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-50	131.8	131	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.1	3						
29	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-50	131.9	131	3	2	Faunal	Shell		0.6	2						
29	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-50	131.10	131	3	3	Faunal	Shell		5.9	8	Burned					
29	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-50	131.11	131	3	4	Floral	Charcoal		2.2							
29	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-50	131.12	131	3	5	Faunal	Bone	Terrestrial Snail	0.3	2						
29	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-50	131.14	131	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	2.2	1						

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
29	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	15-50	131.7	131	6	2	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Fragment	0.8	1						clump of fired clay
14	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	13-49.5	132.1	132	1	1	Coquina & Shell			601.4							
14	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	13-49.5	132.2	132	1	2	mortar			300.3							
14	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	13-49.5	132.3	132	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	11.3	1	cut	Head/Shank	unmodified			
14	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	13-49.5	132.4	132	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	5.8	1	cut	shank				Slightly bent
14	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	13-49.5	132.5	132	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	0.2	1	cut	head				
14	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	13-49.5	132.6	132	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	25.8	4	cut	shank				
14	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	13-49.5	132.7	132	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Rim	0.7	1	Flat	Blue Transfer	UID Pattern			
14	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	13-49.5	132.8	132	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.1	3						
14	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	13-49.5	132.9	132	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		3.0							
14	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	13-49.5	132.10	132	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	1.3							
7	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	14-48	133.1	133	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	24.0	3	cut	Head/Shank				
7	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	14-48	133.2	133	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	13.2	5	cut	shank				

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
7	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	14-48	133.3	133	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	1.8	1		head				
7	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	14-48	133.4	133	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	7.9	2	cut	shank	pulled			
7	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	14-48	133.5	133	1	5	mortar			2250.0							
7	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	14-48	133.6	133	1	6	Coquina			1100.0							
7	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	14-48	133.7	133	1	7	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	4.1	1	cut	whole	unmodified	6d		
7	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	14-48	133.8	133	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Handle	6.2	1	Hollow	Blue Transfer	Geometric			Burned, Melted
7	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	14-48	133.13	133	2	2	Metal	Lead	shot	0.3	1	cut			4.30mm diameter		
7	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	14-48	133.14	133	2	3	Metal	Lead	shot	0.5	1				4.34mm diameter		
7	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	14-48	133.9	133	3	1	Faunal	Shell		9.3	13						
7	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	14-48	133.10	133	3	2	Faunal	Bone		1.5	4						
7	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	14-48	133.11	133	3	3	Faunal	Egg Shell		0.2							
7	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	14-48	133.12	133	3	4	Floral	Charcoal		1.1							
7	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	14-48	133.15	133	5	1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	1.0	1	cut	whole	unmodified	1⅛in		barrel nail

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
7	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	14-48	133.16	133	5	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	3.1	1	cut	whole	unmodified	2in		clout nail
7	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	14-48	133.17	133	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail frag ?	8.2							
7	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	14-48	133.18	133	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	strap	3.2	2						
7	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	14-48	133.19	133	6	3	Metal	Ferrous	flat Frag	0.9							
7	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	14-48	133.20	133	7	1	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Body	0.4	1		St. John's Plain	Light orange/Burned gray			
9	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	21-50	134.1	134	1	1	Coquina & Shell			330.6							
9	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	21-50	134.2	134	1	2	mortar			86.0							
9	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	21-50	134.3	134	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	5.6	3	cut	shank	unmodified			
9	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	21-50	134.4	134	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	2.0	1	cut	Head/Shank		6d		
9	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	21-50	134.5	134	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	4.1	1	cut	Whole	Pulled	6d		
9	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	21-50	134.6	134	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	13.0	4	cut	whole	unmodified	6d		
9	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	21-50	134.7	134	1	7	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	15.8	1	cut	whole	unmodified	16d		
9	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	21-50	134.8	134	3	1	Faunal	Shell		2.4	2			Burned			

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
9	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	21-50	134.9	134	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		1.9							
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.1	135	1	1	Coquina & Shell			12252.0							
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.2	135	1	2	mortar			8715.6							
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.3	135	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	7.5	1	cut	whole	unmodified	10d		
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.4	135	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	6.7	1	cut	whole	unmodified	10d		
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.5	135	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	7.4	1	cut	Head/Shank	unmodified			
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.6	135	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	25.0	7	cut	Head/Shank				
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.7	135	1	7	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	43.9	17	cut	shank				
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.8	135	1	8	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	2.9	1	cut	shank	pulled			
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.9	135	1	9	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	1.6	1		shank	clinched			
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.10	135	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	2.2	1	Hollow	Annular, Banded	Black on White Banded			Burned, Crazing
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.11	135	2	2	Ceramic	Pearlware	Rim	2.0	1	Hollow	Annular, Banded	Black, Beige, Orange, and Yellow on White Banded	Burned, Crazing, Chipped		

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.12	135	2	3	Ceramic	Pearlware	Rim	1.1	1	Hollow	Annular, Slipped	Blue on White			Crazing
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.13	135	2	4	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	4.1	2	Flat	Plain	White			Crazing
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.14	135	2	5	Ceramic	Pearlware	Rim	3.3	1	Flat	Edged	Blue impressed	Impressed bud motif, Even scalloped		Burned, Crazing, Chipped
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.15	135	2	6	Glass	Clear	Body	>0.1	1	Bottle		Patina			
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.16	135	2	7	Glass	UID Color	Body	13.1	20	Bottle	Patina		1.63mm thickness		
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.17	135	2	8	Glass	Light Olive	Body	7.1	3	Bottle	Patina, Burned		2.96mm thickness		
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.18	135	2	9	Glass	Light Olive	Body	8.6	1	Bottle	Patina		4.86mm thickness		
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.26	135	2	10	Metal	brass	percussion cap	>0.1	1	smooth	unfired		4.6mm	4.7mm diameter	
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.27	135	2	11	Metal	Lead	shot	0.3	1				3.59mm diameter		
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.19	135	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		34.9							
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.20	135	3	2	Floral	Wood		3.0		Burned					
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.21	135	3	3	Faunal	Bone		3.8							

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.22	135	3	4	Faunal	Bone		3.9				Burned			
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.23	135	3	5	Faunal	Shell		10.5	4						
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.24	135	3	6	Faunal	Shell		0.6	4	Burned					
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.25	135	3	7	Faunal	Shell	Terrestrial Snail	>0.1	2						
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.28	135	5	1	Metal	Ferrous	UID carriage hardware?	139.9	1			circle w/ cross brace			
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.29	135	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	8.6							
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.30	135	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	1.9							
22	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	16-46	135.31	135	6	3	Metal	Ferrous	flat Frag	0.1							
15	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	none	136.1	136	1	1	mortar			500.0							
15	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	none	136.2	136	1	2	Coquina			104.4							
15	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	none	136.3	136	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	2.9	2	cut	shank				
15	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	none	136.8	136	2	1	Metal	Lead	shot	2.0	1						
15	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	none	136.4	136	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.9							

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
15	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	none	136.5	136	3	2	Faunal	Bone		0.2	1	Burned					
15	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	none	136.6	136	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail frag ?	0.2							
15	Cabin 1	Stone Pedestal Clean-up	none	136.7	136	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	1.0							
41	Cabin 1	N/A	37-45	137.1	137	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	30.2	9	cut	Head/Shank				
41	Cabin 1	N/A	37-45	137.2	137	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	6.5	1		Head/Shank				
41	Cabin 1	N/A	37-45	137.3	137	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	1.1	1	cut	shank				
41	Cabin 1	N/A	37-45	137.4	137	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	28.8	16	cut	shank				
41	Cabin 1	N/A	37-45	137.5	137	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	4.1	1		Blue Transfer	UID Pattern (Probably Floral)			Burned, Fused with Ferrous Fragment
41	Cabin 1	N/A	37-45	137.6	137	3	1	Floral	Charcoal Wood		10.5							
41	Cabin 1	N/A	37-45	137.7	137	5	1	Metal	Ferrous	buckle	23.0	1	fused w/ Ceramic glaze		5.68mm thickness	36.18mm	26.48mm	
41	Cabin 1	N/A	37-45	137.8	137	5	2	Metal	Ferrous	buckle	13.6	1			4.53mm thickness	35.88mm	28.02mm	
41	Cabin 1	N/A	37-45	137.9	137	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	1.1							
41	Cabin 1	N/A	37-45	137.11	137	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	2.2							
41	Cabin 1	N/A	37-45	137.12	137	6	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	0.5	1		shank	pulled			possible nail Fragments
41	Cabin 1	N/A	37-45	137.10	137	7	1	Lithic	Chert	Fragment	0.1	1				10.43mm	4.53mm	
43	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	138.1	138	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.9							
44	Cabin 1	N/A	32-42	139.1	139	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	3.5	2	cut	Head/Shank				
44	Cabin 1	N/A	32-42	139.2	139	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	2.4	2	cut	head				
44	Cabin 1	N/A	32-42	139.3	139	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	5.8	4	cut	shank				
44	Cabin 1	N/A	32-42	139.4	139	3	1	Floral	Charcoal Wood		24.0							
44	Cabin 1	N/A	32-42	139.5	139	3	2	Floral	Tree Product	Nut Shell	0.1	1		Burned				
44	Cabin 1	N/A	32-42	139.6	139	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail frag ?	4.6							

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
8	Cabin 1	SE Corner Clean-up	N/A	140.1	140	1	1	Coquina & Shell			2374.8							
8	Cabin 1	SE Corner Clean-up	N/A	140.2	140	1	2	mortar			9689.7							
8	Cabin 1	SE Corner Clean-up	N/A	140.3	140	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	7.4	4	cut	shank				
8	Cabin 1	SE Corner Clean-up	N/A	140.4	140	2	1	Glass	Light Olive	Body	2.2	2	Bottle		Patina			broken into 2 pieces
8	Cabin 1	SE Corner Clean-up	N/A	140.5	140	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.8	5						
8	Cabin 1	SE Corner Clean-up	N/A	140.6	140	3	2	Faunal	Bone		>0.1	2			Burned			
8	Cabin 1	SE Corner Clean-up	N/A	140.7	140	3	3	Faunal	Shell	Terrestrial Snail	>0.1	1						
8	Cabin 1	SE Corner Clean-up	N/A	140.8	140	3	4	Floral	Charcoal		1.1							
8	Cabin 1	SE Corner Clean-up	N/A	140.9	140	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	0.3	4						Flat Fragments
29	Cabin 1	N/A	46-60	141.1	141	1	1	Coquina & Shell			9.4							
29	Cabin 1	N/A	46-60	141.2	141	1	2	mortar			48.9							
29	Cabin 1	N/A	46-60	141.3	141	3	1	Floral	Wood		0.3	2	Burned					
29	Cabin 1	N/A	46-60	141.4	141	3	2	Faunal	Shell		2.3	3	Burned					
29	Cabin 1	N/A	46-60	141.5	141	3	3	Faunal	Bone		>0.1	1						
29	Cabin 1	N/A	46-60	141.6	141	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	1.0	7						
29	Cabin 1	N/A	46-60	141.7	141	7	1	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Body	18.3	23		Sand-tempered Plain				
7	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	142.1	142	1	1	Coquina & Shell			246.2							
7	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	142.2	142	1	2	mortar			350.0							
7	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	142.3	142	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	7.1	1	cut	shank	clinched			
7	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	142.4	142	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	6.6	1	cut	Head/Shank	pulled			
7	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	142.5	142	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	4.4	1	cut	Head/Shank				
7	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	142.6	142	3	1	Faunal	Shell		1.4	3						
7	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	142.7	142	3	2	Faunal	Shell		1.0	5	Burned					

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
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Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
7	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	142.8	142	3	3	Floral	Charcoal		2.7							
9	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	143.1	143	1	1	Coquina & Shell			26.1							
9	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	143.2	143	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	3.7	1	cut	whole	unmodified	6d		
9	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	143.3	143	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	2.1	1	cut	Head/Shank				
9	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	143.8	143	2	1	Metal	Lead	shot	0.3	1				3.61mm diameter		
9	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	143.9	143	2	2	Metal	Lead	shot	0.1	1				3.01mm diameter		
9	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	143.4	143	3	1	Faunal	Shell		0.1	1						
9	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	143.5	143	3	2	Faunal	Shell		0.2	1			Burned			
9	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	143.6	143	3	3	Floral	Charcoal		11.4							
9	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	143.7	143	3	4	Floral	Wood	intact Burned plank	19.7		Burned					
9	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	143.10	143	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	flat Frag	5.5				carbonized			
9	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	143.11	143	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail frag ?	0.4							
7	Cabin 1	SW Nail Baulk	21.5-45	144.1	144	1	1	Coquina & Shell			42487.3							
7	Cabin 1	SW Nail Baulk	21.5-45	144.2	144	1	2	mortar			47.8							
7	Cabin 1	SW Nail Baulk	21.5-45	144.3	144	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	5.9	1	cut	shank				
7	Cabin 1	SW Nail Baulk	21.5-45	144.4	144	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	9.7	1	cut	shank				two crossed cut nail shanks
7	Cabin 1	SW Nail Baulk	21.5-45	144.5	144	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.8							
7	Cabin 1	SW Nail Baulk	21.5-45	144.6	144	3	2	Faunal	Shell		0.9	4	Burned					
7	Cabin 1	SW Nail Baulk	21.5-45	144.7	144	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	0.4							
11	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	145.1	145	1	1	Coquina & Shell			64.1							
11	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	145.2	145	1	2	mortar			38.4							
11	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	145.3	145	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	5.0	1		Head/Shank				
11	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	145.4	145	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	2.4	2	cut	shank				
11	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	145.5	145	2	1	Glass	Light Olive	Body	1.0	1	Bottle		Patina			
11	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	145.6	145	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		12.8							

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
11	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	145.7	145	3	2	Faunal	Bone		3.9	7			Burned			
11	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	145.8	145	3	3	Faunal	Bone		1.3	7						
11	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	145.9	145	3	4	Faunal	Shell		0.1	1			Burned			
11	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	145.10	145	3	5	Faunal	Shell		0.3	2						
11	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	145.11	145	6	1	Lithic	Slate	Fragment	1.2	2						
11	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	145.12	145	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	0.6	3						Flat Fragments
16	Cabin 1	N/A	50-60	146.1	146	1	1	Coquina & Shell			62.7							
16	Cabin 1	N/A	50-60	146.2	146	1	2	mortar			203.4							
16	Cabin 1	N/A	50-60	146.3	146	3	1	Faunal	Shell		1.7	4						
16	Cabin 1	N/A	50-60	146.4	146	3	2	Faunal	Shell		1.1	5	Burned					
16	Cabin 1	N/A	50-60	146.5	146	3	3	Floral	Charcoal		0.2							
16	Cabin 1	N/A	50-60	146.6	146	7	1	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Body	1.6	2		St. John's Plain	int - gray; ext - orange			
4	Yard	N/A	46-56	147.1	147	1	1	Coquina & Shell			14.2							
4	Yard	N/A	46-56	147.2	147	1	2	Coquina & Shell			4.8							
4	Yard	N/A	46-56	147.3	147	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	3.1	2	cut	Head/Shank				
4	Yard	N/A	46-56	147.4	147	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	2.1	3	cut	shank				
4	Yard	N/A	46-56	147.5	147	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Rim	1.2	1	Hollow	Blue Transfer	Geometric and Floral			Burned
4	Yard	N/A	46-56	147.5	147	2	2	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	0.5	1	Hollow	Blue Transfer	Floral			Interior and Exterior Decoration
4	Yard	N/A	46-56	147.6	147	2	3	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	1.8	1	Hollow	Blue Transfer	Floral and Human Figure			Interior and Exterior Decoration
4	Yard	N/A	46-56	147.7	147	2	4	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	1.8	1	Flat	Plain	White			Crazing
4	Yard	N/A	46-56	147.8	147	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.7	2			Burned			
4	Yard	N/A	46-56	147.9	147	3	2	Floral	Charcoal Wood		8.8							
4	Yard	N/A	46-56	147.10	147	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	2.4							
28	Cabin 1	N/A	47-60	148.1	148	1	1	Coquina & Shell			46.6							
28	Cabin 1	N/A	47-60	148.2	148	1	2	mortar			34.9							
28	Cabin 1	N/A	47-60	148.3	148	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	8.7	1		Head/Shank				
28	Cabin 1	N/A	47-60	148.4	148	3	1	Faunal	Shell		1.2	5						

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
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Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
28	Cabin 1	N/A	47-60	148.5	148	3	2	Faunal	Shell		1.0	3	Burned					
28	Cabin 1	N/A	47-60	148.6	148	3	3	Floral	Charcoal		0.7							
28	Cabin 1	N/A	47-60	148.7	148	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	0.3	1						
9	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	149.1	149	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.5							
9	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	149.2	149	3	2	Floral	Charcoal Wood	Burned intact plank	4.8							
9	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	149.3	149	3	3	Faunal	Bone		0.1	1	Burned					
9	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	149.4	149	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	0.1	1						Flat Fragment
11	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	150.1	150	1	1	Coquina & Shell			0.9							
11	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	150.2	150	1	2	mortar			2.7							
11	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	150.5	150	2	1	Metal	Lead	shot	0.4	1				5.07mm diameter		
11	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	150.3	150	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.7							
11	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	150.4	150	3	2	Faunal	Bone		>0.1	2			Burned			
4	Yard	N/A	56-66	151.1	151	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.9							
4	Yard	N/A	56-66	151.2	151	3	2	Floral	Wood		19.2	1			Burned	63.64mm	38.17mm	Burned intact plank
4	Yard	N/A	56-66	151.3	151	3	3	Floral	Wood		25.3	1			Burned	66.96mm	45.23mm	Burned intact plank
13	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	152.1	152	1	1	Coquina & Shell			74.7							
13	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	152.2	152	1	2	mortar			81.2							
13	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	152.3	152	2	1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body	0.1	1		Plain	White Creamware or Pearlware			Burned, Crazing, Chipped
13	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	152.4	152	2	2	Metal	Ferrous	cooking vessel Fragment	116.5	1	base and foot			114.38mm	63.10mm	half circle Fragment w/ foot (broken)
13	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	152.5	152	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		>0.1							
13	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	152.6	152	3	2	Faunal	Bone		17.0	10						
13	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	152.7	152	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	18.1							
27	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	153.1	153	1	1	Coquina & Shell			91.7							
27	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	153.2	153	1	2	mortar			0.4							

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
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Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
27	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	153.3	153	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	31.9	6	cut	shank				
27	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	153.4	153	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	8.4	1	cut	Head/Shank	pulled			
27	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	153.5	153	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	1.7	1		Head/Shank	clinched			
27	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	153.6	153	2	1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body	1.8	1	Flat	Plain	White			Burned, Crazing
27	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	153.7	153	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		8.4							
27	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	153.8	153	3	2	Floral	clinker		0.2	1						
27	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	153.9	153	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	5.4	1						
27	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	154.1	154	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	18.7	1	cut	shank	unmodified			
27	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	154.2	154	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	0.5	1	cut	shank				carbonized
27	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	154.3	154	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		1.3							
27	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	154.4	154	3	2	Faunal	Bone		2.2	1						
27	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	154.5	154	7	1	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Body	90.3	1		St. John's Plain				Fragmented in excavation
12	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	155.1	155	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	2.1	1	cut	head				head attached to Charcoal Fragment
12	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	155.2	155	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	1.0	1	cut	head				
12	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	155.3	155	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	17.9	11	cut	Head/Shank				
12	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	155.4	155	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	49.7	34	cut	shank				
12	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	155.6	155	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	1.0	1	Hollow	Blue Hand Painted	UID Pattern			Crazing
12	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	155.7	155	2	2	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	0.3	1	Hollow	Blue Transfer	Human Figure, Hand With Basket			Crazing
12	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	155.5	155	2	3	Glass	Clear	Body	1.8	6	Thin/Flat			1.15mm thick		
12	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	155.13	155	2	4	Metal	Ferrous	shot	0.2	1				4.57mm diameter		
12	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	155.14	155	2	5	Metal	Ferrous	shot	0.2	1				5.36mm diameter		
12	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	155.11	155	2	6	Metal	Lead	shot	0.8	1				5.04mm diameter		
12	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	155.8	155	3	1	Floral	Wood & Charcoal		8.0							
12	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	155.9	155	3	2	Faunal	Bone		1.9	1	Burned					
12	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	155.15	155	6	1	Lithic	Slate	Fragment	6.8							

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
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Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
12	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	155.10	155	7	1	Lithic	Chert	Flake	>0.1	2						
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-48	156.1	156	1	1	Coquina & Shell			4900.9							
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-49	156.2	156	1	2	mortar			3725.5							
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-50	156.3	156	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	22.5	15	cut	shank				
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-51	156.4	156	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	61.2	19	cut	Head/Shank				
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-52	156.5	156	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	13.9	1	cut	whole	unmodified	10d		
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-53	156.6	156	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	11.8	1	cut	Head/Shank	unmodified			
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-54	156.7	156	1	8	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	66.1	1	cut	Head/Shank	unmodified			
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-55	156.8	156	1	9	Metal	Ferrous	tack Fragment	0.3	1	cut	pulled	head and shank	10d		iron cut tack
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-56	156.9	156	1	10	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	1.3	1	cut	shank				two fused perpendicular nail shanks
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-57	156.1	156	1	11	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	6.1	1	cut	whole	unmodified	10d		Slightly bent
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-58	156.2	156	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	2.6	1	hollow	Blue Transfer	Floral & Landscape			Crazing
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-59	156.3	156	2	2	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	2.8	1	Flat	Blue Transfer	Floral			Crazing
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-60	156.4	156	2	3	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	2.5	4	Hollow	Plain	White			Burned, Crazing
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-61	156.5	156	2	4	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body	0.3	1		Plain	White Creamware or Pearlware			Burned, Crazing
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-62	156.6	156	2	4	Glass	Light Olive	Body	0.9	1	Bottle					
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-63	156.7	156	2	5	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	0.9	1	Hollow	Transfer or Decal	Floral and Geometric			
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-72	156.16	156	2	6	Metal	Lead	shot	0.3	1				3.43mm diameter		
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-73	156.17	156	2	7	Metal	Lead	shot	0.7	1				4.94mm diameter		
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-74	156.18	156	2	8	Metal	Lead	shot	2.7	1	fired			8.69mm diameter		
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-64	156.8	156	3	1	Faunal	Bone		8.3	88						
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-65	156.9	156	3	2	Faunal	Bone		4.8	25			Burned			

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
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Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-66	156.10	156	3	3	Faunal	Bone		0.4	1			bleached			
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-67	156.11	156	3	4	Faunal	Shell		6.6	5						
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-68	156.12	156	3	5	Faunal	Shell		6.4	14	Burned					
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-69	156.13	156	3	6	Faunal	Shell	Terrestrial Snail	0.6	3						
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-70	156.14	156	3	7	Floral	Wood & Charcoal		20.3							
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-71	156.15	156	3	8	Floral	Clinker		>0.1	1						
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-75	156.19	156	5	1	Metal	Ferrous	buckle Fragment	24.5	1			6.60mm thickness	62.79mm	37.91mm	
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-76	156.20	156	5	2	Metal	Ferrous	buckle Fragment	20.9	1			5.40mm thickness	71.42mm	14.94mm	
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-77	156.21	156	5	3	Metal	Ferrous	tack Fragment	0.3	1	cut	unmodified	shank	12oz		iron cut tack
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-78	156.22	156	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail frag ?	9.9							
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-79	156.23	156	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	flat Frag	9.0							
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-80	156.24	156	6	3	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	8.6							
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-81	156.25	156	6	4	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	6.8	1						
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-82	156.26	156	6	5	Metal	Ferrous	possible buckle Fragment or pulled nail	1.5	1						
22	Cabin 1	Feature 11	16-83	156.27	156	6	6	Ceramic	Earthenware	Body	2.7	1	Terracotta Fragment?		int - orange; ext - buff			
3	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	158.1	158	1	1	Coquina & Shell			16.3							
3	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	158.2	158	1	2	mortar			144.2							
3	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	158.3	158	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	5.9	1	cut	Head/Shank		12d		
3	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	158.4	158	2	1	Glass	Clear	Fragment	0.8	2	Bottle				1.67-2.04mm thick	
3	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	158.8	158	2	2	Metal	brass	percussion cap	0.4	1	ribbed	unfired				
3	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	158.5	158	3	1	Faunal	Bone	Egg Shell	1.3							
3	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	158.6	158	3	2	Faunal	Bone		0.8	5						
3	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	158.7	158	3	3	Floral	Charcoal Wood		14.3							
3	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	158.9	158	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	0.6							
42	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	159.10	159	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	25.0	12	cut	shank				

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
42	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	159.11	159	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	3.6	2	cut	Head/Shank				
42	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	159.12	159	1	3	Glass	Clear	Fragment	>0.1	1	Flat/Thin				1.45mm thick	
42	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	159.13	159	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		8.6							
42	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	159.14	159	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	0.6							
31	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	160.1	160	1	1	Coquina & Shell			81.8							
31	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	160.2	160	1	2	mortar			17.4							
31	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	160.3	160	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.1							
31	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	160.4	160	3	2	Faunal	Shell		3.0	2						
32	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	161.1	161	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.7							
32	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	161.2	161	3	2	Floral	Burned Wood		6.4							
32	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	161.3	161	3	3	Floral	Clinker		5.1							
14	Cabin 1	N/A	49.5-56	162.1	162	1	1	Coquina & Shell			9.6							
14	Cabin 1	N/A	49.5-56	162.2	162	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	3.3	2	cut	Head/Shank				
14	Cabin 1	N/A	49.5-56	162.3	162	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	0.6	2	cut	shank				
14	Cabin 1	N/A	49.5-56	162.4	162	1	4	mortar			57.4							
14	Cabin 1	N/A	49.5-56	162.6	162	2	1	Metal	Lead	shot	0.1	1				2.75mm diameter		
14	Cabin 1	N/A	49.5-56	162.7	162	2	2	Metal	Lead	shot	0.5	2				3.61mm diameter		
14	Cabin 1	N/A	49.5-56	162.5	162	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		3.6							
14	Cabin 1	N/A	49.5-56	162.8	162	7	1	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Body	5.9	12		St. John's Plain				
22	Cabin 1	N/A	48-58	163.1	163	1	1	Coquina & Shell			118.2							
22	Cabin 1	N/A	48-58	163.2	163	1	2	mortar			272.7							
22	Cabin 1	N/A	48-58	163.3	163	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	4.9	1	cut	Head/Shank				
22	Cabin 1	N/A	48-58	163.4	163	2	1	Glass	UID Color	Body	1.9	1	Bottle		Patina			
22	Cabin 1	N/A	48-58	163.13	163	2	2	Metal	brass	percussion cap	>0.1	1	smooth	fired		4.97mm diameter		
22	Cabin 1	N/A	48-58	163.5	163	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		2.7							
22	Cabin 1	N/A	48-58	163.6	163	3	2	Floral	Clinker		0.7							
22	Cabin 1	N/A	48-58	163.7	163	3	3	Faunal	Bone		3.2	9						
22	Cabin 1	N/A	48-58	163.8	163	3	4	Faunal	Shell		1.5	1						
22	Cabin 1	N/A	48-58	163.9	163	3	5	Faunal	Bone	Egg Shell	>0.1							

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
22	Cabin 1	N/A	48-58	163.10	163	3	6	Faunal	Bone	Terrestrial Snail	>0.1							
22	Cabin 1	N/A	48-58	163.11	163	4	1	Metal	Lead	shot	5.0	1				9.62mm diameter		
22	Cabin 1	N/A	48-58	163.12	163	4	2	Metal	Lead	shot	>0.1	1				2.80mm diameter		
3	Cabin 1	South Wall Clean-up	32-56	164.1	164	1	1	Coquina & Shell			53.7							
3	Cabin 1	South Wall Clean-up	32-56	164.2	164	1	2	mortar			11.7							
3	Cabin 1	South Wall Clean-up	32-56	164.3	164	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	4.7	2	cut	shank				
3	Cabin 1	South Wall Clean-up	32-56	164.4	164	2	1	Glass	Clear	Body	0.2	1	Bottle			1.77mm thickness		
3	Cabin 1	South Wall Clean-up	32-56	164.9	164	2	2	Metal	Lead	shot	0.2	1				3.29mm diameter		
3	Cabin 1	South Wall Clean-up	32-56	164.5	164	3	1	Faunal	Bone		>0.1	1						
3	Cabin 1	South Wall Clean-up	32-56	164.6	164	3	2	Faunal	Bone	Egg Shell	0.2							
3	Cabin 1	South Wall Clean-up	32-56	164.7	164	3	3	Faunal	Shell		2.6		Burned					
3	Cabin 1	South Wall Clean-up	32-56	164.8	164	3	4	Floral	Charcoal		0.5							
3	Cabin 1	South Wall Clean-up	32-56	164.10	164	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail frag ?	0.7							
2	Cabin 1	N/A	45-56	165.1	165	1	1	Coquina & Shell			18.8							
2	Cabin 1	N/A	45-56	165.2	165	1	2	mortar			8.2							
2	Cabin 1	N/A	45-56	165.3	165	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	15.8	8	cut	shank				
2	Cabin 1	N/A	45-56	165.4	165	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	2.6	1	cut	Head/Shank				
2	Cabin 1	N/A	45-56	165.5	165	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	6.9	1	cut	Head/Shank				nail Fragment w/ attached Wood
2	Cabin 1	N/A	45-56	165.6	165	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		2.9							
2	Cabin 1	N/A	45-56	165.7	165	3	2	Faunal	Shell		5.1							
2	Cabin 1	N/A	45-56	165.8	165	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	0.2							

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
2	Cabin 1	N/A	45-56	165.9	165	7	1	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Body	>0.1	1		Orange Fiber-Tempered				
2	Cabin 1	N/A	45-56	165.10	165	7	2	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Body	27.4	1		Orange Fiber-tempered	dark grey throughout			
24	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	166.1	166	1	1	Coquina & Shell			110.0							
24	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	166.2	166	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.8							
24	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	166.3	166	3	2	Faunal	Shell		>0.1	1						
23	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	167.1	167	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	26.7	7	cut	shank				
23	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	167.2	167	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	2.7	1	cut	Head/Shank				
23	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	167.3	167	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	1.0	1	cut	shank	pulled			
23	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	167.4	167	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	2.7	1	cut	Head/Shank				Fragments from two fused nails
23	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	167.5	167	3	1	Floral	Charcoal Wood		12.4							
23	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	167.9	167	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	0.5							
23	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	167.10	167	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail frag ?	1.7							
23	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	167.11	167	6	3	Fabric	Wool	Fragment	>0.1	1			gold			
23	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	167.6	167	7	1	Lithic	Chert	Flakes	3.5	7			grayish brown			
17	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	168.1	168	1	1	Coquina & Shell			1.7							
17	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	168.2	168	1	2	mortar			2.7							
17	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	168.3	168	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	14.0	1	cut	Head/Shank				
17	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	168.4	168	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	15.8	3	cut	shank				
17	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	168.5	168	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware (Blue Pooling)	Body	2.1	1		Plain	White			Crazing
17	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	168.6	168	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.8							
17	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	168.7	168	3	2	Faunal	Shell		1.1	1						
17	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	168.8	168	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	0.6	2						possible nail Fragment
17	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	168.9	168	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	2.0							
19	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	169.1	169	1	1	Coquina & Shell			13.0							
19	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	169.2	169	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	6.7	3	cut					

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
19	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	169.3	169	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		>0.1							
19	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	169.4	169	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	3.9							
24	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	170.1	170	1	1	Coquina & Shell			2.4							
24	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	170.2	170	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	11.1	1	cut	shank	pulled			
24	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	170.3	170	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	0.8	1	cut	shank				
24	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	170.4	170	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.4							
24	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	170.5	170	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	7.1							
14	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	171.1	171	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.4							
41	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	173.1	173	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	3.3	1	cut	whole	unmodified	6d		
41	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	173.2	173	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	5.2	1	cut	whole	unmodified	6d		
41	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	173.3	173	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	15.2	1	cut	Whole	Pulled	12d		fused w/ Charcoal Fragment
41	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	173.4	173	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	6.9	1	cut	Head/Shank	pulled			
41	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	173.5	173	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	2.6	2	cut	shank	pulled			
41	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	173.6	173	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	36.4	16	cut	Head/Shank				
41	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	173.7	173	1	7	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	2.5	4	cut	head				
41	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	173.8	173	1	8	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	96.5	53	cut	shank				
41	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	173.9	173	1	9	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	8.4	1	cut					two fused nail shanks
41	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	173.10	173	1	10	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	5.8	2	cut	shank				nails fused w/ Wood Fragment
41	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	173.11	173	2	1	Glass	Dark Olive	Body	30.6	4	Bottle	shoulder		2.45mm diameter		
41	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	173.12	173	2	2	Glass	Light Olive	Body	0.1	2	Bottle					
41	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	173.13	173	2	3	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	2.6	1	Hollow	Blue Transfer	Floral	14cm diameter		Crazing, Chipping
41	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	173.14	173	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		9.3							
41	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	173.15	173	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail frag ?	3.9							
41	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	173.16	173	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	16.8							
2	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	174.1	174	1	1	Coquina & Shell			1.5							
2	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	174.2	174	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.5	1	Burned					
2	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	174.3	174	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		0.6							
2	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	174.4	174	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	0.9							
15	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	175.1	175	1	1	Coquina & Shell			27.2							
15	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	175.2	175	1	2	mortar			28.7							

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
15	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	175.3	175	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	0.4	2	cut	shank				
15	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	175.5	175	2	1	Metal	Lead	shot	0.4	1	fired			4.17mm diameter		
15	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	175.4	175	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.5							
15	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	175.6	175	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	>0.1							
18	Cabin 1	Northern Section	37-47	176.1	176	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	23.4	6	cut	shank				
18	Cabin 1	Northern Section	37-47	176.2	176	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	4.0	1	cut	Head/Shank				
18	Cabin 1	Northern Section	37-47	176.3	176	1	3	Coquina			150.0							
18	Cabin 1	Northern Section	37-47	176.4	176	1	4	mortar			450.0							
18	Cabin 1	Northern Section	37-47	176.11	176	2	1	Metal	Lead	shot	0.1	1				3.51mm diameter		
18	Cabin 1	Northern Section	37-47	176.5	176	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		1.4							
18	Cabin 1	Northern Section	37-47	176.6	176	3	2	Floral	Wood	Joist Frag	20.3	1			Burned			
18	Cabin 1	Northern Section	37-47	176.7	176	3	3	Faunal	Bone		>0.1	1						
18	Cabin 1	Northern Section	37-47	176.8	176	3	4	Faunal	Bone		1.3	1			Burned			
18	Cabin 1	Northern Section	37-47	176.9	176	3	5	Faunal	Shell		0.3	1						
18	Cabin 1	Northern Section	37-47	176.10	176	3	6	Faunal	Shell		0.2	4	Burned					
18	Cabin 1	Northern Section	37-47	176.12	176	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	>0.1							
36	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	177.1	177	1	1	Coquina & Shell			22.2							
36	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	177.2	177	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	6.2	1	cut	Head/Shank	unmodified			
36	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	177.3	177	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	1.0	1	cut	Head/Shank				
36	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	177.4	177	2	1	Ceramic	Refined Earthenware	Body	0.8	1		Plain	White Creamware or Pearlware			Crazing
36	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	177.5	177	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.1	1						possible Burned nut

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
36	Cabin 1	N/A	36-46	177.6	177	3	2	Faunal	Bone		11.2	2						1 piece highly fractured
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.1	179	1	1	Coquina & Shell			46.7							
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.2	179	1	2	mortar			19.6							
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.3	179	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	7.4	1	cut	whole	unmodified	10d		
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.4	179	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	19.0	5	cut	Head/Shank				
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.5	179	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	7.0	3	cut	shank				
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.6	179	2	1	Glass	Olive	Body	29.3	1	Bottle		Patina			
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.7	179	2	2	Ceramic	Stoneware	Body	11.0	2	Hollow	Brown Salt-glazed	Brown			Burned
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.8	179	2	3	Glass	Clear	Body	0.5	1	Bottle		Patina			
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.9	179	2	4	Glass	White	Body	0.3	1	Bottle		semi-opaque white			
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.16	179	2	5	Metal	Lead	shot	0.2	2				2.83mm diameter		
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.17	179	2	6	Metal	Lead	shot	0.1	1				3.06mm diameter		
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.18	179	2	7	Metal	Lead	shot	0.2	1				3.45mm diameter		
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.19	179	2	8	Metal	Lead	shot	0.3	1				3.73mm diameter		
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.10	179	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		8.5							
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.11	179	3	2	Floral	clinker		0.2							
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.12	179	3	3	Floral	Tree Product	Nut Shell	>0.1	1		Burned				
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.13	179	3	4	Faunal	Bone		1.1	4						
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.14	179	3	5	Faunal	Shell		>0.1	1			Burned			
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.15	179	3	6	Floral	Wood	Joist Frag	21.5	1			Burned			
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.21	179	6	1	Lithic	Quartz	Pebble	>0.1	1		white				
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.22	179	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	0.8							
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.23	179	6	3	Metal	Lead	strap Fragment	25.6				2.07mm thickness	44.28mm	25.11mm	
21	Cabin 1	N/A	47-56	179.20	179	7	1	Lithic	UID stone	Flake	>0.1	1			orange			
25	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	180.1	180	1	1	Coquina & Shell			76.6							
25	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	180.2	180	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	1.1	2	cut	head				
25	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	180.3	180	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	18.1	9	cut	Head/Shank				
25	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	180.4	180	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	68.2	35	cut	shank				

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
25	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	180.5	180	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	8.4	1	cut	shank				fused w/ Charcoal Fragment
25	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	180.6	180	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	2.0	1	cut	Head/Shank	clinched			
25	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	180.7	180	1	7	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	1.6	1	cut	Head/Shank				unusual corrosion
25	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	180.8	180	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	3.3	1	Hollow	Annular, banded	Tan and Black on White Banded			Burned
25	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	180.9	180	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		10.7							
25	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	180.10	180	4	1	Lithic	Chert	Gun Flint (grayish brown)	2.0	1	prismatic		3.65mm thickness	18.23mm	17.32mm	
25	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	180.11	180	6	1	Lithic	Slate	Fragment	>0.1	1						
25	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	180.12	180	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	1.0							
43	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	181.1	181	1	1	Coquina & Shell			9.7							
43	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	181.2	181	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	13.8	1	cut	shank	unmodified			
43	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	181.3	181	1	3	Floral	Charcoal		2.1							
43	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	181.4	181	1	4	Faunal	Shell		0.1	3						
43	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	181.6	181	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	0.2							
43	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	181.5	181	7	1	Lithic	Quartzite	Flakes	0.3	2			white			
10	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	182.1	182	1	1	Coquina & Shell			3.3							
10	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	182.2	182	1	2	mortar			4.1							
10	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	182.3	182	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	17.8	1	cut	Head/Shank				fused w/ bone and other Metal
10	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	182.4	182	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	0.7	1	cut	Head/Shank				
10	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	182.5	182	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.1							
10	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	182.6	182	3	2	Faunal	Bone		0.3	1						
10	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	182.7	182	3	3	Faunal	Shell		>0.1	1						
10	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	182.8	182	7	1	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Body	2.6	4		Sand-tempered Plain	ext - tan; int - gray			
18	Cabin 1	Northern Section	47-57	183.1	183	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	35.4	4	cut	shank				

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
18	Cabin 1	Northern Section	47-57	183.2	183	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	1.0	1	cut	Head/Shank				
18	Cabin 1	Northern Section	47-57	183.3	183	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	21.3	1	cut	whole	unmodified			
18	Cabin 1	Northern Section	47-57	183.4	183	1	4	Coquina			7.4							
18	Cabin 1	Northern Section	47-57	183.5	183	1	5	mortar			200.0							
18	Cabin 1	Northern Section	47-57	183.6	183	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		1.5							
18	Cabin 1	Northern Section	47-57	183.7	183	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	5.0							
18	Cabin 1	Northern Section	47-57	183.8	183	6	2	Metal	Lead	Fragment	3.0							
18	Cabin 1	Northern Section	47-57	183.9	183	7	1	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Body	6.4	3		Orange Fiber-tempered	ext - red; int - black			
45	Cabin 1	N/A	28-38	185.1	185	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	3.4	1	cut	shank				
45	Cabin 1	N/A	28-38	185.2	185	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		2.8							
45	Cabin 1	N/A	28-38	185.3	185	3	2	Floral	Wood		0.5		Burned					
45	Cabin 1	N/A	28-38	185.4	185	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	4.1							
20	Cabin 1	N/A	47-57	186.1	186	1	1	Coquina & Shell			309.4							
20	Cabin 1	N/A	47-57	186.2	186	1	2	mortar			316.1							
20	Cabin 1	N/A	47-57	186.3	186	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	11.2	1		whole	unmodified	10d		
20	Cabin 1	N/A	47-57	186.4	186	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	9.9	1	cut	Head/Shank				
20	Cabin 1	N/A	47-57	186.5	186	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	6.9	1	cut	shank	unmodified			
20	Cabin 1	N/A	47-57	186.6	186	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		< 0.1							
20	Cabin 1	N/A	47-57	186.7	186	3	2	Faunal	Shell		5.3	5						
20	Cabin 1	N/A	47-57	186.8	186	3	3	Faunal	Shell		3.4	6	Burned					
20	Cabin 1	N/A	47-57	186.9	186	6	1	Lithic	Pebble		< 0.1	1			brown, polished			
35	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	187.1	187	1	1	Coquina & Shell			213.8							
35	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	187.2	187	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	12.1	1		whole	unmodified	12d		
35	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	187.3	187	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	52.3	11	cut	Head/Shank				
35	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	187.4	187	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	59.4	31	cut	shank				
35	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	187.5	187	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	4.5	1	cut	shank	clinched			

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
35	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	187.6	187	2	1	Ceramic	Refined Redware	Body	0.2	1	Hollow	Lead Glazed	Red (Managanese Splotching)			
35	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	187.7	187	2	2	Ceramic	Refined Redware	Body	5.8	1		Lead Glazed	Red (Managanese Splotching)			
35	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	187.8	187	2	3	Glass	Clear	Body	0.4	1	Bottle		bluish tint			
35	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	187.9	187	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		3.3							
35	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	187.10	187	3	2	Faunal	Bone		32.0	6						one large bone highly Fragmented
35	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	187.11	187	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	2.3	3						Flat Fragments
35	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	187.12	187	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	0.7	1			carbonized			
35	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	187.13	187	6	3	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	8.1							
26	Cabin 1	N/A	47-57	188.1	188	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	17.1	1		Head/Shank				
26	Cabin 1	N/A	47-57	188.2	188	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Rim, Base Ring, Body	61.8	4	Hollow	Blue Transfer	Rebecca at the Well (Clews Warranted Staffordshire)		18cm Rim, 10cm base	Burned, Crazing
26	Cabin 1	N/A	47-57	188.3	188	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		8.6							
26	Cabin 1	N/A	47-57	188.4	188	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	0.5							
18	Cabin 1	Southern Section	37-57	189.1	189	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	7.2	2	cut	Head/Shank				
18	Cabin 1	Southern Section	37-57	189.2	189	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	7.0	5	cut	shank				Slightly bent
18	Cabin 1	Southern Section	37-57	189.3	189	1	3	Coquina & Shell			252.8							
18	Cabin 1	Southern Section	37-57	189.4	189	1	4	mortar			489.7							
18	Cabin 1	Southern Section	37-57	189.5	189	2	1	Glass	Light Olive	Body	2.2	1	Bottle		Patina			
18	Cabin 1	Southern Section	37-57	189.6	189	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		3.7							
18	Cabin 1	Southern Section	37-57	189.7	189	3	2	Faunal	Shell	Terrestrial Snail	0.2	6						
18	Cabin 1	Southern Section	37-57	189.8	189	3	3	Faunal	Bone		>0.1	3			Burned			

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
18	Cabin 1	Southern Section	37-57	189.9	189	3	4	Faunal	Shell		1.4	1						
18	Cabin 1	Southern Section	37-57	189.10	189	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	0.1	2						possible nail Fragments
18	Cabin 1	Southern Section	37-57	189.11	189	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	7.0	2						
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.1	190	1	1	Coquina & Shell			316.8							
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.2	190	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	10.3	1	cut	Head/Shank	pulled	12d		partially carbonized
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.3	190	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	2.2	1	cut	Head/Shank		5d		partially carbonized
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.4	190	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	5.4	1	cut	Head/Shank		8d		partially carbonized, Slightly bent
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.5	190	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	2.7	1	cut	Head/Shank		6d		partially carbonized
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.6	190	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	67.7	17	cut	Head/Shank				
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.7	190	1	7	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	105.5	51	cut	shank				
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.8	190	1	8	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	4.2	1		Head/Shank	pulled			
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.9	190	1	9	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	2.6	1	cut	Head/Shank				fused w/ Charcoal Fragment
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.10	190	1	10	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	2.2	3	cut	head				
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.11	190	1	11	mortar			7.4							
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.12	190	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	1.0	1	Hollow	Annular, Slipped and Cabled	Tan with Polychrome Cabling (Black, Blue, White) (reeding)			Burned, Crazing
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.13	190	2	2	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	0.9	1	Hollow	Blue Transfer	Geometric			Crazing
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.14	190	2	3	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	2.6	1	Flat	Plain	White			Crazing
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.15	190	2	4	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	0.9	1	Hollow	Plain	White			Crazing
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.16	190	2	5	Glass	Olive	Neck & shoulder	86.0	1	Bottle	Patina, Slightly melted				5 pieces that refit

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.17	190	2	6	Glass	Olive	Body	1.0	1	Bottle					
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.18	190	2	7	Glass	Olive	Body	0.2	1	Bottle		Burned			
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.19	190	2	8	Glass	Olive	Body	0.2	1	Bottle					
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.20	190	2	9	Ceramic	Stoneware	Body	59.9	9	Hollow	Brown Salt-glazed	Brown			
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.21	190	2	10	Ceramic	Stoneware	Body	18.9	7	Hollow	Brown Salt-glazed	Brown			
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.22	190	2	11	Ceramic	Stoneware	Body	9.5	5	Hollow	Brown Salt-glazed	Brown			Burned
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.23	190	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		5.1							
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.24	190	3	2	Floral	Wood		7.2		Burned					
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.25	190	3	3	Faunal	Bone		1.0	6						
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.26	190	3	4	Faunal	Bone		0.3	2	Burned, white					
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.27	190	3	5	Faunal	Bone		0.3	1	Burned					
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.28	190	3	6	Floral	Animal Waste	Pellet	0.4	1						
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.29	190	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	12.1							
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.30	190	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail frag ?	2.7							
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.31	190	6	3	Metal	Ferrous	flat Frag	29.7							
46	Cabin 1	N/A	34-46	190.32	190	6	4	Metal	Ferrous	flat Frag	22.9							
20	Cabin 1	N/A	57-66	191.1	191	1	1	Coquina & Shell			9.3							
20	Cabin 1	N/A	57-66	191.2	191	3	1	Faunal	Shell		< 0.1	1						
20	Cabin 1	N/A	57-66	191.3	191	3	2	Faunal	Shell		0.3	1			Burned			
20	Cabin 1	N/A	57-66	191.4	191	3	3	Floral	Charcoal		3.1							
21	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	192.1	192	3	1	Floral	Charcoal Wood		19.2							
34	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	193.1	193	1	1	Coquina & Shell			1283.5							
34	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	193.2	193	1	2	mortar			439.7							w/ Shell inclusions
34	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	193.3	193	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	78.7	24	cut	Head/Shank				
34	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	193.4	193	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	16.0	2		Head/Shank	unmodified			
34	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	193.5	193	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	10.9	1		Head/Shank	pulled			
34	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	193.6	193	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	19.1	3	cut	Head/Shank	unmodified			
34	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	193.7	193	1	7	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	156.2	79	cut	shank				
34	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	193.8	193	1	8	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	8.9	2		shank				
34	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	193.9	193	1	9	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	25.3	7	cut	shank	pulled			
34	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	193.10	193	1	10	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	1.7	1	cut	head				

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
34	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	193.11	193	1	11	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	13.2	5	cut	shank				fused w/ Wood Fragments
34	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	193.12	193	1	12	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	1.6	1		head				fused w/ Wood Fragments
34	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	193.13	193	1	13	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	71.7	1	cut	Head/Shank	pulled	60d		
34	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	193.14	193	2	1	Glass	Light Olive	Body	0.2	1	Bottle		Burned			
34	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	193.15	193	3	1	Floral	Wood & Charcoal		13.3		Burned					
34	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	193.16	193	3	2	Faunal	Bone		10.6	23						
34	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	193.17	193	3	3	Faunal	Shell	Terrestrial Snail	4.4	2						
34	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	193.18	193	3	4	Faunal	Shell		0.9	2						
34	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	193.19	193	3	5	Faunal	Shell		0.4	2						
34	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	193.20	193	3	6	Floral	Wood	Plank Fragment	30.9	1	Burned					
34	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	193.21	193	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	27.9							
34	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	193.22	193	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail frag ?	1.5							
33	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	194.1	194	1	1	Coquina & Shell			100.3							
33	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	194.2	194	1	2	mortar			32.2							
33	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	194.3	194	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	8.1	1	cut	whole	unmodified	10d		
33	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	194.4	194	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	9.3	1	cut	Whole	Pulled	10d		
33	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	194.5	194	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	11.0	1	cut	Head/Shank	unmodified			two fused nail Fragments
33	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	194.6	194	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	28.9	6	cut	Head/Shank				
33	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	194.7	194	1	7	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	4.7	1	cut	shank				
33	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	194.8	194	3	1	Faunal	Shell		3.4	13						
33	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	194.9	194	3	2	Faunal	Shell		3.8	10	Burned					
33	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	194.10	194	3	3	Floral	Charcoal		0.4							
33	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	194.11	194	3	4	Faunal	Bone		8.4	35						
33	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	194.12	194	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	3.8	1						Y shaped Fragment
33	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	194.13	194	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	0.5	1						
18	Cabin 1	Northern Section	57-80	195.1	195	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.1							
46	Cabin 1	N/A	46-66	196.1	196	1	1	Coquina & Shell			28.1							

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
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Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
46	Cabin 1	N/A	46-66	196.2	196	1	2	mortar			3.0							
46	Cabin 1	N/A	46-66	196.3	196	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	14.7	1	cut	whole	unmodified	10d		
46	Cabin 1	N/A	46-66	196.4	196	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	45.0	14	cut					
46	Cabin 1	N/A	46-66	196.5	196	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	85.5	60	cut	shank				
46	Cabin 1	N/A	46-66	196.6	196	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	6.6	2	cut	shank	pulled			
46	Cabin 1	N/A	46-66	196.7	196	1	7	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	2.1	1	cut	head				
46	Cabin 1	N/A	46-66	196.8	196	1	8	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	4.0	2	cut	shank				two fused nail Fragments (45° angle)
46	Cabin 1	N/A	46-66	196.9	196	2	1	Ceramic	Pearlware	Body	1.3	1	Hollow	Annular, Slipped and Cabled	Orange and Tan with polychrome cabling (Black, White, Blue)			Burned, Crazing
46	Cabin 1	N/A	46-66	196.10	196	2	2	Ceramic	Stoneware	Body	8.3	5	Hollow	Brown Salt-glazed	Brown			
46	Cabin 1	N/A	46-66	196.11	196	2	3	Glass	Olive	shoulder	6.5	1	Bottle					
46	Cabin 1	N/A	46-66	196.12	196	2	4	Glass	Olive	Body	4.2	2	Bottle					
46	Cabin 1	N/A	46-66	196.16	196	2	5	Metal	Lead	shot	0.3	1				3.97 mm diameter		
46	Cabin 1	N/A	46-66	196.17	196	2	6	Metal	Lead	shot	0.1	1				3.03 mm diameter		
46	Cabin 1	N/A	46-66	196.13	196	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		3.3							
46	Cabin 1	N/A	46-66	196.14	196	3	2	Faunal	Bone		0.3	2			Burned			
46	Cabin 1	N/A	46-66	196.15	196	3	3	Faunal	Shell		1.5	3	Burned					
46	Cabin 1	N/A	46-66	196.18	196	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	flat Frag	7.2				partially carbonized			
46	Cabin 1	N/A	46-66	196.19	196	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	0.8	5						possible nail Fragments
46	Cabin 1	N/A	46-66	196.20	196	6	3	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	2.6	1						
46	Cabin 1	N/A	46-66	196.21	196	6	4	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	12.1							
30	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	197.1	197	1	1	Coquina & Shell			3.5							
30	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	197.2	197	1	2	mortar			8.3							
30	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	197.3	197	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	10.5	1	cut	Head/Shank	unmodified			
30	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	197.4	197	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	12.5	1		whole	unmodified	10d		
30	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	197.5	197	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	9.9	1		Head/Shank	unmodified			

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
(in order by FSN)

Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
30	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	197.6	197	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	0.6	1	cut	shank				
30	Cabin 1	N/A	46-56	197.7	197	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		< 0.1							
18	Cabin 1	Feature 12	38-66	198.1	198	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	3.1	1	cut	Head/Shank				
18	Cabin 1	Feature 12	38-66	198.2	198	1	2	Coquina & Shell			11.0							
18	Cabin 1	Feature 12	38-66	198.3	198	1	3	mortar			172.3							
18	Cabin 1	Feature 12	38-66	198.4	198	2	1	Glass	Olive	Body	1.5	1	Bottle		Patina			
18	Cabin 1	Feature 12	38-66	198.5	198	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.1							
18	Cabin 1	Feature 12	38-66	198.6	198	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	1.8							
33	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	199.1	199	1	1	Coquina & Shell			34.6							
33	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	199.2	199	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.4							
33	Cabin 1	N/A	56-66	199.3	199	7	1	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Body	27.4	1		St. John's Plain	interior-black exterior-tan			
40	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	200.1	200	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	20.0	12	cut	Head/Shank				
40	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	200.2	200	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	4.3	1	cut	Head/Shank	unmodified	6d		
40	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	200.3	200	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	93.0	44	cut	shank				
40	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	200.4	200	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	3.7	2	cut	head				
40	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	200.5	200	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	19.1	4	cut	shank				nail shanks fused w/ Charcoal
40	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	200.6	200	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	10.9	1	cut	shank				fused nail shanks at 45° angle
40	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	200.7	200	2	1	Glass	Light Olive	Body	>0.1	1	Bottle					
40	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	200.8	200	3	1	Floral	Charcoal Wood		26.2							
40	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	200.9	200	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	16.7							
40	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	200.10	200	6	2	Lithic	Slate	Fragment	0.8	1						
40	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	200.11	200	7	1	Ceramic	UID Material	Body	3.8	1						Possibe Degraded Brick
40	Cabin 1	N/A	45-55	200.12	200	7	2	Lithic	Chert	Flake	1.6	2			white w/ black specks			Lost in Analysis
18	Cabin 1	Southern Section	57-80	201.1	201	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	11.1	1	cut	Head/Shank	pulled			
18	Cabin 1	Southern Section	57-80	201.2	201	1	2	Coquina			2140.0							

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
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Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
18	Cabin 1	Southern Section	57-80	201.3	201	1	3	mortar			1550.0							
18	Cabin 1	Southern Section	57-80	201.4	201	2	1	Glass	Olive	Body	1.0	1	Bottle		Patina, Burned			
18	Cabin 1	Southern Section	57-80	201.5	201	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		1.5							
18	Cabin 1	Southern Section	57-80	201.6	201	3	2	Faunal	Bone	Terrestrial Snail	0.6	1						
18	Cabin 1	Southern Section	57-80	201.7	201	3	3	Faunal	Shell		1.2	1			Burned			
21 & 14	Cabin 1	Feature 4	N/A	204.1	204	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	4.1	1	cut	Head/Shank	unmodified	7d		
21 & 14	Cabin 1	Feature 4	N/A	204.2	204	3	1	Floral	Wood		>0.1		Burned					
16	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	205.1	205	1	1	Coquina & Shell			117.7							
16	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	205.2	205	1	2	mortar			42.3							w/ large Shell inclusion
16	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	205.3	205	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	0.9	1	cut	Head/Shank		4d		
16	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	205.4	205	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	0.9	2	cut	shank				
16	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	205.5	205	2	1	Glass	UID Color	Body	7.2	1	Bottle		Patina			
44	Cabin 1	N/A	anup to 4	206.1	206	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	1.9	1	cut	Head/Shank				
44	Cabin 1	N/A	anup to 4	206.2	206	1	2	mortar			62.9							
44	Cabin 1	N/A	0 to 42.5	206.3	206	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		1.3							
46	Cabin 1	East Wall Baulk	34-63	207.1	207	1	1	Coquina & Shell			163.2							
46	Cabin 1	East Wall Baulk	34-63	207.2	207	1	2	mortar			62.9							
46	Cabin 1	East Wall Baulk	34-63	207.3	207	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	11.8	4	cut	Head/Shank				
46	Cabin 1	East Wall Baulk	34-63	207.4	207	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	9.1	1	cut	Head/Shank	unmodified	12d		
46	Cabin 1	East Wall Baulk	34-63	207.5	207	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	4.2	2	cut	shank				Slightly bent
46	Cabin 1	East Wall Baulk	34-63	207.6	207	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	9.1	2	cut	Head/Shank	pulled			
46	Cabin 1	East Wall Baulk	34-63	207.7	207	1	7	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	7.6	7	cut	shank				
46	Cabin 1	East Wall Baulk	34-63	207.8	207	1	8	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	3.8	1	cut	whole	unmodified	6d		

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
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Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
46	Cabin 1	East Wall Baulk	34-63	207.9	207	1	9	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	3.4	1	cut	whole	unmodified	6d		
46	Cabin 1	East Wall Baulk	34-63	207.10	207	1	10	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	7.2	1	cut	whole	unmodified	10d		partially carbonized
46	Cabin 1	East Wall Baulk	34-63	207.11	207	1	11	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	7.2	2	cut	Head/Shank	unmodified			two fused nail Fragments, parallel
46	Cabin 1	East Wall Baulk	34-63	207.12	207	1	12	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	1.3	1	cut	head				fused w/ Flat Metal Fragment
46	Cabin 1	East Wall Baulk	34-63	207.13	207	2	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Body	33.4	2	Hollow	Brown Salt-glazed	Brown			Burned
46	Cabin 1	East Wall Baulk	34-63	207.14	207	2	2	Ceramic	Stoneware	Body	7.3	1	Hollow	Brown Salt-glazed	Brown			Burned
46	Cabin 1	East Wall Baulk	34-63	207.15	207	2	3	Glass	Olive	Body	0.2	1	Bottle					
46	Cabin 1	East Wall Baulk	34-63	207.17	207	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		1.2							
46	Cabin 1	East Wall Baulk	34-63	207.18	207	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	1.7							
46	Cabin 1	East Wall Baulk	34-63	207.19	207	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	flat Frag	2.5				partially carbonized			
46	Cabin 1	East Wall Baulk	34-63	207.20	207	6	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail frag ?	0.4							
46	Cabin 1	East Wall Baulk	34-63	207.16	207	7	1	Ceramic	Coarse Earthenware	Rim	0.9	1		Sand-tempered Plain				Lost in Analysis
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	208.1	208	1	1	Coquina & Shell			2.9							
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	208.2	208	1	2	mortar			3.1							
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	208.3	208	1	3	Coquina & Shell			1.4							
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	208.4	208	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	Nail	13.9	1	cut	whole	unmodified	16d		
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	208.5	208	2	1	Ceramic	Stoneware	Body	37.4	3	Hollow	Brown Salt-glazed	Brown			Burned
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	208.6	208	3	1	Floral	Charcoal		0.1							
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	208.7	208	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	flat Frag	1.6							
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	208.8	208	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	0.3							
All Units	Cabin 1	Clean-up	N/A	209.1	209	3	1	Faunal	Bone		0.3	1			Burned			

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
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Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
All Units	Cabin 1	Clean-up	N/A	209.2	209	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		0.1							
8 & 22	Cabin 1	Southern Section	N/A	210.1	210	1	1	mortar			1550.0							
8 & 22	Cabin 1	Southern Section	N/A	210.2	210	1	2	Coquina			500.0							
18	Cabin 1	Feature 12	N/A	213.1	213	1	1	mortar			0.6							Shell inclusion
18	Cabin 1	Feature 12	N/A	213.2	213	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	11.1	1		Head/Shank	unmodified			fused w/ perpendicular nail Fragment
18	Cabin 1	Feature 12	N/A	213.3	213	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	12.8	2		Head/Shank	unmodified			
18	Cabin 1	Feature 12	N/A	213.4	213	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	6.6	3	cut	shank				
18	Cabin 1	Feature 12	N/A	213.5	213	2	1	Glass	Olive	Body	1.6	1	Bottle		Patina			
18	Cabin 1	Feature 12	N/A	213.6	213	3	1	Faunal	Bone		>0.1							
18	Cabin 1	Feature 12	N/A	213.7	213	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		0.7							
18	Cabin 1	Feature 12	N/A	213.8	213	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail frag ?	0.2							
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	214.1	214	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	6.1	1	cut	shank	unmodified	8d		
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	214.2	214	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	7.9	1	cut	Head/Shank	unmodified	10d		
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	214.3	214	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	1.4	1	cut	Head/Shank	unmodified	8d		
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	214.4	214	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	1.0	1	cut	shank		1½in		clout nail
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	214.5	214	1	5	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	11.5	2	cut	Head/Shank				
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	214.6	214	1	6	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	10.3	2		Head/Shank	pulled			
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	214.7	214	1	7	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	29.9	18	cut	Head/Shank				
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	214.8	214	1	8	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	39.2	9	cut	Head/Shank				
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	214.9	214	1	9	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	6.1	1		Head/Shank				fused w/ nail Fragment @ 45° angle
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	214.10	214	2	1	Glass	Clear	Body	0.1	1	Thin/Flat					
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	214.17	214	2	2	Metal	copper	percussion cap	>0.1	1						
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	214.11	214	3	1	Faunal	Bone	Egg Shell	1.3							
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	214.12	214	3	2	Faunal	Bone		0.4	3						
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	214.13	214	3	3	Faunal	Bone		0.6	5			Burned			
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	214.14	214	3	4	Floral	Charcoal		14.1							
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	214.15	214	3	5	Floral	Wood		20.0		Burned					
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	214.16	214	3	6	Faunal	Bone		0.2	1						

BULOW PLANTATION (8FL7) CABIN 1
ARTIFACT ANALYSIS
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Unit	Area	Other provenience	Depth (cm)	State Cat #	FSN	LSN	ASN	Material	General	Specific	Wt (g)	#	Qualifier 1	Qualifer 2	Qualifier 3	Length	Width (thickness)	Notes
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	214.18	214	4	2	Metal	cuprous	button	1.6	1			shank button, cloth covered?	12.47 to 12.64 mm diam	5.5mm thick	
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	214.19	214	6	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail frag ?	0.8							
N/A	Cabin 1	Nail Baulk	N/A	214.20	214	6	2	Metal	Ferrous	Fragment	5.5							
20 & 28	Cabin 1	Feature 14	N/A	215.3	215	1	1	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	5.4	1		shank	unmodified			
21 & 28	Cabin 1	Feature 14	N/A	215.4	215	1	2	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	8.6	1		Head/Shank	unmodified			
22 & 28	Cabin 1	Feature 14	N/A	215.5	215	1	3	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	0.8	1	cut	Head/Shank				
23 & 28	Cabin 1	Feature 14	N/A	215.6	215	1	4	Metal	Ferrous	nail Frag	0.5	1	cut	head				
18 & 28	Cabin 1	Feature 14	N/A	215.1	215	3	1	Faunal	Shell		2.1		Burned					
19 & 28	Cabin 1	Feature 14	N/A	215.2	215	3	2	Floral	Charcoal		1.8							
All Units	Cabin 1	Collection	N/A	216.1	216	5	1	Ceramic	Terracotta	(ribbed)	1250.0	1	Hollow	on base		142.39mm	72.39mm	