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John Martin's Home?: Historical and Archaeological Investigations of Site 9Mu56, Murray County, Georgia

By

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During the summer of 1993 the Mobile District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers requested that the Tri-Services Research Center of the Construction Engineering Research Laboratories (CERL) in Champaign, Illinois conduct research to determine if an I-house that had been located at site 9Mu56, Carters Lake and Reregulation Dam, Murray County, Georgia, was once the early nineteenth century plantation home of Cherokee Judge John Martin. The house had been dismantled by the Corps in the 1970s and a road built through the area where the house stood. CERL contracted with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology to conduct historic document research and direct archaeological test excavations at the site. Historic documents confirmed that the land was owned by Martin, but archaeological excavations did not reveal an early nineteenth century occupation. Archaeological deposits were disturbed and it is the opinion of the authors that the site is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

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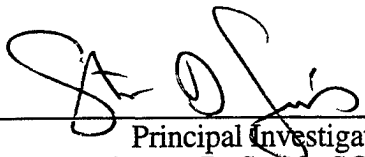


Principal Investigator
Steven D. Smith, SCIAA

June 1995

Abstract

During the summer of 1993 the Mobile District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers requested that the Tri-Services Research Center of the Construction Engineering Research Laboratories (CERL) in Champaign, Illinois conduct research to determine if an I-house that had been located at site 9Mu56, Carters Lake and Reregulation Dam, Murray County, Georgia, was once the early nineteenth century plantation home of Cherokee Judge John Martin. The house had been dismantled by the Corps in the 1970s and a road built through the area where the house stood. CERL contracted with the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology to conduct historic document research and direct archaeological test excavations at the site. Historic documents confirmed that the land was owned by Martin, but archaeological excavations did not reveal an early nineteenth century occupation. Archaeological deposits were disturbed and it is the opinion of the authors that the site is not eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Tri-Services Cultural Resources Research Center

The Tri-Services Cultural Resources Center is a research and technical support center that assists the U.S. military services in the stewardship of cultural resources located within Department of Defense (DOD) installations or facilities. The Center, located at USACERL, helps installations manage their cultural resources and comply with Federal, State, and DOD preservation mandates.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Management Summary

Historic document research and archaeological test excavations regarding archaeological site 9Mu56 were performed by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology for the Mobile District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The site is located in Murray County, Georgia at the Carters Lake Reregulation Dam. Document research concentrated on the suspected ownership of the property by Cherokee Judge John Martin and his occupancy of the structure once located at the site. Archaeological test excavations included a systematic shovel testing regime across the site and excavation of two 1 x 1 m test units. The site had been heavily disturbed by the construction of a road through the site and also by reforestation. No evidence for an early nineteenth century occupation of the site was found. Historic documents prove Martin owned the land and suggest that he built the house. The site is not considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended.

Acknowledgments

Historical research for this project was conducted by Elizabeth Arnett Fields of the Cultural Resources Consulting Division, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA), and graduate student with the Applied History Program, Department of History, University of South Carolina. Steven D. Smith, Principal Investigator, SCIAA, administered the project at SCIAA, directed the archaeological field effort and assembled the report. The project was administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Construction Engineering Research Laboratories (CERL) at Champaign, Illinois. The field crew included Jun (Rafe) Raphael Kinoshita, Julie A. Morgan, Lynn Richardson, and Jim Bowman, all with CERL. Various members of CERL Tri-Services Research Center conducted the artifact analysis, and we would especially like to thank David Babson for assisting in some last minute analysis. Over the course of the project three Principal Investigators at CERL oversaw administration and management through that office. They were Keith Landreth, Jim Bowman, and Dr. John Isaacson.

The authors would sincerely like to thank the following people for their assistance in completing this project. On site we had assistance from Joe Blackmon, Corps of Engineers property manager at Carters Lake, who showed us around the site and provided us with the Corps' one and only photograph of the house. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Technical Representative was archeologist Ernest W. Seckinger, Jr., who provided us with the Corps' maps and appraisal documents and continued to show good humor despite the long time in completing this report. We were assisted in our research by Robert S. Davis, Jr., the Reverend Charles O. Walker, and Patricia Lockwood who very graciously shared their own research results. Nancy Carter Bland, Jim Nolan, and Lloyd Nolan shared their personal recollections of the house and their photographs. Also the staff of the various sites and research facilities visited, including the New Echota State Historic Site, the Georgia State Archives, the National Archives-Southeast Region, the Cherokee Museum, the Murray County Courthouse, and the Whitfield-Murray County Historical Society were very helpful. At the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology we were assisted in report production by Elizabeth Collins, Jill Quattlebaum, Christopher Ohm Clement, and Cynthia Abrams.

Chapter I: Introduction to the Project

Project Goals

In the late 1960s and early 1970s the United States Army Corps of Engineers built Carters Lake in northwestern Georgia. The lake was constructed by damming the Coosawattee River in Murray County. When an access road and recreational facilities next to the Carters Lake Reregulation Dam were built, a nineteenth century house was destroyed just downstream of the dam site and on the right (north) bank of the Coosawattee River (Figures 1.1, 1.2, 1.2, 1.3). At the time of its destruction (approximately 1975), the house was not recognized as an important historic resource. Part of the reason for this was that another house, Carters Quarters, approximately five miles to the north, was commonly thought to be the former home of the famous Cherokee Judge, John Martin. This National Register of Historic Places property was also a nineteenth century house of Cherokee origin and is very similar in design and details to the destroyed house. Carters Quarters had been traditionally associated with John Martin, drawing preservationists attention away from the house along the Coosawattee.

Recent historical research, however, questioned that assumption and offered the hypothesis that Carters Quarters was the former home of a Cherokee named George Harlan and the destroyed house was actually the true plantation homestead of Judge John Martin. This research, summarized in an article in the *North Georgia Journal* by Robert Davis (1988, 1991), professor of history at Wallace State College in Alabama, came to the attention of the Mobile District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (hereinafter Corps). The Corps became very interested in further research to determine if Davis was correct. If Davis was correct, they were interested in the possibility that some archaeological remains of the former home of John Martin might still exist. Furthermore, if the remainder of the site contained archaeological remains that could answer significant research questions regarding historic Cherokees, John Martin, or historic Upland South farm life in Northern Georgia, the site would probably be eligible for nomination to the National Register of

Historic Places. To make these determinations and thereby fulfill the Corps obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, archaeological site testing along with further historical research was needed. It was hoped that the work would also provide the basis for future site interpretation, enhancing the preservation of the history of that area.

In 1993, the Mobile District Corps requested that the Construction Engineering Research Laboratories, Champaign, Illinois (CERL) determine if further research could prove definitively that the destroyed I-house, designated archaeological site 9Mu56, was the plantation home of Cherokee Judge John Martin. If so, CERL was charged with three additional goals: 1) to determine if undisturbed archaeological remains were present at the site which represented the occupation of John Martin and which could be used for site interpretation; 2) conduct research into the life of Judge John Martin also for use in site interpretation; and 3) determine if archaeological site 9Mu56 was eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. CERL subcontracted with the Cultural Resources Consulting Division of the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) to complete these tasks. This report presents the results of historical and archaeological research conducted by SCIAA regarding site 9Mu56 and Judge John Martin.

Report Organization

The report is organized as follows. The rest of Chapter I discusses the research design and the methods used during this project. It also provides an overview of the history of past archaeological research conducted in the immediate vicinity of Carters Lake. As most of this research concerns the archaeological examination of local prehistoric resources, its relevance herein is to the period of Cherokee occupation which is treated in greater detail in Chapter II. Also, an environmental setting is provided in Chapter I. Chapter II details a history of what is known about John Martin, with special emphasis on his activities in and around site 9Mu56. However, it begins with an overview of the cultural history of the project area, especially as it relates to Coosawattee Old Town and the Cherokee occupation of the Coosawattee valley. This cultural setting is provided in Chapter II (rather than in Chapter I as is traditional in such reports) because of the probable close relationship between Martin's plantation and Coosawattee Old Town. Considerable discussion is then focused on the relationship of this land to Carter's Quarters and theplantation of Farish Carter. This is detailed in order to assess the claims of the Robert

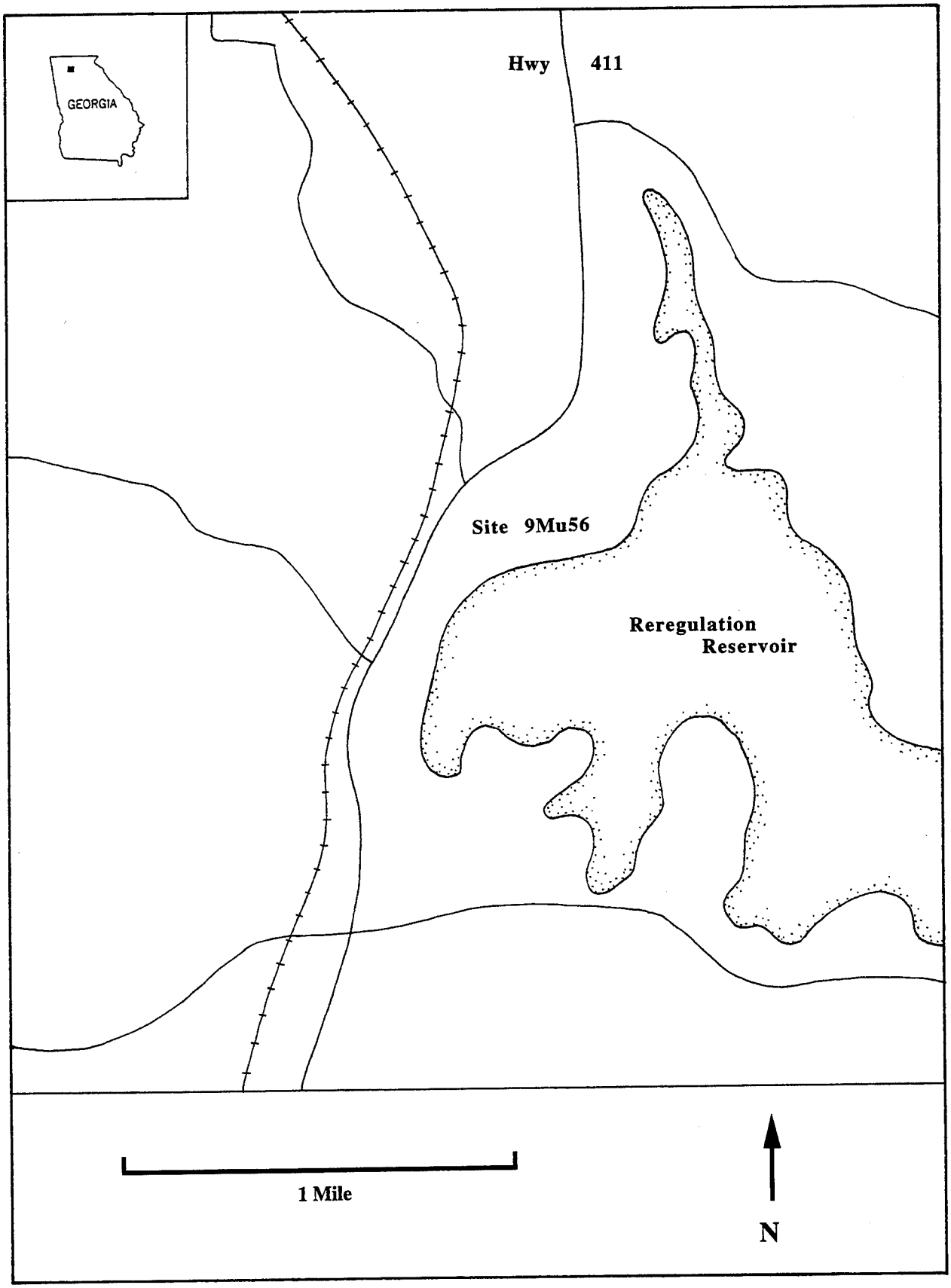


Figure 1.1 General Location of Site 9Mu56 and Suspected John Martin House.

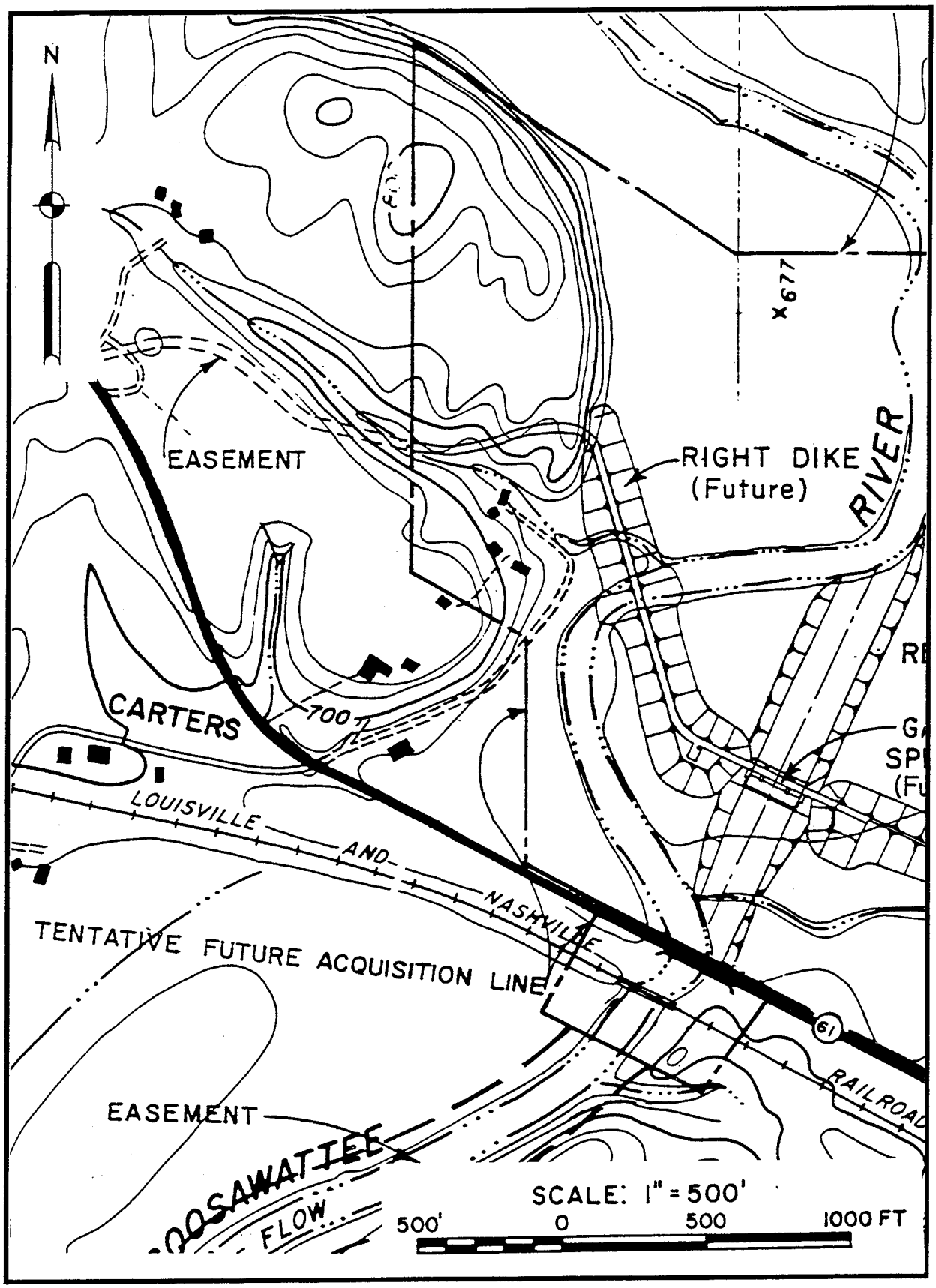


Figure 1.2 Close-up of 1970 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Topographic Map of Carter Reregulation Dam.

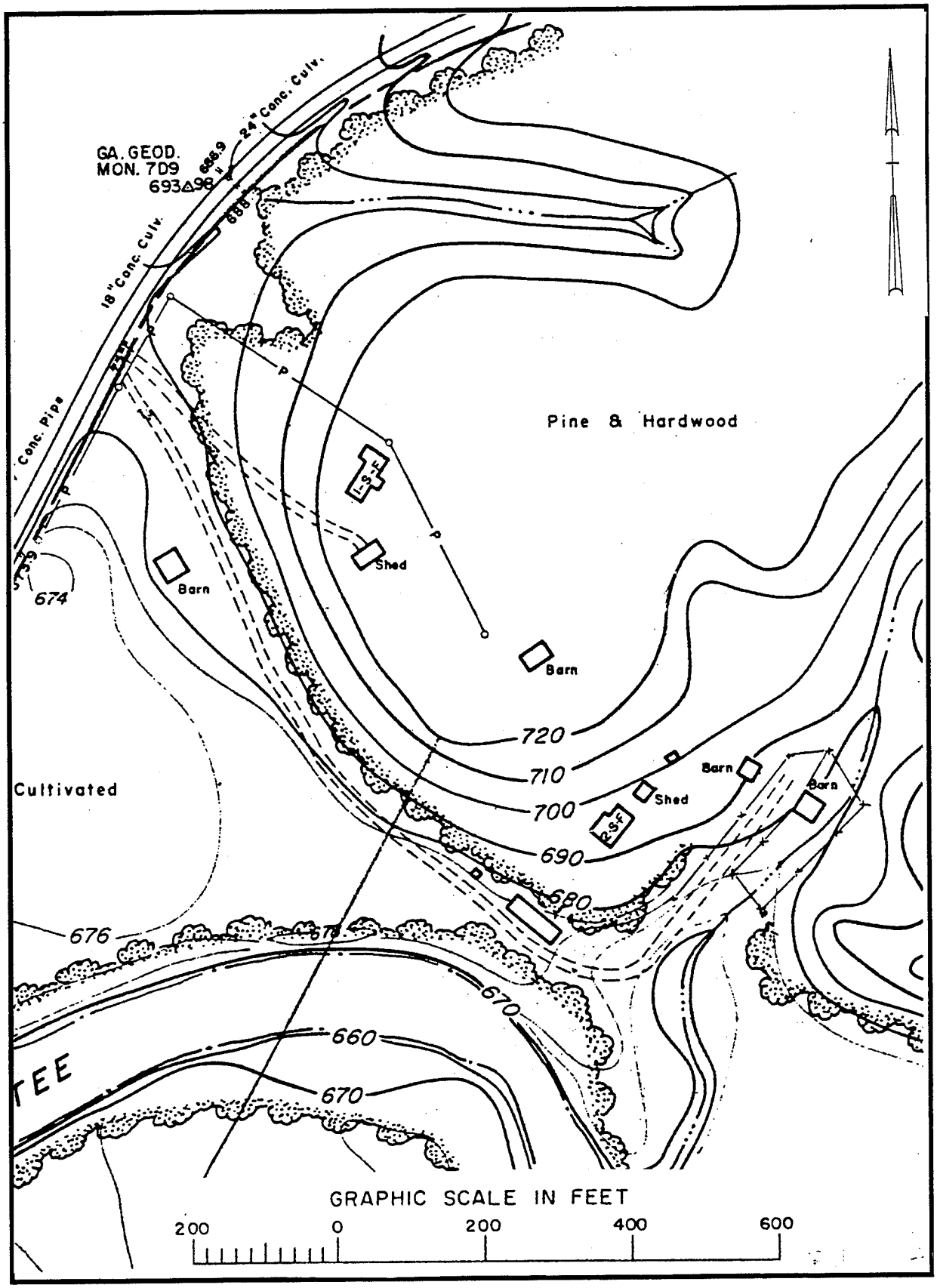


Figure 1.3 Close-up of 1965 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Topographic Map of Carter Reregulation Dam.

Davis article and draw conclusions which are then summarized in Chapter IV. Chapter III details the archaeological test excavations at 9Mu56. Chapter IV, as mentioned, provides discussion and conclusions based on the archaeological and historical investigations regarding archaeological site 9Mu56.

Research Design

Previous Historical and Archaeological Research

A research design traditionally begins with a review of what is known about the region previous to undertaking the project, discusses how the current research will build on past research, and what general and specific questions will be asked as a result of the work undertaken. However, here the main research question is, simply, was the house and farmstead once occupying 9Mu56 formerly John Martin's plantation homestead? If so, what is left archaeologically for site interpretation. To understand the importance of this question, the reader must have some additional background concerning traditional knowledge of the property and the importance of the recent research by Robert Davis (1988, 1991). Much more detail concerning this problem is provided in Chapter II, but the following gives the reader an overview of the problem.

Briefly, Judge John Martin (1784-1840) was the son of a white trader and Cherokee mother, who became a prominent Georgia plantation owner in the 1820s prior to the Cherokee removal in 1837 (see Chapter II). Martin rose to prominence and held several important offices in the Cherokee nation including being a delegate to the Cherokee Constitutional Convention at New Echota in 1827, the nation's first national treasurer and judge in their Supreme Court (Davis 1991:61). Martin owned two plantations in north Georgia, the largest being that along the Coosawattee. After, and even during, the removal of the Cherokees to the west, an important and influential white entrepreneur, Farish Carter, began purchasing property in this region of Georgia including the Coosawattee plantation of John Martin. Carter's holdings were extensive (some 15,000 acres), the headquarters of his vast holdings being located at a beautiful nineteenth century, two-story home along old U.S. 411. This site, and by extension the land around it, became known as Carters Quarters, the former home of the famous Cherokee, John Martin. However, Nancy Bland Carter, the present owner of Carters Quarters, in reading over a draft of Robert Davis's article about Carters Quarters, hypothesized to Davis that the I-house, once

sitting near the present Corps reregulation dam, was actually Martin's house (Davis 1988:29). Davis followed up on this idea, and in further research agreed that indeed the present Carters Quarters was the home of Cherokee George Harlan, not John Martin. The I-house once near the dam was actually the Martin homestead. If true, it was a most unfortunate circumstance as the house had been condemned by the Corps, salvaged by the local community and eventually dismantled from around 1970 to 1975. Meanwhile, in 1986, Carters Quarters, had been placed on the National Register of Historic Places, and within the historic context statement for this property the confusion was again repeated that Carters Quarters was the former home of John Martin. Davis published his results in two articles which drew the attention of the Corps and resulted in this research.

Previous archaeological research in the Carters Lake region has concentrated on prehistoric and historic Native American occupation of the region and as such sheds little light on the question regarding Martin's occupation. However, this work has been rather extensive, both due to the Corps construction of Carters Lake and also due to the rich archaeological resources found at the confluence of two rivers in an area which would have been very attractive to both prehistoric and historic peoples. This section provides an overview of the prehistoric archaeological work, with additional information provided in Chapter II regarding Coosawattee Old Town.

Professional archaeological interest in the area began as early as 1925 (Hudson et al. 1985:726) when Warren King Moorehead investigated Carters Quarter Mound. Moorehead states he stopped

> for a little rest at Mr. Messer's grocery store at Carters Quarter. The region 'looked Indian' to the writer and he walked up the river a quarter of a mile to where two streams come together [the Coosawattee and Talking Rock Creek] and form the Coosawattee. Miss Ashley informed us that the site was known in ancient times as Coosawattee Old Town and was a Cherokee village of more or less fame (Moorehead 1932:151).

This statement is of interest for two reasons. First, this grocery store was just a few yards down hill from house site 9Mu56 and was a building the Corps was interested in finding during this project. Second, it documents that the project area has had a long history of being identified with Carters Quarters.

During Moorehead's visit to Carters Quarter Mound, now known as the Little Eygpt site (9Mu102), he observed three mounds and evidence of an extensive settlement

(Hudson et al. 1985:726). Besides mounds, Moorehead excavated a number of graves and discovered fragments of what he thought were swords or pike points (Moorehead 1932:153). Little Egypt was later investigated by A.R. Kelly in the 1960s and David Hally in the 1960s and early 1970s (Hally 1979). Kelly and Hally observed only two platform mounds at that time. Their pottery assemblage included "Lamar Plain, Lamar Complicated Stamped, and Lamar Incised....Grit-tempered Lamar types constitute 75% of the assemblage by count, while the shell-tempered Mississippian types constitute 25%" (Hudson et al. 1985:726). Moorehead, Kelly, and Hally's discoveries, along with ethnographic data (Hill 1968; Hill and Kelly 1968) led Hudson et al. (1985) to conclude that Little Egypt was the main town of the chiefdom of Coosa, occupied continuously from around A.D. 1400 to 1600 and later intermittently during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

But Little Egypt was just one of a complex of seven sites and mounds investigated by archaeologists in the Coosawattee floodplain now inundated by Carters Lake. These sites represent Native American peoples from the Middle Archaic to Historic Cherokee and includes sites Bell Field (9Mu101), Sixtoe Field (9Mu100), Potts Tract (9Mu103), and historic site 9Mu104 (Beasley 1972; Hally 1970, 1979, 1980; Hill 1968; Kelly 1964, 1970, Kelly et al. 1965). The Bell Field, Sixtoe Field, and Potts Tracts sites, which are also platform mound sites, all point out the dense, complex prehistoric and protohistoric occupation of the Coosawattee River Basin. Human occupation of the Bell Field mound site appears to have lasted for some 200 years, beginning with a Dallas component and ending with a Lamar focus, with its most intense occupation from around A.D. 1700 to 1725 (Hill and Kelly 1968:92). This would identify the occupants as being Creek (Dallas) and later Cherokee (Lamar). Dallas shell-tempered pottery was also prevalent at the Potts Tract Site (Larson 1973:7).

Similarly, excavations at multicomponent site Sixtoe Field showed a successive occupation by Creek (Dallas) and later Cherokee (Lamar) peoples (Kelly 1964:n.p.). Sixtoe Field also contained two stratified "Old Quartz Culture" components which were the subject of a Master's Thesis in 1972 (Beasley 1972). This quartz lithic assemblage, according to Beasley, resembled Late Archaic assemblages from Nickajack Reservoir and Stalling Island, and he placed it as generally belonging to the Eastern Tradition of the Late Archaic (Beasley 1972:57). However, the term "Old Quartz Culture" is no longer in use and according to Goodyear et al. (1979:108-109) is of "dubious value;" the bulk of the raw material belonging to the Morrow Mountain phase of the Middle Archaic.

Though ethnoarchaeologists have studied the transition between the prehistoric and historic Native Americans in the region (Hill and Kelly 1968; Hudson et al. 1985), there is unfortunately a lack of clarity regarding the transition between the historic Native Americans and the arrival of people of European and African descent into the Coosawattee Basin. As will be seen, the region around the confluence of the Coosawattee and Talking Rock Creek would have been a rich, attractive bottomland for Western-style agriculture and it is a very likely location for John Martin's plantation fields. Yet archaeologists working in the region do not note the presence of European or American artifacts there, an obvious place for slave cabins and plantation outbuildings. One might accuse these earlier archaeologists of prehistoric bias, however, Kelly et al. (1965) note specifically that "In the summer of 1965 very little indication of any eighteenth or nineteenth century occupation came from this area [of Sixtoe Field]. One burial in a pine box, with iron, screws, and blue glass beads, intrusive into the mound in Sixtoe Field, might belong to the late Cherokee occupation" (Kelly et al. 1965:12). Further:

> There is a noticeable absence in both Sixtoe Field and Bell Fields in survey exploration to date of the late eighteenth century blue feathered designs on china ware, or of the ubiquitous gun flints and rusted parts of flintlocks, or eighteenth century rum bottles, or other familiar diagnostics to mark eighteenth or nineteenth century occupation or extensive contact (Kelly et al 1965:13).

Thus, the presence of nineteenth century African Americans or Cherokees (using American material culture) of this bottomland must remain a mystery beneath the waters of Carters Lake.

There is one other line of evidence which only adds to this mystery. Patrick Garrow (1979) conducted an emergency salvage excavation of a portion of a historic feature (9Mu104) which he associates with a historic Cherokee Cabin. This site was located just a few hundred feet downstream of the confluence of the Coosawattee and Talking Rock Creek. The feature was discovered in a bulldozer cut, and included "cabin chinking," "native ceramics," and "trade items" (Garrow 1979:6-9). Both simple stamped, complicated stamped, and check stamped pottery were recovered along with a single creamware sherd, trade beads, and olive-green bottle fragments. The site is very intriguing, but based on the presence of stamped pottery must be assigned to the late Cherokees. This fills a gap in the occupation of the area from prehistoric to the late contact periods, but again, there is no evidence of the presence of a historic Cherokee plantation, including African American slaves.

For the record, there are three other archaeological sites within a mile of 9Mu56. They are: 1) 9Mu105, the Chester Rock Shelter recorded by Charles Pearson and Chester DePratter in 1973; 2) 9Mu51, a small prehistoric lithic scatter recorded in 1980; 3) 9Mu3, a lithic scatter recorded in 1959 by Lewis Larson (Georgia Archaeological Site Files).

Research Questions

The eligibility of archaeological properties often rest on an evaluation of whether or not the site in question can meet Criterion D of 36CFR60, i.e., that "they have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history" (36CFR60.4d). Therefore, if important research questions can be answered through the study of the site, the site meets the eligibility requirements for placement on the National Register of Historic Places. Site 9Mu56 might also meet such requirements under Criterion B, i.e., "that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past" (36CFR60.4b). Since the only known site that is associated with John Martin is his gravestone at Fort Gibson, Oklahoma, a finding that site 9Mu56 has important deposits related to Martin's occupation might also qualify the site under Criterion B. The following areas of research were pursued, both to meet the requirements of the National Register and to provide the Corps with an answer to the question regarding the relationship of John Martin to site 9Mu56.

As previously stated, the primary research question posed for this work was to determine if the house at 9Mu56 was the historic plantation homestead of John Martin. If so, what could be learned about the life of John Martin and the history of that plantation? On a broader level, the effort to determine the occupants of 9Mu56 was believed to present an opportunity to learn more about the acculturation process of the Cherokees into American culture. For instance, Pillsbury (1983) has noted that the Cherokee settlement landscape "underwent a metamorphosis during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, transforming it from a region of agglomerated villages focused upon a dominate council-house to the isolated farmstead pattern affected by the European-origin settlers of the surrounding regions" (Pillsbury 1983:59). Analyzing the Census and Valuation of Property documents from Cherokee and Gilmer Counties, Pillsbury showed that the agglomerated village of the eighteenth century was abandoned by the Cherokee in favor of the American style isolated farmstead (Pillsbury 1983:68). Data from 9Mu56, only a county away, should support Pillsbury's conclusions.

Besides John Martin, site 9Mu56 obviously was occupied after his hypothesized occupation. The white Americans who occupied the structure after Martin were not a primary focus of this research, however, their presence in the archaeological record was expected as the house at 9Mu56 had been occupied up until the 1960s. Further, the Corps desired an archaeological assessment of the farmstead in terms of its potential for research into nineteenth century farm life and its interpretive potential (Seckinger 1993). Thus at the outset the opportunity presented itself of gathering data concerning Upland South culture and settlement patterning at an American farmstead. However, without giving away too much of the archaeological results at this point, the information gathered from the archaeological testing phase of this project simply did not lend itself toward providing much new data. But one specific area that can be discussed based on this work is that of Upland South farmstead site structure.

Upland South farmsteads have received a moderate amount of attention by historic archaeologists over the last 20 years (Smith 1993a:17-22). The Upland South cultural tradition was first defined by Kniffen (1965) and has since been studied, elaborated, dismissed, and revived, by numerous cultural geographers and archaeologists (Glassie 1968; Newton 1974; Clendenen 1973; Otto 1985; Smith 1993b). "The Upland South defines both the cultural tradition of the white, yeoman, farmer-hunter, plain folk and their geographical area of settlement in the South and southern portions of the northern states" (Smith 1993b:113). Within the intrasite settlement pattern of an Upland South farmstead, the built environment is seen to have a particular patterning which includes: 1) hilltop farmsteads as a seemingly disordered cluster of buildings with barns and outbuildings arranged around the house in an "order determined by the owner's changing conceptions of convenience" (Newton 1974:151); 2) separate house and outbuildings (smokehouses, barns, cribs, pens, food storage buildings) (Weaver and Doster 1982:63) serving multiple functions (Jurney and Moir 1987:230; Smith et al. 1982:10-11); 3) house facing the probable path of human approach..." (Weaver and Doster 1982:64); 4) dwelling shaded by trees (Weaver and Doster 1982:64); and 5) fields and pastures irregularly arranged, often following topographic features (Hart 1977). Further, farmsteads are arranged around the central dwelling with an inner ring of sheds and an outer ring of barns and stables, the inner and outer rings often separated by a clearly defined alley or road (Smith et al. 1982:241).

While this built environment is clearly seen by researchers throughout the Upland South, the archaeological manifestation of this patterning is often less clear (Smith et al.

1982; Jurney and Moir 1987; Carlson 1990; Smith 1993b:133). The archaeological expression of an Upland South farmstead often consists of a shallow rain of artifacts across the site, with concentrations of artifacts in areas which may be the location of buildings, surface trash, outside storage areas (called Kulsh piles in Missouri), or just activity areas within the farmyard. Thus the archaeology of Upland South farmsteads do not always closely correspond to the built environment and presents problems to archaeological interpretation of site structure. The archaeological expression of site 9Mu56 will be examined and analyzed in light of this patterning to offer further insights into the Upland South intrasite settlement patterning.

Methods

History

In order to establish the relationship between Judge John Martin and 9Mu56, two lines of historical evidence were researched. The first of these was to conduct a land history, to determine if Martin owned land in or around site 9Mu56. The second was to research the life of Judge John Martin. It was hoped that these two lines of evidence would converge with a conclusion regarding Martin's ownership of the house at 9Mu56. With this information, archaeological testing would locate deposits related to the occupation of Martin, providing the Corps with an ethnoarchaeological perspective of the Martin plantation. Archaeological testing would also provide the data necessary to discuss archaeological site structure at Upland South farmsteads.

Archival research was conducted through the summer and fall of 1993, primarily by Elizabeth Fields with the assistance of the Principal Investigator. Key words which guided the archival research included, but were not limited to: John Martin, Historic and Protohistoric Cherokee Indians, Murray, Gordon, Bartow County Histories, New Echota, Carters Lake and Dam, Cherokee Census, Cherokee Land Lottery, Cherokee Land Property Valuations 1836-37, Coosawattee River, Trail of Tears (Cherokee Removal), Office of Indian Affairs, Carters Quarters.

The Following archives and museums were visited during this project:

Thomas Cooper Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia,
South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia,

South Carolina State Library, Columbia,
Murray County Court House, Chatsworth, Georgia,
Gordon County Court House, Calhoun, Georgia,
Bartow County Court House, Cartersville, Georgia,
Georgia Surveyor General Department, Atlanta,
Georgia State Archives, Atlanta,
National Archives, Southeast Branch, Eastpoint, Georgia
Department of Anthropology, University of Georgia, Athens,
University of Georgia Library, Athens,
Hargrett Manuscript Library, University of Georgia, Athens,
Joseph Vann House, Springplace, Georgia,
Whitfield-Murray County Historical Society, Dalton, Georgia,
Gordon County Historical Society, Calhoun, Georgia,
New Echota, (near) Calhoun, Georgia,
Cherokee Museum, Cherokee, North Carolina,
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Carters Lake Operations Headquarters, Carters Lake, Georgia.

In addition to these archival visits, Robert S. Davis, Reverend Charles O. Walker, Patricia Lockwood, Nancy Carter Bland, Jim and Lloyd Nolan, Robert E. and Sheridan T. Cook, Frank S. Erwin, T.M. Lunsden, and the Fulton County Probate Court were contacted and interviewed about their knowledge of John Martin, Carters Quarters, 9Mu56, or Cherokee history. Finally, the Division of Vital Records, Richmond, Virginia was contacted regarding John Martin senior.

Archaeology

On June 1st and 2nd, 1993, the authors conducted an on-site visit to 9Mu56 with Corps, Mobile District representatives Ernie Seckinger and Jerry Nielsen to discuss investigation strategy. Based on that visit the following investigation methodology was used. Site 9Mu56 was investigated by the Principal Investigator from SCIAA and a four person crew from CERL during the week of July 19th, 1993. This test excavation consisted of establishing a grid across the site, dividing the site into three areas (A, B, C) and conducting systematic shovel testing across the site. Shovel tests were excavated at five meter intervals and dug until culturally sterile subsoils were discovered, or if no artifacts were found to at least 50 cms. However, shovel tests hit bedrock at or near the surface in some areas, especially in Area A. When this occurred, archaeologists attempted to move the shovel test to a nearby location slightly off the grid to excavate the shovel test. If no test could be excavated within 20 cms of the grid coordinate, no shovel test was dug. Shovel tests were the diameter of a shovel width, or 30 cms. Two 1 x 1 meter units were

excavated, placed at locations where heavy concentrations of artifacts occurred in the shovel tests. These units were excavated at arbitrary 10 cms levels. Soils from both the shovel tests and the units were screened through 1/4 inch hardware cloth.

Artifacts were bagged in the field by shovel test or unit/level and transported to CERL for processing. At CERL the artifacts were washed, sorted, cataloged, labeled, and identified, and a report was provided to the Principal Investigator in March 1994. Due to a cataloging error, the artifacts from the two excavation units were inadvertently mixed during analysis. The Principal Investigator traveled to CERL in April of 1994 in order to see the actual artifacts and check them against the inventory. It was clear from this check that the artifact assemblages from both units were identical in type and date ranges, and therefore little data was lost from this mixing. Artifacts were bagged into archival quality plastic bags at CERL for eventual curation with the Mobile District Corps.

Environmental Setting

Site 9Mu56 is located about a mile downstream of the Carters Lake Dam which has been constructed across a point where the Coosawattee River "leaves the Piedmont physiographic Province and enters the Valley and Ridge Province" in the southern portion of the Blue Ridge Mountains (Larson 1973:1). Thus, 9Mu56 is part of the Valley and Ridge Province where elevations are around 600 to 800 feet above sea level. The site itself rests on a hillside next to the relatively broad Coosawattee River valley at around 700 feet, and the surrounding area may be characterized as hilly, with steep-side slopes. Mountains in Gilmer County, the next county to the east, reach over 4,000 feet. There currently is no soil survey for Murray County and therefore we can only discuss the local environment in general terms using data from the Soil Survey of Cherokee, Gilmer, and Pickens Counties (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service 1973). Summers are considered mild, maximum temperatures reaching above 90 degrees only about one day out of three in the summer. The humidity is high, and the minimum summer temperature averages only as low as 64 degrees. Winters are cold, with 64 days during an average winter with temperatures at or below 32 degrees. Forest cover in the valley region is dominated by hickory (Carya *spp.*) shortleaf pine (Pinus *echinata*), loblolly pine (Pinus *taeda*), white oak (Quercus *alba*), and post oak (Quercus *stellata*) (Larson 1973:3). Locally at site 9Mu56, the area was covered with replanted pine, with a few ornamental hardwoods, obviously associated with the occupation of the farmstead. The usual

assortment of wildlife is found in the area including, quail, dove, meadowlark, field sparrow, wild turkey, rabbit, fox, deer, squirrel and raccoon (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service 1973:67).

Summary

Investigation of site 9Mu56 was conducted primarily to determine the exact association of Cherokee Judge John Martin with the former I-house located there, and its eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. If evidence indicated that Martin lived there, archaeological investigations would attempt to determine if remains associated with the Martin occupation still existed, and to determine the potential for research into the Martin occupation or Upland South studies.

Chapter II: John Martin and His Coosawattee Plantation

Introduction

As outlined in the Research Design in Chapter I, two lines of evidence were used (historic documents and archaeological test excavations) to determine if Cherokee Judge John Martin occupied the area and house at 9Mu56. This chapter details the results of the historic research, which indicates without doubt that John Martin owned the land encompassing site 9Mu56 and supports, but does not confirm the hypothesis of Robert Davis and Nancy Bland that the I-house located there was once John Martin's plantation home. In order to discuss both questions, it is necessary to begin with a look at the region prior to John Martin's arrival, followed by a history of the life of John Martin. This history establishes the link between Martin and 9Mu56. This biography will then lead to a more detailed discussion of the confusion which has surrounded the history of the house at 9Mu56, Carters Quarters, and the post-Martin occupation of 9Mu56.

Coosawattee Old Town

Long before John Martin arrived in Georgia, the rich bottomland surrounding the confluence of the Coosawattee River and Talking Rock Creek was the center of intensive prehistoric human occupation, as documented in the previous chapter. This occupation by prehistoric peoples was practically continuous up until historic times. According to modern ethnoarchaeologists, the Carters Dam region represented a borderland between the traditional territories of the Upper Creeks and the Cherokees, alternately being settled by Creeks and Cherokees (Hally 1979:18).

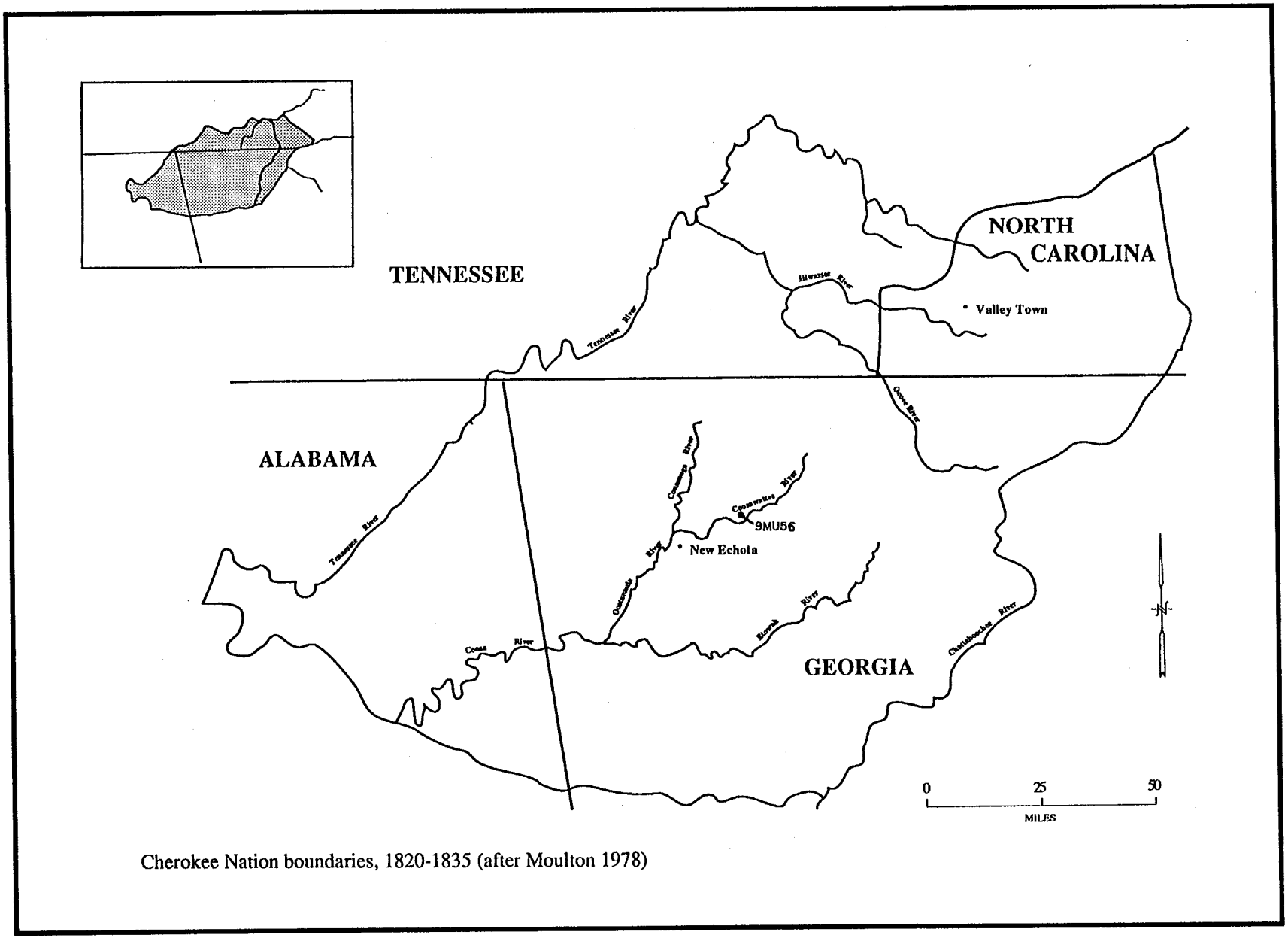
Little is known about the Creek occupation of the Carters Dam region. Hally indicates that Swanton's southeastern tribal map shows no early eighteenth century Upper

Creek towns in northern Georgia, except "Eufala town" near Cartersville (Hally 1979:17). Still, historical tradition has it that the region was inhabited "originally" by Muskogee speaking Upper Creeks (Hally 1979:17). The last Creek Indians in the area probably were those who settled with a headman named "the Mortar," for a brief period around 1759 (Hill and Kelly 1968:95; Hally 1979:18). Eventually, the Cherokees were the last Native Americans to settle along the Coosawattee River in the late 1770s (Hill and Kelly 1968:95). In the Cherokee language, the word "Coosawattee" means "old Creek place" (Featherstonhaugh 1970:224 [1847]).

In the late seventeenth century, the Cherokees' territory encompassed a broad section of the southern Appalachian Mountains, covering parts of six states: North and South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee, and Alabama (Figure 2.1). The majority of the Cherokee population was concentrated in the Middle Towns, in what is now western North Carolina. Throughout the eighteenth century, the Cherokee population shifted first west to Tennessee and then south to Georgia, as they sought abundant game and stayed ahead of the encroachment of white settlers (Pillsbury 1983:60). This shift brought them into conflicts with the Creeks, including a legendary battle called Taliwa, which resulted in the Creeks withdrawing from eastern Tennessee (Hill and Kelly 1968:95).

By the late eighteenth century, Cherokee settlements were concentrated around New Echota, the capital of the Cherokee Nation from 1820 to 1838, in what is now northwestern Georgia. Cherokee settlements were extensive, and many still exist today as historic or archaeological sites including (besides New Echota), the Chief Vann House, the Vann Tavern site, and Allatoona Basin (Hill and Kelly 1968:96). Approximately 15 miles northeast of New Echota was Coosawattee Old Town, a village that probably had undergone a marked change as a result of white acculturation and westernization.

Prior to the middle of the eighteenth century, a typical Cherokee village consisted of a cluster of dwellings near a centrally located council house. These villages were usually located in the floodplains of major river valleys (Pillsbury 1983:62). Some small fields surrounding the villages were farmed by the community as a whole, but hunting remained the primary means of subsistence. By the late eighteenth century, through the influence of traders who had intermarried with the Cherokees and Christian missionaries, the Cherokees had widely adopted European agricultural methods, raising crops such as corn and wheat, and livestock (Wilms 1991:2-3). The effects of the acculturation so changed Cherokee



Cherokee Nation boundaries, 1820-1835 (after Moulton 1978)

Figure 2.1 Cherokee Nation Boundaries, 1820-1835 (adapted from Moulton 1978).

land use that late eighteenth century settlement patterns of the Cherokees were nearly identical to white Upland South farmstead settlement patterns (Pillsbury 1983:62). A typical late eighteenth century Cherokee village could be more accurately described as a string of farmsteads along a river bottom, rather than as a traditional village. Coosawattee Old Town probably was an excellent example of this kind of settlement. Stretched along the banks of the Coosawattee River and Talking Rock Creek, perhaps as many as 600 Cherokees lived in Coosawattee Old Town (Abbott 1889).

The fate of Coosawattee followed that of the Cherokees in their struggle against the whites. Following the Hopewell Treaty of 1785, Cherokees continued to attack white settlers along the Tennessee border. The Cherokees viewed these settlers as intruders into their lands; the United States had a different view. In retaliation for attacks at Gillespie's Station (near present-day Knoxville) and other stations in October 1788, Sevier mounted an expedition against the Cherokees and "cleared the [Cherokee] from the frontier and pursued the Indians as far as their towns on the head waters of Coosa river" (Mooney 1970:66). This campaign was concluded at Coosawattee in April of 1789 (Garrow 1979:3; Hally 1979:18; Mooney 1970:66; Ramsey 1926:509-515). There an exchange of prisoners was made and Sevier withdrew his forces from Cherokee territory (Mooney 1970:66; Ramsey 1926:515). The peace that ensued from this exchange of prisoners proved to be temporary. A later treaty, the Treaty of Holston, signed in 1791, was even less successful in ensuring peace, and hostilities continued between the United States and the Cherokees until the end of the eighteenth century (Mooney 1970:67-81).

Throughout this time, Coosawattee probably still held importance in the Cherokee regional community, while the intrusion of whites continued. In 1805, the Federal Road was built through the Cherokee Nation, and just south of where it crossed the Coosawattee River, it was joined by the Tennessee Road (now called the Sally Hughes Road). Thus, Coosawattee became the location of a junction between two major roads. In addition, Coosawattee was the center of one of the eight Cherokee judicial districts created by the Cherokee National Council in 1820. A few public enterprises did exist in the vicinity. Judge John Martin kept a turnpike gate on the Federal Road at Coosawattee Old Town and provided lodging for travelers there. His son-in-law, John Adair Bell, owned a tavern there and Ellis Harlin ran a ferry across the river (Featherstonhaugh 1970:224 [1847]; Shadburn 1990:243). Still, Coosawattee was more of a place name than a concentrated settlement, with Cherokee homesteads spread out along the river valley. The landscape around Coosawattee Old Town would change again as the holdings of Judge John Martin

developed. From approximately 1821 to 1835, this "village" would evolve into a good-sized plantation owned by John Martin.

The Life and Times of Judge John Martin

Early Life

According to the inscription on his tombstone, Judge John Martin was born on October 20, 1784 (Davis 1991:60-61; Lockwood 1986:61). His father was a white man from Virginia, also named John Martin, and the brother of General Joseph Martin, the first agent to the Cherokees after the Revolution (Hays 1939:289-290; Lockwood 1993a:2). Until recently, most scholars believed that Judge Martin's father was in fact Joseph Martin, not his brother John. The preeminent Cherokee genealogist, Emmet Starr, listed Joseph as Judge Martin's father in his book originally written in 1921 (Starr 1977). Starr's sources were sketchy at best; the removal chaos and the post-removal fighting within factions of the Cherokee Nation serving to further confuse Martin's paternity. Starr's main source appears to have been an obituary for one of Judge Martin's sons which was published in the *Cherokee Advocate* on November 18, 1891. This obituary incorrectly identified General Joseph Martin as Judge John Martin's father (*Cherokee Advocate* November 18, 1891; Lockwood 1993a:2). However, documents in the Georgia State Archives clearly indicate that Judge John Martin's father was Joseph's brother. In 1831, when Georgia governor George Gilmer was seeking a peaceful solution to the removal crisis, he sought information about leading members of the tribe who, if in favor of removal, might be influential in convincing other Cherokees to emigrate voluntarily. Judge John Martin was one of the Cherokees Gilmer investigated. Two letters in the Georgia State Archives, written to Gilmer in 1831, discuss Martin and his family. One letter does not give his father's name but does state that he was "the brother of Joseph Martin the first Agent of the Cherokee Nation after the Revolution" (Benjamin Cleveland to George R.Gilmer, letter, August 29, 1831, Georgia State Archives, in Hays 1939:289; also Warren and Weeks 1987:93-94). The other letter describes Judge John Martin's father as "a white man, of the same name with the son" (Samuel A. Wales to George R. Gilmer, letter, August 30, 1831, Georgia State Archives, in Hays 1939:290; also Warren and Weeks 1987:94-95).

General Joseph Martin, Judge Martin's uncle, began his work among the Cherokee during the American Revolution, about 1775. Following the Revolution, he served as

agent to Cherokee from the states of North Carolina and Virginia. Because he ran a "constant risk of assassination" in his work among the Cherokee (mostly from competing British agents), Joseph Martin gained the protection of the Cherokee by marrying into one of the most powerful clans of the Nation (Weeks 1894:410-420). Exactly when his brother John (Senior) first arrived in the Cherokee Nation is unknown, but as early as 1780, John was living in the Cherokee Overhill Towns in what is now southwestern Tennessee, "primarily occupied as a trader" (Lockwood 1993a:3). Joseph Martin made frequent trips back to his Virginia home to visit his family, and during these absences, John handled "publick business" for his brother (Lockwood 1993a:3).

The birthplace of John Martin's son, Judge John Martin, is undetermined. It is known that Judge John Martin grew up in the Tugaloo River region along the present day Georgia-South Carolina border and eventually established a plantation somewhat to the west in the Nacoochee Valley. Patricia Lockwood, a descendant of Judge Martin who has done extensive research on his life, believes that Judge Martin was born in the Overhill Towns and moved to the Tugaloo region in 1789 when he was five years old. General Joseph Martin had interests in the Tugaloo region and at the end of his agency in 1789, he turned most of his efforts to those interests. Lockwood surmises that due to the close relationship between Joseph and his brother John, that John moved to that area at about the same time as his brother, bringing his Cherokee family with him (Lockwood 1993a:3).

However, Lockwood's explanation does not follow traditional Cherokee family dynamics. Judge John Martin's mother had been married twice before her mariage to John Martin (Senior). It would have been unlikely for her to move, with her children from her two previous marriages, to a new area in order to follow her husband. Such a move would have cut her off from the traditional support she would have received from her brothers and maternal uncles. The more logical explanation is that John Martin (Senior) moved to the Tugaloo region well before 1789, that his Cherokee wife, Susannah Emory, was already living there when they married, and their son, the future Judge John Martin, was born in the region in 1784. This explanation is further strengthened by the documentary evidence of a letter to Governor Gilmer in which Samuel Wales asserts that Judge John Martin was born in present day Habersham County, which lies along the Georgia-South Carolina border (Samuel A. Wales to George R. Gilmer, letter, August 30, 1831, Georgia State Archives, in Hays 1939:290). In any case, John Martin (Senior) died when his son was a young man, in 1801 or 1802 (Hays 1939:289; Lockwood 1993a:4). Upon his father's death, Judge John Martin most likely inherited a sizeable fortune (Lockwood 1993a:4).

Judge John Martin's mother, Susannah Emory, was one-quarter Cherokee. Her maternal grandfather was a Scotsman named Ludovic Grant, who arrived in South Carolina in 1716 as a prisoner of war of the British (Lockwood 1993b:1). After serving his indenture, Grant became a trader among the Cherokees, married a Cherokee, and lived in the Cherokee Nation for the rest of his life. His daughter married a white man named William Emory. Their daughter, Susannah Emory, was married three times; first, to Captain John Stuart, then to Richard Fields, and lastly to John Martin, all white men. Children from all three marriages proved to be leaders among the Cherokee (Meserve 1936:349-350). When Joseph Martin returned to Virginia, he took one of his Cherokee children home to Virginia, presumably his son James. Joseph provided for James' education, including a "knowledge of the classics," in the hope that James would, "when grown, be of advantage to his people" (William Martin to Lyman C. Draper, letter, December 1, 1842, Draper Collection, Tennessee Papers, 3XX4). It is assumed that Joseph's brother John paid similar attention to his son's education also. It is most likely that Judge Martin received his early education at home from a white tutor, a common practice among Cherokees of wealth. He probably attended a school outside the Cherokee Nation for his later education. General Benjamin Cleveland related to Governor Gilmer in 1831 that he [Cleveland] had gone to school with Martin (Benjamin Cleveland to George R.Gilmer, letter, August 29, 1831, Georgia State Archives, in Hays 1939:289). The location of this school is undetermined, but was probably in the Tugaloo region (Lockwood 1993a:3). John Ross, the Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation from 1828 to 1866 and a close friend of Martin's, attended the academy at South West Point, Tennessee (now Kingston) (Moulton 1978:6-7). Perhaps they were schoolmates. Only one-eighth Cherokee, blond-haired and blue-eyed, Martin could have moved easily between the white and Cherokee worlds. He was probably raised mostly by his mother and her brothers, along with his two sisters and his mother's children from her two previous marriages (two half-sisters and six half-brothers), according to Cherokee custom. However, evidence exists to suggest that Susannah died while John was an adolescent and that he was raised after his mother's death by a brother-in-law, probably Jeter Lynch, the husband of his older sister, Nancy (Hays 1939:289; Lockwood 1993a:4).

Little more is known about Judge John Martin's life until he emerged as an influential member of the Cherokee Nation in late 1818. Martin's name does not appear in the records of the Cherokee Indian Agency in Tennessee, an agency of the War Department established in 1801, until he was named as a member of the Cherokee delegation to Washington in December 1818 (Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Archives Record Group

75, M208). Nor is Martin mentioned in the journals or papers of the Moravian missionaries to the Cherokee Nation. In 1804, Moravian craftsmen helped James Vann build his impressive brick home at Springplace (Friends of the Vann House n.d.). George Harlan's home, just four miles north of Martin's house and very similar to it, was also built by Moravians. Although Martin's house was almost definitely built with Moravian assistance (see discussion in Section "The Carters Quarters/John Martin House Dilemma, this Chapter), the Moravians made no mention of either Martin or his house. Martin's name is also conspicuous by its absence in the military service records of the War of 1812. During the Creek War of 1813-1814, approximately five hundred Cherokees fought in the service of the United States under Andrew Jackson's command (Malone 1956:71). Two of John Martin's half brothers -- George Fields and Turtle Fields -- were volunteers in the Cherokee Regiment (Meserve 1936:349-350). His cousin, James Martin served as Quartermaster for Colonel Gideon Morgan during the brief war (Index to Compiled Service Records of Volunteers in the War of 1812, National Archives Record Group 94, M602, roll 133). John Martin, however, apparently did not volunteer for military service.

The Sautee Reservation

In any case, by December 1818, when he became a member of the Cherokee delegation to Washington, Martin had become one of the ruling elite of the Cherokee Nation. He had established a home on the Sautee Creek, in what is now White County, Georgia, some 55 miles east of Coosawattee (Lockwood 1986:63-64). As a member of the Cherokee delegation to Washington, Martin was one of the signers of the Treaty of February 27, 1819 who ceded the land on which his home was located to the United States. As allowed by that treaty, Martin chose to remain in his home even though it was now outside the Cherokee Nation boundaries. On March 6, 1819, he informed Colonel Return J. Meigs that he intended to reside there permanently and accepted a reservation of 640 acres (Hays 1939:172). In accepting the reservation, Martin supposedly became a citizen of the United States. However, no evidence exists to suggest that Martin was ever treated as a citizen. Indeed, by later selling the reservation back to the United States, the government's view may have been that Martin had relinquished his citizenship.

Both the Treaty of 1817 and the Treaty of 1819 were attempts by the federal government to "denationalize" the Cherokee Indians. By granting reservations of land to the Cherokees, in exchange for which they became U.S. citizens (albeit second-class

citizens, as they were considered free persons of color), the United States hoped to assimilate the Cherokee into the general population (McLoughlin 1981:9). The effort failed to achieve the desired results for a number of reasons. First, living amongst the whites, Cherokees found themselves unwanted and often reviled. Within a few years of accepting the reserves, most Cherokees left their land and moved within the Cherokee Nation. Secondly, the state of Georgia took considerable exception to the federal government's grants of land within Georgia to the Cherokees. Georgians felt that the federal government had no right to give their land away (McLoughlin 1981:9). Whether intentionally or not, much of the land reserved for the Cherokees in the two treaties was actually sold or granted by Georgia to its white citizens. The federal government was very slow to survey the land involved and any unsurveyed land was considered fair game by Georgia officials. Because John Martin was only one-eighth Cherokee and well-educated, the reserve he received was a fee-simple grant of land. In other words, he had the right to sell the land or otherwise dispose of it as he saw fit. Most of the reserves were life estate reserves, meaning that the reservees could not sell the land within the lifetime of the original owners. The government's motivation behind this policy was actually protection of the Cherokees, who were presumably unfamiliar with U.S. laws, from land speculators and unscrupulous whites who would cheat them out of their land.

By early 1822, John Martin had changed his mind, given up his reservation and moved his family within the boundaries of the Cherokee Nation. Lockwood believes that Martin's decision to move was based upon his first-hand observation of the treatment that Cherokees received from their white neighbors (Lockwood 1993a:5). That experience led to his conscious decision to become an active political leader in the Cherokee Nation and move once again into the Cherokee Nation boundaries. This explanation does account for Martin's lack of involvement in the Nation prior to 1819. In October 1823, he received $2,000 compensation from the U.S. government for the land on the Sautee Creek ("Purchase of Reservations on Indian Lands," Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1881, National Archives Record Group 75, M234, roll 117). How much earlier he had actually moved is unknown. The earliest references for Martin's presence at Coosawattee are missionary Daniel Butrick's journal, from February 1822, and a letter from Moody Hall and Henry Parker, missionaries at the American Board mission at Carmel to Jeremiah Evarts, at the Brainerd Mission, dated May 16, 1822 (Gardner 1989:102-103; Kutsche 1986:181). Also unknown are the details of that home on the Sautee. He was married when he lived there; most of his sixteen children were born before the sale of his Sautee reservation.

John Martin had two wives, sisters named Lucy and Nellie McDaniel. One descendant dates his two marriages as having taken place in 1807 and 1810, respectively (Bell 1972:290). However, it is far more likely that Martin married both of his wives at the same time. The traditional marriage customs of the Cherokee involved a succession of monogamous relationships (serial monogamy), as practiced by Martin's parents. However, polygamy was often practiced by "Cherokee men of standing and importance . . Polygamous wives were commonly sisters who had been taken in marriage on the same occasion" (McLoughlin 1984:204-205). By John Martin's generation, the influence of the missionaries and other whites in the area led to the more widespread practice of monogamy. By the next generation, monogamy was the norm; most of Martin's children were married only once. In any case, Martin was married by at least 1810 to both wives (in 1835 two of his married daughters, one from each wife, each had four children of her own). After his move to the Coosawattee area, Martin maintained separate residences for his wives. Whether he did the same at his home on the Sautee is unknown. Perhaps the need for more land, in order to have two houses, prompted him to relinquish his reservation.

The Coosawattee Years

A Cherokee Leader

In 1820, the National Council of the Cherokee Nation divided the Nation into eight districts and created positions for eight district and four circuit judges to preside over the legal matters of the nation. John Martin was the circuit judge for the Coosawattee and Amohee Districts in 1822 (Malone 1956:80). In November 1822, the Council created a superior court, composed of the four circuit judges (Cherokee Advocate Office 1973:28 [1852]). When the first session of the Cherokee Supreme Court was held in Newtown (New Echota) in October 1823, John Martin was one of the three Supreme Court judges present (Malone 1956:83). Martin continued to be a high-ranking member of the Nation. In 1825, he was a member of the committee which laid out the lots in the Nation's capitol, New Echota (Battey 1969:27-28; Malone 1956:121; Starr 1977:49). In February 1827, following the death of the Principal Chief, Charles Hicks, John Martin was appointed as treasurer *protem* of the Nation (McLoughlin 1986:392; Ross 1985a:128). Martin may have held the position of treasurer earlier, perhaps in 1819 (Ross 1985b:728). At the time

of the appointment, he then held four official positions in the Nation's government, three too many in the opinion of some Cherokees. In a letter to the editor of the *Cherokee Phoenix* entitled "Money and Principles," an incensed member of the Nation who signed his letter "A Cherokee" complained, ". . . the signers of the Constitution . . . were so careful to distribute offices so that one man should not hold more than one Constitutional appointment" yet, "[i]n what way then can his [Martin's] acceptance of the treasury be safely accounted for, if it be not that friends exalt high: and that emolument of office has induced an abandonment of principles" (*Cherokee Phoenix* February 28, 1828). In addition to the treasurer's position, Martin was a presiding Circuit Judge, a Judge of the Supreme Court and a public turnpike keeper on the Federal Road. During the next meeting of the General Council, in October 1828, he was elected to the position of treasurer and replaced as circuit and supreme court judge (*Cherokee Phoenix* October 22, 1828; Ross 1985a:147).

As the national treasurer, Martin was responsible for such actions as leasing turnpikes on the Federal Road, leasing ferries, collecting the federal annuity paid to the tribe by the United States, and collecting debts owed to the Cherokee Nation by various individuals (*Cherokee Phoenix* November 19, 1830). While John Martin was the national treasurer, the Cherokee Nation went heavily into debt. In 1830, the United States treasury stopped paying the federal annuity to the Nation. Claiming that the Eastern Cherokee Nation no longer existed and, therefore, neither did its treasury, the United States offered to divide the annuity among all the members of the Nation and pay each his or her share. This per capita rate amounted to 45 cents for each Cherokee (McLoughlin 1984:253; 1986:439). The Cherokees refused to accept this per capita payment and John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, repeatedly sued for payment of the entire annuity, $6,666, to John Martin (Ross 1985a:220-223). The money remained unpaid and untouched in a Nashville bank for five years (McLoughlin 1984:253). John Martin remained the Nation's treasurer until his emigration west in the Spring of 1837 (Ross 1985a:489). In May 1827, Martin was elected a delegate from the Coosawattee District to the Cherokee Constitutional Convention later that year (Malone 1956:84; Starr 1977:50-53).

As a result of actions by the United States government and the state of Georgia for the removal of the Cherokees to west of the Mississippi, the leaders of the Cherokee became divided. One group, the Patriot faction, took a defensive stance, fighting removal. Using the United States' own legal tactics against itself, the Patriot faction hoped to prove that the Cherokee Nation was capable of self-government and, under U.S. law, had the

right to be autonomous (McLoughlin 1986:438-447). The Principal Chief of the Nation and leader of the Patriot Party, John Ross, saw statehood within the United States for the Cherokee Nation as the solution to all its problems (Carter 1976:127-128). The Treaty Party, on the other hand, realized that the Cherokees would never be accepted as equals by the white men and accepted removal as inevitable. The main concern of the Treaty Party was to negotiate terms for removal as favorable as possible to the Cherokee Nation (Knight 1914:1035). The Treaty Party was led by Major Ridge and his son, John Ridge. A division already existed in the Cherokee Nation following the death in 1827 of the Principal Chief Charles Hicks, but the Treaty Party was not formally organized until 1834 (Woodward 1963:177). The major factor driving this division in the Nation was a rebellion against the acculturation of the Cherokees, by the full-bloods. Most of the leaders of the Nation, the wealthiest and most educated men, were of mixed ancestry and often unfamiliar with the traditional ways of the Cherokees. Many of the full-blood Cherokees felt that the changes the Nation was making in order to win autonomy from the United States, such as adopting a republican form of government and writing their own laws, meant losing their national self-respect and their identity as Cherokees (McLoughlin 1986:390-391). Following Hicks' death, these rebellious feelings erupted. The Moravian missionaries in the area took note:

> Since the death of our departed Brother Hicks, the whole Nation here is in the greatest turmoil. . . . No one trusts anyone any more; now and again there are threats of murder. Judge Martin, who was named by the National Committee in Bro. Hicks' place as Secretary and Treasurer, is being threatened with death and with having his house burned down (Johann Schmidt to A. Benade, letter, May 16, 1827, Moravian Archives, Salem, North Carolina, as quoted in McLoughlin 1986:392).

Apparently the threats were never carried out and in June 1827, before the Constitutional Convention, the two factions met at New Echota to work out their differences (McLoughlin 1986:395-396). They were not entirely successful. Although the Convention met in July and framed the republican government which lasted until removal, the division in the Cherokee Nation was not healed.

Judge John Martin represented the Cherokee Nation on a number of delegations to Washington D.C. in addition to the one in 1819. In late 1831, a delegation consisting of John Martin, John Ridge, and William Shorey Coodey, all handpicked by John Ross as men he could trust, travelled to Washington (Carter 1976:128). It was mostly likely during this trip to Washington that John Ridge became convinced of the inevitability of removal, a

move which precipitated the formal division of the Cherokee Nation into the two factions when the Treaty Party was officially organized by Ridge in November 1834 (Carter 1976:135-136). The concerns of the 1831 delegation centered on white intruders into the Cherokee Nation following the discovery of gold (Ross 1985a:232-233). The task of keeping white intruders from mining for gold on Cherokee lands fell to the state of Georgia. The state militia, known as the Georgia Guard, arrived in the Cherokee Nation in early 1831. Of course, at this same time, the state government was fighting for the removal of the Cherokees from Georgia. An agency of the state government, the Georgia Guard often did more to harass the Cherokees than to expel intruders. In February 1831, after lodging members of the Guard at his plantation on the Coosawattee, John Martin was arrested by the Georgia Guard on "merely suspicion" and held overnight (*Cherokee Phoenix* February 12, 1831; February 19, 1831). Martin was still a keeper of the public turnpike and, apparently, one of the goals of the Georgia Guard was to destroy the toll gates on the Federal Road (*Cherokee Phoenix* February 12, 1831). Other prominent Cherokees were similarly harassed by the Georgia Guard, including Martin's son-in-law, John Adair Bell (*Cherokee Phoenix* April 16, 1831).

John Martin served as a member of the ill-fated 1835 Cherokee delegation to Washington led by John Ross (Ross 1985a:366). While the delegation was in Washington attempting to conclude negotiations to allow the Cherokees to remain on their present lands, leaders of the Treaty Party signed a treaty on December 29, 1835 with the U.S. Commissioner for Indian Affairs at New Echota, agreeing to the removal of the Cherokee Indians to west of the Mississippi (Wilkins 1986:287-289). The Treaty of New Echota came to be known as the "Christmas Trick" among members of the Patriot faction (Ross 1985a:379). While other members of the Patriot Party spent the next three years striving to prove the Treaty of New Echota invalid and to renegotiate with the United States government, Martin came to realize the inevitability of removal and became sympathetic to the Treaty Party (Lumpkin 1907:311; Wilkins 1986:299). Two of his sons-in-law, John Adair Bell and George Washington Adair, were members of the Treaty Party and, as such, had signed the Treaty of New Echota (Warren and Weeks 1987:182-183; Wilkins 1986:334). Their influence may have played a part in Martin's change of heart.

Private Life

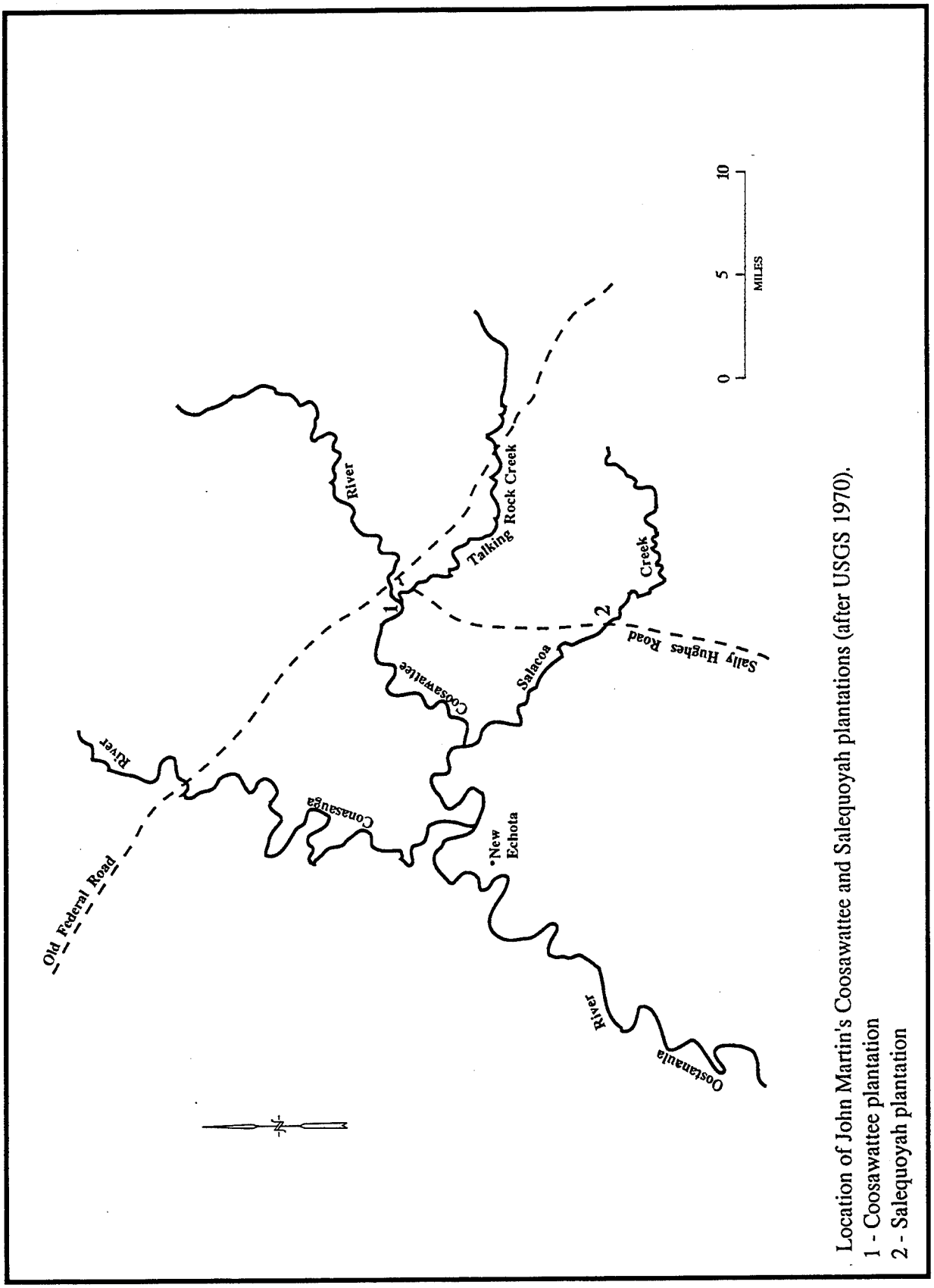
During the years in the Coosawattee area, in addition to prospering in public life, Martin prospered in his private life as well. As stated earlier, Martin maintained separate

homes for his two wives. His wife Nellie lived at the Coosawattee River plantation. Lucy lived about fifteen miles south, at a plantation on Salequoyah (Salacoa) Creek where the Sally Hughes (Tennessee) Road crossed the creek (Cotter 1917:74-75; Census Roll 1835:55-57; Cherokee Property Valuations 1837, Murray County, No. 57; Cass County, No. 27; Walker 1988:99) (Figure 2.2). Both of these homes were far above normal housing for the Cherokees. But then John Martin was not a typical Cherokee; he was a wealthy and well-educated planter. During the years that he lived at Coosawattee (approx. 1821 to 1836), he built both of his plantations into prosperous farms. The Cherokee Census Roll of 1835 provides evidence of his prosperity (Table 2.1). The figures for numbers of "houses" include all buildings except chicken coops: the main houses, kitchens, smoke houses, store houses, slave cabins, stables, barns and corn cribs. In addition to acreage planted in wheat and corn, both plantations also had peach and apple orchards (see Appendices A, B and C).

TABLE 2.1: Summary of Martin's Property

Census Category	Coosawattee	Salequoyah
Number of Slaves	69	20
Acres in cultivation	300	110
Number of Houses	28	11
Bushels corn raised	6000	600

As previously mentioned, most of Martin's sixteen children were born before Martin moved to Coosawattee in 1821. Each of his wives had eight children. Cherokee genealogist Emmet Starr lists a seventeenth child, Amelia, but does not indicate her mother (Starr 1977:311)). Appendix D lists Martin's children, identifies each child's mother and their status in 1835. In the Census Roll of 1835, eleven of the children, all six sons and five of the ten daughters, are listed between the two households. His oldest son, who was over eighteen (probably Brice), and one daughter over sixteen (probably Susanna) were still living with John and Nellie at Coosawattee (Census Roll 1835:55-57). Of the five daughters not listed by the Census, three--Anne, Martha and Charlotte--are definitely known to have been married before 1835 (*Cherokee Phoenix* July 1, 1829; December 31, 1831; Hays 1939:290). In addition to their husbands--Benjamin Franklin Thompson, George Washington Adair and Joseph Martin Lynch--two of Martin's other sons-in-law are listed in both the 1835 Census and the 1837 Property Valuations. Therefore, it is



Location of John Martin's Coosawattee and Salequoyah plantations (after USGS 1970).
1 - Coosawattee plantation
2 - Salequoyah plantation

Figure 2.2 Location of John Martin's Coosawattee and Salequoyah Plantations.

reasonable to conclude that all five of Martin's daughters not listed in either of his households in the 1835 Census were married and in their own homes at that time. The Martin family must have been a close knit one. All of the married daughters settled in the general area near their parents, with two in Salequoyah and one at Coosawattee. From the information in the 1835 Census, Martin's daughters apparently married well, although none of their husbands were quite as wealthy as their father. Four of the five listed in 1835 were slave owners. Charlotte's husband, Joseph M. Lynch, served as the national marshal before removal. Anne's husband, Franklin Thompson, was a white man and the owner of 13 slaves. Although white, Thompson moved his family west with the other Martins in 1837 and then moved to Texas in 1844 (Warren and Weeks 1987:80). Another son-in-law, John Adair Bell, became a leader of the Cherokee Nation in the West, following removal.

Relations with Christian Missionaries

No evidence exists to suggest that John Martin was baptized into the Christian church. It is clear that he never renounced his polygamous marriages. Yet his children were educated at mission schools, some of his daughters' weddings were performed by missionaries, and he even served as an officer of a Sunday School. However, he had an on-again-off-again relationship with the Christian missionaries in the Coosawattee area. At times, his attitude towards the missionaries was nothing short of antagonistic; at others, he encouraged their work in the Coosawattee area, even offering financial support. Martin's support of the missionaries most likely stemmed from his interest in seeing his children well-educated, rather than any religious inclinations. He was not swayed greatly toward one denomination or another. On the contrary, Martin had nearly equal dealings with the American Board (Congregationalist) missionaries as with the Methodist Episcopal and Baptist missionaries.

As early as February 1822, Presbyterian minister Daniel Butrick considered opening a school in Coosawattee. Although Martin expressed his personal interest in the school and even offered to pay the teacher's salary, the school was never opened. By April 1823, Baptist missionaries did establish a school there. Missionary and schoolmaster Thomas Dawson included at least one of Martin's children among his students (Gardner 1989:101-106). When Dawson was recalled by the Baptists to Valley Town and the Coosawattee school closed in September 1823, John Martin became so angry with the Baptists that he used his influence in the Cherokee Nation to seek a petty revenge. Prior to

his recall, Dawson had placed an order with a local sawmill for some planks of wood to be planed. Since he not received the wood at the time of his recall, Dawson cancelled the order. Martin, however, convinced the sawmill to complete the order and to bill Dawson the full amount, ten dollars, which Dawson refused to pay. When he and his family attempted to leave Coosawattee, they were stopped by a member of the National Council and "presented with legal papers" (Gardner 1989:105). Allowed to continued his journey to Valley Town after leaving his watch as a bond, Dawson eventually paid the ten dollars (Gardner 1989:105-106). Following the closure of the Baptist school, Martin expressed his willingness to support an American Board teacher at Coosawattee, offering $100 a year plus board. The American Board did not take him up on his offer (Gardner 1989:106). In 1826, one of Martin's daughters attended the American Board's mission school at Carmel, which opened in November 1819. Sometime later that year, Martin became "opposed to missions," or at least the minister at Carmel, and withdrew his daughter from the school there (McLoughlin 1984:228). He first hired a tutor for his children and then Methodist Episcopal missionaries established a school at his home in Coosawattee (Gardner 1989:107; Kutsche 1986:205). This school did not last much longer than either of the two previous ones. In 1828, two of his daughters attended the Baptist school at Valley Town, presumably boarding at the school (Gardner 1989:138). At some point in time, two of his younger daughters, Nancy and Rachel, attended Miss Sophia Sawyer's school in New Echota, run by the American Board (Bass 1936:120). Whether they were the same daughters who attended the school at Valley Town is unknown and, if so, why they left is also unknown.

At approximately the same time that Thomas Dawson established his short-lived school at Coosawattee, Coosawattee became a station on the Baptist preaching circuit. A major stop, ministers Evan Jones and Jesse Bushyhead visited Coosawattee twice on each complete circuit (Gardner 1989:104; 186). John Martin's Salequoyah house was also a station on that preaching circuit (Gardner 1989:190; Walker 1988:99). At least two of Martin's daughters were married by missionaries while they lived in the Coosawattee area. The Reverend Dickson C. McLeod, a Methodist Episcopal minister, in 1829, married Martha Martin and George W. Adair. In 1831, his daughter Charlotte's marriage to Joseph M. Lynch was officiated by the Reverend Evan Jones, a Baptist missionary (*Cherokee Phoenix* July 1, 1829; December 31, 1831). John Martin also served as vice president of the Cherokee Sunday School of Mount Wesley, a Methodist Episcopal organization overseen by Reverend McLeod (*Cherokee Phoenix* October 8, 1830). The fact that the missionaries apparently ignored Martin's polygamy is not surprising, especially if he

married both wives at the same time. When first seeking guidance from their home churches, missionaries were advised that polygamous Cherokees who wished to become Christians must set aside all wives except the one first married. If the wives were married at the same time, this solution was impossible. Therefore, as a practical solution, the missionaries often overlooked or turned a blind eye to the practice of polygamy among the Cherokee (McLoughlin 1984:204-205).

Removal to the West

As a result of the 1832 Cherokee Land Lottery by which the state of Georgia granted 160-acre lots of land in the Cherokee Nation to white citizens of Georgia, John Martin was forced out of both his plantations. The first drawings in the Cherokee land lottery were held on October 22, 1832 (Williams 1989:529). By law, the drawers of the Cherokee land lots could not take possession of their new property until it was abandoned by the Cherokees. However, even before the lottery drawings were completed in May 1833, whites flooded the Cherokee Nation and many Cherokees found themselves thrown out of their own houses, while the Georgia Guard, ostensibly charged with upholding the law, looked the other way (Carter 1976:146; McLoughlin 1986:437; Williams 1989:536).

John Martin lost his house on Salequoyah Creek sometime in 1833 or early 1834 (Cherokee Property Valuations 1837, Cass County, No. 27). The Coosawattee house became part of one of the largest antebellum plantations in Georgia. Farish Carter had travelled through the region before the land lottery and after the lottery purchased a total of 15,000 acres from the lucky winners. All of John Martin's land, as well as that of several other Cherokees, was included in Carter's new land holdings. In January 1835, Farish Carter requested, through William Bishop, the State's Agent and commander of the Georgia Guard, that the Martin family vacate their home (Ross 1985a:432). Martin appealed to Governor Wilson Lumpkin, who interceded upon his behalf. Carter allowed the Martin family to remain at the Coosawattee plantation until the end of 1835 (Lumpkin 1907:312-314).

The Martin family reestablished itself in Tennessee's Red Hill valley in 1836 (Ross 1985a:552; Shadburn 1990:243). Later known as the Byrd Hambright place, the Tennessee plantation was located on the Hiwassee River in present day Bradley County (Corn 1959:48; Ross 1985a:552). By late 1836, Martin was convinced that removal was inevitable and began to prepare to move his family to the west (Ross 1985a:489). This

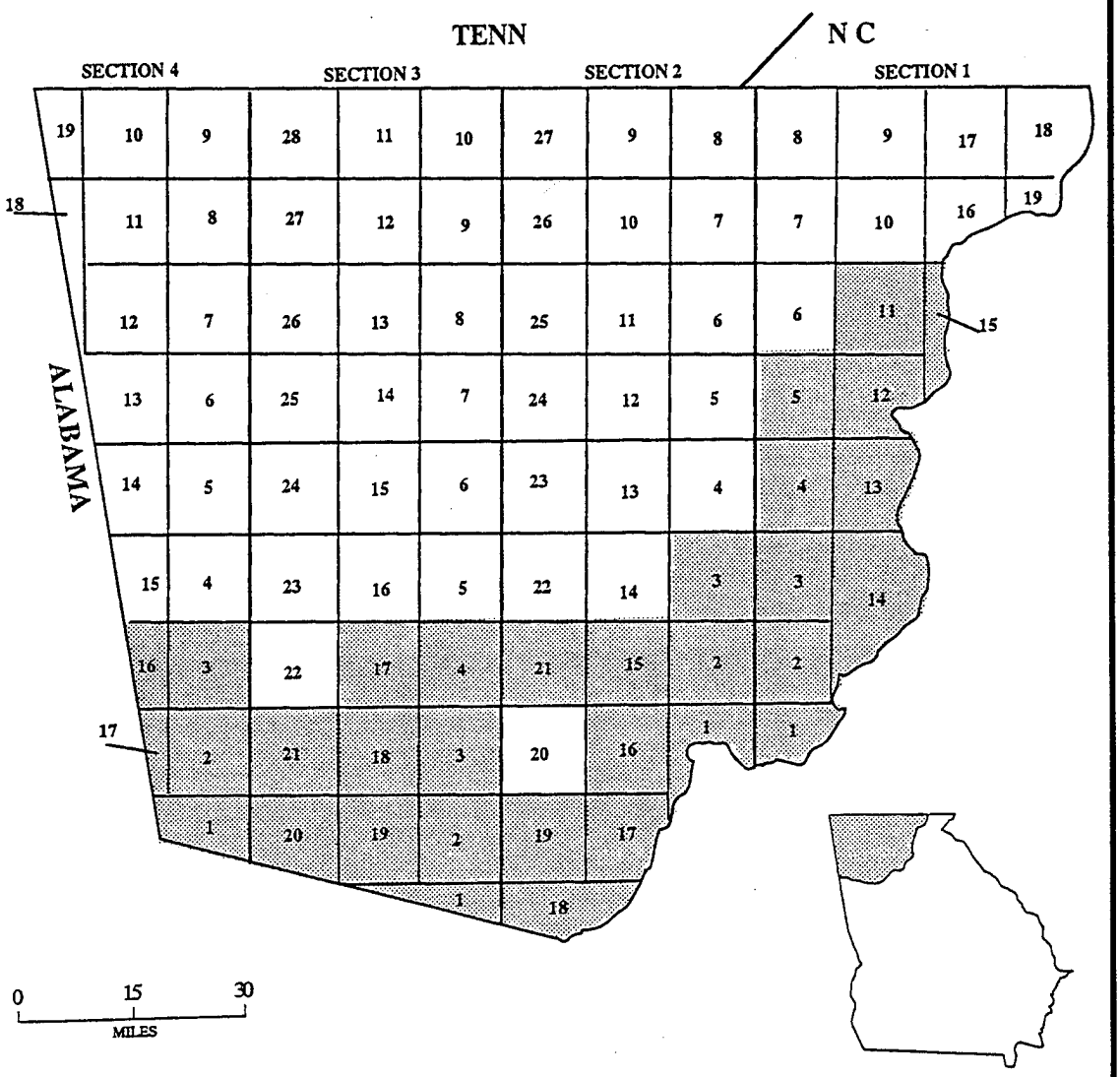
move may have been precipitated by increased harassment by the United States soldiers, under the command of General John Wool, stationed in the Cherokee Nation to assist in the removal. Late one night in December, members of the Cherokee General Council met with Martin at his home in Red Hill to settle his accounts as national treasurer before his emigration west. U. S. soldiers surrounded the house, arrested Martin and the members of the Council, and confiscated the account books and other official papers. General Wool released the men but kept the papers for some time, threatening the Cherokees with further arrests if they did not cooperate (Ross 1985a:489; Moulton 1978:81) In March 1837, accompanied by at least one son-in-law (George W. Adair), John Martin led a group of 300 Cherokee families overland to the western Cherokee Nation (Kutsche 1986:252; Halliburton 1977:59).

Because the Cherokee Nation owned the land as a whole, individuals were not compensated for the loss of their land. However, they were paid for the improvements they made to land, including houses and other buildings, cleared land, orchards, and fences. Martin received compensation for the improvements he made to all three plantations as well as rent on his property, for a total of $22,400 (see Appendices A and B).

In the western Cherokee Nation, the Martins settled near present day Locust Grove, on the Saline River. Martin was active in the establishment of the new government in the Western Cherokee Nation (Wardell 1977:50). In 1839, he was elected the first Chief Justice of the Cherokee Supreme Court, a position he held until his death in 1840 (the position of Chief Justice had not existed before, even though the Supreme Court was created in 1822) (McLoughlin 1986:407; Starr 1977:292). Judge John Martin died three days before his fifty-sixth birthday, on October 17, 1840, of "brain fever," and was buried at Fort Gibson (Foreman 1953:238).

Carters Rock Spring Plantation (Carters Quarters)

In 1831, the state of Georgia surveyed the Cherokee Nation in preparation for the 1832 Land Lottery (Figures 2.3, 2.4, 2.5). The Cherokee land in Georgia was divided into four sections, each section further divided into districts which were designated as either land lots or gold lots. A district of land lots contained 324 160-acre lots (Figure 2.3). The area was also divided into ten counties: Cass (now Bartow), Cherokee, Cobb,



Cherokee Georgia, as divided into sections and districts by the Cherokee Land Survey, Georgia Surveyor General Department (from Williams 1989). Shaded districts are gold districts.

Figure 2.3 Cherokee Land Survey (adapted from Williams).

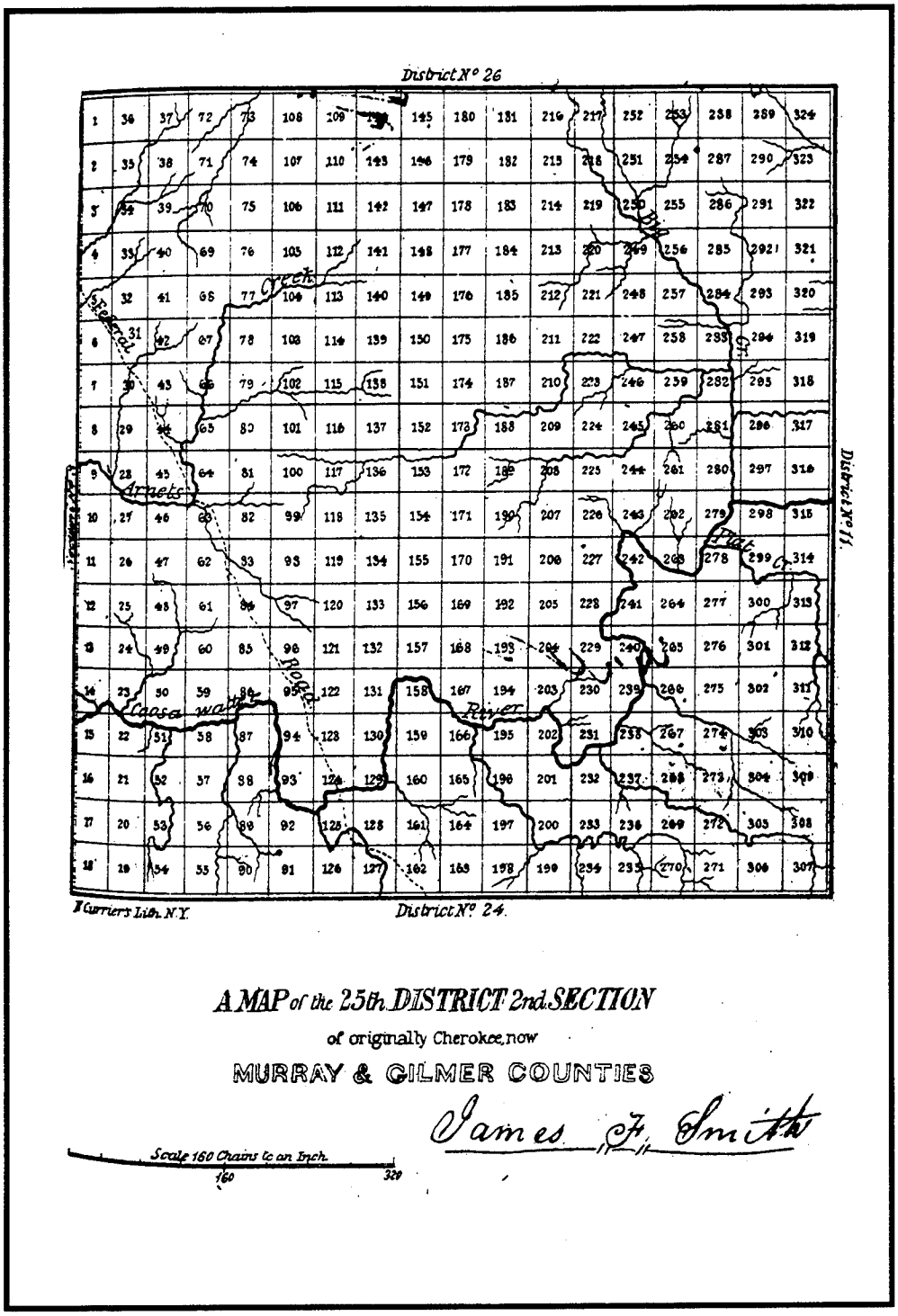


Figure 2.4 25th District, 2nd Section of Cherokee Land Survey (adapted from Smith 1968[1838]). The John Martin house was located in lot 89. The map is inaccurate in that the confluence of the Coosawattee River and Talking Rock Creek is in lot 89, not lot 92/125 as it appears here.

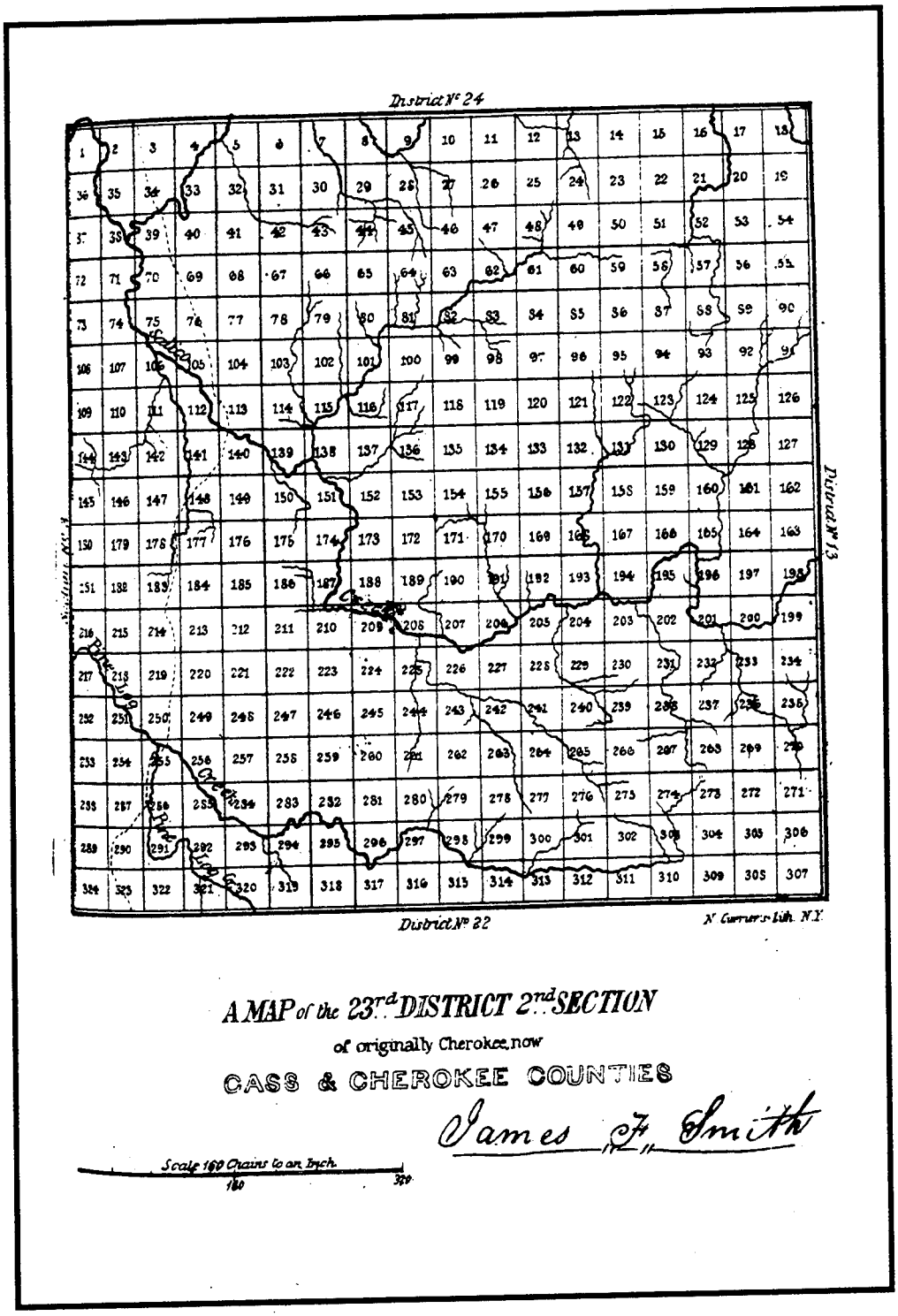


Figure 2.5 23rd District, 2nd Section of Cherokee Land Survey (adapted from Smith 1968[1838]). John Martin's Salequoyah house was located near the crossing of Salequoyah Creek by the Sally Hughs Road (dotted line). The house could have been in lot 112, 113, 140, or 141.

Floyd, Forsyth, Gilmer, Lumpkin, Murray, Paulding and Walker. Later these ten counties were further subdivided to create other counties. John Martin's house on the Coosawattee River was located in the 25th District, 2nd Section, on land lot 89 in Murray County (Figure 2.4). Some of the outbuildings, such as kitchen, smokehouse, barns, etc., were probably located in land lot 88. His house on Salequoyah Creek was in the 23rd District, 2nd Section, probably in land lot 113 or 140, in what was originally Cass County, but is now the southeastern corner of Gordon County (Figure 2.5).

The first drawings of the 1832 Georgia Land Lottery took place in October 1832 and continued through May 1833. A man named Newbury Elrod drew Land Lot 89, 25th District, 2nd Section (Smith 1968:174 [1838]). It is doubtful that Elrod ever saw the property he had won in the lottery. In December 1832, Elrod sold the lot to a pair of land speculators, Samuel Tate and William Worley, for fifteen hundred dollars (Murray County Clerk of Courts 1832). At the same time, Farish Carter also had begun to purchase land lots in the Coosawattee area from the winners of the lottery. In July 1833, he purchased land lot 89 from Tate and Worley for $1523.00 (Murray County Clerk of Courts 1833a). Land Lot 88, 25th District, 2nd Section was awarded to William W. Young of Sumter County (Smith 1968:173 [1838]). In July 1833, William Barnett, sheriff of Murray County, seized lot 88, presumably for debts, and sold it at public auction for one hundred ninety-three dollars to Josiah Johnson (Murray County Clerk of Courts 1833b). Johnson owned the land for six years. Martin, of course, lived at his plantation until the end of 1835 and there is no evidence that Young, Barnett, or Johnson ever tried to evict him from his property, as Farish Carter did. In September 1839, Johnson, then a resident of Bradley County, Tennessee, sold the land to Farish Carter, for one thousand dollars (Murray County Clerk of Courts 1839). Farish Carter had by that time purchased most of the surrounding land lots which constituted his 15,000 acre plantation, Rock Spring, one of the largest antebellum plantations in Georgia. Carter had purchased land lot 45, which contained the George Harlan house, from lottery winner Sarah Bosworth in November 1833 (Murray County Clerk of Courts 1833c). The George Harlan house, being on higher ground, became Carter's main residence at Rock Spring.

The use of the Martin plantation during Farish Carter's time is unknown, but several logical possibilities exist. Carter had about 350 slaves working on the 15,000 acre Rock Spring plantation (Thomas 1986:4). Carter quite likely used Martin's existing slave quarters at Coosawattee for their original purpose. Assuming for the moment that the structure at 9Mu56 was Martin's house, it would have been far too grand for slaves.

Perhaps the house was used as an overseer's residence or it could have served as a guest house. A descendant of Farish Carter, Nancy Carter Bland, was told as a child that the house was the main winter residence for the plantation. This seems unlikely (see below). However, it was closer to the river than Carters Quarters. The confluence of the Coosawattee River and Talking Rock Creek is the head of navigation for the Coosawattee branch of the Oostanaula/Coosa River system and a house there may have served some function connected with river traffic. In any case, the vicinity of the Martin house became known as Carters Landing and the Carters had a plantation store several hundred yards downstream from the house (Murray County History Committee 1987:220). This store may in fact have been a building original to Martin's occupation. Whether this store was the one visited by Moorehead is unknown.

Farish Carter never lived at the Rock Spring plantation (Carters Quarters) year round. It was, however, his favorite summer home, most likely due to the mountain climate (Flanders 1931:147). His main residence was his Scottsboro plantation near Milledgeville, in Baldwin County. Carter's property holdings were vast and included two other plantations as well as various mills, a marble quarry, a cigar factory and other interests. As his sons reached maturity, Carter placed each of them in charge of one or another of his businesses or plantations (Perkerson 1952:169). In approximately 1850, Farish's son, Samuel McDonald Carter, began managing Rock Spring, the largest of Carter's four plantations, and made his home there (Southern Historical Association 1895:597). The mountainous land was unsuitable for cotton and a variety of crops were raised at Rock Spring including wheat, rye, oats, and corn as well as livestock. Much of the Rock Spring produce was sent to the other three plantations, allowing as much land as possible to be devoted to cotton (Flanders 1931:163). Farish Carter died just as the Civil War began, in June 1861. Samuel Carter inherited Rock Spring from his father and continued to make it his main residence (Baldwin County Probate Court 1858). Although the Civil War had profound effects on the entire region, the war did not affect Rock Spring directly. The plantation was never occupied by troops nor was it subject to plundering or other destruction.

Following the Civil War, then Colonel Samuel Carter continued to hold the entire 15,000 acre plantation, growing seed corn and raising dairy cattle (Thomas 1986:3). Many of Carter's former slaves stayed on under his employ. When Samuel McDonald Carter died in 1897, his obituary in the Atlanta *Constitution* noted that all the pallbearers at his funeral were his former slaves. Samuel McDonald Carter bequeathed Rock Spring, by this

time known as Carters Quarters, following the settlement of his debts, to his nine surviving children. However, the property was not to be sold or divided until after his wife's death and the youngest of his children reached the age of twenty-one (Murray County Probate Court 1897). Apparently, during the time from Carter's death to the final settlement of the will in 1921, his son, Samuel McDonald Carter, Jr., ran the plantation in the interests of his mother, his four sisters, and his father's children from his first marriage. However, by 1912, Carters Quarters was once again only a summer home of the Carter family (Black 1912:S7). In May 1921, the seven surviving children of Samuel McDonald Carter divided the remaining land of Carters Quarters, approximately 5500 acres, between themselves (Murray County Clerk of Courts 1921). The land containing the John Martin house was devised to Sarah Carter Barnett (see Appendix E).

Sarah Carter Barnett lived in Fulton County with her family. The Barnetts became absentee landlords, renting the land, and the John Martin house, to tenant farmers. Apparently, Sarah Carter Barnett bequeathed the property to her son, Samuel. When Samuel C. Barnett died (leaving no children and his wife having predeceased him), his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, inherited the property (Fulton County Probate Court 1959; Murray County Clerk of Courts 1969). They continued to rent to tenant farmers, until the condemnation and sale of the land to the United States for the construction of Carters Lake in 1969. Thus, the John Martin house continued to be occupied right up until its destruction. When the Barnetts dismantled the house prior to its sale, the porch columns, stair railings and hand-carved mantels were salvaged from the building. Some of these pieces may be used in the reconstruction of the Council House at New Echota State Historic Site.

The Carters Quarters/John Martin House Dilemma

Although the life of John Martin detailed above establishes that Martin owned the property encompassing 9Mu56, further evidence is available. The most compelling evidence is provided by the survey of the Cherokee Nation which clearly defined the sites of both Martin's and Harlan's residences. Made by the state of Georgia in 1831 in preparation for the 1832 Cherokee Land Lottery, the survey divided the Cherokee Nation into 160-acre land lots and 40-acre gold lots (Georgia Surveyor General Department 1831a; 1831b). Archaeological site 9Mu56 is located on the border between land lots 88 and 89 in the 25th district of the 2nd section. Carters Quarters is located in land lot 45 of the same

district. The plat map of land lot 89 is annotated "70 acres Imp'd by J. Martin" Georgia Surveyor General Department, 1831a). The field surveyor's notes for the 25th District similarly note improvements made by "George Harlin" on land lot 45 (Georgia Surveyor General Department, 1831b). A letter written by state agent William Bishop to John Martin lends further support to these findings. Martin's land had been included in the land lottery, conducted by the state of Georgia from October 1832 through May 1833. Bishop's letter, dated January 20, 1835, informed Martin that the new owner of his property wished to take possession of the property and, "you will, therefore, prepare yourself to give entire possession of said premises, on or before the 20th day of February next, fail not under the penalty of the law" (Ross 1985a:432). The letter listed the land lots of Martin's property as being lots 57, 86, 89, 93 and 95, of the 25th district, 2nd section; lot 45--the site of Carters Quarters--is not listed as part of Martin's property. Another important source is a contemporary account by William Cotter, who lived in the Cherokee Nation as a boy and knew the Martin family (Cotter 1917:75-76). Cotter clearly described the Martin house and the George Harlan house as two separate places which were both later known as "the Carter place," because Farish Carter bought both of them after the 1832 Cherokee Land Lottery. The Martin farm Cotter described as being "on the Coosawattee River" (Cotter 1917:75-76). Three miles north of the Martin farm was the "George Harlan place, . . . a well-arranged two-story frame" house which was also known as Rock Spring (Cotter 1917:75-76). The Harlan house fits the description of Carters Quarters, both in location and physical description.

The confusion between the two houses originated with the purchase of both properties by Farish Carter. Carter's plantation as a whole became known as Carters Quarters, with no distinction made between the Harlan plantation and the Martin plantation. However, the George Harlan house became the main residence of the Carter plantation. Probably because Martin was the more prominent of the two Cherokee men, his name naturally became associated with that house. In addition, the two houses were very similar. Two-story, frame construction with one-story, pent-roof porches and brick chimneys on each end, the houses also shared the characteristics of Moravian craftsmanship with their hand-carved mantels and stair railings (Davis 1988). The first known published account which incorrectly identified Carters Quarters as the former home of Judge John Martin was a series of articles in the *Atlanta Constitution* written by Belle K. Abbott in 1889 (Abbott 1889). Published in 1917, William Cotter's autobiography may have compounded the confusion; his account could give a careless reader the impression that Carters Quarters and the Martin house were one and the same (Cotter 1917:75-76).

Many later accounts, including Leola Beeson's 1933 article "Homes of Distinguished Cherokee Indians" and Medora Perkerson's book *White Columns in Georgia*, published in 1952, repeat the misinterpretation (Beeson 1933; Perkerson 1952). As time passed, the George Harlan house was remodeled and expanded, becoming a showplace, whereas the true Martin house became a tenant farmer's residence and was never extensively remodeled or modernized. The mistaken identity of Carters Quarters as the John Martin house was easily perpetuated. The mistake was not, however, universal. The *Official History of Whitfield County*, published in 1936, correctly identifies the Cherokee owner of Rock Spring (Carters Quarters) as George Harlan (Whitfield County Historical Commission 1981:12).

The authors of this report have no doubt that the property was owned by John Martin, as was hypothesized by Nancy Carter Bland and originally researched by Robert Davis (Davis 1988; Davis 1990). The evidence that the actual dwelling removed by the Corps at 9Mu56 was the John Martin house can not be established as directly; the available historic evidence only suggests that it was. Martin's plantation house was probably built around 1821, when he moved from his Sautee reservation to Coosawattee. When John Martin moved to Coosawattee, the village was already well established. John Martin, his wife Nellie, and their children lived on the plantation from about 1821 through the end of 1835. His wife Lucy and her children may have joined them in the house after the loss of the Salequoyah plantation in late 1833 or early 1834. It is also possible that Martin acquired his Red Hill Valley plantation at that time, before losing the Coosawattee house, and Lucy moved directly there.

The Martin house was of frame construction with a rock foundation (Figures 2.6, 2.7, 2.8. 2.9). A two-story I-plan, it had two rooms flanking a central hall on each floor with a cantilevered staircase in the center of the house. Brick chimneys at either end of the house provided a fireplace to each room. A federal agent described the house in 1837 as "frame dwelling house 36 x 33, 2 stories high, 3 brick chimneys, 5 fireplaces, 128 light (window panes) windows, good floors, and doors all well finished, worth $4,000.00" (Davis 1990:61). Curiously, the 1968 appraisal of lot number 401 describes the dwelling house at 9Mu56 as 18 x 46 feet (Pryor 1969). The reason for the size discrepancy is unknown. The discrepancy in the width, 33 feet in 1837 and 18 feet in 1968, can be explained in that the nineteenth century description included porches, while the 1968 appraisal obviously did not. However, why the length of the house was recorded as 36

Figure 2.6 Pre-1969 Photograph of the Front of the Structure at 9Mu56 Looking Southwest (Courtesy of Robert Davis).

Figure 2.7 Photograph of the Structure at 9Mu56 Before Removal Looking Southwest (Courtesy of Joe Blackmon, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers).

Figure 2.8 Pre-1969 Photograph of the Rear of the Structure at 9Mu56 Looking South (Courtesy of Joe Blackmon, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers).

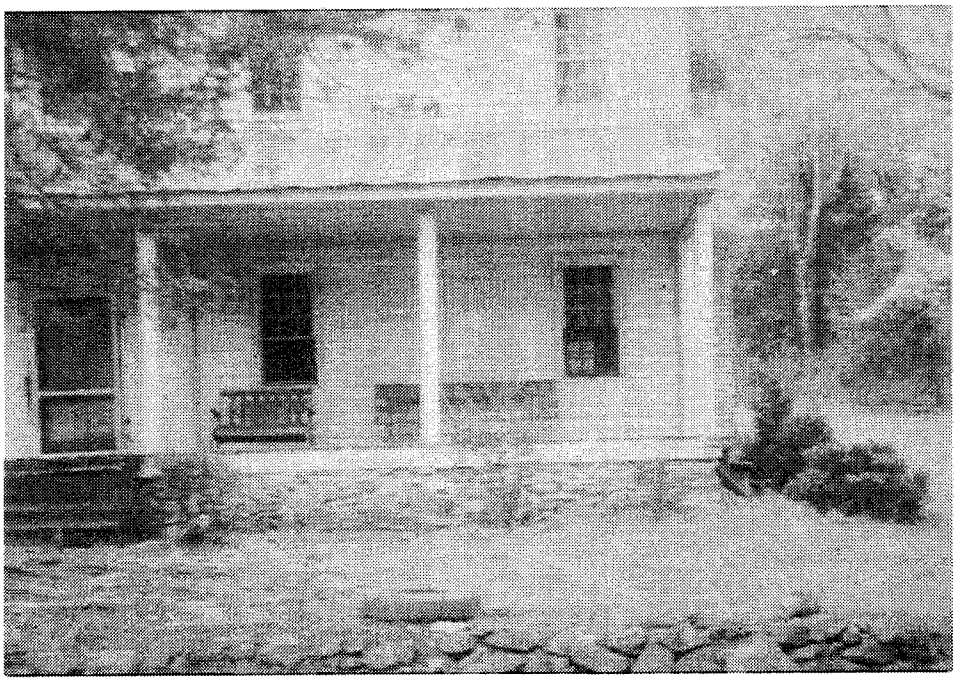


Figure 2.9 Pre-1969 Photograph of the Front of the Structure at 9Mu56 Looking West (Courtesy of Jim Nolan).

feet in 1837 and 46 feet in 1968 is difficult to explain. Perhaps one of the descriptions is a typographical error.

Yet another discrepancy between the 1837 appraisal of the John Martin house and the house removed in 1975 involves the number of windows. The 1837 property valuation describes the house as having "12 8 light windows" (Cherokee Property Valuations 1837). The destroyed house had 12 windows on the first floor and 14 on the second. The first floor windows each had eighteen panes of glass (nine-over-nine) whereas the second floor windows had twelve (six-over-six). The appraisal can be interpreted in a number of ways, none of which satisfactorily correspond to the actual number of windows or window panes in the destroyed house. The appraisal could be interpreted as 128 panes of glass or 12 windows with eight panes each (four-over-four). If the second interpretation is followed, perhaps the only first floor windows were glazed when the appraisal was completed. However, for this explanation to be historically accurate, the windows must have been enlarged at some point after 1837. The windows could not have been four-over-four in 1837 and the same size as in 1975; the panes of glass would have been too large.

While the discrepancies above present problems and begs the possibility that the structure at 9Mu56 is not the same as the Martin house of 1837 other evidence supports the hypothesis that the house at 9Mu56 was Martin's. First, there is no evidence of another major structure being built on the Coosawattee after Martin. Second, the exterior photographs of the structure at 9Mu56 generally fits the description of the 1837 appraisal. Third, Moravian missionaries most likely assisted in construction of the Martin house. Their help in constructing the Harlan house is well documented, as is their help in the construction of the Chief Vann house. Martin's wealth and position in Cherokee society would have made it easy to secure their services. Fourth and most critically, the staircase and mantels in the structure at 9Mu56 were (are, as some are still preserved) definitely Moravian design according to Robert Davis (Davis 1988; 1990; personal communication, September 1993). Since the Moravians left Springplace in 1833, it is very unlikely that the structure at 9Mu56 was built after Martin left the plantation. Therefore, historic documents tend to support the hypothesis that 9Mu56 was in fact the former residence of Judge John Martin.

In Martin's time it would have been a beautiful place. Not only did it exhibit the craftsmanship of the Moravians, the interior walls of the house probably would have been plaster above wooden wainscoting. From the Harlan and Vann houses, it is known that the

Cherokees used strong bright colors, like red, maize, blue and green, in the interiors of their houses (Davis 1988:33; Friends of the Vann House n.d.). These colors would have been used on all of the elaborate woodwork: wainscoting, doors, door frames, mantels, and stair railings. The upper walls and ceilings were most likely white. The Martins' furnishings would have reflected both their wealth and position in the Cherokee community as well as their mixed ancestry.

Conclusions

Judge John Martin was an important but elusive figure in Cherokee history. His early life and much of his later life can only be glimpsed by careful deduction from primary sources related to his efforts, but not directly through his own writings. Like his life, Coosawattee Old Town and the John Martin plantation can only be reconstructed partially through fragmentary sources. Equally elusive is the fate of Salequoyah, his second plantation (see Appendix F). Regardless, the Coosawattee region and John Martin's plantation significance to Cherokee and Georgia history is firmly established by both the archaeological record and the documentary record, fragmentary as they are. It is most unfortunate that this history was not recognized sooner, so that more of it could have been recovered prior to the installation of Carters Dam.

Chapter III: Archaeological Investigation of Site 9Mu56

Introduction

While the historic documents indicate clearly that Cherokee Judge John Martin owned the property encompassing 9Mu56, and supports the Davis-Bland hypothesis that the house dismantled and removed in the early 1970s was occupied by Martin, the archaeological evidence lends little support to these findings. This chapter details the test excavations conducted at 9Mu56. Unfortunately, the archaeology indicates that the site offers very little potential for learning more about the life of Judge John Martin and his Coosawattee plantation, or about Upland South Culture. Essentially, the archaeological deposits at 9Mu56 are heavily disturbed, and the center of the site has been effectively removed.

Archaeological site 9Mu56 was located on the southeastern side of a steep hill sloping downward to the south and east towards the reregulation dam which was only about 100 meters from the site (Figures 1.1, 1.2, 1.3). A modern asphalt road, which provided access to recreational facilities near the dam, split the site. According to informants Jim and Lloyd Nolan, the I-house in question sat where the road now exists. Except for the road and two asphalt parking facilities, the site was covered by trees.

The site was divided into three areas, A, B, C (Figure 3.1). Area A was covered with a thick, low understory of vines, hardwoods, and pine; some of the hardwoods were obviously ornamental. Historically, this area would have been the front yard of the house site. A heavy ice storm had hit the region during the previous winter and many of the trees in this area were down causing difficulty in clearing transect lines. Area A sloped steeply to the east and in many places the archaeologists hit bedrock very close to the surface. Both Area A and Area B eventually dropped off into a slough of standing water which was trapped against the side of the reregulation dam wall. Prior to the construction of the dam

the slough was an intermittent stream which flowed into the Coosawattee (see Figures 1.2, 1.3). Towards the south of Area A, there was another parking facility and the land beyond the site's 50S line had been graded to make that parking lot.

Area B was to the northeast of Area A and was also covered with small pines and hardwoods, but with less understory than Area A. Soils here were deeper though, than in Area A, and shovel tests did not encounter bedrock. The area was also steeply sloped, dropping off sharply beyond the 15E line to the slough. Late twentieth century artifacts were visible on the surface.

Area C, with equally steep slopes, was across the road, and would have been the backyard area of the farmstead. Trees here were more widely spaced and were mostly reforested pine. Area C had little understory, but in one area of disturbance south of the yard, there was a large amount of twentieth century surface trash (Figure 3.1). South of Area C the hill slope turned to the west, and beyond that (to the south) the land leveled off into what was bottomland but is now part of the recreational facilities. To the west and north of the site the hill rose sharply.

Areas beyond the site to the west, northwest and north of Area C, and the opposite slope across the slough from Area B were walked during a pedestrian survey but there were no surface indications of archaeological remains relating to the farmstead.

A 0/0 point was established at what was hypothesized as the center of the site (based on informant interviews of the location of the house site). From this datum shovel tests were excavated along an arbitrary grid north line set with tape and transit. Grid north was 50 degrees (east) from magnetic north. The 0/0 point was triangulated at 9.7 meters, 184 degrees (all degrees magnetic) from 0/0 to a piece of rebar cemented into the northwest corner of a well cover, 36.5 meters, 50.5 degrees to the south east corner of a modern U.S. Army Corps of Engineers water pump, and 6.2 meters, 350 degrees to a large oak on the southeast corner of a parking lot (Figure 3.1).

Oral History

As noted above, Jim and Lloyd Nolan provided valuable information about the location of the house during its existence. Lloyd Nolan lived in the house as a boy and

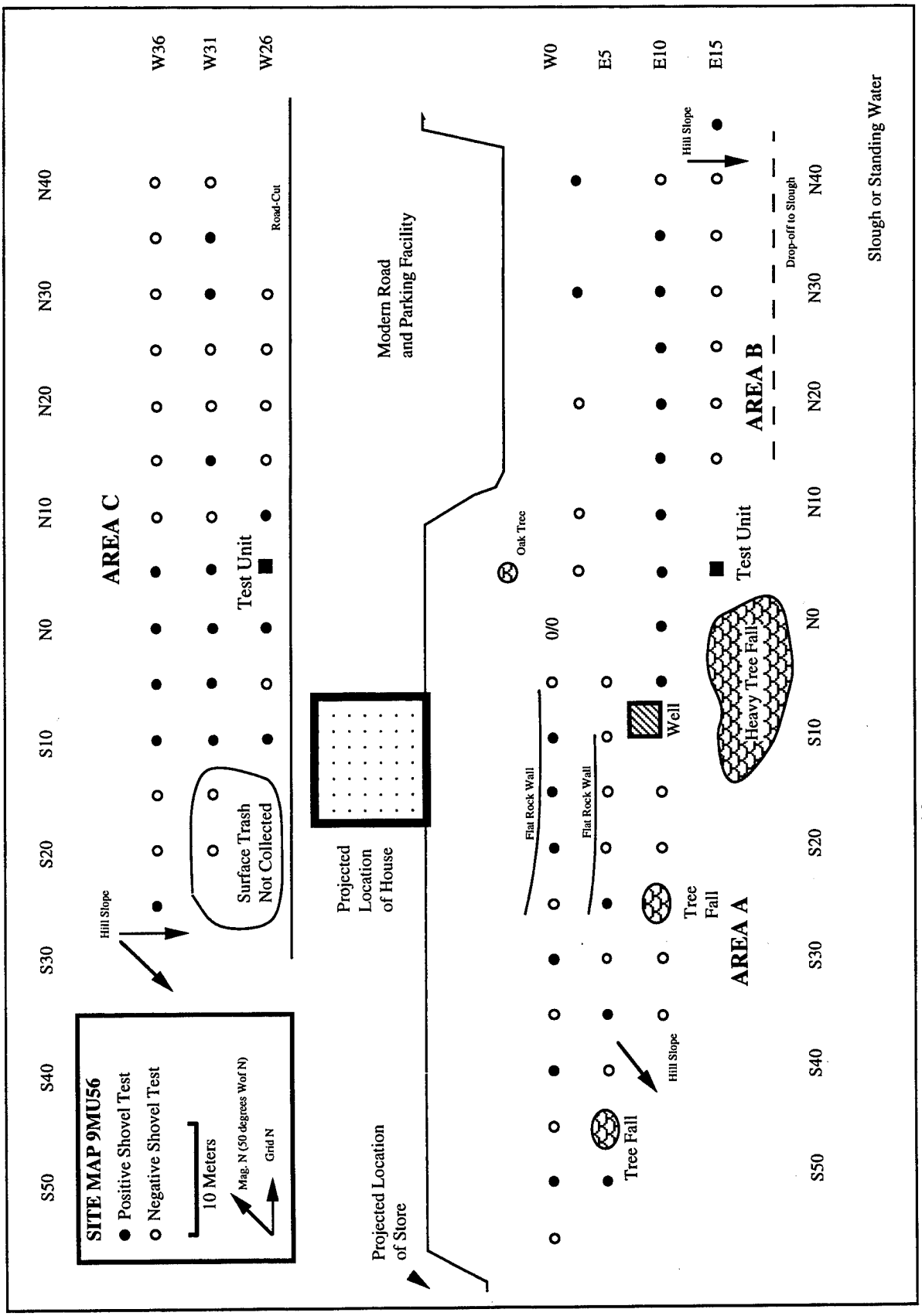


Figure 3.1 Site Map Showing Test Units at 9Mu56.

with the help of his brother walked the site with the Principal Investigator. The informants were confident that the house sat where the asphalt road now exists. They noted that the concrete wellhead, which was still present on the site, was 60 feet from the front of the house. There was little else left on the surface today except an old road marked by field-stones in Area A, and some surface trash. They stated that the house itself had "eight foot-rock steps" leading to the front porch. A barn stood to the north of the house at the end of Area B. Behind the house in Area C, a wire fence was located about 35 feet from the back of the house. Archaeologists did not find a fence exactly at that location, but rather at approximately 15 to 20 meters upslope of the road. In back of the house was a smokehouse, and a kitchen with a five foot fireplace. Both the archaeologists and the informant searched for this fireplace, but it was not found. There was no evidence for it found during the shovel testing either, although a heavy concentration of coal was found.

The informants provided additional details about the surrounding area. There was a line of trees to the south, downslope of the house which marked the old Cossawattee riverbed, but they had been taken down to make the picnic area of the recreational facility. The mystery of the location of the general store (visited by Moorehead) was solved by the informants who indicated that it stood where the second asphalt parking facility is now. Finally, a blacksmith shop used to be located south of the site, on the south slope of the hillside. No evidence of it was found during the pedestrian survey.

Results of Archaeological Investigations

Stratigraphy

Soils within the site were similar in the three areas. In Area A, soils just above the bedrock consisted of a medium brown (10YR5/3) hard-packed silty clay A horizon which turned to a light red (2.5YR6/6) clay culturally sterile subsoil about 20 cms below the surface, although again, the shovel tests often hit the bedrock in this area close to the surface. In Area B, the A horizon was a little deeper, occasionally going as deep as 40 cms and consisting of the medium brown (10YR5/3) silty clay, before hitting the clay subsoil. Along the 2.5E line of shovel tests, the hard-packed clay subsoils were immediately encountered indicating disturbance from the creation of the parking facility.

Soils in Area C were like Area B, the medium brown (10YR5/3) A horizon usually ended 20 cms below the surface, but no shovel test went deeper than 40 cms before meeting red clay, culturally sterile subsoils. Usually, shovel tests encountered the clay subsoil at around 20 cms. In all areas, artifacts were confined to the layer above the clay subsoils.

Shovel Tests

A total of 82 shovel tests (30 x 30 cm) were excavated in the three areas, 26 in Area A, 22 in Area B, and 34 in Area C. They were placed at five meter intervals and ranged from 8 to 40 cms in depth. Figure 3.1 shows the positive and negative shovel tests and Table 3.1 indicates the number of artifacts by positive shovel test. Appendix G provides a list of the artifacts by unit. Area A had 11 positive shovel tests, Area B had 11 positive shovel tests, and Area C had 16 positive shovel tests. While there appears to be some patterning occurring as a result of the positive shovel tests, much of the patterning can be explained as a result of the site's physical structure rather than cultural behavior.

Area A shovel tests ranged from 8 to 36 cms in depth. Positive shovel tests were concentrated along the 0W line, where the deepest topsoils usually were found (Figure 3.1, Table 3.1). Shovel tests were not dug at 10S/10E because of the well and at 25S/10E because of a large tree fall. There were only two positive shovel tests along the 10E line. This is because of two site attributes. First, the topography drops even more sharply along this line, especially south and east of 35S/5E; second, the Nolan's road or driveway to their house runs along a line from 35S/10E north and upslope through the 20S/5E to 5S/5E. In a total of 11 positive shovel tests excavated in Area A, only 77 artifacts were recovered. Ten of 23 artifacts found in shovel test 0N/10E were part of a single modern beer bottle, found 36 cms below the surface. This level of disturbance was typical across most of the site.

Area B shovel tests were no deeper than 26 cms, except for shovel test 5N/15E which was expanded into a 1 x 1 meter unit (see test units). Positive shovel tests in Area B were concentrated along the 10E line (Figure 3.1, Table 3.1). The scatter is interpreted to be the result of cultural behavior (ie. yard activities), but finding them along a single line is the result of that line being the only relatively undisturbed portion of Area B. The negative tests along the 2.5E line were the result of the construction of the parking facility. This work obviously consisted of building a level platform for parking and as such probably

Table 3.1 Number of Artifacts Recovered in Positive Shovel Tests

Area A

Shovel Test	Number of Artifacts
10S/0W	2
15S/0W	3
20S/0W	1
30S/0W	2
40S/0W	3
50S/0W	3
25S/5E	2
35S/5E	7
50S/5E	19
0N/10E	23
5S/10E	12

Area B

Shovel Test	Number of Artifacts
30N/2.5E	1
40N/2.5E	1
5N/10E	10
10N/10E	12
15N/10E	1
20N/10E	4
25N/10E	8
30N/10E	2
35N/10E	4
5N/15E	Test Unit
45N/15E	1

Area C

Shovel Test	Number of Artifacts
5N/36W	1
0N/36W	1
5S/36W	2
10S/36W	26
25S/36W	3
35N/31W	1
30N/31W	1
16N/31W	4
5N/31W	2
0N/31W	1
5S/31W	1
10S/31W	1
10N/26W	14
5N/26W	Test Unit
0N/26W	Coal Only
10S/26W	3

included grading. The lack of artifacts along the northern part of the 15E line was due to the presence of the steep slope which dropped into the modern slough. Except for the concentration of artifacts in shovel test 5N/15E, only 44 artifacts were recovered in 11 positive shovel tests. No shovel tests were excavated at 0N/15E, 10N/15E, and 15N/15E because of tree fall.

Area C shovel tests averaged about 20 cms in depth. Positive shovel tests clustered in an area from the 15N line to the 10S line and this probably reflects cultural behavior associated with the farmstead (Figure 3.1, Table 3.1). As stated, the 0/0 line was placed at the hypothesized center of the site, with the 0 east/west line cross-cutting where the house would have stood. This hypothesis seems to have been accurate because the cluster of positive shovel tests has the 0/0 line near its center. Also, shovel test 0N/26W hit practically pure coal and cinders, which can be interpreted as a coal pile for the house. This coal was not collected. Sixty-one artifacts were recovered in 14 positive shovel tests. The shovel test at 0N/26W was full of coal which was not collected. The sixteenth positive shovel test had an additional 38 artifacts in it and the shovel test was expanded to a 1 x 1 meter unit. Two other shovel tests had concentrations of artifacts; at 10S/36W there were 26 artifacts, and at 10N/26W there were 14 artifacts. None of the units with artifacts showed evidence indicating features.

Test Excavation Units

Two heavy concentrations of artifacts were recovered in the shovel tests, one in Area C at 5N/26W and the other in Area B at 0N/15E. In both of these areas it was decided to expand the shovel tests into 1 X 1 m test units to determine if features were present.

Unit 1, Area C had a heavy accumulation of ceramics and glass and it was hoped that it might indicate a kitchen midden. The unit consisted of 15 cms of A horizon (10YR5/3) before meeting the subsoils (2.5YR6/6). All artifacts in this unit came from the upper 15 cms. There was no evidence indicating the edges of a definable feature in the unit.

Shovel test 0N/15E, Area B, was immediately expanded into a 1 x 1 m unit upon the discovery of a concentration of artifacts. The excavation followed the stratigraphy of the steep slope. Soils in this unit were mixed A horizon and subsoils throughout, but

eventually the subsoils (2.5YR6/6) were found 48 cms below the surface in the east profile and 40 cms in the west. Twentieth century artifacts were mixed in the upper soils with nineteenth century materials. No definable edges were revealed.

As noted in Chapter I, the artifacts from these two units were mixed together during the cataloging process at CERL, however, the P.I. observed that the total collection was rather homogeneous (see Artifact Analysis) and it is doubtful that much data was lost as a result. In the field it was observed that Unit 1 Area C did contain a large number of small ceramics and glass, while Unit 1 Area B contained more metal artifacts than the unit in Area C.

Even though these two concentrations did not have definable edges, they are interpreted as features. The concentration of artifacts in Area A is interpreted as a sheet midden, and the concentration in Area B is a trash dump/erosion depression.

Artifacts

A total of 1,049 artifacts were recovered in the 38 positive shovel tests and two 1 x 1 m test units. Within the positive shovel tests 220 artifacts were recovered with the remaining artifacts (N=829) recovered in the two 1 x 1 m units. Table 3.2 provides a breakdown of the artifacts by material type.

Table 3.2 Artifacts by Unit and Material Type

Test Pit Type	Glass	Ceramics	Metal	Prehistoric	Other
1 x 1 m units	502	199	97	4	27
Shovel Tests	153	34	26	0	7
Totals	655	233	123	4	34

Since the primary purpose of the testing project was to determine if John Martin occupied the house at 9Mu56, dating the artifacts provides the best direct evidence of the period in which the occupants were living at the site. Appendix G provides a description of the artifacts along with date ranges for the artifacts which could be assigned a date. As can be quickly seen, the vast majority of the artifacts date to a period from the second half of the nineteenth century on up to the present. Only a few artifacts can be assigned to the first

half of the nineteenth century, and most of these artifacts have a date range extending far into the second half of the nineteenth century.

A detailed analysis of the artifacts recovered during this project was not completed. However, the following observations are made about the artifact assemblage to elaborate further on the lack of evidence of material culture dating to the hypothesized occupation of John Martin and to support later discussions in the interpretations section and in the final chapter.

Glass

As can be seen in Appendix G the vast majority of the glass recovered was either bottle glass or canning jar glass dating to the late nineteenth, early twentieth century (1850-1920). In fact, no glass artifacts were recovered which could be positively dated to the early nineteenth century. A number of sherds of modern (post-1950) bottle glass and jar glass also were recovered along with light bulb glass.

Ceramics

Here again, the vast majority of ceramics date from 1850 to 1940, with some modern sherds dating to the post-1950 period. However, there were some exceptions which probably date to the first half of the nineteenth century. A plain yellow ware sherd and a sherd of blue-edged ware, both found in the 1 x 1 m test units were recovered. These date from the 1820s until the present (Adams 1980:509-511). Also, there were three stoneware sherds found in the test units which could date to the first half of the nineteenth century. Finally, a single blue transfer-printed sherd was recovered in shovel test 5S/10E. Transfer-printed pearlwares date from 1820 to 1840s (Adams 1980:510-511), but whitewares continued to be decorated with the transfer-printed "willow" pattern even today. The sherds recovered at this site probably date to the first half of the nineteenth century.

It had been suggested to the authors that the mean ceramic dating technique could assist in site interpretation. Although mean ceramic dating can be a useful method of dating archaeological sites, the 9Mu56 assemblage consists primarily of whitewares which have a long span of use (early 1800s to present). Joseph et al. (1991:129), have discussed the futility of mean ceramic dating of sites which were obviously occupied through the

nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Garrow (1982) for instance, has derived a mean ceramic date of 1862.5 for nineteenth century whitewares; this is logical given that Garrow dates its popularity range from 1813 to 1885. However, 9Mu56 was occupied until the 1960s, and of course whitewares are still in use today. Thus determining a mean ceramic date for this site would add no useful information.

Metal

The metal artifacts consisted primarily of nails and unidentified pieces of metal. Both cut nails and wire nails were recovered as might be expected. No hand-wrought nails were recovered. Nails are relatively sensitive indicators for dating archaeological sites. The nail data does not support an early nineteenth century occupancy. Of 60 nails recovered 5 nails were machine-cut, machine headed nails dating from around 1830 to 1890. One nail was machine-cut with head missing. However a total of 40 nails were wire cut, probably dating to the post-1890 period. The remaining nails were too rusty and fragmentary for analysis.

Miscellaneous

Four prehistoric Native American artifacts, all flakes, were recovered in the test units. Coal fragments found in the field were noted but not recovered although some representative chunks were gathered in order to note that they were present in various units.

Interpretations

Archaeological testing at 9Mu56 proved largely unproductive; both regarding the occupation of John Martin, and regarding the potential for learning about Upland South culture. While the shovel testing did show some indications of archaeological patterning (see Chapter IV for further discussion) the high disturbance to the site argues against its eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. A lack of a meaningful artifact assemblage and features related to the 1820-1840 period make research into the occupation of the site by John Martin equally useless.

Areas A and B were disturbed totally. These areas, according to the oral history and the archaeology represent the front and side yard areas of the home site. The angle of

the slope, the shallow cultural soils, and the driveway in Area A, all indicate that there is little potential for further archaeological research. Area B contained some of the farm's outbuildings at the time the site was occupied. However, the slope, and the site's drop-off into the slough here leaves little room for productive excavation. Test Unit 1 in this area was a probably a collection of redeposited artifacts which clustered in a localized depression or were purposely dumped in the depression.

Area C, which was behind the house, showed some artifact patterning relating to cultural behavior. The test unit in this area provided a collection of ceramics which implied in the field that the feature might be connected with a detached kitchen. The assemblage was found in a highly disturbed context. The feature is interpreted as a sheet midden associated not with a kitchen but simply the back yard of the site.

This type of site physical structure (shallow, disturbed, reforested, eroded, sheet middens) is typical of many Upland South historic sites. It could be argued that archaeologists must work with what they have and therefore this area of the site may have further research merit. (This is discussed in detail in the next chapter.) However, it is felt that there are much better preserved Upland South sites in this region, which include more features (including a house area) and that further effort in the yard area behind the house at this site is not worth further consideration.

Essentially, the construction of the asphalt road destroyed the heart of site 9Mu56. It not only removed evidence for the structure, it removed the yard areas of the site closest to the house and probably outbuildings like the detached kitchen. In addition, expanding the asphalt road for parking facilities took more of the site away, and also the general store. Historically, the occupants of site 9Mu56 placed their house on the side of the hill overlooking a broad floodplain on the only semi-level ground available. When the road was constructed this ground was a logical route for the placement of the road. Unfortunately, the site was not recognized as a valuable resource prior to its dismantling and removal.

Chapter IV: Historical and Archaeological Interpretations of Site 9Mu56

Introduction

This chapter summarizes the results of historic and archaeological research of John Martin and archaeological site 9Mu56 in terms of the research questions posed in Chapter I. The goals for this project can be summarized as: 1) determine if the house formerly located at site 9Mu56 was once owned and occupied by Cherokee Judge John Martin; 2) if the site was occupied by Judge John Martin, determine if significant archaeological deposits were present at the site for research and site interpretation relating to the life Martin at Coosawattee; 3) conduct historical research into the life of Judge John Martin for use in site interpretation; and 4) determine if archaeological site 9Mu56 was eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. This last goal broadened the project's objectives in that it required that the site be evaluated not only for its association with Judge John Martin but also for its potential for revealing valuable information on Upland South life in northern Georgia as the site had been occupied up until the 1960s.

In summary, the following conclusions have been drawn from the history and archaeology:

1) The land encompassing 9Mu56 was definitely owned by John Martin, and it was the location of his Coosawattee Plantation. Whether or not the house formerly at 9Mu56 was occupied by John Martin remains problematic. Both historical and archaeological evidence is inconclusive and contradicting. A detailed discussion follows summarizing all available data for the reader to decide.

2) There were very few artifacts and no features relating to an early nineteenth century occupation of 9Mu56 and therefore little can be said about John Martin's occupancy of the site or life on a Cherokee-owned plantation.

3) There are very few primary sources dealing with the life of John Martin. Chapter II provided an overview of his life revealing a man of great character and prominence in Cherokee society.

4) It is the opinion of the Principal Investigator that the site is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. There are no significant deposits which could further elaborate on life at a historic Cherokee plantation, nor on Upland South farm life.

The following sections further discuss each of the above conclusions though not necessarily in the order presented above.

The Life of Cherokee Judge John Martin

Chapter II details the rather elusive life of Judge John Martin. Except for visiting the Cherokee Nation archives in Oklahoma, review of the existing historical documents on Judge Martin appears to have been complete. It is the opinion of the authors, that the value of conducting research in Oklahoma for this project was not great, although admittedly, that cannot be confirmed. For instance, it is possible that in his very short tenure as Chief Justice he may have rendered some important Supreme Court decisions. No evidence of such was uncovered by the authors during their research, but perhaps, some documentation of his Supreme Court tenure may exist in the Cherokee Archives. Martin's life is elusive because there are no documents in his own hand. All indications are that Martin was literate and could write, but his writing has not survived or at least is very rare. The authors could find no likeness of Martin either. Still, it is obvious that Martin was a highly respected member of the Cherokee Nation and had a distinguished career.

John Martin's Occupancy of 9Mu56

As noted in Chapter II, Martin's fame as a Cherokee leader probably led to the confusion that Martin's plantation house was the main house at Carters Quarters. However, Martin's plantation was definitely on the Coosawattee. However, it can not be confirmed that Martin was the first occupant of the house at 9Mu56.

Historic documents tend to support the fact that Martin occupied the house at 9Mu56, but there are contradictions. Supporting Martin's occupation of the house is the evidence that the general descriptions of the house in 1837 and 1968 are alike, and they both generally fit the photographs of the house at 9Mu56. We know that Martin's plantation was here and the location of the house site, overlooking the broad Coosawattee River basin, would have been an attractive and likely location for a plantation great-house. The authors could find no evidence in the documents contradicting this conclusion or of another house in the area. The interior designs such as the mantels and staircases of the house at 9Mu56 show design and construction characteristics of Moravian influence and it is known that prominent Cherokee leaders like George Harlan and John Ross both had Moravians assist in the construction of their homes. The Moravians left Springplace in 1833 (Wilms 1991:5) so it is unlikely that the house was built after that period. Certainly the style of house, the I-house design, was in use during the period of Martin's occupation.

The use of the I-house among elite white Americans began around 1790 in North Carolina (Swaim 1976:39) and we can be confident that Martin was familiar with the style. By the 1830s, the I-house was being used in Georgia (Pillsbury 1983:65) although it was not a prevalent design. Since Martin had a plantation in the immediate area, and the house fits what researchers would expect of an Upland Georgia plantation (indeed, it was very similar in construction to the Carters Quarters house), the simplest explanation is that the house was built and occupied by John Martin.

On the other hand there are some disturbing data that makes the authors hesitant in concluding that the house was Martin's. There are, for instance, discrepancies in the details of the 1837 federal description and a 1968 appraisal. These details include the size of the structure described in 1837 and 1968, and in the number of windows. Some of these problems may be typographical, but still beg the question.

The strongest evidence which negates the hypothesis that the structure at 9Mu56 was occupied by John Martin is the archaeological evidence. There simply is little or no evidence in the artifact assemblage indicating an occupation between 1800 to 1830. The artifacts that may date to the period in question have long time frames for use in historic America, and the few remaining artifacts (transfer-prints and edged-wares) could be heirlooms that eventually broke.

An argument could be made that the Martin occupation has been masked by the later occupations of Upland South tenants that lived in the house after Martin. During Martin's occupation, durable material culture was not as prevalent as in the later historic periods. No doubt, there is a problem in 'archaeological visibility' of the early historic sites in the Upland South (Smith 1993b). The nineteenth century witnessed a tremendous rise in material goods and durable items due to the industrial revolution. In the eighteenth century the material culture of the average farmer probably was made by him and his family of non-durable materials like wood and forged iron. Ceramics were not prevalent, and when available were treated with much greater reverence than we do today. Glass was recycled and reused until it was broken. But beginning in the 1820s, glass and ceramics became increasingly available, and probably cheaper. Especially, beginning in the twentieth century, glass and ceramic items were cheap and available to all. This also is true of building materials. In the early nineteenth century, nails would have been hard to get and would have been re-used. Logs would have been re-used as houses were reused as outbuildings (see Smith et al. 1982). Permanent building materials, like portland cement, were not available until the late nineteenth century, but once available it was available to all because it was inexpensive.

In essence, early nineteenth century farmsteads are difficult to find in the Upland South because the material culture of the period was non-durable and heavily re-cycled. The archaeological manifestation of an early farmstead that remained an occupied farmstead throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth century would have soon been lost under the more permanent buildings and artifacts of the later periods. There would not have been much to find in the first place. At a location like 9Mu56, on the side of a hill, with shallow topsoils, this masking would have been even more efficient.

But regardless the merits of the above argument, *some* evidence should have remained. Martin was not a typical farmer, but rather a planter with some 60-plus slaves. His outbuildings were numerous, according to the records. Surely a larger assemblage of early nineteenth century artifacts should have been found if the plantation main structures were at 9Mu56. Thus, we are left with a contradiction between the history and the archaeology and a continuing mystery about the house.

Some alternative explanations for the discrepancies between the history and the archaeology can be discussed and are offered below. However, all rely on rather complex

circumstances. Scientists in such cases generally lean toward the simplest argument using Ockam's razor when two or more theories are possible.

One alternative is that Martin built the house at 9Mu56 but very late in his occupancy of the plantation, perhaps around the early 1830s. As there already was a village in existence along the Coosawattee when Martin arrived, perhaps Martin first moved into an existing house, in the valley, before having the I-house at 9Mu56 built on the hillside. While I-houses did exist in the area in the 1820s, the style's peak popularity in Georgia was probably during the time period from the 1830s to 1850s. In western North Carolina, for instance, I-houses were popular in the 1840s to 1850s (Williams 1991:27). The lack of early artifacts of Martin's occupancy may be explained in that Martin did not live at the site for more than a few years.

Another alternative is that the house was moved from its original location to the site of 9Mu56. Interestingly, Nancy Carter Bland was told as a little girl that the house at 9Mu56 had been moved to the site from Carters Quarters. While Ms. Bland doubts the story, the archaeological evidence would tend to support it. That a large two-story I-house would be moved three miles does sound unlikely, perhaps the house was only moved a few hundred feet up the hill from its original location somewhere along the Coosawattee. This 'move' hypothesis would not contradict the Moravian interior design of the house and allow for the lack of archaeological evidence of a early nineteenth century occupation.

A final alternative which must be advanced is that the house at 9Mu56 is not the same as Martin's 1830s home. This scenario conforms to the archaeological data and the appraisal discrepancies, but tends to contradict the Moravian interior designs, unless the mantels from an earlier-built Martin home were reused in a later I-house built by Carter between 1840 and 1850. This later house was the house at 9Mu56. This scenario is rather complex and seems unlikely.

Upland South Site Structure and Patterning

Whether Martin lived in the house at 9Mu56 or not, after Martin left the area, tenant farmers eventually moved into the I-house at the site. What can be stated about the lives of Upland South farm life from the data that was recovered? Though the archaeological site

tested was severely damaged and is not thought to be worthy of further study, the site has revealed some patterning which appears to be typical of Upland South farmsteads.

It has been well established that the Cherokees moving into north Georgia assumed the settlement patterns of white Upland South people by the 1830s, well into the time frame of Martin's occupancy (Pillsbury 1983). It is likely that Martin, a man who could move between both cultures, and who owned slaves, retained relatively little of his Cherokee material culture by the 1820s and 1830s. While he may have retained Cherokee folk culture and world view, his material culture was most likely little different than that of a white Upland South farmer.

In terms of settlement patterning, the general siting of the home site at 9Mu56 was not on a hilltop, like that found at Upland South farmsteads in more gentle topography, but does fit typically into the siting for mountainous topography. Early houses in mountainous regions were never placed on top of the hill, but rather on the sides (Keber 1976:200) on a terrace just above a floodplain where the crops would be grown. In fact, the siting of house at 9Mu56 is almost "ideal" according to Keber's model (1976).

Intrasite settlement patterns at 9Mu56 are also typical of Upland South farmsteads. The house faced the probable route of human approach, in this case the driveway. Outbuildings like the smokehouse, kitchen, storage, pens, barns, were all separate buildings. These buildings were arranged around the house, with well and kitchen close by, a smokehouse also close to the main house, and barns farther away. It would appear that the outbuildings did indeed surround the central home site. There was no archaeological evidence that a road or alley separated the barns from the house, but much of the area has been destroyed (Smith et al. 1982:241; Smith 1993b:117). The house was indeed shaded by trees, one of the homestead's hardwoods still survives (it is not thought that this tree dates to the antebellum period).

Smith et al.'s (1982:240-243) study of Upland South farmsteads in the Mississippi area notes that the main house was usually on the highest, local ground available with other buildings arranged around the house. This was also found to be generally true in the prairie landscape of eastern Texas (Jurney and Moir 1987:234-236). The house at 9Mu56 did not follow this pattern, but this was explained by the steep local topography. In a study of Upland South patterns at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, Smith (1993b) noted that farms in that area generally followed Upland South settlement patterns, with variations to local

topography. Among the rough hill and valleys of Missouri, for instance, farmsteads were arranged like they were in the hills of Appalachia. Here the farm was arranged 'top to bottom,' with the house at the bottom. Barns and sheds were found on the higher slopes, with the house near the road, on the interface between the valley floor and the slope (Wilhelm 1967:163). This seems to be the case at the farmstead at 9Mu56. The important point in this patterning, regardless of the exact farm layout, is that the house and barn do not share the same drainage. In this way barnyard activities do not pollute the home. The barn at this site was located at the north edge of Area B, where a small intermittent stream flowed into the Coosawattee then, and now into the slough. The barnyard would have drained into this stream rather than the homestead.

While much of the farmstead at 9Mu56 was destroyed, the archaeological evidence remaining clearly follows the pattern so far seen among Upland South farmsteads which have been excavated (Smith et al. 1982; Jurney and Moir 1987; Carlson 1990; Smith 1993a). That is, while the farmstead layout is seen as one pattern on the surface, the archaeological evidence does not mirror that surface. Like other Upland South farm sites, site 9Mu56 had shallow deposits (10 to 20 centimeters maximum), or a light 'rain' of small artifacts across the site. Within this light rain of artifacts were found two point concentrations of artifacts. The concentration of artifacts in the two test units did not clearly indicate the presence of farm outbuildings. We have assumed that the unit in Area C was near a detached kitchen, but there was no direct evidence of that in the way of post holes or other features. Most likely, it was a sheet midden, common to Upland South sites (Jurney and Moir 1987).

The concentration of artifacts in Area B is also very much expected at an Upland South farmstead. Downslope and near the water, this concentration could have easily functioned as a trash pile. At Bay Springs, Tishomingo County, Mississippi, Upland South farmers told researchers that they sometimes carried trash away from their homes for burning. Any archaeologist who has surveyed in Appalachia or other hilly or mountainous areas knows that trash is often deposited in gully dumps. Although this deposit is very near the house, it could have been the result of site abandonment. At Bay Springs Mill, trash dumps were often close to the farmstead (Smith et al. 1982:224-226), so the location of this dump is not out of line.

In Area C, there was another phenomenon often seen at Upland South farms, a concentration of surface trash. The artifacts in this area were not collected, because the

majority of them appeared to date post 1950 and into the 1970s. Part of the artifacts in this trash deposit were indeed deposited during site abandonment, but perhaps the remaining could have been part of a surface storage area. At Bay Springs, Smith et al. (1982) noted numerous concentrations of surface artifacts which archaeologists would normally assume to be trash dumps. However, interviews with local informants indicated that these areas were not 'trash' to the occupants of the site, but rather were simply storage areas for collecting materials which might be useful to the farmer in the future. In 1993, the Principal Investigator was finally able to find a name for these areas in research in Missouri. In Missouri these areas are called 'kulsh' piles (Smith 1993b).

In essence, the fragmentary settlement and archaeological patterns seen at site 9Mu56 were typical of what archaeologists would expect at much better preserved and more fully quantifiable Upland South farm sites.

Final Summary

Historic and archaeological research at and about site 9Mu56 were conducted in search of John Martin and his plantation. Martin remains a mystery both in the literature and in the archaeology. Further archaeological research at 9Mu56 would reveal little more about John Martin, and there are better preserved Upland South farm sites for research into that area of American culture.

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Appendix A
Census Roll of Cherokee Indians East of the Mississippi, 1835

Census Data Category	Salequoyah	Coosawattee
Head of Family	Lucy Martin	John Martin
Residence	Salequoyah Cr.	Murray Co., Coosawattee
Males under 18	2	3
Males over 18	-	2
Females under 16	3	1
Total Cherokee	6 total	8 total
Male Slaves	7	33
Female Slaves	13	36
Total Slaves	20 total	69 total
Whites connected by marriage	-	-
Farms	1	1
Acres in cultivation	110	300
Houses	11	28
Bushels of wheat raised	50	35
Bushels of corn raised	600	6000
Bushels of wheat sold	8	-
Bushels of corn sold	3	4000
For how much	1 1/2	2000
Bushels corn bought	-	-
For how much	-	-
Mills	-	-
Ferry Boats	-	-
Farmers over 18 years	-	1
Mechanics over 18 years	-	-
Readers in English	4	7
Readers in Cherokee	-	1
Half-Breeds	-	-
Quadroons	6	8
Full-bloods	-	-
Mixed Catawbys [sic]	-	-

Census Data Category	Salequoyah	Coosawattee
Mixed Spaniards	-	-
Mixed Negroes	-	-
Weavers	2	2
Spinsters [spinners]	3	2
Reservees	-	2
Decendants of Reservees	-	6
Total Reservees	-	8 total

Appendix B
Cherokee Property Valuations, 1837
Transcription

Cherokee Property Valuations, 1837 From Murray County:
No. 57
Nov 1
John Martin Hlf-Brd
Coosawattee Town Murray Cty Ga

225 acres Low Ground old price $12	$2700.00
90 acres upland . . .$8.00	720.00
Frame Dwelling house 36 . 33	
2 stories high 3 Brick Chimneys	
5 fire places 12 8 light windows	
good floors & doors all well finished	4000.00
Hewed Log Kitchen 18 . 18 shingle roof and stone chimney	300.00
Hewed Log Smoke House 18 . 18	100.00
D[itt]o D[itt]o Cabin 18 . 16 [?]	15.00
D[itt]o D[itt]o Store House 21 . 18 Counter Shelves [?]	250.00
Rnd Log Cabin 14 . 16	20.00
D[itt]o D[itt]o [Lumber] House 12 . 12	15.00
Hewed D[itt]o Cabin 14 . 14 with shed	45.00
Rnd D[itt]o D[itt]o 18 . 18	30.00
Hewed D[itt]o D[itt]o 14 . 14	40.00
3 Hewed Log Corn Cribs 20.10 with 20 ft [shed]	300.00
Hewed Log Barn 40 . 20	400.00
Rnd Log Stable 18 . 30	60.00
Hewed Log Cabin 15 . 15	45.00
Rnd D[itt]o D[itt]o 15 . 15	30.00
Rnd D[itt]o Blk S. Shop	40.00
Rnd Log Cabin 18 . 22 negro house	50.00
D[itt]o D[itt]o Smoke House 12 . 12	20.00
2 old stables 15.00	15.00
2 Rnd Log Corn Cribs 19 . 9 $25	50
Subtotal	$9245.00

Cherokee Property Valuations, 1837 From Murray County:
No. 57
Nov 1
John Martin Hlf-Brd
Coosawattee Town Murray Cty Ga
[Second Page: Original Document]

Amount Brought Forward	$9245.00
Rnd Log Stable 13 . 18	20.00
D[itt]o D[itt]o D[itt]o 18 . 18	35.00
60 Peach Trees at 50 C each	30.00
14 Apple Trees at 3.00 each	42.00
4 Lots 15 each	60.00
Hewed Log Cabin 18-20 good floors & doors	150.00
P[ ] 90 ft sqr	45.00
2 stable Lots	40.00
4 Lots 15.00 each	60.00
8 Acres upland cleared & not fenced $6.00	48.00
3000 [Rails] at 50 C per hnd	15.00
2 acres Lots at [Quarters]	24.00
Total	$9814.00

Note the above Claimant was dispossessed under the laws of Georgia in the winter of 1835. It is submitted to the Commissioners to allow him 3.00 per acre annual rent for his improved land and $300 per anum rent for his houses & C[abins] up to the end of the year 1836.

Commissioners Office New
Echota
Jany.[sic] 25th 1837

The commissioners after full investigation do hereby award to John Martin $4350 dollars for spoliations committed on his property & possessions as described in the above return of the valuing agents. Being five dollars per acre per annum for his cleared lands, being the 1st quality of bottom land, and $600 dollars per annum for the use & occupancy of hisbuilding & other improvements.

William Lumpkin
John [?]

Cherokee Property Valuations, 1837 From Cass County:
No. 27 John Martin's
Improvements, Salaquoyah

at Wards old Place	
Horse Stable	$10.00
15 acres imp. bottom land@ $12	180.00
15 ditto up " @ $8	120.00
100 Peach Trees @ $1.50	150.00
5 Apple d[itt]o @ 3	15.00
Total	$475.00
Rent on 15 acres 3 Yrs @ $5 $75.00	$ 225
Ditto " " " @ $3.50 52.50	157.50
Amt Forward $127.5	382.50

Cherokee Property Valuations, 1837 From Cass County:
No. 27 John Martin's
Improvements
Salaquoyah (Continuance)

Dwelling House	$1000.00
Kitchen	50.00
Smoke House	30.00
2 Negro Houses	70.00
1 Ditto	20.00
1 Stable	125.00
1 Ditto	40.00
Barn	75.00
Ditto Lot	10.00
30 Peach Trees @ $1.50 ea	45.00
Turnip Lot	15.00
Horse [House ?] d[itt]o	10.00
House Yard	15.00
2 Cribs	70.00
2 Fowl Houses	10.00
Waggon [sic] Shelter	5.00
Cow Lot	15.00
En[?] between the stables	20.00
150 Acres imp. bottom land @ $12	1800.00
50 d[itt]o enclosed woodland @ $6	300.00
Garden	15.00
As corrected $3740	$3690.00
Rent 1 Yr on 150 acres 1 Yr @ $5 per acre	$750
Amt [brought] forward	382.50
Total	$1132.50

Appendix C
Cherokee Property Valuations, 1837
Statistical Analysis

Building types and construction methods, Coosawattee.

Bldg Type	Total Number	Frame	Hewed Log	Round Log
Dwelling House	1	1	-	-
Cabin	9	-	5	4
Kitchen	1	-	1	-
Smoke House	2	-	1	1
Store House	1	-	1	-
Lumber House^	1	-	-	1
Blacksmith shop	1	-	-	1
Barn	1	-	1	-
Stable	5*	-	-	3
Corn Crib	5	-	3	2
Total buildings	27	1	12	12

^perhaps a lumber kiln
*2 stables are listed only as "old stables" with no construction method noted

Buildings dimensions and numbers, Coosawattee.

Building Type	Dimensions (ft)	Sq. Ft.	No.
Dwelling House	36 x 33	1188*	1
Barn	40 x 20	800	1
Cabin	18 x 20	360	1
Cabin	18 x 18	324	1
Cabin	18 x 16	288	1
Cabins	15 x 15	225	2
Cabin	14 x 16	224	1
Cabin	18 x 22	396	1
Cabins	14 x 14	196	2
Store House	21 x 18	378	1
Smoke House	18 x18	324	1
Smoke House	12 x 12	144	1
Kitchen	18 x 18	324	1
Stable	18 x 13	234	1
Stable	18 x18	324	1
Stable	18 x 30	540	1
Corn Cribs	20 x 10	200	3
Corn Cribs	19 x 9	171	2
Lumber House	12 x 12	144	2

*This house was two-story, but dimensions probably include a one-story porch. Not represented on this table are 2 stables and the blacksmith shop, for which no dimensions were given.

Building types and numbers, Salequoyah.

Building Types	**Total Number**
Dwelling House	1
Kitchen	1
Smoke House	1
Negro Houses	3
Barn	1
Stables	2
Corn Cribs	2
Fowl Houses	2
Waggon [sic] Shelter	1
Total Buildings	14

Appendix D
John Martin's Households in 1835

1. Nellie's family at Coosawattee

   Brice (over 18?)
   Joseph L. (born in 1817 - probably 17 at the time of the census)
   Susanna (over 16?)
   Gabriel
   Richard
   Eleanor

2. Lucy's family at Salequoyah

   John, Jr.
   Rachel
   Nancy
   Pauline
   Cicero

3. Married daughters, in probable order of marriage:

Name	Mother	Husband	Residence*	Children*	Slaves*
Anne	Nellie	Benjamin F. Thompson (before 1831)	Salequoyah	2 sons 2 daughters	13
Jane	Lucy	John A. Bell	Coosawattee	1 son 3 daughters	7
Martha	Nellie	George W. Adair (1829)	Salequoyah	3 sons	5
Charlotte	Lucy	Joseph M. Lynch (1831)	Pine Log Creek	3 daughters	7
Eliza	Lucy	Benjamin F. Adair	Oothcalaga Creek	1 daughter	-

dates in parentheses are verified
*as listed in the 1835 Census

The following sources were used in compiling this appendix: Bell 1972; Census Roll of the Cherokee Indians 1835; the *Cherokee Advocate* 1891; the *Cherokee Phoenix* 1829-1831; Hays 1939; Lockwood 1986 and 1993; and Starr 1977.

Appendix E
Site 9Mu56 Chain of Title

25th District, 2nd Section, Land Lot 89.

Grantor	Grantee	Date*		Transaction	Filed**		County
		Instrument	Record	Type	Book	Page	
Mary M. Barnett Elizabeth W. Barnett	United States of America	1 Oct 1969	1 Oct 1969	Condemnation	57	499	Murray
Samuel C. Barnett	Mary M. Barnett Elizabeth W. Barnett	1 Jul 1955	23 Mar 1959	Will	17	238	Fulton
Sarah Carter Barnett	Samuel C. Barnett						
Samuel M. Carter, Sr.	Sarah Carter Barnett	23 May 1921	22 Jun 1921	Agreement	5	8	Murray
Farish Carter	Samuel M. Carter, Sr.	1 May 1858	17 Jun 1861	Will	B	307	Baldwin
William Worley Samuel Tate	Farish Carter	19 Jul 1833	22 Apr 1834	Deed	A	91	Murray
Newbury Elrod	William Worley Samuel Tate	15 Dec 1832	25 Sep 1834	Deed	A	149	Murray
State of Georgia	Newbury Elrod			Lottery			

*Date of Instrument for a will is the date the will was written, Date of Record is the date of the death of the grantor.
**Wills are filed in will books in the county probate court; all other records listed are filed in the deed books in the county clerk of courts office.

25th District, 2nd Section, Land Lot 88.

Grantor	Grantee	Date*		Transaction	Filed**		County
		Instrument	Record	Type	Book	Page	
Mary M. Barnett Elizabeth W. Barnett	United States of America	1 Oct 1969	1 Oct 1969	Condemnation	57	499	Murray
Samuel C. Barnett	Mary M. Barnett Elizabeth W. Barnett	21 Aug 1958	(1959)	Will	32	717 W 145	Fulton
Sarah Carter Barnett	Samuel C. Barnett						
Samuel M. Carter, Sr.	Sarah Carter Barnett	23 May 1921	22 Jun 1921	Agreement	5	8	Murray
Farish Carter	Samuel M. Carter, Sr.	1 May 1858	17 Jun 1861	Will	B	307	Baldwin
Josiah Johnson	Farish Carter	18 Sep 1839	18 Sep 1839	Deed	C	428	Murray
James Barnett, sheriff	Josiah Johnson	2 Jul 1833	2 Jul 1833	Deed	A	11	Murray
William W. Young	James Barnett, sheriff	2 Jul 1833	2 Jul 1833	Seizure	A	11	Murray
State of Georgia	William W. Young			Lotttery			

*Date of Instrument for a will is the date the will was written, Date of Record is the date of the death of the grantor.
**Wills are filed in will books in the county probate court; all other records listed are filed in the deed books in the county clerk of courts office.

Appendix F
The Fate of the Salequoyah House

The site of John Martin's second house, the one on Salequoyah Creek, has not been positively identified. Historic sources give the location of the house as where the Sally Hughes Road crossed Salequoyah Creek (Walker 1988: 99). From the 1831 Cherokee Land Lottery map of the 23rd District, 2nd Section, the creek crossing is on the border between land lots 113 and 140 (Map 10). Placing Martin's Salequoyah house within reasonable distance of the road could put its location in any one of four lots: 112, 113, 140, or 141.

Because Martin was authorized, in 1837, three years' spoliation (damages) on this property, it must be assumed that Martin and his family left the property in late 1833 or early 1834 (Cherokee Property Valuations 1837). In the Cherokee Land Lottery, the following people drew the lots which might have contained Martin's Salequoyah house (Smith 1968: 161-161 [1838]):

Lot #	Drawer	County
112	Mary O. Andrew	Clarke
113	Richard L. Pindarvis	Glynn
140	John Wood	Monroe
141	John Harrell	Decatur

Whether any of these people ever saw the property they received in the lottery is unknown. The initial land transactions following the lottery in 1832-33 are impossible to trace. At the time of the lottery, this area was in Cass County (renamed Bartow in 1861). In 1850, Gordon County was created from the northern portion of Cass County and the southern portion of Murray County (Cunyus 1933: 9). The land of the former Martin plantation is in what is now southern Gordon County. Unfortunately, both Bartow and Gordon Counties suffered courthouse fires near the turn of the century, destroying most of the deeds and other land transaction records.

From the few records which did survive, it is known that James Miller Erwin purchased lots 105 and 148 (north and south of the site of Martin's Salequoyah house) in 1846 (Bartow County Clerk of Superior Court n.d.: 15). After the Civil War, the Erwin

family owned a plantation in southern Gordon County which must have included the site of the Martin house. According to Gordon County history, James M. Erwin and his family moved to "a fine plantation one and a half miles from the village [of Fairmount] in the fertile bottom lands of Salacoa valley" in 1838 (Bell 1976: 322). Bell does not list his sources for the date of 1838; he probably based his account upon local tradition. However if Erwin purchased some land in 1846, it is likely that all of the land was purchased at about that same time. Even if the date of 1838 is accepted as the beginning of the Erwin occupation of the land, the years from 1834 to 1838 are left unexplained. John Martin and his family were forced off the plantation--the Cherokee Property Valuations show that information. The persons who did the forcing remain anonymous.

Once the Erwin family owned the property, they continued to own it well into the twentieth century. A mill on Salacoa Creek was built and operated by the Erwins; its ruins survive today. The plantation was divided among the family members, some parcels of land changing hands within the family numerous times. Over the years, the Erwin estate was eventually dismantled, piece by piece. In 1980, the last Erwin heir, Frank Erwin of Wake County, North Carolina, sold the remaining land to a developer and the area is now known as Sherwood Forest Estates, although the subdivision remained largely undeveloped (Bartow County Clerk of Superior Court 1980).

A two-story frame house which dates from the nineteenth century does stand in land lot 140 (Lot 35 of Sherwood Forest Estate), near the probable site of Martin's Salequoyah house. Is this house, known as the Cook-Erwin house, John Martin's Salequoyah plantation home? The design is very similar to that house; it is also an I-plan design, with two rooms flanking a central hall on each floor and a cantilevered staircase in the hall. The interior walls are finished with random-width horizontal boards. There are some differences between the two houses, however. The end chimneys are enclosed in the Cook-Erwin house, instead of exposed like the chimneys of the John Martin house at Coosawattee. There is no first-story front porch but a cantilevered balcony which is one-third the width of the house and centered over the front door. This balcony is roofed, with a gable-front pediment. An amateur historian who has done extensive research in local Cherokee history dates this house to the 1870s, which would preclude that possibility that the Cook-Erwin house was the Salequoyah plantation home of John Martin (Walker 1991: 170). At this time the fate of the Salequoyah house, like the Martin house, remains a mystery.

Appendix G
Artifact Catalog

Test Unit	Catalog Number	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date	Area
1	JMHP.868	Tertiary flake fragment of black chert	11/16 in	1/2 in	1/16 in	unknown	C/B
1	JMHP.869	Secondary flake of gray chert	7/8 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	unknown	C/B
1	JMHP.934	Tertiary flake of black chert, hinge termination, diffuse bulb, multifaceted plat. remnant					
1	JMHP.1016	black chert w/ ripple marks	5/8 in	5/16 in	1/16 in	unknown	C/B
1	JMHP.173	Aqua glass canning jar base fragment	3 1/8 in	2 1/8 in	5/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.174	Aqua glass canning jar finish fragment-continuous thread	1 3/4 in	1 1/4 in	5/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.175	Aqua glass fragment-bottle body	1 3/16 in	3/4 in	3/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.176	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	1 1/2 in	1 1/6 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.177	Aqua glass fragment-bottle or jar body	1 in	1 1/8 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.178	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	1 3/4 in	1 3/16 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.179	Aqua glass fragment-bottle body	1 3/8 in	15/16	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.181	Aqua glass fragment-bottle body	1 9/16 in	3/4 in	3/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.182	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	1 5/16 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.183	Aqua glass fragment-bottle body	1 5/16 in	13/16 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.184	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	1 3/8 in	15/16 in	3/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.185	Aqua glass fragment-bottle neck-shoulder	2 1/16 in	5/8 in	3/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.186	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	15/16 in	3/4 in	3/32 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.187	Aqua glass soft drink bottle body fragment, embossed with "Cola"	1 3/8 in	1 5/16 in	3/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.188	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	1 1/2 in	1/2 in	3/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.189	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	1 1/16 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.190	Aqua glass bottle or jar heel fragment	1 1/6 in	13/16 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.191	Aqua glass fragment-canning jar body, embossed with "ER"	1 in	3/4 in	3/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.192	Aqua glass fragment-canning jar body, embossed	7/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.193	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	7/8 in	9/16 in	3/32 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.194	Aqua glass fragment-canning jar body	1 3/16 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.196	Aqua glass fragment-jar or bottle body	3/4 in	11/16 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.197	Aqua glass fragment-bottle body	13/16 in	1/2 in in	1/8 in in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.198	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	17/16 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.199	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	13/16 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.200	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	1 3/16 in	9/16 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.201	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	7/8 in	1/2 in	3/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.202	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	3/4 in	1/2 in	3/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.204	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	7/8 in	11/16 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.205	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	13/16 in	13/16 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.206	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	5/8 in	5/8 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.207	Aqua glass bottle body fragment, embossed	3/4 in	7/16 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.208	Aqua glass fragment-bottle body	1/2 in	9/16 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.209	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.211	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	7/8 in	5/16 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.212	Aqua glass bottle base fragment	9/16 in	9/16 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.213	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	9/16 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.214	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	1/2 in	3/8 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.215	Aqua glass fragment-bottle or jar body	1/2 in	5/16 in	3/32 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.216	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	5/8 in	7/16 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.217	Aqua glass fragment	1/2 in	1/4 in	3/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.218	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	9/16 in	5/16 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.219	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	11/16 in	5/16 in	3/32 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.279	Purple glass serving bowl fragment (fits together with JMHP.280)	2 3/4 in	2 3/8 in	1/4 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.280	Purple glass serving bowl fragment (fits together with JMHP.279)	2 1/2 in	1 7/8 in	5/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.220	Purple glass bottle body fragment, embossed with "PROPE..." and "TR..."	3 9/16 in	2 1/4 in	3/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.221	Purple glass bottle neck and shoulder fragment	2 1/8 in	1 3/8 in	1/4 in	1880-1920	C/B

Test Unit	Catalog Number	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date	Area
1	JMHP.222	Purple glass bottle neck and finish fragment (crown finish)	2 in	1 in	5/32 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.223	Purple glass panel bottle body fragment	1 3/4 in	3/4 in	3/32 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.224	Purple glass bottle body fragment	1 3/4 in	1 7/16 in	5/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.225	Purple glass neck/shoulder from a square bottle, has a double bead finish	2 in	1 7/8 in	3/32 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.226	Purple glass Coca Cola bottle body fragment	2 in	1 3/4 in	7/32 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.227	Purple glass tumbler body fragment	1 7/8 in	1 1.2 in	1/4 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.228	Purple glass fragment	2 1/4 in	15/16 in	1/4 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.229	Purple glass bottle body fragment	1 3/8 in	1 1/4 in	5/32 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.230	Purple glass tumbler body and rim fragment, with 4 parallel rows of small flutes	2 3/8 in	1 13/16 in	5/32 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.231	Purple glass bottle neck/shoulder fragment	1 1/2 in	1 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.232	Purple glass fragment, grooved on one edge	1 13/16 in	15/16 in	5/32 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.233	Purple glass bottle body fragment	1 3/8 in	1 1/4 in	7/32 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.234	Purple glass tumbler body fragment, with four rings of small parallel flutes	1 15/16 in	1 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.235	Purple glass bottle body fragment, embossed with "...NC" and "...ALTO"	1 13/16 in	1 1/8 in	7/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.236	Purple glass decorative ash tray fragment	1 5/8 in	1 in	3/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.237	Purple glass, molded, decorative bowl fragment	2 in	1 1/2 in	5/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.238	Purple glass tumbler body fragment	1 15/16 in	1 3/16 in	5/32 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.239	Purple glass bottle body fragment	1 15/16 in	1 1/4 in	5/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.240	Purple glass, molded decorative bowl or vase fragment	1 5/8 in	1 1/4 in	3/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.241	Purple glass panel bottle body fragment	1 1/16 in	1 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.242	Purple glass bottle body fragment	1 3/8 in	7/8 in	5/32 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.243	Purple glass panel bottle body fragment	1 1/16 in	11/16 in	5/32 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.244	Purple glass bottle base fragment (push-up)	1 5/16 in	1 1/6 in	5/32 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.245	Purple glass bottle body fragment	1 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.246	Purple glass panel bottle fragment	1 5/16 in	15/16 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.247	Clear glass bottle base fragment	1 3/8 in	11/16 in	7/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.248	Purple glass bottle body fragment	1 in	7/8 in	3/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.249	Purple glass bottle body fragment	7/8 in	5/8 in	5/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.250	Purple glass tumbler base fragment with dimples and flutes	1 3/4 in	1 in	9/32 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.251	Purple glass bottle base fragment	1 3/16 in	7/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.252	Purple glass bottle body fragment	1 1/8 in	1 1/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.253	Purple glass panel bottle body fragment	1 3/8 in	5/8 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.254	Purple glass bottle body fragment	1 1/4 in	9/16 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.255	Purple glass bottle body fragment, embossed with "...H..."	1 5/8 in	5/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.256	Purple glass bottle neck fragment	1 1/8 in	11/16 in	5/32 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.257	Purple glass bottle body fragment	1 1/4 in	11/16 in	5/32 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.258	Purple glass panel bottle body fragment	15/16 in	1/2 in	3/32 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.259	purple glass bottle body fragment	1 3/4 in	7/8 in	5/32 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.260	Purple glass fragment, grooved on one edge	1 1/8 in	3/4 in	5/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.261	Purple glass bottle body fragment	1 1/4 in	13/16 in	5/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.262	Purple glass, molded, decorative bowl fragment,(rim fragment)	1 1/2 in	1 1/8 in	5/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.263	Purple glass bottle body fragment, embossed with "...N..."	1 1/2 in	9/16 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.264	Purple glass bottle body fragment	3/4 in	7/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.265	Purple glass bottle body fragment	3/4 in	7/16 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.266	Purple glass bottle body fragment	3/4 in	1/16 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.267	Purple glass bottle body fragment	7/8 in	9/16 in	3/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.268	Purple glass bottle base fragment	1 in	9/16 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.269	Purple glass bottle body fragment	7/8 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.270	Purple glass fragment	3/4 in	1/2 in	3/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.271	Purple glass panel bottle body fragment	1 3/8 in	17/32 in	3/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.272	Purple glass bottle body fragment	1 1/8 in	11/16 in	1/4 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.273	Purple glass bottle body fragment	13/16 in	1/2 in	5/32 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.274	Purple glass bottle body fragment	3/4 in	5/8 in	1/4 in	1880-1920	C/B

Test Unit	Catalog Number	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date	Area
1	JMHP.275	Purple glass bottle base fragment	15/16 in	7/16 in	3/32 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.276	Purple glass bottle body fragment	1 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.277	Purple glass panel bottle body fragment	1 1/8 in	11/16 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.278	Purple glass bottle body fragment	5/8 in	9/16 in	5/32 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.872	chunk of coal	2 3/4in	3/4 in			C/B
1	JMHP.873	chunk of coal	2 in	1 in			C/B
1	JMHP.874	chunk of coal	1 in	1 in			C/B
1	JMHP.876	chunk of coal	1 1/2 in	1 in			C/B
1	JMHP.877	chunk of coal	1 in	1/2 in			C/B
1	JMHP.878	chunk of coal	1 in	1/2 in			C/B
1	JMHP.879	chunk of coal	3/4 in	1/2 in			C/B
1	JMHP.880	chunk of coal	1/2 in	1/2 in			C/B
1	JMHP.881	chunk of coal	3/4 in	1/2 in			C/B
1	JMHP.882	chunk of coal	1 in	<1/2 in			C/B
1	JMHP.883	chunk of coal	1/2 in	1/4 in			C/B
1	JMHP.884	chunk of coal	1/2 in	1/4 in			C/B
1	JMHP.885	chunk of coal	1/2 in	1/4 in			C/B
1	JMHP.886	chunk of coal	1/2 in	1/4 in			C/B
1	JMHP.887	chunk of coal	1/4 in	1/4 in			C/B
1	LMHP.875	chunk of coal	1 3/4 in	1/2 in			C/B
1	JMHP.293	clear glass, part if lip, machine made	1 1/4 in	3/4 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JHMP.487	clear glass	13/16 in	1/4in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JHMP.498	pink glass	1 1/4 in	1/2 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP 527	clear glass	5/8 in	5/8 in			C/B
1	JMHP. 365	aqua glass	5/8 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP. 410	purple glass	1 1/2 in	1 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP. 412	pink glass	7/8 in	7/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP. 415	clear glass, embossed "KG" encircled	1 1/4 in	3/4 in	5/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP. 443	clear glass, jar lip	1 1/2 in	7/8 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP. 450	cloudy glass	1 in	5/8 in	3/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.100	unidentified chunk of metal	1 in	1/2 in			C/B
1	JMHP.101	unidentified metal, may be decorative	2 3/4 in	2 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.102	rusted metal exterior hinge from a barn or outbuilding	2 3/4 in	2 in			C/B
1	JMHP.103	unidentified meatl	1 1/4 in	1/2 in	1/4 in		C/B
1	JMHP.104	rusted metal grommit	1 3/4 in	1/2 in			C/B
1	JMHP.105	nail attached to rusted metal	2 3/4 in				C/B
1	JMHP.106	unidentified metal	21/4 in	1 1/4 in			C/B
1	JMHP.107	unidentified chunk of metal	2 in	3/4 in	1/2 in		C/B
1	JMHP.108	nail	2 1/2 in				C/B
1	JMHP.109	unidentified metal	1 1/2 in	1 1/4 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.111	nail	1 7/8 in				C/B
1	JMHP.112	nail	1 3/4 in				C/B
1	JMHP.113	rusted chunk of metal	1 1/4 in	1/2 in			C/B
1	JMHP.114	nail	2 in				C/B
1	JMHP.153	rusted nail	4 1/4 IN				C/B
1	JMHP.154	rusted nail	1 1/4 in				C/B
1	JMHP.155	rusted nail	3 1/8 in				C/B
1	JMHP.156	bent, rusted nail	4 1/2 in				C/B
1	JMHP.157	bent, rusted nail	3 1/8 in				C/B
1	JMHP.158	rusted unidentified metal	2 in	1/2 in			C/B
1	JMHP.159	rusted metal wire	3 1/4 in				C/B
1	JMHP.160	nail	3 3/4 in				C/B
1	JMHP.161	nail	1 1/2 in				C/B

Test Unit	Catalog Number	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date	Area
1	JMHP.162	unidentified metal	1 1/2 in	3/4 in			C/B
1	JMHP.163	bent nail attached to a chunk of iron	3 in				C/B
1	JMHP.164	nail	2 3/4 in				C/B
1	JMHP.165	unidentified metal	1 3/4 in	11/2 in			C/B
1	JMHP.166	nail	3 in				C/B
1	JMHP.167	copper battery part w/ piece of wire and "EVEREADY"	5/8 in	9/16 in		circa 1930+	C/B
1	JMHP.168	thin, flat, rusted, metal, maybe a zinc liner from a canning jar	1 1/2 in	1 in	paper thin		C/B
1	JMHP.169	rusted unidentified metal	1 in	5/8 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.170	thin,flat,rusted metal, maybe a zinc liner	2 in	3/4 in	paper thin		C/B
1	JMHP.171	thin, flat,circular, rusted metal, probably from the inside of a bottle lid	1 in diameter		paper thin		C/B
1	JMHP.172	thin, flat, rusted, metal, probably a zinc liner	1 in	1/2 in	paper thin		C/B
1	JMHP.281	green glass, attached to part of base, has a mold mark	3 in	4 1/4 in	3/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.282	green glass,base, shows push-up, machine made, thickness not uniformed	1/14 in	1 in	1/4 in		C/B
1	JMHP.283	very faint green, base, embossed "TTLE NEVERSOL" on side and"...a"machine made	1 1/4 in	7/8 in	3/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.284	green glass,base.machine made	2 1/4 in	1 1/2 in	1/4 in		C/B
1	JMHP.285	aqua glass, body sherd	1 3/8 in	1 in	1/4 in		C/B
1	JMHP.286	green glass	1 1/4 in	1 in	1/4 in		C/B
1	JMHP.287	faint green glass, embossed 6 and 2	1 in	7/8 in	1/4 in		C/B
1	JMHP.288	aqua glass, window glass?	1 1/2 in	3/4 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.289	faint green glass	1 1/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.290	aqua glass, window glass	1 1/2 in	1 3/8 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.291	aqua glass, window glass	1 7/8 in	1/2 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.292	green glass, probably originally green	1 in	1/2 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.294	green glass, part of neck	1 1/8 in	1 in	3/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.295	clear glass, part of body?	1 in	3/4 in	1/4 in		C/B
1	JMHP.296	clear glass, body shard, embossed "...Z."	1 1/2 in	5/8 in	1/4 in		C/B
1	JMHP.297	green glass, body shard	1 in	3/4 in	1/4 in		C/B
1	JMHP.298	clear glass, body shard	1 in	3/4 in	1/4 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.299	faint aqua glass, lip, with only 1/4 missing, no molds marks, but looks machine made double ring finish with short neck	1 1/2 in	1 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.300	aqua glass, window glass?	1 in	7/8 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.301	aqua glass, cloudy	1 1/4 in	3/4 in	1/4 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.302	aqua glass,body shard	1 1/4 in	1 in	1/4 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.303	aqua glass, lip, the broken piece from .299	1 in	5/8 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.304	aqua glass	1 1/2 in	5/8 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.305	aqua glass	1 1/4 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.306	aqua glass, embossed "(c)ola"	1 3/8 in	3/4 in	1/4 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.307	aqua glass, window glass?	7/8 in	1/2 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.308	aqua glass, attached to part of heel of base?	1 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.309	aqua glass, part of heel	1 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.310	aqua glass, window glass?	7/8 in	7/8 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.311	aqua glass, window glass?	1 1/4 in	1 1/8 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.312	aqua glass, window glass?	1 1/4 in	1/2 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.313	aqua glass, window glass	1 in	7/8 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.314	clear glass, part of heel	3/4 in	5/8 in	3/16 in	1850-present	C/B
1	JMHP.315	aqua glass, window glass?	7/8 in	7/16 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.316	aqua glass	1/2 in	3/8 in	1/4 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.317	clear glass	1 3/16 in	1 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.318	aqua glass, window glass?	1 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.319	aqua glass	1 1/2 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.320	aqua glass, window glass?	1 1/8 in	1 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.321	aqua glass, window glass?	1 3/8 in	5/8 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.322	aqua glass	1 1/4 in	3/4 in	3/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.323	aqua glass	1 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B

Test Unit	Catalog Number	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date	Area
1	JMHP.324	aqua glass	3/4 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.325	aqua glass	3/4 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.326	aqua glass, cloudy	7/8 in	1/2 in	3/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.327	aqua glass	1 1/4 in	1/2 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.328	aqua glass	1 1/2 in	5/8 in	1/4 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.329	aqua glass, pebbled "orange peel" outer surface	1 1/2 in	1 in	1/4 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.330	green glass, broken but rounded	3/4 in	1/2 in		1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.331	aqua glass, flat	1 in	1/2 in	1/4 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.332	aqua glass	1 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.333	clear glass	5/8 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.334	aqua glass, window glass?	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.335	aqua glass, window glass?	7/16 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.336	aqua glass	3/4 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.337	aqua glass	5/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.338	aqua glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.339	aqua glass, part of lip	3/4 in	5/8 in	1/4 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.340	aqua glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.341	aqua glass, window glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.342	aqua glass, cloudy, flat	7/8 in	3/4 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.343	Aqua Glass, window glass?	1 1/4 in	1/2 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.344	aqua glass,	1 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.345	aqua glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.346	aqua glass	7/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.347	aqua glass, cloudy	3/4 in	5/8 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.348	aqua glass	1 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.349	clear glass	3/4 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1850-present	C/B
1	JMHP.350	aqua glass, flat, window glass?	5/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.351	aqua glass	1/2 in	3/8 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.352	aqua glass, flat, window glass?	3/4 in	5/8 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.353	aqua glass, window glass?	5/8 in	9/16 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.354	aqua glass, window glass?	5/8 in	3/8 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.355	aqua glass, window glass?	3/4 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.356	aqua glass, window glass?	7/8 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.357	aqua glass, window glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.358	aqua glass,	1/2 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.359	aqua glass	5/8 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.360	aqua glass	1 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.361	aqua glass	3/4 in	1/4 in	1/4 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.362	aqua glass	1/2 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.363	aqua glass	1/2 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.364	aqua glass	1/2 in	3/8 in	1/4 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.366	aqua glass	3/4 in	1/2 in		1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.367	aqua glass, window glass?	5/8 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.368	aqua glass	1/2 in	1/4 in	1/4 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.369	aqua glass	3/8 in	1/4 in	1/4 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.370	aqua glass	5/8 in	5/8 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.371	aqua glass	3/8 in	1/4 in		1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.372	yellow glass, maybe selenium	1 1/2 in	1 1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.373	pink glass	1 1/2 in	1 3/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.374	clear glass	1 1/4 in	5/8 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.375	pink glass	2 1/8 in	1 1/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.376	pink glass	2 in	7/8 in	3/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.377	purple glass	1 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B

Test Unit	Catalog Number	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date	Area
1	JMHP.378	clear glass	1 3/4 in	1 1/4 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.379	purple glass	1 5/8 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.380	clear glass, with short lin design around rim	1 1/2 in	1 3/8 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.381	purple glass	2in	1 5/8 in	3/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.382	pink glass	2 1/8 in	1 1/2 in	3/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.383	clear glass	2 in	1 1/4 in	3/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.384	clear glass	1 1/2	1 in	3/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.385	clear glass	1 3/8 in	1 3/8 in	3/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.386	clear glass with raised bumps on exterior	2 in	1 in	1/4 in		C/B
1	JMHP.387	clear glass	2 5/8 in	1 1/2 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.388	clear glass, rectangular flask w/ complete neck and lip, part of shoulder, patent lip with is the diameter of neck	1 1/4 in	1 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.389	clear glass	1 1/2 in	1 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.390	clear glass	3 in	3/4 in	3/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.391	pink glass	2 3/8 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.392	pink glass	1 1/2 in	1 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.393	pink glass	1 1/4 in	1 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.394	clear glass	2 in	1 in	3/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.395	purple glass	1 7/8 in	1 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.397	pink glass	1 1/2 in	1 3/16 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.398	clear glass	2 in	7/8 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.399	pink glass	1 3/4 in	1 1/4 in	3/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.400	clear glass, part of jar neck and lip, lip has mold marks, (see p. 51 of Springs Station report from western Utah)	1 1/4 in	1in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.401	clear glass, part of a cup - same vessel as JMHP.380	1 3/4 in	1 1/2 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.402	clear glass same vessel as JMHP.380	1 3/4 in	3/4 in	3/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.403	clear glass, part of came cup (.401)	1 5/8 in	1 1/8 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.404	clear glass w/ molded leaf pattern	1 1/4 in	3/4 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.405	clear glass w/ part of neck and continuous thread lip, bottle	1 1/4 in	1 in	3/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.406	clear glass, heel of base, bottle embossed on side	1 1/2 in	1 in	5/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.407	clear glass, part of neck to beginning of shoulder, and lip	1 1/2 in	7/8 in	3/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.408	clear glass w/ par of neck and lip. top of lip is broken off, bottle	1 1/2 in	7/8 in	3/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.409	clear glass	1 3/4 in	7/8 in	1/4 in		C/B
1	JMHP.411	clear glass	1 in	3/4 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.413	clear glass from a square bottle, part of heel of base	1 3/8 in	1 1/8 in	3/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.414	purple glass	1 1/4 in	1 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.416	clear glass	1 3/8 in	3/4 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.417	slightly yellow glass, could be selenium	1 1/4 in	1 1/8 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.418	clear glass with molded exterior design	1 1/2 in	1 in	3/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.419	clear glass attached to heel of base	1 1/2 in	5/8 in	3/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.420	pink glass	1 1/8 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.421	clear glass	1 1/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.422	cloudy pink glass	3/4 in	3/4 in	3/4 in		C/B
1	JMHP.423	clear glass	1 in	5/8 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.424	clear glass w/ continuous thread lip, bottle	3/4 in	3/4 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.425	pink glass	1/14 in	3/4 in	3/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.426	pink glass	1 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.427	clear flat glass. window glass?	1 1/4 in	5/8 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.428	pink glass	1 1/4 in	3/18 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.429	pink glass, square bottle	1 1/2 in	1 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.430	clear glass, square bottle	1 1/2 in	3/4 in	3/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.431	clear glass	1 1/4 in	1 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.432	pink glass	1 3/4 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.433	clear glass	3/4 in	3/4 in			C/B
1	JMHP.434	clear glass,	7/8 in	1/2 in	1/16 in		C/B

Test Unit	Catalog Number	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date	Area
1	JMHP.435	pink glass	1 in	5/16 in	3/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.436	pink glass	1 1/2 in	3/4 in	3/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.437	faintly yellow glass, selenium?	1 3/8 in	1 1/8 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.438	pink glass	1 1/4 in	1 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.439	pink glass	1 3/4 in	1 in	3/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.440	clear glass, part of same cup.380, .401.,.403	1 in	3/4 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.441	purple glass, bottle, part of neck and bead lip, top partly broken off	3/4 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.442	purple glass	1 1/8 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.444	clear glass	1 1/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.445	pink glass	1 1/2 in	1 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.446	pink glass	1 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.447	aqua glass	7/8 in	1/2 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.448	purple glass	1 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.449	clear glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.449	pink glass	7/8 in	3/8 in		1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.451.A	clear glass	1 1/8 in	3/4 in	3/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.451.B	peach glass	1 1/4 in	1 1/4 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.452	pink glass	1 1/8 in	1 1/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.453	peach glass w/ "elephant skin" design embossed, exterior,	2 in	1 1/4 in	3/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.454	pink glass	1 in	1 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.455	pink glass	1 in	7/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.456	pink glass	1 in	1in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.457	pink glass	1 1/2 in	1 1/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.458	pink glass	1 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.459	pink glass	1 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.460	clear glass, part of neck and patent lip	1 1/8 in	7/8 in	3/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.461	clear glass	1 3/4 in	5/8 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.462	clear glass	1 1/4 in	3/4 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.463	clear glass	1 1/2 in	5/8 in	3/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.464	clear glass	7/8 in	3/4 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.465	clear glass	1 in	3/4 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.466	clear glass	1 1/4 in	5/8 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.467	clear glass	1 1/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.468	aqua glass	1 1/8 in	1 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.469	clear glass	1 1/2 in	3/8 in	3/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.470	pink glass	1 1/4 in	5/8 in	1/4 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.471	clear glass	3/4 in	3/4 in	1/4 in		C/B
1	JMHP.472	pink glass	1 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.473	clear flat glass, window glass?	7/8 in	5/8 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.474	pink glass	1 in	5/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.475	pink glass	1 1/4 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.476	clear glass	7/8 in	3/4 in	1/4 in		C/B
1	JMHP.477	pink glass	7/8 in	5/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.478	clear glass	1/2 in	7/16 in	3/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.479	pink glass, but from the same cup as .380	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.480	pink glass	3/4 in	13/16 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.481	clear glass	7/8 in	3/8 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.482	aqua glass	1 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.483	clear glass	1 1/4 in	5/8 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.484	pink glass	3/4 in	5/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.485	pink glass	3/4 in	3/4 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.486	clear glass	7/16 in	1/4 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.488	clear glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in		C/B

Test Unit	Catalog Number	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date	Area
1	JMHP.489	pink glass	1 1/8 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.490	clear glass w/ "orange peel" surface on exterior	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.491	aqua glass	7/8 in	5/8 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.492	pink glass	7/8 in	5/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.493	pink glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.494	pink glass	1 1/8 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.495	pink glass	1 1/8 in	1/4 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.496	pink glass	1 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.497	pink glass	1 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.499	pink glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.500	pink glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.501	clear glass	1 7/8 in	3/8 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.502	pink glass flake	1 in	5/8 in		1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.503	pink glass	7/8 in	1/2 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.504	clear glass	5/8 in	9/16 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.505	clear glass	13/16+ in	1/4 in			C/B
1	JMHP.506	pink glass	3/4 in	1/2 in		1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.507	clear glass	1 in	1/4 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.508	yellow glass-selenium?	3/4 in	5/8 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.509	pink glass	7/8 in	3/4 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.510	clear glass/stem of a glass	5/8 in	5/8 in			C/B
1	JMHP.511	clear glass	3/4 in	5/8 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.512	clear glass	3/45 in	1/2 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.513	clear glass	7/8 in	1/2 in			C/B
1	JMHP.514	clear glass	1 in	3/8 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.515	pink glass	3/4 in	5/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.516	cloudy glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.517	clear glass	5/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.518	cloudy glass	3/4 in	3/4 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.519	pink glass	3/4 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.520	clear glass	3/4 in	9/16 in	3/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.521	pink glass	7/8 in	5/16 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.522	clear glass	7/8 in	9/16 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.523	pink glass	1 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.524	aqua glass	7/8 in	5/8 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.525	clear glass	1 in	1/2 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.526	clear glass	1 in	3/8 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.528	clear glass	7/8 in	9/16 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.529	clear glass	5/8 in	11/16 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.530	clear glass	3/4 in	9/16 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.531	pink glass	1 1/8 in	5/16 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.532	pink glass	13/16	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.533	aqua glass	5/8 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.534	pink glass	1 1/4 in	3/8 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.535	pink glass	3/4 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.536	pink glass	7/8 in	5/8 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.537	clear glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.538	pink glass	3/4 in	5/8 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.539	pink glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.540	aqua glass	7/8 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.541	pink glass	13/16 in	7/16 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.542	cloudy glass	5/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.543	clear glass	5/8 in	1/2 in	1/4 in		C/B

Test Unit	Catalog Number	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date	Area
1	JMHP.544	clear glass	7/8 in	7/16 in	1/2 in		C/B
1	JMHP.545	pink glass	5/8 in	1/16 in		1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.546	pink glass	13/16 in	1/2 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.547	pink glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	3/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.548	clear glass w/ "orange peel" exterior surface	1 in	5/8 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.550	clear glass	7/8 in	5/8 in			C/B
1	JMHP.551	aqua glass	5/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.552	pink glass w/ "orange peel" exterior surface	11/16 in	5/8 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.553	pink glass	5/8 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.554	clear glass	3/4 in	1/4 in			C/B
1	JMHP.555	pink glass	5/8 in	5/16 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.557	clear glass	5/8 in	1/2 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.558	pink glass	1/2 in	3/8 in		1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.559	pink glass	5/8 in	1/2 in		1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.560	pink glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.561	pink glass	5/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.562	pink glass	5/8 in	3/8 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.563	aqua glass	1/2 in	1/4 in	3/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.564	pink glass	5/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.565	pink glass	9/16 in	1/4 in	3/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.566	clear glass	1/2 in	1/4 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.567	pink glass	7/16 in	5/16 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.568	cloudy glass	9/16 in	3/8 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.569	pink glass	11/16 in	3/8 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.570	pink glass	9/16 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.571	pink glass	3/4 in	3/8 in		1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.572	pink glass	3/8 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.573	pink glass, part of base of square bottle	3/4 in	3/8 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.574	pink glass	3/4 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.575	pink glass	1/4 in	7/16 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.576	pink glass	1/2 in	3/8 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.577	pink glass	7/8 in	3/16 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.578	aqua glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.579	clear glass	3/4 in	3/8 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.580	pink glass	3/4 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.581	aqua glass	9/16 in	3/8 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.582	aqua glass	3/4 in	3/8 in		1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.583	aqua glass	1/2 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.584	aqua glass	3/4 in	3/8 in		1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.585	pink glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/4 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.586	pink glass	1 in	1/4 in		1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.587	pink glass	5/8 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.588	pink glass	3/4 in	7/16 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.589	pink glass	5/8 in	1/2 in		1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.590	clear glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	3/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.591	clear glass	5/8 in	3/8 in	3/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.592	aqua glass	5/8 in	1/8 in	3/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.593	aqua glass	5/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.594	aqua glass	1/2 in	1/4 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.595	clear glass	3/4 in	3/8 in			C/B
1	JMHP.596	aqua glass	1/2 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.597	aqua glass	7/8 in	5/16 in		1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.598	pink glass	5/16 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B

Test Unit	Catalog Number	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date	Area
1	JMHP.599	pink glass	9/16 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.600	pink glass	1/2 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.601	pink glass	1/2 in	7/16 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.602	pink glass	3/4 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.603	pink glass	1/2 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.604	pink glass	3/4 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.605	pink glass	1/2 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.606	pink glass	7/8 in	7/16 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.607	pink glass	3/8 in	5/16 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.608	pink glass	1/2 in	1/4 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.609	pink glass	5/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.610	clear glass	5/8 in	3/16 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.611	pink glass	3/4 in	5/16 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.612	pink glass	5/8 in	3/8 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.613	pink glass	1/2 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.614	pink glass	1/2 in	7/16 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.615	pink glass	5/8 in	5/16 in		1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.616	pink glass	5/8 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.617	pink glass	3/4 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.618	pink glass	5/8 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.619	pink glass	1/2 in	1/2 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.620	clear glass	1/2 in	1/2 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.621	pink glass	1/2 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.622	pink glass	5/8 in	5/16 in	1/32 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.623	cloudy glass	5/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.624	pink glass	5/8 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.625	clear glass	3/8 in	3/8 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.626	pink glass	7/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.627	clear glass	1/2 in	3/8 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.628	clear glass, part of lip, seems to be from the same vessel as .405	7/8 in	1/4 in	1/4 in		C/B
1	JMHP.629	clear glass	5/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.630	clear glass	1 1/8 in	1/4 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.631	pink glass	1/2 in	5/16 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.632	clear glass	5/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.633	pink glass	3/8 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.634	pink glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.635	clear glass, "orange peel" exterior surface	5/8 in	7/16 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.636	pink, cloudy glass, cracked exterior surface	5/8 in	3/8 in			C/B
1	JMHP.637	pink glass	11/16 in	1/2 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.638	pink glass	5/8 in	1/4 in		1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.639	brown (beer bottle) glass	5/8 in	1/4 in			C/B
1	JMHP.640	brown (beer bottle) glass	3/4 in	1/4 in			C/B
1	JMHP.641	brown (beer bottle)glass	1 1/2 in	3/4 in	3/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.642	brown (beer bottle) glass	1 1/2 in	1 3/8 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.643	brown (beer bottle) glass	1 in	5/8 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.644	brown (beer bottle) glass, maybe melted	1 1/4 in	1/2 in			C/B
1	JMHP.645	brown (beer bottle) glass	7/8 in	5/8 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.646	white opaque glass from a mason cap-.652	7/8 in	3/8 in	1/16 in	1900	C/B
1	JMHP.647	white opaque glass	5/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1900	C/B
1	JMHP.648	white opaque glass	1 7/8 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1900	C/B
1	JMHP.649	white opaque glass	3/4 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1900	C/B
1	JMHP.650	white opaque glass	1/2 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1900	C/B
1	JMHP.651	white opaque	1 1/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1900	C/B

Test Unit	Catalog Number	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date	Area
1	JMHP.652	white opaque glass "FOR MASON"	2 in	1 1/4 in	1/8 in	1900	C/B
1	JMHP.653	white opaque glass	5/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1900	C/B
1	JMHP.654	white opaque glass	7/8 in	5/8 in	1/8 in	1900	C/B
1	JMHP.655	white opaque glass "(J)ARS"	1 in	5/8 in	1/8 in	1900	C/B
1	JMHP.656	white opaque glass	7/8 in	5/8 in	1/8 in	1900	C/B
1	JMHP.657	white opaque glass	7/8 in	5/8 in	1/8 in	1900	C/B
1	JMHP.658	white opaque glass "GENUINE BOYD CA(P)"	2 1/2 in	1 in	1/8 in	1900	C/B
1	JMHP.659	clear glass from a Nehi bottle-.663	2 in	1/2 in	1/4 in	1930-1950	C/B
1	JMHP.660	clear glass	1 3/4 in	1 in	1/4 in	1930-1950	C/B
1	JMHP.661	clear glass	21/2 in	1 1/4 in	1/4 in	1930-1950	C/B
1	JMHP.662	clear glass "NE(HI) BEV(ERAGE)"	6 in	2 1/4 in	1/4 in	1930-1950	C/B
1	JMHP.663	clear glass "NE(HI)"	6 in	2 1/4 in	1/4 in	1930-1950	C/B
1	JMHP.664	clear glass from a paneled extract bottle "Sauers" could be selenium-.665	1 1/2 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1916-1930	C/B
1	JMHP.665	clear (yellow) glass extract bottle	3 3/8 in	1 1/2 in	3/16 in	1916-1930	C/B
1	JMHP.666	earthenware, utilitarian, lustered brown glaze, int. & ext., two roughly parellel lines on exterior, body, unknown container	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.667	stoneware, buff paste, crude brown saltglaze int. & ext., prob large container, poss drain pipe, may be same vessel as JMHP.66	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.668	stoneware, buff paste, brown, streaked alkaline glaze, int. & ext., body, large container (jug or crock)	n/a	n/a	n/a	1870-1940	C/B
1	JMHP.669	stoneware, buff paste, brown, streaked alkaline glaze, int/ext, body, lge container (crock/jug), poss drain pipe, pos same as J6	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.670	stoneware, buff paste, alkaline glaze int. & ext., body, large container (jug or crock)	n/a	n/a	n/a	1870-1940	C/B
1	JMHP.671	stoneware, buff paste, crude brown saltglaze on int/ext, prob large container (crock/jug), poss drain pipe, pos same as J699 &	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.672	stoneware, buff paste, alkaline glaze, int/ext, body, unknown vessel, may be same vessel as JMHP.674	n/a	n/a	n/a	1870-1940	C/B
1	JMHP.673	stoneware, buff paste, alkaline glaze, int. & ext., body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a	1870-1940	C/B
1	JMHP.674	stoneware, buff paste, alkaline glaze, int. & ext., body, unknown vessel, may be same vessel as JMHP.672	n/a	n/a	n/a	1870-1940	C/B
1	JMHP.675	stoneware, buff paste, alkaline glaze, int. & ext., body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a	1870-1940	C/B
1	JMHP.676	stoneware, buff paste, unknown glaze (saltglaze or alkaline) on ext., Albany slip on int., base, large container (crock or jug)	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.677	earthenware, buff paste, grey, poss alkaline glaze on int., unidentied glaze on ext., may be drain pipe or from unknown folk trad	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.678	stoneware, buff paste, Albany slip int. & ext., unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1940	C/B
1	JMHP.679	plain yellowware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a	1840-1940	C/B
1	JMHP.680	stoneware, buff paste, Albany slip int. & ext., unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1940	C/B
1	JMHP.681	stoneware, body sherd to large container (crock/jug), buff paste, saltglaze ext., Albany slip int., may be same as JMHP.695&69	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.682	stoneware, buff paste, Albany slip int. & ext., unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1940	C/B
1	JMHP.683	iron, probably concretion, non-artifactual	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.684	stoneware, body, large container (crock/jug), buff paste, saltglaze ext, grey w.dark&lt brn band, Albany slip int, pos same as JM	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.685	stoneware, buff paste, Albany slip int. & ext., base, prob large container (crock or jug), ext. damaged	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1940	C/B
1	JMHP.686	stoneware, buff paste, Albany slip int. & ext., unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1940	C/B
1	JMHP.687	stoneware, buff paste, Albany slip, jug handle section	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1940	C/B
1	JMHP.688	iron, probably concretion, non-artifactual	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.689	glass, dark olive green, small body sherd, probably wine or liquor bottle	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.690	stoneware, buff paste, Albany slip int. & ext., unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1940	C/B
1	JMHP.691	stoneware, buff paste, white Bristol slip ext., Albany slip int.	n/a	n/a	n/a	1890-1950	C/B
1	JMHP.692	stoneware, buff paste, grey saltglaze int. & ext., large vessel body (crock or jug)	n/a	n/a	n/a	pre 1920	C/B
1	JMHP.693	stoneware, body sherd to large container (crock or jug), buff paste, slick grey glaze, probably Bristol, may be saltglaze	n/a	n/a	n/a	post 1890	C/B
1	JMHP.694	stoneware, buff paste, grey saltglaze int. & ext., base sherd to large container (crock or jug)	n/a	n/a	n/a	pre 1920	C/B
1	JMHP.695	stoneware, body, lrg cont (crock/jug), buff paste, saltglaze ext, grey w dark&lt brwn band, Albany slip int, pos same as J681,6	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.696	stoneware, body, lrg cont (crock/jug), buff paste, saltglaze ext, grey w dark&lt brwn band, Albany slip int, pos same as J681,6	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.697	plain porcelain, cup rim	n/a	n/a	n/a	1900	C/B
1	JMHP.698	molded whiteware, scalloped edge, plate rim	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.699	molded whiteware, beaded edge, broad, shallow indentations, plate rim	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.700	molded whiteware, vessel rim, probably pitcher or very large bowl	n/a	n/a	n/a	1850-1900	C/B
1	JMHP.701	stoneware, body sherd to large container (crock or jug), buff paste, Albany slip interior, Bristol exterior	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1950	C/B
1	JMHP.702	plain whiteware, plate or bowl base	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.703	plain whiteware, probably bowl base	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.704	plain blue-tint ironstone, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a	1850-1920	C/B

Test Unit	Catalog Number	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date	Area
1	JMHP.705	plain whiteware, bowl base, slightly burnt	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.706	plain whiteware, body, large hollowware vessel, possibly bowl	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.707	plain whiteware, plate rim, burnt	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.708	plain whiteware, plate body	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.709	plain whiteware, strongly-everted rim, very thick, probably tureen or washbasin	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.710	plain whiteware, plate base, burnt	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.711	plain whiteware, plate or saucer base, burnt	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.712	plain whiteware, plate body	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.713	molded whiteware, thin, plate rim, shallow, broad indentations	n/a	n/a	n/a	1870-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.714	molded whiteware, thick, large plate or platter rim, shallow, broad indentations along rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.715	plain whiteware, platter rim	n/a	n/a	n/a	1900-1950	C/B
1	JMHP.716	molded whiteware with polychrome floral decal	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.717	plain whiteware, bowl rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.718	plain whiteware, cup or mug rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.719	plain whiteware, plate body, burnt	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.720	plain whiteware, body, large hollowware vessel, burnt	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.721	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.722	plain whiteware, plate or platter center (thick)	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.723	plain whiteware, plate base	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.724	plain whiteware, bowl or cup body, possibly slightly burnt	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.725	plain whiteware, plate cent w. partial makers mark (lgt black transfer print) bottom: pt coat-of-arms w "-MNO" in ctr, not pos id	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.726	plain whiteware, plate rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.727	plain whiteware, plate center, traces of possible overglaze decoration (red) on one (prob. int.) side	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.728	molded whiteware, bowl rim	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.729	cream-colored ware, hand-painted, polychrome (purple & green) floral motif on interior	n/a	n/a	n/a	late 19th cent	C/B
1	JMHP.730	molded whiteware, hollowware body	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.731	plain whiteware, plate rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.732	plain whiteware, body sherd, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.733	plain whiteware, plate body	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.734	plain whiteware, cup rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.735	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.736	plain whiteware, plate center	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.737	plain whiteware, base, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.738	plain whiteware, plate rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.739	plain whiteware, plate center, iron staining and rust incrustation	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.740	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel, thick	n/a	n/a	n/a	late 19th cent	C/B
1	JMHP.741	molded whiteware, plate rim, scalloped shallow indentations	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.742	plain whiteware, plate body	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.743	plain whiteware, plate body	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.744	plain whiteware, plate center	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.745	plain whiteware, cup or bowl	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.746	plain whiteware, cup or mug rim	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.747	molded whiteware, plate rim, beaded motif	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.748	plain whiteware, possible bowl base	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.749	plain whiteware, plate rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.750	plain whiteware, hollowware body, cup or bowl	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.751	plain whiteware, hollowware body, cup or bowl	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.752	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel, thick	n/a	n/a	n/a	late 19th cent	C/B
1	JMHP.753	molded whiteware, scalloped edge, plate rim	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.754	molded whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.755	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.756	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a	1900	C/B
1	JMHP.757	plain porcelain, probably plate base					

Test Unit	Catalog Number	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date	Area
1	JMHP.758	plain whiteware, plate center	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.759	plain whiteware, plate center	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.760	molded whiteware, cup handle, elaborate molding, probably woods motif	n/a	n/a	n/a	late 19th centu	C/B
1	JMHP.761	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.762	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.763	plain whiteware, thick, everted rim, large tureen or washbasin	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.764	plain whiteware, plate body	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.765	plain whiteware, plate or saucer base	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.766	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.767	plain whiteware, plate body	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.768	plain whiteware, plate cent w. maker's mark (turquoise transfer) animal or coat-of-arms w. "OREY" in arch abv device, not pos id	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.769	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.770	plain whiteware, plate center	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.771	plain whiteware, cup or bowl rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.772	plain whiteware, plate base	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.773	plain whiteware, plate rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.774	plain whiteware, plate body	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.775	plain whiteware, plate center	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.776	plain whiteware, cup rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.777	plain whiteware, plate base	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.778	plain whiteware, plate center	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.779	plain whiteware, plate body	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.780	plain whiteware, plate center	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.781	plain whiteware, probably bowl body	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.782	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel, rust staining	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.783	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel, possible molding or incised line	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.784	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel, slightly burnt	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.785	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.786	plain whiteware, plate rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.787	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.788	plain whiteware, plate center	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.789	plain whiteware, cup rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.790	plain whiteware, hollowware body, cup or bowl	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.791	molded whiteware, possible bowl body	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.792	whiteware, plate body, possible remnants of overglaze decoration on interior surface (red)	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.793	molded whiteware, plate rim, broad, shallow indentations	n/a	n/a	n/a	late 19th centu	C/B
1	JMHP.794	plain whiteware, plate center	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.795	plain whiteware. body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.796	plain whiteware, plate rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.797	plain whiteware, hollowware body, probably cup	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.798	plain whiteware, cup base	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.799	plain whiteware, cup or bowl rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.800	plain whiteware, plate body	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.801	plain whiteware, plate cntr, part maker's mark (dk grn transfer) on bottom, cir device w. "-ORCELAIN" around circle, not pos ider	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.802	plain whiteware, cup rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.803	plain whiteware, cup rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.804	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.805	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.806	polychrome decal-decorated whiteware, probably cup body	n/a	n/a	n/a	1900-1950	C/B
1	JMHP.807	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.808	plain whiteware, plate rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.809	molded whiteware, plate rim, beaded design	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.810	plain whiteware, plate or saucer base	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B

Test Unit	Catalog Number	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date	Area
1	JMHP.811	plain whiteware, plate body	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.812	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel, rust staining	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.813	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.814	plain whiteware, plate center, 1 raised, circular line on bottom	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.815	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.816	plain whiteware, hollowware body, cup or bowl	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.817	plain whiteware, plate center	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.818	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel, thick	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.819	blue-edge whiteware, plate rim "debased" molding and painting	n/a	n/a	n/a	1850-1880	C/B
1	JMHP.820	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.821	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.822	plain whiteware, plate center	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.823	plain whiteware, cup rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.824	plain whiteware, plate center	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.825	polychrome hand-painted whiteware, cup rim, floral motif in green and purple on int.	n/a	n/a	n/a	1830-1880	C/B
1	JMHP.826	plain whiteware, plate rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.827	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.828	molded whiteware, plate or saucer rim, arc motif	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.829	plain whiteware, probably bowl rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.830	plain whiteware, plate or saucer base	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.831	molded whiteware, body, unknown pattern on very small sherd	n/a	n/a	n/a	post 1880	C/B
1	JMHP.832	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.833	plain whiteware, cup rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.834	plain whiteware, body unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.835	plain whiteware, plate center w. partial maker's mark (lt. gm transfer) "MELLO-" and no visibile device, not positive indent	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.836	plain whiteware, plate center w. partial maker's mark (lt. gm transfer), scroll device, "VE-" within scroll, not positive indent	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.837	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.838	plain whiteware, cup rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.839	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.840	plain whiteware, cup handle	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.841	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.842	molded whiteware, body, unknown vessel, floral motif	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.843	plain whiteware, possible cup rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.844	plain whiteware, cup or small bowl rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.845	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.846	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.847	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.848	polychrome (prob) hand-painted whiteware, prob. plate, motif of green leaves	n/a	n/a	n/a	1830-1880	C/B
1	JMHP.849	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.850	plain whiteware, plate body	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.851	molded whiteware, plate rim	n/a	n/a	n/a	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.852	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.853	plain whiteware, plate or saucer rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.854	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.855	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.856	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel, rust staining	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.857	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.858	plain whiteware, probably bowl rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.859	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.860	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.861	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.862	plain porcelain, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a	1900	C/B
1	JMHP.863	plain whiteware, cup rim	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B

Test Unit	Catalog Number	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date	Area
1	JMHP.864	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.865	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.866	plain whiteware, plate or saucer base	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.867	plain whiteware, body, unknown vessel	n/a	n/a	n/a		C/B
1	JMHP.67	bent, rusted, railroad spike	6In				C/B
1	JMHP.68	rusted, metal piece of machinery, with bolts attached to both ends of a shaft	7 in				C/B
1	JMHP.69	rusted bit and part of bridal attached					C/B
1	JMHP.70	unidentified piece of metal	3 1/2 in	1 1/2 in	1/4 in		C/B
1	JMHP.71	nail	3 1/2 in				C/B
1	JMHP.72	nail	4 in				C/B
1	JMHP.73	nail	3 1/2 in				C/B
1	JMHP.74	nail	2 3/4 in				C/B
1	JMHP.75	broken nail	1 1/2 in				C/B
1	JMHP.76	unidentified metal	1 3/4 in	1 1/4 in			C/B
1	JMHP.77	unidentified metal	1 3/4 in	7/8 in	1/4 in		C/B
1	JMHP.78	unidentified metal	1 5/8 in	1 in	1/4 in		C/B
1	JMHP.79	unidentified metal	2 1/2 in	1 1/2 in	1/4 in		C/B
1	JMHP.80	unidentified metal	1 1/2 in	1 in	1/2 in		C/B
1	JMHP.81	unidentified metal	1 1/2 in	1 1/8 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.82	square nail	1 3/4 in				C/B
1	JMHP.83	rusted metal handle, maybe from a box or chest		3 3/4 in across			C/B
1	JMHP.84	unidentified metal	1 7/8 in				C/B
1	JMHP.85	bent nmail	2 3/4 in				C/B
1	JMHP.86	nail w/ rusted metal attached	4 1/4 in				C/B
1	JMHP.87	nail	5 3/4 in				C/B
1	JMHP.88	unidentified metal	2 1/4 in	1 1/2 in	3/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.89	unidentified metal	1 3/4 in	1 1/4 in	3/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.90	nail w/ rusted metal attached	4 1/4 in				C/B
1	JMHP.91	nail	2 3/4 in				C/B
1	JMHP.92	nail w/metal attached	2 3/4 in				C/B
1	JMHP.93	rusted metal, may have fit over a piece of wood on carriage	4 in	7/8 in			C/B
1	JMHP.94	nail	4 in				C/B
1	JMHP.95	unidentified metal	2 1/4 in	1 1/4 in			C/B
1	JMHP.96	bent, rusted nail	3 1/2 in				C/B
1	JMHP.97	unidentified metal	1 1/2 in	7/8 in	1/4 in		C/B
1	JMHP.98	nail	1 1/2 in				C/B
1	JMHP.99	unidentified metal	1 in	1 in	1/4 in		C/B
1	JMHP.110	wire nail?	1 3/4 in				C/B
1	JMHP.115	nail	1 1/2 in				C/B
1	JMHP.116	nail	1 1/2 in				C/B
1	JMHP.117	rusted metal	2 in	1 1/8 in			C/B
1	JMHP.118	rusted metal	1 5/8 in	1/2 in			C/B
1	JMHP.119	rusted metal	2 3/4 in	1 3/8 in			C/B
1	JMHP.120	rusted metal	1 1/8 in	1 1/4 in	1/32 in		C/B
1	JMHP.121	rusted metal	1 1/4 in	1 1/8 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.122	rusted metal, may be a nail too corroded to tell	1 1/4 in	1/2 in			C/B
1	JMHP.123	rusted metal	1 1/4 in	1 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.124	missing					C/B
1	JMHP.125	rusted metal	1 1/2 in	3/4 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.126	nail	2 in				C/B
1	JMHP.127	nail	1 1/8 in				C/B
1	JMHP.128	nail	2 in				C/B
1	JMHP.129	nail	2 1/2 in				C/B

Test Unit	Catalog Number	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date	Area
1	JMHP.130	nail	4 in				C/B
1	JMHP.131	nail	4 in				C/B
1	JMHP.132	nail	4 1/2 in				C/B
1	JMHP.133	nail	1 5/8 in				C/B
1	JMHP.134	nail	4 in				C/B
1	JMHP.135	rusted metal	2 1/4 in	2 in	1/4 in		C/B
1	JMHP.136	nail	2 5/8 in				C/B
1	JMHP.137	rusted metal	2 1/4 in	1 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.138	rusted metal	1 1/2 in	1 1/4 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.139	rusted metal	2 in	1 1/4 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.140	rusted metal					C/B
1	JMHP.30	chunk of coal	3/4 in	1/2 in			C/B
1	JMHP.31	chunk of coal	1 1/4 in	3/4 in			C/B
1	JMHP.32	chunk of coal	1 in	2 in			C/B
1	JMHP.33	chunk of coal	1 1/8 in	1/2 in			C/B
1	JMHP.34	chunk of coal	1 1/4 in	5/8 in			C/B
1	JMHP.35	chunk of coal	3/4 in	5/8 in			C/B
1	JMHP.36	chunk of coal	1 3/8 in	3/4 in			C/B
1	JMHP.37	chunk of coal	5/8 in	1/2 in			C/B
1	JMHP.38	aqua glass	7/8 in	9/16 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.39	clear glass	1 in	1/4 in	1/8 in		C/B
1	JMHP.40	clear glass	7/16 in	5/16 in	1/32 in		C/B
1	JMHP.41	clear glass	9/16 in	7/16 in	1/32 in		C/B
1	JMHP.42	clear glass	1/2 in	7/16 in	1/32 in		C/B
1	JMHP.43	pink glass	7/8 in	3/4 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.44	pink glass	15/16 in	1/2 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.45	clear glass	1 1/8 in	5/16 in	1/16 in		C/B
1	JMHP.46	aqua glass	1/2 in	1/2 in	1/16 in	1880-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.47	pink glass	3/4 in	5/16 in	1/32 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.48	clear glass	3/4 in	5/16 in	1/32 in		C/B
1	JMHP.49	aqua glass, part of lip	5/8 in		1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.50	aqua glass	7/8 in	9/16 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C/B
1	JMHP.58	chunk of rusted iron	1 1/2 in	1 1/4 in			C/B
1	JMHP.59	chunk of rusted iron	3/4 in	1/2 in			C/B
1	JMHP.60	chunk of rusted iron	7/8 in	5/8 in			C/B
1	JMHP.938	quartzite					
0N, 10E	JMHP.1	brown glass, beer bottle, almost complete/missing half of neck(vertical) and lip, machine made	8 1/2 in	2 1/2 in	1/8 in		B
0N, 10E	JMHP.10	brown glass, part of JMHP.1, machine made	1/2 in	1/4 in			B
0N, 10E	JMHP.11	clear glass	1 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1850-present	B
0N, 10E	JMHP.12	clear glass, green tint	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/4 in		B
0N, 10E	JMHP.13	green glass	1 in	3/8 in	1/8 in		B
0N, 10E	JMHP.14	clear glass, window glass?	1 1/8 in	1 in	1/8 in	1850-present	B
0N, 10E	JMHP.15	clear glass	3/4 in	3/8 in	1/8 in		B
0N, 10E	JMHP.16	clear glass, window glass?	1 1/4 in	7/8 in	1/8 in	1850-present	B
0N, 10E	JMHP.17	clear glass, window glass?	2 in	1 1/4 in	1/8 in	1850-present	B
0N, 10E	JMHP.18	clear glass	1/2 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1850-present	B
0N, 10E	JMHP.19	clear glass	3/4 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1850-present	B
0N, 10E	JMHP.2	brown glass, part of the neck from JMHP.1	2 3/4 in	1 in	3/16 in		B
0N, 10E	JMHP.20	clear glass, peach tint, machine made	1/2 in	1/4 in	1/8 in		B
0N, 10E	JMHP.21	burnt wood and?					B
0N, 10E	JMHP.22	part of baked clay block, part of a building?	1 1/4 in	3/4 in			B
0N, 10E	JMHP.23	whiteware	7/16 in	5/16 in	3/16 in	1850-present	B

Test Unit	Catalog Number	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date	Area
0N, 10E	JMHP.25						B
0N, 10E	JMHP.26						B
0N, 10E	JMHP.27						B
0N, 10E	JMHP.28						B
0N, 10E	JMHP.3	brown glass, part of neck from JMHP.1, machine made	1 1/2 in	1 in			B
0N, 10E	JMHP.4	brown glass, part of JMHP.1, machine made	1 in	1/2 in	1/4 in		B
0N, 10E	JMHP.5	brown glass, part of JMHP.1, machine made	1 1/8 in	1/2 in			B
0N, 10E	JMHP.6	brown glass, part of JMHP.1, machine made	3/4 in	3/4 in			B
0N, 10E	JMHP.7	brown glass, part of JMHP.1, machine made	7/8 in	5/8 in			B
0N, 10E	JMHP.8	brown glass, part of JMHP.1, lip w/ top broken off, shows mold mark, machine made	1 in	5/8 in	3/16 in		B
0N, 10E	JMHP.9	brown glass, flake from JMHP.1, machine made	5/8 in	7/16 in			B
0N, 31W	JMHP.1076	clear glass w/ lip attached, machine made	3/4 in	1/2 in (D)	1/16 in		C
0N, 36W	JMHP.1077	clear glass	1 1/8 in	1/2 in	1/16 in		C
10N, 10E	JMHP.1012	undecorated whiteware	9/16 in	3/8 in	3/16 in	1850-present	B
10N, 10E	JMHP.1013	undecorated whiteware	3/4 in	5/8 in	1/8 in	1850-present	B
10N, 10E	JMHP.1014	stonewear w/alkaline glaze, interior and exterior	1/2 in	3/8 in	3/16 in	1812-1900	B
10N, 10E	JMHP.1015	ceramic w/ grey glaze, undecorated	3/4 in	1/2 in	3/16 in		B
10N, 10E	JMHP.1016	black chert, has ripple marks	5/8 in	5/16 in			B
10N, 10E	JMHP.1017	undecorated whiteware	5/16 in	5/16 in	1/8 in	1850-present	B
10N, 10E	JMHP.1018	undecorated whiteware	1/4 in	3/8 in	3/16 in	1850-present	B
10N, 10E	JMHP.1019	undecorated whiteware	1/2 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1850-present	B
10N, 10E	JMHP.1020	brown glass, probably a beer bottle	1/2 in	1/4 in			B
10N, 10E	JMHP.1021	blue glass	3/8 in	1/4 in	1/16 in		B
10N, 10E	JMHP.1022	brown glass, probably a beer bottle	7/16 in	5/16 in	1/4 in		B
10N, 10E	JMHP.1023	rusted metal, fingerloop from pair of scissors					B
10N, 26W	JMHP.1000	clear glass	1/2 in	1/2 in	1/16 in	1880-present	C
10N, 26W	JMHP.1001	undecorated whiteware	1/2 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1850- present	C
10N, 26W	JMHP.1002	clear glass, body shard	5/8 in	5/8 in	1/16 in	1880-present	C
10N, 26W	JMHP.1003	clear glass	1/2 in	1/2 in	1/16 in	1880-present	C
10N, 26W	JMHP.1004	aqua glass	1/2 in	3/8 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C
10N, 26W	JMHP.1005	aqua glass	1/2 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C
10N, 26W	JMHP.1006	clear glass	1/2 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1880-present	C
10N, 26W	JMHP.993	clear glass, flat, window glass?	2 in	1 1/4 in	3/16 in	1880-present	C
10N, 26W	JMHP.994	clear glass	7/8 in	5/8 in	3/16 in	1880-present	C
10N, 26W	JMHP.995	beige undecorated ceramic	3/4 in	1/2 in	3/16 in	1850-present	C
10N, 26W	JMHP.996	clear glass	1 in	8/5 in	1/8 in	1880- present	C
10N, 26W	JMHP.997	aqua glass	1 1/8 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C
10N, 26W	JMHP.998	aqua glass	1 in	3/8 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	C
10N, 26W	JMHP.999	aqua glass, body shard	1 5/8 in	3/4 in	3/16 in	1850-1920	C
10S, 0W	JMHP.903	Green glass bottle fragment, embossed with "...FL..."	13/16 in	1/2 in	3/16 in	ca. 1860-prese	C
10S, 0W	JMHP.904	Brown glass bottle fragment	7/8 in	7/16 in	3/16 un	ca. 1860-prese	A
10S, 26W	JMHP.902	Green glass bottle finish and neck, (patent type) applied lip	1 1/2 in	11/16 in	1/8 in	ca. 1860-prese	C
10S, 26W	JMHP.905	White glass fragment, with parallel ridges	1 1/8 in	1 in	1/8 in	ca.1890-1960	C
10S, 26W	JMHP.906	Green glass bottle body fragment	11/16 in	1/2 in	3/32 in	ca. 1860-prese	C
10S, 31W	JMHP.908	Clear glass fragment				modern	C

Test Unit	Catalog Number	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date	Area
10S, 36W	JMHP.924	Aqua glass bottle base fragment, from a round bottle, embossed with "...TA,..."	1 in	15/16 in	3/16 in	ca. 1850-1920	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.909	Aqua glass bottle fragment	9/16 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	ca. 1850-1920	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.910	Green glass bottle base fragment	1/2 in	7/16 in	3/16 in	ca. 1860-prese	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.910	Aqua glass fragment	1/2 in	3/8 in	3/16 in	ca. 1850-1920	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.911	Green glass fragment	7/16 in	1/4 in	3/16 in	ca. 1860-prese	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.911	Green glass fragment	3/8 in	1/4 in	3/16 in	ca. 1860-prese	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.912	Aqua glass bottle body fragment	1/2 in	3/16 in	3/32 in	ca. 1850-1920	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.913	Green glass bottle fragment, fits together with JMHP.922	1/2 in	3/8 in	9/32 in	ca. 1860-prese	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.914	Clear glass bottle body fragment	1/2 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	ca. 1880-prese	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.915	Purple glass bottle fragment, from a crown finish	1 in	5/8 in	5/32 in	ca. 1880-1920	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.916	Green glass bottle body fragment	1 in	3/8 in	3/16 in	ca. 1860-prese	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.916	Green glass bottle body fragment, from Coke bottle	15/16 in		3/16 in	ca. 1860-prese	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.917	Purple glass bottle body fragment	11/16 in	9/16 in	1/8 in	ca. 1880-1920	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.917	Purple glass bottle body fragment	5/8 in	1/2 in	3/32 in	ca. 1880-1920	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.918	Clear glass bottle finish fragment, from a crown finish	1 in	9/16 in	5/32 in	ca. 1880-prese	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.919	Purple glass bottle body fragment	1 1/4 in	1/4 in	1/4 in	ca. 1880-1920	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.920	Clear glass bottle neck fragment	9/16 in	1/2 in	3/32 in	ca. 1880-prese	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.921	Clear glass bottle body fragment	1 1/8 in	11/16 in	3/32 in	ca. 1880-prese	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.922	Green glass bottle fragment, fits together with JMHP.913	1/2 in	3/8 in	9/32 in	ca. 1860-prese	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.923	Purple glass bottle neck fragment, seam goes approx. 1/2 way up neck	1 in	7/8 in	1/8 in	ca. 1880-1920	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.925	Clear glass light bulb globe fragment (frosted)	3/4 in	7/16 in	1/32 in	ca. 1880-prese	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.925	Clear glass light bulb globe fragment (frosted)	3/4 in	7/16 in	1/32 in	ca. 1880-prese	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.926	Clear glass light bulb globe fragment (frosted)	15/16 in	1/2 in	1/32 in	ca. 1880-prese	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.927	Clear glass light bulb globe fragment (frosted)	1 in	7/16 in	1/32 in	ca. 1880-prese	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.928	Clear glass light bulb globe fragment (frosted)	1 in	9/16 in	1/32 in	ca. 1880-prese	C
10S, 36W	JMHP.929	Clear glass light bulb globe fragment (frosted)	1/2 in	7/16 in	1/32 in	ca. 1880-prese	C
15N, 10E	JMHP.992	Clear glass bottle body fragment	1 5/16 in	5/8 in	1/8 in	ca. 1880-prese	B
15N, 31W	JMHP.1007	purple glass	5/8 in	1/2 in	1/4 in	1880-1920	C
15N, 31W	JMHP.1008	aqua glass	3/4 in	5/16 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C
15N, 31W	JMHP.1009	aqua glass	1/2 in	7/16 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C
15N, 31W	JMHP.1010	rusted bent nail, round					
15S, 0W	JMHP.930	12 Gauge shotgun shell fragment, "EXPERT" stamped in shell	3/4 in	9/16 in			A
15S, 0W	JMHP.931	Clear glass panel bottle fragment	1 in	7/8 in	1/8 in	ca. 1880-prese	A
15S, 0W	JMHP.932	Undecorated whiteware	3/4 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	ca. 1850-prese	A
20N, 10E	JMHP.987	Clear glass bottle body fragment	1 in	5/8 in	1/4 in	ca. 1880-prese	B
20N, 10E	JMHP.988	Brown glass panel bottle body fragment	7/8 in	5/8 in	1/8 in	ca. 1860-prese	B
20N, 10E	JMHP.989	Clear glass bottle body fragment	13/16 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	ca. 1880-prese	B
20N, 10E	JMHP.990	Clear glass panel bottle heel fragment	7/8 in	11/16 in	1/8 in	ca. 1880-prese	B
20S, 0W	JMHP.933	Clear glass lamp globe fragment	11/16 in	1/4 in	1/16 in	ca. 1880-prese	A
25N, 10E	JMHP.984	Green glass bottle body fragment, with parallel ridges, fits together with JMHP.984	2 1/2 in	1 7/16 in	1/4 in	ca. 1860-prese	B
25N, 10E	JMHP.985	Green glass fragment	9/16 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	ca. 1860-prese	B
25N, 10E	JMHP.986	Green glass bottle body fragment, with parallel ridges	1 7/16 in	9/16 in	1/4 in	ca. 1860-prese	B
25N, 10E	JMHP.979	shell from a .22 revolver, very rusted	5/8 in	1/4 in		circa 1915	B
25N, 10E	JMHP.980	bent wire nail	3 1/4 in				B
25N, 10E	JMHP.981	undecorated whiteware	1 1/2 in	1 1/2 in	3/16 in	1850-present	B
25N, 10E	JMHP.982	clear glass	3/4 in	5/16 in	3/16 in		B
25N, 10E	JMHP.983	clear glass	1 1/4 in	3/8 in	5/16 in		B

Test Unit	Catalog Number	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date	Area
25S, 5E	JMHP.964	Clear glass bottle body fragment	5/8 in	3/8 in	3/32 in	ca. 1880-prese	A
25S, 5E	JMHP.965	Window glass fragment	7/8 in	9/16 in	3/32 in		A
30N, 10E	JMHP.975	Wire nail, bent and rusted, common nail, 10D size				ca. 1890-prese	B
30N, 10E	JMHP.976	Undecorated whiteware	5/16 in	5/16 in	3/16 in	ca. 1850-prese	B
30N, 2.5E	JMHP.1079	rusted nail or wire	5 in	1/2 in			B
30N, 31W	JMHP.978	Unhinged Metal handle, possibly from cooking pot	3 3/8 in	2 7/8 in		n/a	B
30S, 0W	JMHP.936	square cut nail, rusted and bent				ca 1830-1950	A
30S, 0W	JMHP.937	undecorated whiteware	1/2 in	1/4 in	3/8 in	post 1830	A
35N, 10E	JMHP.970	Piece of slag	1 3/8 in	7/8 in	1/2 in		B
35N, 10E	JMHP.971	Piece of wire. twisted and rusted					B
35N, 10E	JMHP.972	Clear glass bottle heel fragment	13/16 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	ca. 1880-prese	B
35N, 10E	JMHP.973	Clear glass bottle body fragment	5/8 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	ca. 1880-prese	B
35N, 31W	JMHP.974	Clear glass bottle body fragment	1 9/16 in	5/16 in	1/8 in	ca. 1880-prese	C
35S, 5E	JMHP.51	undecorated whiteware	1 3/4 in	1 1/4 in	1/4 in	1850-present	A
35S, 5E	JMHP.52	undecorated whiteware	2 in	1 1/2 in	1/4 in	1850-present	A
35S, 5E	JMHP.53	undecorated whiteware	1 3/8 in	1/2 in	3/8 in	1850-present	A
35S, 5E	JMHP.54	undecorated whiteware	1 5/8 in	1 in	1/4 in	1850-present	A
35S, 5E	JMHP.55	non-articact shale	1 1/8 in	7/8 in	1/16 in		A
35S, 5E	JMHP.56	stonewear, Albany slip interior and exterior, possibly from a bottle	7/8 in	7/8 in	1/8 in	post 1820-193	A
35S, 5E	JMHP.57	stonewear, alkaline underglaze, crock	1 7/8 in	1 in	1/4 in	1812-1920	A
40N, 2.5E	JMHP.1078	clear glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in		B
40S, 0W	JMHP.940	pink glass	7/8 in	3/8 in	3/16 in		A
40S, 0W	JMHP.941	green glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in		A
40S, 0W	JMHP.939	clear glass	1 in	1/2 in	1/8 in		A
45N, 15E	JMHP.969	Clear glass bottle or jar fragment	5/8 in	3/8 in	3/32 in	ca. 1880-prese	B
50S, 0W	JMHP.942	Nail with lead head (possibly rail road nail for dting repairs to track)					A
50S, 0W	JMHP.943	Clear glass bottle body fragment	5/8 in	3/8 in	1/16 in	ca. 1880-prese	A
50S, 0W	JMHP.944	stonewear, alkaline glaze	7/8 in	1/2 in	1/4 in	ca 1812-1900	A
50S, 5E	JMHP.945	Square cut nail, rusted and bent				ca. 1830-1950	A
50S, 5E	JMHP.946	Wire nail, bent and rusted, common nail, 10D size				ca. 1890-prese	A
50S, 5E	JMHP.950	chunk of iron	1/2 in	3/8 in			A
50S, 5E	JMHP.951	chunk of iron	3/4 in	5/8 in			A
50S, 5E	JMHP.952	chunk of iron	3/4 in	1/2 in			A
50S, 5E	JMHP.953	clear glass	3/8 in	5/16 in	1/32 in		A
50S, 5E	JMHP.954	purple glass	5/8 in	1/4 in	1/4 in	1880-1920	A
50S, 5E	JMHP.955	clear glass	1/2 in	5/16 in	1/8 in		A
50s, 5E	JMHP.956	clear glass	1/2 in	3/8 in	1/8 in		A
50S, 5E	JMHP.957	green glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/16 in		A
50S, 5E	JMHP.958	aqua glass	1 1/8 in	1/2 in	1/16 in	1850-1920	A
50S, 5E	JMHP.959	dark green glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in		A

Test Unit	Catalog Number	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date	Area
50S, 5E	JMHP.960	clear glass	1/2 in	1/2 in	1/16 in		A
50S, 5E	JMHP.961	aqua glass	1/2 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	A
50S, 5E	JMHP.962	pink glass	5/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	A
50S, 5E	JMHP.963	pink glass,part of neck	7/8 in	5/8 in	1/4 in	1880-1920	A
50S, 5E	JMHP.947	chunk of iron	1/2 in	3/8 in			A
50S, 5E	JMHP.948	chunk of iron	1 1/8 in	1 in			A
50S, 5E	JMHP.949	chunk of iron	3/4 in	1/2 in			A
5N, 10E	JMHP.1014B	wire nail, bent and rusted	4 in				B
5N, 10E	JMHP.1066	clear glass, neck fragment attached to part of shoulder	1 1/2 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1880-present	B
5N, 10E	JMHP.1067	aqua glass	3/4 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	B
5N, 10E	JMHP.1068	clear glass	5/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-present	B
5N, 10E	JMHP.1069	undecorated whiteware	5/8 in	1/2 in	5/32 in	1850-present	B
5N, 10E	JMHP.1070	whiteware, stained grey	7/8 in	5/8 in	1/8 in	1850-prfesent	B
5N, 10E	JMHP.1071	clear glass	1/2 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1880-present	B
5N, 10E	JMHP.1072	clear glass	1/2 in	1/4 in	1/16 in	1880-present	B
5N, 10E	JMHP.1073	a nail attached to an oxidized chunk of iron	2 3/4 in	1 3/4 in			B
5N, 10E	JMHP.1074	bent nail	3 1/2 in				B
5N, 26W	JMHP.1024	clear glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1025	aqua glass	1 1/4 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1026	clear glass from a cup, grooved design around rim	1 1/2 in	1 1/16 in	1/8 in	1880-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1027	clear glass, part of a base of a cup or bottle?	1 in	7/10 in	1/8 in	1880-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1028	purple glass	3/4 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1880-1920	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1029	clear glass	1 1/8 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1880-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1030	clear glass, part of a base	3/4 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	1880-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1031	clear glass	5/8 in	1/4 in	1/4 in	1880-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1033	clear glass, maybe window glass	3/4 in	1/4 in	1/16 in	1880 -present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1034	clear glass	1 1/2 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1880-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1035	clear glass	1 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1880-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1036	clear glass	1 1/2 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1880-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1037	clear glass	1/2 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1038	aqua glass	3/4 in	3/4 in	1/4 in	1850-1920	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1039	clear glass, full size mold,molded leaf pattern	2 in	1 3/4 in	1/16 in	1880-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1040	clear glass, same pattern as cup .1026	1 1/2 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1880-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1041	clear glass	3/4 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1880-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1042	clear glass	2 in	1 in	1/8 in	1880-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1043	clear glass	1 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1880-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1044	clear glass, could be window glass	3/4 in	1/2 in	1/16 in	1880-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1045	aqua tinted glass, square jar or bottle	1 1/4 in	1 1/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1046	clear glass	1 in	3/4 in	1/8 in	1880-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1047	aqua glass	7/8 in	7/8 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1049	clear glass	1 1/8 in	6/8 in	1/8 in	1880-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1050	undecorated whiteware	1 1/2 in	1 in	1/8 in	1850-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1051	undecorated whiteware,part of a cup?	1 3/8 in	1 in	1/8 in	1850-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1052	undecorated whiteware, part of a bowl or cup?	1 1/4 in	1 in	1/8 in	1850-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1053	whiteware, design in the glaze	1 5/8 in	1 in	1/8 in	1850-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1054	undecorated whiteware	1 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1850-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1055	undecorated whiteware	5/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1850-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1056	undecorated whiteware	5/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	1850-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1057	undecorated whiteware	1 1/8 in	1 in	1/8 in	1850-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1058	undecorated whiteware	7/8 in	6/8 in	1/8 in	1850-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1059	clear glass	1/2 in	1/4 in	1/16 in	1880-present	C

Test Unit	Catalog Number	Description	Length	Width	Thickness	Date	Area
5N, 26W	JMHP.1060	clear glass	3/4 in	1/8 in	1/8 in	1880-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1061	clear glass	5/8 in	1/4 in	1/4 in	1880-present	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1062	aqua glass	1/2 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1850-1920	C
5N, 26W	JMHP.1063	undecorated whiteware	1/2 in	1/4 in	1/8 in	1880-present	C
5N, 31W	JMHP.1064	clear glass. complete bottle neck and shoulder	1 1/2 in	7/8 in(D)	1/8 in	1880-present	C
5N, 31W	JMHP.1065	unidentified metal	2 in	1 in			C
5N,36W	JMHP.1075	clear glass	1 in	3/8 in	1/16 in		C
5S, 10E	JMHP.888	Fragment of coal	1/4 in	1/4 in	1/8 in		A
5S, 10E	JMHP.889	blue trans print whiteware	5/16 in	3/16 in	3/16 in	1800-1860	A
5S, 10E	JMHP.890	Unidentified piece of metal	1 1/4 in	7/8 in	3/16 in		A
5S, 10E	JMHP.891	Piece of wire	1 5/16 in		1/8 in		A
5S, 10E	JMHP.892	Lead buckshot	5/16 in				A
5S, 10E	JMHP.893	Unidentified piece of metal	3/8 in	5/16 in	3/16 in	n/a	A
5S, 10E	JMHP.894	Clear glass bottle or jar fragment	7/8 in	5/16 in	1/6 in	ca. 1880-prese	A
5S, 10E	JMHP.895	Clear glass bottle body fragment	7/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	ca. 1880-prese	A
5S, 10E	JMHP.895	Clear glass bottle body fragment	7/8 in	1/2 in	1/8 in	ca. 1880-prese	A
5S, 10E	JMHP.896	Purple glass bottle body fragment	7/8 in	3/8 in	1/8 in	ca. 1880-1920	A
5S, 10E	JMHP.897	Plate glass fragment	1/2 in	3/8 in	3/32 in		A
5S, 10E	JMHP.898	Plate glass fragment	7/16 in	3/8 in	1/8 in		A
5S, 31W	JMHP.899	Clear glass vase or tumbler rim, has a row of small pimples along rim	1/2 in	3/8 in	1/16 in	ca. 1880-prese	C
5S, 36W	JMHP.900	Clear glass tumbler fragment	1 in	3/4 in	3/16 in	ca. 1880-prese	C
5S, 36W	JMHP.901	Clear glass bottle body fragment	3/4 in	11/32 in	3/16 in	ca. 1880-prese	C
26S, 36W	JMHP.966	Brown pressed-glass bottle body fragment, design is a raised "X"	1 1/8 in	11/16 in	3/32 in	ca. 1860-prese	C
26S, 36W	JMHP.967	Clear glass bottle heel fragment	3/4 in	5/8 in	1/16 in	ca. 1880-prese	C
26S, 36W	JMHP.968	Clear glass bottle body fragment	1 7/16 in	1/2 in	1/16 in	ca. 1880-prese	C

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