Spring 2012

Comparison of Archeological Survey Techniques at Camp Lawton, a Civil War Prison Stockade

James Kevin Chapman

COMPARISON OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY TECHNIQUES AT CAMP LAWTON, A CIVIL WAR PRISON STOCKADE

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(Under the Direction of Sue Moore)

ABSTRACT

In 2009, Dr. Sue Moore of Georgia Southern University was contacted by State Archeologist Dr. Dave Crass of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division. He proposed an exploratory survey of the site of a Civil War Confederate prisoner of war camp known as Camp Lawton located on Magnolia Springs State Park and Bo Ginn National Fish Hatchery in Millen, Georgia. Camp Lawton was constructed, occupied, and abandoned over an approximately three month period in the fall of 1864. The survey served a twofold purpose. First, was to evaluate survey methods to determine the most efficient for use on this and similar sites. Second, was to determine the archeological integrity of the site.

INDEX WORDS: Camp Lawton, Civil War, Prison, Stockade, Millen, Georgia, Lawton, Shovel Test, Metal Detection, Survey, Archeology, Magnolia Springs State Park, Bo Ginn National Fish Hatchery

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B.A. Anthropology, Georgia Southern University, 2007

A Thesis Submitted to the Graduate Faculty of Georgia Southern University in Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree

MASTER OF ARTS

STATESBORO, GEORGIA

2012

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Electronic Version Approved:
May, 2012

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to express my most heartfelt thanks to the member of my thesis Committee: Dr. Sure Moore, Dr. Stephen Hale and Dr. John Derden. Without their guidance I could never have completed this work. I am also very grateful to my family: my beloved Anna Wibirt, my mother Charlotte Chapman, my brother Scott Chapman and his wife Blair. Thank all of you for being there and for understanding when I was not. A special thanks to all the members of the Camp Lawton Project who have made all we have done possible. Without Amanda Marrow, Matthew Newberrry and Matthew Luke I would never have achieved all that I have managed to achieve.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In 2009, I contacted Dr. Sue Moore of Georgia Southern University (GSU) in hopes of returning to earn a Master's of Arts in Social Science (MASS) degree with a concentration in archeology. During the discussion a possible subject for my thesis was suggested, a survey of a Confederate prisoner of war (POW) facility, named Camp Lawton, in the nearby town of Millen. Though I had never heard of Camp Lawton and knew little about the Civil War POW experience other than what I had seen and read about Andersonville, I accepted.

The project had been suggested to Dr. Moore by State Archeologist Dr. Dave Crass of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (GaDNR) Historic Preservation Division. He, and then GaDNR Commissioner Chris Clark, hoped the archeological research would spark a renewed interest in a state park that had a lagging visitation. They also hoped it would bring some measure of economic stimulus to Jenkins County, which had recently seen the loss of several of its major employers. This desire would lead to what was to become a major portion of the Camp Lawton project, public outreach and education.

Though it is outside the scope of this thesis, the work we have done with the public has been of great importance. Dr. Moore, and all of the Camp Lawton archeological team, have worked tirelessly in the field of public outreach. Whether it was over two hundred and fifty middle school students on a hot spring day or a couple of

dozen high school students freezing on the coldest day in December, many people have been reached by their work.

The portion of the project that was my thesis involved two goals. First, a comparison of survey techniques would be conducted to determine the individual strengths of shovel testing and metal detection surveys on this and similar sites. Second, was to determine the level of archeological integrity of the Camp Lawton site. We hoped to be able to delineate and define the archeological site in order to direct research and interpretation in the future. We expected to find features from the stockade walls, huts, ancillary camp facilities, etc., but did not expect to find a great deal of artifacts. Conventional wisdom held that not much would remain, materially, of the POW presence. We quickly learned that conventional wisdom was wrong.

This thesis is just one aspect of the Camp Lawton archeological project. This project has grown by degrees and in directions that was never expected. We at Georgia Southern University have become one-third of an amazing partnership which includes GaDNR and U.S. Fish and Wildlife, who actually owns the property where my survey took place. Individuals have become part of this team as well. Dr. John Derden, professor emeritus of East Georgia College, has been invaluable for his historical research on Camp Lawton which stretches back thirty years. The descendants of prisoners, such as Ms. Nina Reath, and guards, such as Mr. Doug Carter, have contributed their knowledge, research, time and even family heirlooms to make this project more complete. Various GSU team members have contributed their individual time and talents to the work on the project and have contributed immeasurably to this thesis. All photographs of artifacts contained within this thesis are the work of Amanda

Marrow. The base maps used to create all the maps showing the work at Camp Lawton in this these represent hours of hard work by Matthew Luke.

This project has grown beyond the bounds of a simple archeological survey. We have delved into fields as diverse as media relations, large scale event planning, partnership relations, physical security, exhibit construction, public speaking, and education. This is a project that seems to have no limits, and it remains to be seen where the Camp Lawton project will go in the future.

CHAPTER 2

CIVIL WAR PRISONS IN HISTORICAL LITERATURE

The four years of the American Civil War are the most intensely studied and written about era in American History. A complete listing of books dealing with the subject would number tens of thousands of volumes. Filtered with the variable "prison" however, that collection would number only a few score. If you then removed all the personal narratives, histories of individual prisons, and works dealing an aspect of prison life such as food or escapes, you would be left with a scant handful of volumes. Among these, Hesseltine, Speer, and Sanders have individually contributed to a core of understanding in the greater story of the American prisoner of war experience. Each of these works reflect both the intent of the author and the temperament of the time in which they were published. Hesseltine and Sanders produced scholarly texts which present and defend two diametrically opposed theses as to the disposition of blame for the horrors of the prison systems. Speer's work does not attempt to lay blame, or present any thesis at all, but does produce a wonderful, if journeyman, encyclopedic survey of the Civil War prison story.

Preceding Speer and Sanders by seven decades, Hesseltine's *Civil War Prisons: A Study in War Psychology* (1930) presents the Civil War prison story in a tone of reconciliation and apology after half a century of sectionalism. After being torn asunder by the Civil War, the United States endured a begrudging reunion under Reconstruction. That reunion had been only recently cemented by the shared experience of The Great War. This reconciliation was facilitated not only by events but also by the passage of both

time and the veterans who had kept the sectional animosity alive. Hesseltine presents the thesis that blame lay not with the participants of the conflict but was instead a symptom of modern conflict which he termed "war psychosis." Though Hesseltine coined the term himself, he never attempted to define what "war psychosis" means but used the term as though the meaning was self-evident. In his view modern war would inevitably result in mutual paranoia and an escalating cycle of retaliatory mistreatment of the enemy. Avoiding the personal narratives that had so inflamed the passions of sectionalism, Hesseltine conducts a detailed analysis of the ebb and flow of the exchange process and relates the impact it had on the prison systems as revealed by the *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion* and similar unbiased sources. Using the lofty tone of academic certainty, he absolves the participants of the conflict of all guilt concerning the failures of the exchange and internment systems.

Sanders, however, has no hesitance to assign blame. When Sanders wrote *While in the Hands of the Enemy: Military Prisons of the Civil War* (2005) the days of reconciliation of North and South were long past. A new sectionalism was ruling America, this time not blue versus grey states, but blue versus red. In the years since the 11 September 2001, terrorist attacks, the political chasm separating the two political parties had grown deeper than any time in the last century. An issue at the heart of this gulf was the treatment of detainees by the Bush administration over the previous four years in places such as Guantanamo Bay. Only a year prior to the publication of the book, the world was stunned and appalled by the public disclosure of the treatment of Iraqi prisoners by American soldiers at Abu Ghraib prison. All these incidents happened on the heels of President Clinton's 1999 highly divisive apology to the Japanese Americans for

their internment during WWII. The Unites States was involved in two unpopular conflicts and an antiwar mood was sweeping the world. Americans were reflecting on their own treatment and mistreatment of prisoners for the first time since days following the Civil War. It was in this highly charged environment that Sanders published his book.

From the first pages to the last, Sanders catalogs the failures, criminal indifference, and intentional neglect of the all individuals responsible for the care of prisoners of war, both Union and Confederate. Starting with the retaliations and threats that marked the early stages of the conflict and continuing through the privations of its later phases, Sanders demonstrates that individuals made informed decisions that resulted in harm befalling prisoners of war for purposes of gaining advantages on the battlefields and in the political arena. He challenges long held beliefs such as the Confederacy's inability to properly supply its prison system or the Union's reasons for not participating the exchange process. Also, unlike Hesseltine, Sanders does not eschew personal narratives but instead uses them to give voice to the horrors of the prisons. While Hesseltine found the mistreatment of prisoners as an inevitable symptom of modern conflict, Sanders presents a revisionist damnation of the officials in charge of the Civil War prisons. His was a different book for a different time.

Portals to Hell (1997) is a book about history and not about what that history means. Its author, Speer, does not attempt to draw conclusions or find a new deeper observation about the subject. Instead, he tells the story of the prisons like he is spinning a yarn. In the process he has produced a work that entertains and educates in the same stroke. He combines anecdotes from personal narratives with official history to relate not only the facts but also the feel of the prisons. His work was written at a time when

interest in Civil War history among non-academics was on the rise. It was to this audience that Speer directed his book.

Speer's book is of a different tone than Hesseltine or Sanders. Where they present an argument and relate evidence to support their thesis and concentrate on material relevant to that position, Speer's reach is less defined or restricted. He weaves the story of the development, function and eventual collapse of the exchange system in with chapters about the prisons scattered throughout the Union and Confederacy. His is the best synopsis of the prisons ever written. Laid out chronologically, he tells of the development, use and abandonment of almost all significant internment facilities used throughout the war. Within these chapters he relates the struggle and triumph of the prisoners on both sides in a way that neither Hesseltine nor Sanders could, given the scope of their works. In addition, the back of his book provides appendices with glossaries of Civil War terminology and a chart summarizing the statistics of the various prisons. A reading of Speer will not relate why the Civil War internment systems developed as they did but it is unsurpassed in explaining what did develop and how they impacted those men unfortunate enough to find themselves trapped within their walls.

These three books are required reading for anyone with a serious interest in Civil War prison history. Together they cover a broad range of styles and viewpoints while individually remaining unique. Speer's *Portals to Hell* (1997) provides a great stand-alone survey history for both professional and armchair academics alike. Sander's and Hesseltine's books are almost written as mutual responses to each other and any serious study of the subject would not be complete without a comparative reading of the two.

Combined, these works give an excellent base of understanding to those who which to delve into the horrors and triumphs of the history of Civil War prisons.

CHAPTER 3

ROBERT KNOX SNEDED AND THE PRISON NARRATIVES

Robert Knox Sneden

For the first 130 years of the Camp Lawton story, information about the prison was rare and images were even rarer. Four images existed, two engravings in *Harper's Weekly* and two more in *Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* (Saunders, Jr & Rogers, 1981, p. 93). The plans for the prison, Figure 1, were included in the *Official Record* (*OR*) but this plan does not show the location of the stockade on the landscape. The *OR* also contained a number of communication among the various Confederate officers involved in the construction and operation of the prison, but these did little to shed light on lives of prisoners or guards at Camp Lawton. Personal narratives constituted the major source of written accounts of life in the prison, but the few drawings were rudimentary at best. All of that changed in 1994 when the lost collection of Robert Knox Sneden containing hundreds Civil War watercolor drawings and maps was found (Sneden, 2000, p. viii). Included in this collection were two maps and seven paintings of the Camp Lawton stockade and its interior. The collection is now in the hands of the Virginia Historical Society who has made portions the collection available in two books: *Eye of the Storm* (2000) and *Images of the Storm* (2001).

A native of Nova Scotia, Sneden was living in New York City when war fever swept the North after Confederate forces fired on Fort Sumter. He joined the 40th New York, first as an unpaid civilian, but later enlisting as a private. Initially a quartermaster,

Sneden's ability as a cartographer was quickly recognized, and he went to work making maps for the Union Army. On 26 November 1863, Sneden was captured by a Confederate cavalry raid. So began his journey through various Confederate prisons until he reached Camp Lawton in October of 1864 (Sneden, 2000).

Even prior to his capture Sneden had kept a journal detailing his experiences in the army. After his capture he managed to continue his diary and supplemented it with sketches of location he visited during his time as a prisoner of war. Using those sketches he produced watercolor paintings and maps after the war. The two maps of Camp Lawton contain much of the same information, but differ in detail and degree of execution. The map contained in *Eye of the Storm* appears to be a rougher first draft (Sneden, 2000, p. 269). This map is less finely executed and has what appears to be additional notations made after it was initially completed. The second map, contained in *Images from the Storm,* appears to be a better finished product, but still has some additional notations added (Sneden, 2001, p. 228).

The paintings of the interior of the stockade reveal details about life within the stockade. Aspects such as the stockade wall, dead line, guard towers, improvised huts, and the brick ovens are shown in detail. Other features of the stockade such as the sutler's store, the gates and prisoner sinks, are also shown. Other paintings show the areas of the camp outside of the stockade as well. From these we can see the extent of the prison facilities including the headquarters buildings of the staff, living quarters, cook houses, guard encampment, and fortifications. His drawings represent the only images of the Confederate support structure of Camp Lawton (Sneden, 2001, pp. 223-228).

Another important aspect of the rediscovery of the Sneden collection is the attention it brought to Camp Lawton. Suddenly much more information was available for study. Much of what was known, or thought to be known, about Camp Lawton was challenged. The stockade was always thought to be square, that is how it is depicted in the official plans from the OR, but Sneden always shows it to be rectangular. He shows the fortification on the hill overlooking the stockade to be much more extensive than the surviving earthworks present on the site. He also shows a stream to the west of the stockade though no steam is found to the west currently. While some of the aspects of the camp that he shows, such as the shape of the stockade, are probably not accurate, it caused people to start asking questions. Suddenly there was more interest in the Camp Lawton story than there had been in years as people sought answers for the questions. Others were simply inspired to learn more after being introduced to the story for the first time. This interest, along with the dedication of people long enamored with the Camp Lawton story, spurred the research that is being conducted at the site today.

The Use of Prisoner Diaries

The main source of information about Camp Lawton, the *Official Records,* provides excellent information about the construction and operation of Camp Lawton. They do not, however, shed much light on the lives of the prisoners within the stockade itself. The prisoners are only mentioned in returns accounting for the number of prisoners at Camp Lawton and their dispositions: in the stockade, in Confederate service, on parole, or as deceased. There is one source of information about life in the stockade; the personal narratives of prisoners which were published in the years and decades after the war.

William B. Hesseltine claims “almost three hundred prison reminiscences” were listed by the Library of Congress by 1935 (Hesseltine, 1935, p. 56).

Written by men who felt victimized by an enemy they could not forgive, these writings were not without intentional or unintentional bias. Many of these “diaries” were written to sway public policy, facilitate acquiring a pension, secure financial gain from book sales or strike back at the hated Confederacy (Marvel, 1995; Hesseltine, 1935). For these reasons all information gleaned from these “diaries” must be confirmed in multiple sources, and even then a critical eye must be used. Many of these writers freely borrowed from one another and used the testimony from the Wirz trial, some of which is known to be fabricated (Hesseltine, 1935).

These narratives are not without use, however. If the reader uses a critical eye, patterns and details start to emerge. As an example, by looking at the food mentioned in multiple narratives the reader can develop a sense of what rations the prisoners received. The descriptions of the improvised huts, or shebangs, given by prisoners might also prove useful. By reading past the most outrageous claims, some information can be garnered from the details. Even these small details, which the author would seem to have no reason to fabricate, must be validated. A careful of examination of the weather listed by John Ransom in his *Andersonville Diary* by William Marvel (1995) revealed a wholesale fabrication of conditions. Many of these memoirs were written years after the war, based on little more than memory.

Even when an event is mentioned in more than one source, some level of skepticism must be maintained. Some information, though appearing in multiple sources, is suspicious in its absence from other. This may be because authors would borrow

stories from one another freely, sometimes almost word for word. An example of this is found in diaries by Leslie Long (1886) and John McElroy (1879) when they relate an incident of near riot by the entirety of the prisoner population. If such an incident had occurred, it should appear in almost every account of the prison, but it does not (Derden, 2011). McElroy's diary was published in 1879 and was extremely popular. Long's diary was published a full seven years later. There is every possibility that the story was created, or a real incident enhanced, by McElroy and repeated by Long. The presidential election of 1864, and the prisoners vote, is mentioned in a majority of the diaries. If a presidential election would be noticed and detailed so frequently, it seems inconceivable that a riot and near massacre would be mentioned only twice.

The Sneden materials are also not above scrutiny. As discussed earlier, he shows the stockade as rectangular. This does not match the plans from the *Official Records* nor the archeology conducted to date. In his journal and on both maps, he gives differing figures for the number of dead at Camp Lawton. These numbers are higher than the currently accepted figures for the prison (Sneden, 2000; Sneden, 2001; Derden, 2011). Whether these mistakes are the product of a memory diminished by years of separation from events or confusion based on the differences in the various camps he was housed in, or some combination of both, will never be known.

However, the prison narratives are not without use. They do provide the best source of personal information about life in the stockade. Carefully read, they shed light on the lives of the prisoners and conditions within the prison's walls. We must study the narratives left by these men, be aware of their biases, and use them to better understand the lives of the prisoners of Camp Lawton.

CHAPTER 4

THE CAMP LAWTON PRISON STOCKADE

Camp Sumter had failed. It was one more in a series of failures that extended back to the initiation of the conflict. Those failures would result in the construction of Camp Lawton, the world's largest prison. The new camp served as the answer to a problem that had evolved over years. Understanding why it was needed requires understanding the evolution of prisoner confinement in the war up to that point.

No one expected that the war would last more than a few weeks or months. Each side thought the other would fold after a few sharp engagements. The North did not believe the poorly supplied, barely organized and piteously equipped southern forces could manage to defeat the standing Union army and thought they would quickly be brought back into the country. The South, for their part, never expected the depth of resolve of Abraham Lincoln, and others like him, who would go to any length to see the United States whole once more.

Early in the war no formal method for the exchange of POWs existed. Lincoln refused to recognize the Confederacy as a legitimate government and therefore would not recognize captured southern forces as POWs but instead insisted that they be treated as traitors and pirates (Hesseltine, 1930, p. 8). The result of this failure was an informal system of field exchanges which took place between General Officers soon after battles or captures (Hesseltine, 1930, p. 9). Despite these informal exchanges, both sides began to accumulate numbers of prisoners through late 1861 and the first half of 1862 which had to be housed and maintained. These prisoners were confined in existing structures

converted into use as military prisons. In the north the main source of prisoner housing came in the form of existing jails or coastal fortifications and recruitment camps converted to hold prisoners. In the South, the preferred expedient method to house prisoners was to convert tobacco or cotton warehouses in to open bay prisons (Speer, 1997). Though living conditions were miserable, as long as POW populations remained low these prisons did not foreshadow the horror to come.

Relief for the prisons and prisoners alike came on 22 July 1862, when an exchange cartel was agreed to by both parties of the conflict. Based on the exchange system used during the War of 1812 with England, a cartel was established that would allow the two parties to use a system of equitable value to trade prisoners (Speer, 1997; Derden, 2011). Under this system a prisoner was assigned a value in terms of private soldiers. For example a General Officer was worth sixty privates, a Captain was worth 6 privates, or a Non-Commissioned Officer (NCO) was worth 2 privates (OR, Ser. II, Vol. IV, p. 266-268). Interestingly, the original 1814 exchange on which the 1862 system was based was negotiated by General William H Winder. His son, General John H. Winder, was to play a major role in the southern prison system fifty years later (Derden, 2011).The cartel would exist for less than a year, but during that time it would act as a pressure relief valve which allowed both sides to maintain prison populations at manageable levels. After 307 days the cartel fell apart. At the time both sides blamed the other for the failure of the cartel and after 150 years of emotional distance, hindsight and research the topic is still hotly debated. The actual day to day process of the collapse was a death by degrees, not a single stroke. Negotiations fell apart between the two parties over issues which in hindsight seem trivial in comparison to the harm to come, but

such is always the case when politicians fail. However two major decisions, one political and the other military, sealed the fate of the cartel and those it would have freed. Grant saw the cartel as militarily disastrous system which constantly fed reinforcements back into the Confederate Army (Hesseltine, 1930, p. 220; Speer, 1997, pp. 114-115). He famously stated in a letter to General Butler dated 18 August 1864:

> It is hard on our men in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in the ranks to fight our battles every man we hold, whether released on parole or otherwise, becomes an active soldier against us either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated (OR, Ser. II, Vol. VII, pp. 606-607).

The South for its part gave a perfect excuse for the Union to cut off the exchange by refusing to treat captured black Union soldiers as POWs, but instead threatening to return them to bondage. Jefferson Davis issued a draconian proclamation which threatened retaliation and reprisal for Union actions including charging white officers leading black soldiers with a capital offense (Hesseltine, 1930; Speer, 1997; Derden, 2011).

With the collapse of the cartel in December 1863 the number of prisoners, held by both the North and South, skyrocketed. Both sides scrambled to find room for men captured in the heavy fighting which followed the end of the exchange (Derden, 2011). In the south, the need to find a secure location to house prisoners for the duration of the conflict increased. Many Union prisoners were held in and around the city of Richmond, Virginia. Pressure mounted from both Richmond's citizens who felt the prisoners were eating up scarce resources as well as the possibility of raids by the nearby Union army to

move them out of the city. The Confederates cast around the interior of the country to find a location for a new prison. They found what they thought was a perfect location in the hinterlands of southwest Georgia near the tiny town of Andersonville. There they built Camp Sumter.

Andersonville, as Camp Sumter was known then and is known now, had been poorly conceived, designed and executed. Arguably it was unsuited to house the 6,000 men it was intended to hold or the 10,000 listed capacity after it was expanded (Davis, 2010). Only 26.5 acres at its greatest extent, it was over crowded with poorly clothed, sick men who did not have the basics of food, water or shelter needed to survive. Andersonville had become an unintended death camp.

Confederate authorities were aware of the conditions at Andersonville. *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (OR) is replete with correspondences between prison and Confederate officials concerning the conditions at Andersonville. In a 13 August 1864 letter to General Cooper, Post Commander General John H Winder describes the terrible conditions in the stockade which now contained around 33,000 prisoners of war (POWs) and yielded almost 100 fatalities per day (OR, Ser. II, Vol. VII, pp. 588-589). Only a week prior, Post Surgeon Isaiah H. White had sent a long detailed report listing the inadequacies of the camp including rations, shelter, living space, water, clothing, and general hygiene (OR, Ser. II, Vol. VII, p. 558). The deplorable conditions led Winder to conclude that Camp Sumter could not be made suitable for housing the number of prisoners for which he was responsible, and thus he determined to build a new prison. To this end he sent

Capt. William S Winder, his son, and Capt. D. W. Vowles, to locate a site in Georgia where a new prison could be constructed. That new prison would be Camp Lawton.

On 28 July 1864, General Winder sent the two Captains to find a suitable location for a new prison in "the neighborhood therein designated" (OR, Ser. II, Vol. VII, p. 509). Though the exact area is not further described, it is likely that it refers to the area around Millen, Georgia, since only two days later he informed General Cooper that he has sent Captains Vowles and Winder to Millen "to select a location for a new prison" (OR, Ser. II, Vol. VII, p. 514). The captains found a location, Magnolia Springs near the small town of Lawton, five miles up from Millen on the Savannah-Augusta Railroad that met all the needs for the new prison stockade. The site provided the necessary resources including land, water, labor, food, and transportation that would be required to construct and operate the new prison (Derden, 2011).

The reason that the area around Millen was chosen for consideration will likely never be known but we do know that prominent individuals from this area were doing business with the Confederate government and the prisons in particular. Only a mile further up the railroad from Lawton was the town of Perkins, named for the Perkins family which ran a lumber concern there. The owner of that company, Sheppard E. Perkins, sold lumber, including some remarkably large timbers, to the Confederate government which was delivered to Camp Sumter (Donald Perkins, personal communications, 2010). It is possible the team assigned to locate the site for the new prison contacted Mr. Perkins or others in the area with whom they had conducted business in the past. Choosing areas near known and trusted men who could guide their search seems natural. A letter written to Secretary of War Seddon by a Dr. C. R.

Johnson, who did not wish to see a prison built at Magnolia Springs, would lead one to believe that local individuals had met with Capt. Winder.

> I have no doubt but Captain Winder has had false representations made to him by certain parties in the immediate vicinity of the spot he had selected, and entirely for pecuniary purposes – men who are not in the service of the county and never have been, and who care nothing for the interest of the Government or anyone else, so they are putting money in their coffers (OR, Ser. II, Vol. VII, p. 579).

An owner of a lumber company would be a likely candidate for someone who might stand to profit from the construction a prison near his mill. Dr. Johnson's letter was in vain however, for Magnolia Springs was selected as the site. The land for the prison and the prison's support structures was leased from Ms. Caroline E Jones and construction began soon after.

The need for the new prison was born out in the records as a flurry of reports and correspondences take place at the time Camp Lawton was being planned. On 5 August, Secretary of War Seddon wrote to General Winder giving him authority to select the location of the site for the new prison (OR, Ser. II, Vol. VII, p. 546). On the same day, Captains Winder and Vowles report to General Cooper that the site has been located (OR, Ser. II, Vol. VII, p. 546). Also submitted on the same day was a report by Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General D.T. Chandler to Colonel R. Chilton detailing the conditions at Camp Sumter. Adding an endorsement to the report Chilton comments,.

"The condition of the prison at Andersonville is a reproach to us as a nation (OR, Ser. II, Vol. VII, p. 546-550).

Once the need for the new prison was established the means to commence construction had to be found. On 7 August, General Winder sent a request to General Cooper: "Please send authority to impress negroes, teams and wagons, lumber and saw-mills" (OR, Ser. II, Vol. VII, p. 565). The request was forwarded to Secretary of War Seddon who responded: "If labor, transportation, materials, cannot be obtained reasonable terms by hire or purchase, impressment must be resorted to" (OR, Ser. II, Vol. VII, p. 565). Only a week later there is indication that work, or at least planning, had begun at Millen since an order from General Winder to a R.S. Hopkins sends him to meet with a team already at work there.

> You will proceed at once to Millen, Ga., the site of the new prison about to be erected. You will deliver to the officer in charge the letter of instructions and the copy of a telegram from the War Department giving him certain authority to proceed at once and procure the labor, &c. You will advise with him, especially in reference to the procurement of labor. Act under his instructions and the orders you have from these headquarters. You will visit such counties as have become the homes of planters from Florida and Georgia, with their slaves, and in which you have reason to believe you can hire negroes. I desire to avoid impressment, but the work must be hurried to completion (OR, Ser. II, Vol. VII, p. 593).

It is not clear if impressment was resorted to in order to procure the needed resources to build Camp Lawton though obviously the labor was obtained by some means. There is at least one indication that impressment was used although it dates to almost sixty years after the war. In a 4 June 1924, article in *The True Citizen* (Waynesboro) entitled "Reminiscences of Federal Prison at Lawtonville" Julia Garlick stated "Every farmer was supposed to send an able slave to help build the wall, and 500 were engaged in building the Fort" (Garlick, 1924). Another source of labor, from POWs, is cited in Derden's *"The World's Largest Prison": The Story of Camp Lawton.* In a 1955 article in *The Millen News,* Edmond Brannen claimed that 300 Union POWs from Charleston assisted in the camp's construction (Brannen, 1955). This assertion that prisoners were used in the construction of Camp Lawton is born out in at least one personal narrative. William Henry Lightcap, a POW in Savannah, described the Confederate authorities asking for "woodcutters and carpenters" to volunteer to work on construction of the stockade in exchange for "tents, blankets, all you can eat and a good time" (Lightcap, 1902, p. 52). His proclamation that there "were but few among us of that kind" implies there were indeed at least a few who went out to work (Lightcap, 1902, p. 52).

The prisoners would have arrived at Camp Lawton at the preexisting Lawton Station at the town of Lawton which gave the stockade its name (Derden, 2011). The prisoners were marched half a mile along a wooded road leading from the rail road to the stockade (McElroy, 1879, p. 452; Davidson, 1865, p. 328). McElroy in particular mentions the road between the camp and the railroad passing through the Confederate encampment. While being evacuated from Camp Lawton, he travelled along the road and managed to steal "four large, bright new tin pans—a rare thing in the Confederacy at that

time" which indicates some type of infrastructure along that road such as living quarters, food preparation facilities or other (McElroy, 1879, p. 491).

The layout of Camp Lawton can be found on the two maps made by Robert Knox Sneden. He shows the stockade straddling a stream in a low valley with earthworks mounting cannon on a hill at the southwest corner of the stockade. The guards lived in an encampment behind the earthworks. The camp administration buildings were south of the stockade, on an east-west running ridge. West, and downstream, of the stockade lay the prisoner and guard hospitals. The guard hospital is shown to the south of the stream on both maps. On one of Sneden's maps, he shows the prisoner hospital to be on the same side of the stream as the guard hospital. On the other map he seems to place it on the other side of the stream. Near the prisoner hospitals he depicts burial trenches (Sneden, 2000, p. 269; Sneden, 2001, p. 228). It must be remembered when using the Sneden maps that he made sketches and kept notes while a prisoner at Camp Lawton, but the maps were drawn some years after the war. The geography of the maps does not match the actual geography of the site, but they do give some clues as to the layout of the prison superstructure. Some items do not match map to map such as the exact number, shape and locations of buildings. Some features that one would expect to be on the maps, such as the spring, are not present at all. Other facilities are located in areas which do not seem logical. The hospitals are shown to be downstream of the stockade and as such would have been next to a fetid sewer containing the waste of over 10,000 prisoners.

The most prominent feature of Camp Lawton was the stockade itself. This wall would have been 12 to 15 feet in height composed of timbers set into a trench. The wall trench would have been very similar to the one dug at Andersonville for construction of

the stockade there. Archaeological excavations at Andersonville describe a wall "constructed by digging a trench roughly 5 feet deep and 2 feet wide, then setting the posts in the center of the trench and backfilling around the posts" (Prentice & Prentice, 1990). The wall was also provided with lookouts, or pigeon roosts, for the guards to observe the interior of the stockade. These platforms, which were built on the exterior of the stockade wall and allowed the guard to peer over the wall, are mentioned in more than one prisoner account and are clearly illustrated in five different paintings made after the war by Robert K. Sneden, a prisoner at Camp Lawton (Sneden, 2001, pp. 224-227).

Different dimensions for the stockade are given in various sources. One source, the Sneden collection, provides two maps showing a rectangular stockade of 44 acres (Sneden, 2000, p. 228; Sneden, 2001, p. 269). A map and description sent to General Cooper by General Winder shows the stockade to have been roughly square, measuring 1398 feet by 1329 feet, and enclosing 42 acres (OR, Ser. II, Vol. VII, p. 881-882). The similarity in the stockades appearance to Camp Sumter struck more than one prisoner. On first sight of Camp Lawton, Sgt. B. B. Andrews was quoted in McElroy's memoir as exclaiming "My God, Mc, this looks like Andersonville all over again" (McElroy, 1879, p. 453).

The feature most important to the prisoners, or at least to their health, was the outflow of Magnolia Springs which crossed the interior of the stockade. The stream is described by Sneden as a "brook…of good clear water, and about twelve feet wide and in some places four feet deep. This was the greatest luxury we had, as for about thirty feet we could use it for bathing…" (Sneden, 2000, p. 261). In his memoir John Urban

described the stream as "…a great comfort to us, as it gave us plenty of good water, and also the privilege of bathing" (Urban, 1882, p. 437).

If water for drinking and bathing had been in short supply at Camp Sumter, it was likely the lack of sanitation that resulted in the greatest health threat. At Camp Lawton the stream was well suited to solve this problem. The Winder map shows that the stream was dammed and diverted down an artificial channel that would constantly carry away the waste and excrement of the camp (OR, Ser. II, Vol. VII, p. 882). Both of Sneden's maps also show this artificial channel with sinks (Sneden, 2000, p. 269; Sneden, 2001, p. 228). One prisoner, John Ransom, described the sinks as: "Part of the brook, the lower part, is planked and sides boarded up for sanitary privileges; water has also been dammed up and a fall made, which carries off the filth with force" (Ransom, 1881, p. 110). The efficiency of the sinks was also testified to by Urban who listed it among other positive traits of Camp Lawton (Urban, 1882, p. 437).

There is some discrepancy as to the location of the sinks within the prison. Both of Sneden's maps show the sinks on the same side of the stream as the main gate (Sneden, 2000, p. 269; Sneden, 2001, p. 228). Winder's plan of the prison shows the sink and the artificial channel on the opposite side of the stream (OR, Series II, Vol. VII, p. 882). There is a channel beside the current flow of the spring which lines up closely with the Winder drawing and may be the channel for the sinks.

The prisoners within the stockade walls provided for themselves the best shelter possible. These shelters were for the most part improvised huts, known to the prisoners as "shebangs." Using blankets, shelter halves, sticks, boughs, and even mud, improvised

shelters were created, each likely as unique as the situation and creator (Sneden, 2001, p. 204). A description of the construction of one such hut is given in McElroy:

> We were lucky enough to find four forked sticks, of which we made the corners of our dwelling, and roofed it carefully with our strips [of wood split from a log], held in place by sods torn up from the edge of the creek bank. The sides and ends were enclosed; we gathered enough pine tops to cover the ground to a depth of several inches; we banked up the outside, and ditched around it, and then had the most comfortable abode we had during our prison career. It was truly a house builded with our own hands… (McElroy, 1879, p. 456)

Shelter was also unintentionally provided by the Confederates. A series of brick ovens were built to provide the prisoners with an opportunity to pool their rations together and cook them more efficiently than could be done so individually or in small groups, known as messes. The ovens are depicted in two of Sneden's illustrations with one showing five and the other six (Sneden, 2001, pp. 224-226). However, these ovens were never used for cooking, either because of distrust among the prisoners who were afraid of losing all or a portion of their rations if they pooled them or as result of a lack of fire wood (Davidson, 1865, pp. 330-331). They were, however, used by the prisoners as shelter into which they would huddle into them at night (Davidson, 1865, p. 333; Sneden, 2000, p. 263). The ovens also helped to build the prisoner's shebangs. Sneden describes a guard being placed over the bricks to keep prisoners from stealing them for use in constructing shelters (Sneden, 2001, p. 227).

No subject dominates the personal narratives of prisoners at Camp Lawton as much as the subject of food. The rations at Camp Lawton often consisted of some combination of: beef, molasses, rice, peas, cornmeal, corn, and sweet potatoes (Derden, 2011). A typical issue of rations is described in Davidson's memoir: "Our rations were two-thirds of a pint of corn-meal, three table-spoonfuls of rice, four ounces of fresh beef, including bone, and a tea-spoonful of salt. In lieu of rice, black peas or sorghum molasses were sometimes issued" (Davidson, 1865, p. 330). The availability of molasses provided some of the more industrious prisoners with an opportunity to better their situation by producing a candy which could be sold to other prisoners. John Urban tells of beating his competition in the candy business by purchasing a piece of soap from the sutler and bathing his face, neck and hands then advertising "clean" candy (Urban, 1882, pp. 445-448) .

The sutler was another source of food for the prisoners, if they were lucky enough to have any money. He operated a general store within the stockade where prisoners could purchase luxuries not provided by their captors. The location of his business in shown on both of the Sneden maps as well as his illustrations of the inside of the stockade as a small structure on the north side of the bridge across the stream (Sneden, 2001, pp. 224-226,228; Sneden, 2000, p. 269). Dr. John Derden identifies the sutler as possibly being Philip Cashmyer (Derden, 2011). He also cites an excerpt from the George Hitchcock diary detailing the sutler's merchandise: "For sale in abundance: roast chicken, boiled sweet potatoes, eggs, biscuits, butter, pumpkin and potato pies, rice and bean soups, soda cakes and molasses…" (Hitchcock, 1997).

Another source of foodstuffs, and other consumables such as tobacco, was from the guards. Lessel Long describes two occurrences while at Camp Lawton where he used this avenue to obtain needed supplies. In the first instance he traded a pen, which looked like gold, for a pile of tobacco with one of the guards (Long, 1886, p. 96). Inspired by his success, he devised and executed a plan worthy of Uncle Remus to trick a Confederate officer out of food. He obtained a medal of yellowish material which he polished to resemble gold. He then made contact with a Confederate officer through one of the guards and convinced him he would trade a "20 dollar gold piece" for what would have been a king's ransom to a prisoner. The trade complete, the clueless Rebel received his fake gold piece, and the wily Yankee made off with no less than $300 Confederate money and large haversacks of corn meal, peas, and sweet potatoes (Long, 1886, pp. 98-99). While it is likely that at least the latter and possibly both of these stories are apocryphal, it does reflect a lively trade between the guards and the prisoners. The prisoners, despite their desperate situation, had a relative wealth of material objects and the guards had access to commodities such as foodstuffs or tobacco. It is possible that many were able to look past sectional divisions to obtain desired goods.

While bartering was the most common method of exchange among the prisoners, a currency based economic system existed within the stockade as well. John Urban described acquiring molasses for candy production by "trading and purchasing," distinguishing between acquisitions made using currency from those made by barter (Urban, 1882, p. 592). Sneden mentioned "two or three axes have been obtained, which have been hired out at 10¢ per hour" indicating a monetary exchange (Sneden, 2001, p. 262). Possession of an object of value did not always mean the ability to obtain useful

items within the stockade, however. Sgt. Kelley of the 24th New York Cavalry attempted to trade a gold ring for an axe but could find no takers (Kelley, 1868, p. 76). In the setting of the prison stockade, an axe held greater value than a piece of jewelry. The story of another prisoner enterprise has been passed down through the family of prisoner Sebastian Glamser, who obtained extra rations by renting out a lice comb he owned (Nina Reath, personal communication).

Money could also be used to bribe the guards and prison officials. Captain Vowles was accused of accepting money from prisoners to include them in a special exchange reserved for the desperately sick. McElroy quotes the initial cost of freedom to be nearly 1000 dollars for "two of the leading sutler's at Andersonville" but states that the price quickly fell to as low as five dollars by the end (McElroy, 1879, pp. 487-488). The story of Vowles' taking of bribes is backed up by a letter from Cashmyer who states that an investigation of Vowles activities was instituted but no evidence could be found. Suspicion was so great however, that General Winder declared that Captain Vowles would hold no such position in the future (OR, Ser. II, Vol. VIII, pp. 764-766). It can be taken from these accounts that it was accepted knowledge at the time that the prisoners possessed quantities of money sufficient to bribe Vowles. Whether through bribery or need, thousands of the Camp Lawton prisoners found their way to freedom in this exchange of the desperately ill.

The vast majority of the prisoners suffered extreme deprivation. Their desperation led some to seek relief anyway they could, including working for, or even joining, the Confederates. If a prisoner went to work for the Confederates, he was forced to sign a parole. We have an example of a parole from Sneden:

> I, _____ _____, a prisoner of war to the Confederate States of America, do pledge my word as a military man, that I will not attempt to escape from the prison authorities nor pass beyond the prison limits without the proper leave to do so, under penalty of being shot with musketry, without a court martial, if recaptured (Sneden, 2001).

Upon signing the parole he could then be put to work to assist the camp authorities directly or to manufacture goods for Confederate use. Prisoners were used as clerks, blacksmiths, carpenters, shoemakers, butchers and machinists (Derden, 2011). Sneden signed a parole and worked as an assistant to Camp Surgeon Isaiah White as he had the ability to write Latin prescriptions. His duties also included keeping the death registry (Sneden, 2000, pp. 264-270). Another Camp Lawton prisoner to accept a parole was Weston Ferris who led a detail burying the dead (Ferris, 2005). The prisoners who accepted a parole did so for various reasons. A common enticement was better rations and shelter. Ferris was allowed to build his own cabin, outfit it with kettles and Dutch ovens, and received the same rations at the guards (Ferris, 2005). Others entered into parole as a way of relieving the boredom of prison life (Davidson, 1865, pp. 336-337). In an 8 November 1864 report, Captain D. W. Vowles lists 285 POWs as "detailed at work at post" (OR, Ser. II, Vol. VII, pp. 1113-1114).

The most extreme manifestation of assisting the Confederates was the act of joining the southern military, an act known as galvanizing. There was an active campaign to recruit from within the prisons to help flesh out the thinning southern ranks (Derden, 2011). We know that recruitment took place at Lawton. The above referenced 8

November return listed 349 as “Enlisted in Confederate Service” (OR, Ser. II, Vol. VII, pp. 1113-1114). Sgt. Kelley recalled the “ rebels opened a recruiting office near the gate, and offered a large bounty in Confederate money, and two bushels of sweet potatoes, to every man who would enlist” (Kelley, 1868, p. 79). John Ransom recalled a few men swearing allegiance to the Confederacy but believed such men to be “a detriment to any army” (Ransom, 1881, p. 110).

A story appears in two of the prisoner narratives that deals directly with the recruitment of POWs into Confederate service. It was a moment of great tension and near disaster, if it happened at all. As related by Lessel Long and John McElroy, Confederate officers attempted a mass recruitment among the prisoners after roll call one morning. The prisoners, in an act of defiance, marched back into the stockade without waiting to hear all the recruitment speech. The Confederates reacted by searching the prisoners shelters for contraband, destroying them and seizing property. The unarmed prisoners then formed battle lines and threatened the armed guards. Cannons were charged with canister and grape and just when it looked as though massacre would ensue, the lines dissolved and disaster was diverted (McElroy, 1879; Long, 1886). It is likely that if this event took place, at least in this most dramatic fashion, it would have been mentioned in more than two prisoner diaries (Derden, 2011).

A popular pastime of the prisoners, when not scrounging food or tricking and bribing guards, was tunneling. Sneden’s maps show a number of tunnels crossing under the stockade wall (Sneden, 2000, p. 269; Sneden, 2001, p. 228). He also described taking part in the digging of a tunnel which failed when betrayed to the Confederate authorities by an informant inside the stockade (Sneden, 2000, p. 263). Lessel Long also described a

failed escape attempt by tunneling. The tunnel had successfully made it beyond the stockade walls when the exit suddenly collapsed, trapping the first soldier out. He was heard struggling to free himself, and the plot was foiled. That tunnel was collapsed and filled with stones by a Confederate officer the next day (Long, 1886, pp. 88-90).

Tunneling and commerce were as important as means of diversion as whey were means to escape or better one's position. Inactivity and tedium were as great a killer of men as hunger and disease (Derden, 2011). Soldiers used a variety of activities in order to distract themselves from their surroundings. After wearing out a set of playing cards from continuous usage, McElroy described carving a chess set at Andersonville:

> My chum, Andrews, and I constructed a set of chessmen with an infinite deal of trouble. We found a soft, white root in the swamp which answered our purpose. A boy near us had tolerably sharp pocket-knife, for the use of which a couple of hours each day, we gave a few spoonfuls of meal…The shapes that we made for pieces and pawns were necessarily very rude, but were sufficiently distinct for identification. We blackened one set with pitch pine soot, found a piece of a plank that would answer for a board and purchased it… (McElroy, 1879, p. 214).

This chess board would travel with McElroy to Camp Lawton where it would be used to bake bread and most likely to pass the slow hours (McElroy, 1879).

Reading material in particular seemed to be very sought after. Any sort of news, especially newspapers, was snapped up by the prisoners (Derden, 2011; Urban, 1882, p. 452). Sgt. Kelley told how the prisoners heard of an upcoming sick exchange but refused

to believe it. However, after they obtained a Savannah newspaper which called "for the citizens of the surrounding country to come to Savannah the week following, and bring luxuries for the soldiers who were to arrive from Northern Prisons" they knew the sick exchange would happen (Kelley, 1868, p. 80). Several Bibles and other spiritual texts were present at Camp Lawton and were highly prized by their owners (Derden, 2011). Other less spiritual activities occupied the minds and bodies of the prisoners such as prize fighting, card playing, and some sorts of ball games (Derden, 2011; Ransom, 1881; Sneden, 2000).

One event that occupied the minds and imagination of the prisoners was the presidential elections in November 1864 (Kelley, 1868; McElroy, 1879; Urban, 1882). In an attempt to show that the prisoners were opposed to the war and would, if given the chance, vote for the pro-peace McClellan and against the pro-war Lincoln, prison authorities arranged for the prisoners to cast a mock vote. The prison officials may have even attempted to sway the vote to McClellan with promises of double rations if Lincoln was defeated (Kelley, 1868, pp. 79-80). A ballot box was provided into which the prisoners could place a bean, black for Lincoln and white for McClellan. In all the personal narratives Lincoln is listed as the clear winner, much to the Confederate's disappointment (Urban, 1882; Kellogg, 1865; McElroy, 1879; Ransom, 1881). Exact details and the vote tallies vary somewhat among the sources, but most are similar enough to lend credibility to the tale (Derden, 2011).

The guards at Camp Lawton are another major part of the story and one that even less is known about than the prisoners. Elements of different Georgia Reserve regiments provided most of the manpower of the guard force. These Reserve regiments

were composed primarily of men too old and boys too young for service with regular first line units. Since they were not expected to participate in regular service, they received little equipment and less training (Derden, 2011). They were not well thought of by Winder who described them in a letter to General Cooper:

> I am obliged to again to speak on the subject of troops for guard. I have here two regiments – First and Second Georgia Reserves. They are the most unreliable and disorganized set I have ever seen. They plunder in every direction and are creating a very bitter feeling against the Government. It is impossible to prevent or identify them, as the officers will not exercise any authority, and some of them encourage it.
>
> If they could be substituted by the Second Regiment Georgia State Troops, raised in this and the adjoining counties, it would be a great benefit to the country. The First and Second Reserves should be where there are other troops to control them (OR, Ser. II, Vol. VII, pp. 993).

In a letter on 1 August, Captain Wirz wrote that the guards at Andersonville were "perfectly undrilled and undisciplined" (OR, Ser. II, Vol. VII, pp. 522). Just four days later, General Winder decried their lack of training and stated their officers were not up to the task of leading or training them. He also commented on a lack of bayonets and other equipment as well as describing 452 as being "entirely without arms" (OR, Ser. II, Vol. VII, pp. 248-249). Sneden stated that he observed the guards at Camp Lawton were

armed with outdated flintlock muskets and that they did not have bayonets (Sneden, 2000).

Little is known about the lives of the guards at Camp Lawton. Spotty information can be gleaned from the official reports. Also, some deductions can be made based on information about the guards at Andersonville, many of which were transferred to Camp Lawton. It is likely the greatest source of information on the guards comes from the journal and maps of Robert K. Sneden.

Sneden had something of an adventure while being paroled which nearly resulted in his being killed by firing squad. During this incident he fell under close guard of some soldiers from the "53rd Georgia" (most likely the 55th) of which "several of the soldiers were fairly educated, and were 'gentleman sons,' other of the 'poor whites' were ignorant as mules but not bad hearted in the main" (Sneden, 2000, p. 266; Derden, 2011). His maps show the guard encampment as "log houses" set up in neat rows near the earthworks (Sneden, 2001, p. 228; Sneden, 2000, p. 269). He does not offer any further description of the guard's houses but does describe the office and tent of Surgeon Isaiah White:

> …I was led into a wall tent twenty feet from his own, which I found filled up as an office, such as desks, stools and medicine in numerous bottles, dried herbs, etc., etc. The tent had a plank floor and an army cot in one corner which was for my use. Surgeon White's tent was of the largest hospital size, with plank floor, and a large brick chimney and fireplace which completely filled up on end.

> [It had a] four posted bed with fancy bed quilt, white pillows, etc., and [was] partially carpeted (Sneden, 2000, p. 267).

While this was the office and tent of an officer and no private would have had such opulent quarters, it does tell us something of the resources that were available. Sneden himself mentioned having use of the tent which he shared with another paroled prisoner. His tent mate, Reddy, was detailed as a cook for Sneden, but served mainly to supply them both with luxuries by means of gambling (Sneden, 2000, pp. 267-269). If a tent would be made available to a paroled prisoner, then the guards would likely have quarters as sufficient or better.

The guards had their own hospital. It was located "below the fort" and was "more or less filled with sick" according to Sneden (Sneden, 2000, p. 268). The hospital is shown to be multiple log houses located between the earthworks and stream on his maps (Sneden, 2000, p. 269; Sneden, 2001, p. 228). Life was not easy for the guards. On 14 November Sneden stated 120 were in the hospital and three had died since 15 September (Sneden, 2000, p. 270). No mention was made of where the dead guards were buried, but it must be assumed it was not in the burial trenches of the Union POWs. Those trenches, and the bodies they held, are one of the lingering mysteries of Camp Lawton.

The number of POW trenches, their location, the number of dead they contained, and the intermediate and ultimate disposition of those remains have puzzled historians since serious inquiry into Camp Lawton began. The trenches were dug in two locations. Three trenches where located near Hack's Mill and an additional trench was near Mrs. Jones' mill pond (Derden, 2011; Saunders, Jr & Rogers, 1981). Sneden shows

what appears to be two burial trenches near the hospital on his map and notes other burials near the railroad (Sneden, 2001, p. 228). A prisoner who was assigned to the burial detail describes the method of internment:

> We dug a long trench, wide enough to place the bodies side by side. We then split logs into slabs a laid over them, before covering them with earth. My duty required me to see that the number on each graved corresponded to the soldier's name, regiment and company, and report at the headquarters daily…From October 15th to November 20th we buried 644 Union Prisoners (Ferris, 2005).

Ferris does not offer any clues as to where the burial trenches were located or if the preformed the burials for all trenches or only the trenches at a single location.

The number of deaths at Camp Lawton has been another topic of contention. The low end estimates start at 486 which was the number listed in an 8 November return from Capt. Vowles (OR, Ser. II, Vol. VII, pp. 1118-1119). The high end ranges up to 1,646 which was given by Lt. D.B. Chesley in a post war survey of the burials (*Roll of Honor,* Vol. XVII, 466-492, Cited in Derden). Sneden also gives a confusing variety of deaths with the highest number he reports as 1330 (Sneden, 2001, p. 228). As noted above Ferris lists 644 dead as of 20 November. An exact tally of the dead will likely never be known. However, Dr. John Derden has applied a great deal of time in the scrutiny of the currently available information and has deduced a total that is the best figure we have available. A complete analysis will available in his soon to be printed book: "*The World's Largest Prison": The Story of Camp Lawton.*

Despite the confusion in the number of the dead, we do know what became of the remains after the end of the war. In 1866 the trenches were exhumed and transferred to the newly founded Lawton (or Millen) National Cemetery. The four acres of land to contain the cemetery were acquired from Caroline Jones, the owner of the land on which the stockade was built (Derden, 2011). The construction of this cemetery provides the next Camp Lawton mystery. The burial ground was only used until 1868 when it was abandoned due to a dispute in which Ms. Jones requested more money claiming the U.S. government had used more land than the lease specified. Rather than pay her additional funds, the cemetery was closed, the bodies were exhumed and moved a second time to Beaufort National Cemetery in Beaufort, South Carolina (Derden, 2011). Because of the short usage of the cemetery and lack of any plats that can be geo-referenced, the location is not known.

Only six short weeks after the first prisoners had arrived, the stockade was evacuated. The number of prisoners had already been greatly reduced by a special exchange of sick prisoners which had taken place between the 18 and 21 of November (Davidson, 1865, p. 342). On 15 November Sherman's forces had left Atlanta and begun their famous March to the Sea. This campaign was the end of Camp Lawton as Sherman's army would list Millen as one of its main objectives. The war was coming and the Confederates scrambled to move their prisoners elsewhere. At least one account has the prisoners awakened early in the morning and then ordered to turn out immediately to be moved (McElroy, 1879, p. 490). Sneden wrote that he was among the last prisoners to leave Camp Lawton on 22 November (Sneden, 2000, p. 272). The Yankees were coming, but they got there just a little too late. The prisoners were rousted from their shebangs and

moved out once it was known that Sherman's forces would be making a visit to Millen. John McElroy describes the scene:

> One night, toward the last of November, there was a general alarm around the prison. A gun was fired form the Fort, the long-roll was beaten in various camps of the guards, and the regiments answered by getting under arms in haste, and forming near the prison gates…About 3 o'clock in the morning the Rebel Sergeants, who called roll, came in and ordered us to turn out immediately and get ready to move (McElroy, 1879, p. 490).

The prisoners were then moved out to the railroad and sent off ahead of the advancing Union forces. Many of the prisoners ended up at a temporary prison encampments at Blackshear and Thomasville, Georgia by way of Savannah. These "prisons" were simply wooded areas around which a guard picket was stationed. Thomasville's security was enhanced by the digging of ditches around the prisoners. Neither camp ever were walled. From there most of the prisoners were moved on to the stockade in Florence, South Carolina, or returned to Camp Sumter at Andersonville. This group was especially ill fated. Not only were they returned to Andersonville, but also many were aboard the steamboat *Sultana* on the Mississippi River when her boilers exploded killing thousands.

The vanguard of the Union Army, a cavalry force under the command of General Judson Kilpatrick, made the first foray against the Millen area. On 23 November, one day after the evacuation of prisoners was complete, Kilpatrick was ordered by General Sherman to attempt to rescue the prisoners at Camp Lawton (OR, Ser. I, Vol.

XLIV, p. 527). He would not discover he had missed the prisoners until November 26 (OR, Ser. I, Vol. XLIV, p. 362-367).

This was not the end of the Camp Lawton story. This is, however, the end of the story for the stockade. It was never reoccupied and received only gawkers in the days, weeks, months and possibly years after it was abandoned before falling into ruin and being absorbed by the landscape. There it awaits those who would visit and learn the story of the men who made it their unwelcomed home almost 150 years ago.

CHAPTER 5

CAMP LAWTON IN HISTORICAL LITERATURE

Camp Sumter was closed in the fall of 1864 and the prisoners were shipped out to other prisons in Macon and Savannah to await transport to new prisons in Millen, Georgia and Florence, South Carolina.

The End.

Read any history of Andersonville, and it will end in some way similar to the above. It might take a couple of paragraphs to say, but the story ends when Camp Sumter ends. The real history, however, keeps unfolding as history always does. The prisoners left Sumter, traveling by a more or less circuitous route to their next destination. For many of the prisoners, that destination was Camp Lawton near Millen, Georgia. The tale that followed was told in a number of personal accounts but was largely ignored in the broader histories of the Civil War prisons in favor of the horrors of Andersonville or Elmira.

In 1975 the Camp Lawton story was told for the first time by a historian. Billy Townsend was Chief Historian of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and in this capacity wrote *Camp Lawton at Magnolia Springs State Park,* a short history of the Camp Lawton Prison. His work is now commonly called the Townsend Report. This report is not, and was not intended to be, a definitive analytical history of the prison. It does however catalogue much of what was known about Camp Lawton at the time of

its writing. This history primer provides a condensed history in an easily digested length for anyone who needs a quick understanding of the prison's history. Townsend relies heavily on the *Official Record of the War of the Rebellion* (OR) as his primary source, but fleshes out the history with excerpts from personal accounts of men who were prisoners at Camp Lawton, soldiers from Sherman's invading army and other contemporary sources.

Townsend does not attempt to delve deeply into an analysis of the prison's history but focuses instead on an easily interpreted story. His "report" is just that, a report, not intended to be read by other historians but by park managers and DNR officials. The histories which followed, however, all used his work as a jumping off point to tell the Camp Lawton story (Saunders, Jr & Rogers, 1981; Derden, "The World's Largest Prison":The Story of Camp Lawton, 2011). His report also provides an excellent guide for the planning of archeology at the site (Drucker, 1981; Joseph, Loubser, & Yallop, 1997; Elliot, 2010). He makes a detailed prediction of the location of the stockade but states explicitly that archeology would be needed to find the actual location of the stockade walls (Townsend, 1975). This report, produced 110 years after the destruction of the camp, encompassed the entirety of concentrated historical research on Camp Lawton up to that point (Saunders, Jr & Rogers, 1981). The next historical exploration of the stockade would not wait so long.

In 2004, William "Bill" Giles, who was park manager for Magnolia Springs State Park, published a collection of personal accounts of prisoners from Camp Lawton. Originally published as *The World's Largest Prison: A Camp Lawton Compendium,* its second edition published one year later was titled *Disease, Starvation and Death:*

Personal Accounts of Camp Lawton. He states in his forward of his second edition that he had hoped to publish a history of Camp Lawton. Due to limitation of time however, he was not able to write his own history and instead used the history written by Billy Townsend and supplemented it with personal accounts, some recently discovered. This publication was a stopgap measure which provided an introductory history and an easy to access collection of personal accounts. This book, in its two editions, served as an easily understandable condensed Camp Lawton history for the public.

In 1981, two Georgia Southern University professors, George A. Rogers and R. Frank Saunders, Jr., produced a scholarly article about Camp Lawton for *The Atlanta Historical Society Journal's w*inter edition. This article briefly touches on many of the major points in the Camp Lawton history. It opens with an important look at how the Civil War prison systems, North and South, fit in the collective American memory. The article then places Camp Lawton in context with events transpiring elsewhere in the war. Once Rogers and Saunders delve into the prison itself they attempt to shed light on many of the questions pertaining to Camp Lawton such as prisoner living conditions and the disposition and number of the dead (Saunders, Jr & Rogers, 1981).

This history did more than just recount details from the OR and the memories contained in the personal accounts. It proposed questions and attempted to provide answers that are backed up by documentation. In such a short article they were not able to venture into the mysteries left by history in great depth but they did start the process of asking the right questions. Those questions would be answered some thirty years later, though the genesis of those answers lay in an event that preceded both their paper and the Townsend report.

In 1974 a history professor, Dr. John K Derden, from Emanuel County Junior College, now East Georgia College, visited the site of the former prison camp. On markers in the park he learned about Camp Lawton for the first time and became intrigued with its history. Over the next thirty years he researched the prison and accumulated an amazing amount of data. This research was presented to his students and to local civic groups in presentations about Camp Lawton and in tours of Sherman's March through the area. The research continued, the collection grew, and Dr. Derden realized the history needed to be told (Derden, "The World's Largest Prison":The Story of Camp Lawton, 2011). The product of his passion is now a full length manuscript, full of incredible detail and insight, currently in publication – *"The World's Largest Prison: The Camp Lawton Story.* Dr. Derden was kind enough to allow access to his work, without which, this literature review would not be complete.

Dr. Derden's manuscript divides the Camp Lawton history into seven main chapters, with each chapter addressing a major theme within the overall story. Every aspect of the entire prison superstructure is addressed in detail. Life is given to the prisoners with their own voices as he uses personal narratives to tell their story. The construction, operation, functions, and staffing of the prison is explained from information collected from various sources including the OR. He addresses major incidents at Camp Lawton such as the presidential election of 1864 and the recruitment incident that almost led to riot and massacre. He does not, however, relate these tales without careful analysis of the sources, pointing out contradictions and inconsistencies in the various narratives and reports.

An important aspect of Dr. Derden's work is that he places the tale of Camp Lawton within the social, political and economic landscape of the late war South. The stockade did not exist in a complete vacuum but was an artificial institution planted into an existing community. This social environment is covered in a way that is not common in the story of other Civil War prisons, but should be. Without the existence of the nearby town of Lawton, or Perkins only one mile further up the tracks, the prison stockade could easily have been placed elsewhere. If Camp Lawton had been built at another location, it would not have been near the important railroad junction at Millen and may not have fallen in the path of Sherman. Camp Lawton could have existed until the end of the war. If its existence had not been cut short, it may have supplanted Andersonville in the common national memory.

One of the major questions that he answers is what happened those who died at Camp Lawton and, more importantly, how many did die. Due to missing and incomplete records, memories that varied wildly and at least one error in mathematics, the exact number of dead at Camp Lawton is not known. Dr. Derden tackles this important, sensitive question and provides our best estimate of the number of dead. His work also takes us past the end of Camp Lawton and tells what happened to the living and dead alike in the days, months, years and even decades after the camp was evacuated.

CHAPTER 6

ARCHEOLOGY OF CONFEDERATE PRISON STOCKADES

Even during the Civil War, prisons were not common. In the whole duration and expanse of the Confederacy, there were only about 80 prisons total. Of those 80 facilities only 29 facilities had a capacity of more than 500 and only 8 ever held more than 5,000 (Speer, 1997). These prisons varied in housing methods as well as size. Some were simply existing jails or penitentiaries pressed into service. Some were warehouses or coastal fortification converted to hold prisoners. In other instances a fence was built around barracks or a fair ground and prisoners were housed within the resulting ad hoc facility. The largest, and often the worst, prisons were barren stockades surrounded by timber walls in which prisoners were housed like livestock. Only seven of these prison pens existed. The most famous of this type was Camp Sumter. The largest was Camp Lawton (Speer, 1997, pp. 332-340).

The archaeology of a Civil War prison is a rare occurrence since the sites themselves are rare. In addition many sites have been destroyed by urban sprawl or the repurposing of the sites after the war: warehouses filled with goods, fortifications went back to guarding against invasion, and jails went back to housing common criminals. The stockades, however, were often simply abandoned and allowed to dissolve into history (Speer, 1997, pp. 297-312). The limited archaeology conducted on Confederate Civil War prisons has concentrated on this last group of prisons.

Camp Sumter

Andersonville, as Camp Sumter is popularly known, has come to represent all Confederate Civil War prisons. Very few members of the public can name any prison other than Andersonville. This is largely due to the notoriety that this particular prison received at the end of the conflict during the trial of Captain Henry Wirz. This notoriety led to the preservation of the prison as an important historical site, first by civilian organizations and later by the U.S. Army. After the site was transferred to the National Park Service in 1970 a series of archeological investigations were conducted in order to evaluate the cultural resources in the park. Of the prison sites which have had archeology conducted, these surveys and excavations comprise the best scientific analog to Camp Lawton.

In the fall of 1973 and spring 1974 an archaeological survey was conducted by Lewis Larson and Morgan Ray Crook. They investigated portions of the outer and middle stockades, the northwest and northeast corners of the inner stockade, and the stockade wall to either side of the north gate of the stockade as seen in Figure 2 (Larson, Jr. & Crook, 1975). While the portions identified as stockade wall features proved correct, they misidentified sections of the original north corner as the north gate (Prentice & Mathison, 1989, p. 18). This corner was eliminated when the prison was expanded by 10 acres northward in June 1864. Larson and Crook's report was the foundation for later work conducted on the site.

Ellen B Ehrenhard conducted an archaeological survey of Andersonville in 1978 which again concentrated on the location of the stockade line itself. She targeted the

southwest and northwest corners of the inner stockade, the South Gate and the area Larson and Crook misidentified as the North gate. She also located the office area of Henry Wirz and the hospital shed. In addition, she tested for, but did not conclusively locate the bake house, cook house and Third Georgia Reserve camp area. Ehrenhard also performed the only systematic excavations of a prehistoric site at Andersonville (Paglione, 1984, p. 1). No report was ever issued based on this survey and the information given above was obtained from Teresa Paglione's (1984) report.

In 1984, Teresa L. Paglione tested an area, tract 01-142, adjacent to the main area of the park which was being considered for disposal as shown in Figure 3. This area of the park was not directly part of the Civil War prison but did contain the Old Dixie Highway which was the original road leading to the prison and the original entrance to the post-Civil War National Cemetery. The tract was also bordered by the Southwestern Railroad which was used during the prison occupation to transport prisoners to the stockade. During the 1930s, the tract was also the location of a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp assigned to the park (Paglione, 1984, pp. 4-6).

Paglione used two survey methods to assess the archeological resources present in the tract. First, a pedestrian survey was conducted of the whole tract. Next, a systematic shovel test was performed on a 50 foot grid pattern over the southern end of the property and on a 100 foot grid pattern on the northern end of the property. The tighter spacing on the southern end was due to the known prehistoric site found by Ehrenhard. The initial survey was to be followed by test units placed in the area of positive shovel tests (Paglione, 1984, p. 8).

The survey resulted in the location and mapping of a number of CCC-related surface features including rock piles, concrete well head, a grease pit, a concrete lined pit, various pits and depressions and a 37-inch long pipe. Trash dumps were also found that contained ceramic sewer pipe, tin cans, glass, chunks and slabs of concrete, etc. Only two of the shovel tests revealed any subsurface features and both were associated with known surface features. The total number of shovel tests was not listed in the report. Due to the finds and known history of the tract, Paglione recommended that the park not dispose of the land. (Paglione, 1984, pp. 10-12).

The next survey conducted was by Rochelle Marrinan and Kenneth Wild in 1985. This survey used soil resistivity in an attempt to delineate the actual location of the "shed hospital" which was one of three hospitals at Camp Sumter. This hospital was outside the main stockade in a smaller stockade enclosure described in Ovid L. Futch's *History of Andersonville Prison* (1968):

> …Stevenson [Dr. R. A. Stevenson, commander of Andersonville's hospitals] submitted a plan for forty hospital sheds, 100 by 22 feet and 8 feet high at the eaves, to be constructed on a plat measuring 450 by 900 feet. These structures were to have awnings made of old tents, which, he stated, were abundant. The hospital was to be divided into four divisions of ten sheds each, with fifty patients in each shed, making a total capacity of two thousand. Stevenson proposed a combination kitchen and convalescent dining room for each division, and a storehouse for commissary supplies and medicines outside the stockade (p. 102).

Such a hospital complex would be likely to leave a host of features including postholes and footings for the sheds, footing for the kitchens and supply buildings, stockade wall features, wells, refuse pits, etc. The general area of the shed had been established earlier by Ehrenhard (1978). Using her findings Marrinan and Wild conducted a soil resistivity survey, as shown in Figure 4, to determine the effectiveness of this method as a cost effective, nonintrusive survey technique (1985, p. 1).

A total of four areas were tested during the survey using a grid system oriented on features known from the Ehrenhard work. Three of the test areas yielded no conclusive results that could be linked to cultural activity. One survey area, Resistivity Area 2, did show a linear feature which was thought to represent an excavation from the 1978 work (Marrinan & Wild, Jr., 1985). The net effect of this work was to conclude that this soil resistivity survey did not produce any usable results and given the soil types and conditions any future resistivity survey was not likely to produce usable data (Marrinan & Wild, Jr., 1985, p. 14).

They next archeological work, and the first subsurface excavations in the prison area since Ehrenhard, was conducted by Guy Prentice and Marie Mathison (later Prentice) in 1989 and 1990. Their work in 1989 concentrated on locating and analyzing construction of the main gate of the inner prison stockade as seen in Figure 5. They found and excavated the North Gate and a 120 meter section of the inner wall of the stockade (Prentice & Mathison, 1989, pp. 31-34). Their work produced a very detailed understanding of the construction method used in this phase of stockade construction. The North Gate was located and described as:

> …a 10.6 by 8.4 (34.8 by 2736 ft.) rectilinear gate enclosure…The gate enclosure consisted of two wall trenches that extended westward [perpendicular] from the main stockade line, turned at right angles toward each other, and ended 2.9 meters (9.5 ft.) apart. This gap between the ends of the two trenches marked the location of the west gateway into the enclosure (Prentice & Mathison, 1989, pp. 34-36).

Few artifacts were found during this excavation and consisted of materials related to the stockade's construction: two ax heads, several cut nails, and some animal bones, presumably from the meals of the slaves who constructed the stockade wall (Prentice & Mathison, 1989).

In 1990 Guy Prentice and Marie Prentice (formerly Mathison) returned and again excavated sections of the inner stockade wall, this time targeting the southeast corner as seen in Figure 6. They found and excavated 35 meters of the west wall and 35 meters of the north wall. In addition 6 test units where placed on the interior of the stockade wall. These excavations revealed a construction pattern exactly like the North Gate, as would be expected since they both are from the same phase of construction (Prentice & Prentice, 1990). A larger number, 497, of artifacts were recovered during these excavations than in the 1989 excavations. The artifacts included: 77 carbonized beans (*Phaseolus sp.),* 252 animal bones, one brass buckle, two brass military insignias, 37 unutilized chert flakes, three projectile points, four pieces of chert shatter debitage, two chert cores, two utilized chert flakes, 24 pieces of burned clay, two shards of glass, one glass button, two metal buttons, three iron/steel strap fragments, four cut nails, one iron/steel buckle, one iron

spike, 25 unidentified iron/steel fragments, six post/wood samples, one aboriginal pottery sherd, one silver writing instrument, eight pieces of cloth, 15 bags of flotation residue, 11 unidentified plant remains, and eight bags charcoal (Prentice & Prentice, 1990, pp. 17-19). These artifacts hint at the types of artifacts that might be present in the unexplored prison occupation zone for Andersonville.

In 2005, James Pomfret, Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT), conducted a very successful ground penetrating radar survey (GPR) of several areas at Camp Sumter shown in Figure 7. He surveyed sections of the wall and the South Gate, confirming their locations and confirming construction methods consistent with earlier excavations (Prentice & Mathison, 1989; Prentice & Prentice, 1990). In the southwest corner of the stockade, he attempted to locate features associated with sheds known to have been located in that area. Nothing found could be directly tied to the sheds; however, he did find several strong anomalies that may represent wells (Pomfret, 2005, pp. 9-10). A survey in the area south of Prison Branch and west of the South Gate attempted to find the Dead House thought to have been in that area. While no indication of the Dead House was found, features thought to be the middle and outer stockade walls were found (Pomfret, 2005, pp. 15-16). A grid in the oldest section of the prison cemetery confirmed the prisoners were initially buried in single shaft burials instead of the trench burials common later as the death toll rose (Pomfret, 2005, pp. 11-12). Two grids in the interior of the prisoner occupation zone showed extensive pit features that are likely the remains of refuse pits, wells and house pits that are known to have been dug by the prisoners (Pomfret, 2005, pp. 13-14).

This collection of reports provides an impressive amount of data concerning the construction methods and orientation of Camp Sumter. The work by Guy and Marie Prentice is particularly informative for methods of construction and the types of features those methods produce archeologically. The work of James E Pomfret is also important in that any GPR surveys conducted at Camp Lawton should encounter features, such as the walls, very similar to those he studied at Camp Sumter. The notable deficit in the information pertains to the prisoner occupation zone. There has been no systematic study of how the prisoners adapted to life within the prison and the strategies they used to cope with the horrid conditions.

Camp Ford

One of the most extensively studied Civil War stockades is Camp Ford near Tyler, Texas. This prison began as a training camp for Confederate conscripts but was used to house prisoners beginning in the summer of 1863. In the beginning, the prisoners were simply told to camp in a wooded area surrounded by a picket of soldiers. After complaints of nearby citizens spurred by rumors of a planned mass escape, a stockade enclosure was built which enclosed 4 to 5 acres with a timber wall 16 feet high. A spring flowed through the southern part of the stockade which provided water for the prisoners (Brown, et al., 2000, pp. 32-34). With an influx of prisoners in the spring of 1864, the stockade was enlarged and at its height housed just over 4700 prisoners (Brown, et al., 2000, p. 36). The prison persisted until the end of the conflict when the Union prisoners were paroled and allowed to return to their own lines (Brown, et al., 2000).

Archeological survey and excavations were conducted at the site of Camp Ford over two field seasons in 1997 and 1998. These excavations located and studied the "well preserved remains" which included: Civil War-era trenches and berms, slave-dug footing trenches for the stockade walls and associated drainage ditches, POW-built houses and refuse pits, and various pits and trenches in the guard occupation area (Brown, et al., 2000, p. iii). Various methods were used to study the site including detailed site mapping, GPR survey, exploratory mechanical trenching, hand excavation and a small metal detection survey. The work at Camp Ford has produced a detailed understanding of life within the stockade and the methods used in construction of its walls. Among the artifacts recovered were military buttons, insignia fragments, bullet, glass and ceramic fragments, terracotta sherds, saw-cut bones, and pieces of wood. Evidence of trade between the guards, which is mentioned in personal narratives of prisoners, was located. Items such as bone buttons and chess pieces, wooden handles and terracotta pottery were produced for trade (Brown, et al., 2000, p. ii).

The metal detection survey at Camp Ford is the only such survey of a prison occupation area mentioned in the literature and therefore of particular interest. A small scale "pilot study to assess the utility of a metal-detector survey to locate Camp Ford-era artifacts" was conducted (Brown, et al., 2000, p. 70). Of primary concern was whether relic hunting activities over the years had removed all metal Civil War artifacts shallow enough to be located with a detector.

A local metal detector enthusiast club was contacted and provided the instrument and an operator with the expertise to use it. The following description of the survey is in the report:

> We limited the pilot survey to a 100-x-50-ft area in the southeastern part of the enlarged compound near the former prison guards' quarters. The survey tract was laid out to sample both sides of the stockade wall in anticipation of recovering artifacts representative of both POWs and guards (Brown, et al., 2000, p. 72).

A number of Civil War artifacts were recovered during the survey including a bullet, a spoon handle, a straight razor blade fragment, seven cut nail fragments, a pair of iron scissors and a possible cast iron stove part (Brown, et al., 2000, pp. 72,139-140). The high percentage of ferrous artifacts recovered may be related to earlier artifact removal by relic hunters, who are likely to discriminate out ferrous metals and focus on recovering non-ferrous artifacts. The success of the survey "demonstrated that additional metal-detecting work is likely to yield useful information." (Brown, et al., 2000, p. 72)

Other Prisons

A number of other stockades have had a limited amount of archeological work conducted. Castle Morgan, also known as Cahaba Prison, has had a few test excavation units which have located the prison site but as yet no reports have been issued on the work (L. Derry, personal communication 18 November 2010). Extensive work has been conducted at the Florence Stockade in South Carolina; however, it has focused on mitigation of an area which encompassed the encampment of the prison guards (Avery & Garrow, 2008). The interior of the stockade is thought to have some significant level of archeological preservation despite being the target of decades of hunting by metal detector enthusiasts (P. Avery, personal communication, 16 Feb 2011).

Salisbury, North Carolina, was the site of a prison that was both large and of long occupation. Though the prison is now in the middle of a residential area, a historic group, Salisbury Confederate Prison Association, has been attempting to acquire property that housed the prison. Some archeology was conducted there between 7 and 27 September 2005 by Wake Forest University archeologists Ken Robinson and Kent Schneider. However, no reports or papers have been issued based on their work (E. Curtis, personal communication, 11 August 2011).

Camp Lawton

A limited amount of archeology has been conducted at Camp Lawton over the last thirty years. In 1981 a survey of a portion of Bo Ginn National Fish Hatchery (NFH), and an additional area west of Hwy 25, owned by ITT Rayonier, was conducted by Carolina Archaeological Services at the request of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The purpose of the survey was to locate an area on which additional ponds could be dug in order to expand the hatchery operations.

The area already owned by USFWS, referred to in the report as Site 3, was designated as the primary area for expansion, and the Rayonier property was evaluated as an alternative site. Both areas, and the archeology conducted, can be seen on Figure 8. Site 3 encompassed a 20 acre area north of the spring stream, bordered on the west by Hwy 25 and terminating behind the aquarium, the two hatchery houses and workshop area. The Alternate Site was a thirty acre band of land, 500 ft. wide and 6000 ft. long, located across and parallel to Hwy 25 north of Magnolia Springs State Park property. The two sites were tested independently of each other (Drucker, 1981, pp. 20-21).

The Rayonier Alternate Site, at the time of the survey, was recently planted in pines and ground surface visibility was 75%-100%. The survey consisted of a pedestrian survey of two people, 10 meters apart, over 100% of the Alternate Site. After the pedestrian survey no subsurface testing was deemed necessary (Drucker, 1981, p. 23). The pedestrian survey netted only one isolated quartz flake and two late historic (mid twentieth century) sites. The prehistoric lithic was deemed to lack context, was not diagnostic, and as such, did not warrant further testing (Drucker, 1981, p. 35).The two historic sites were designated Site M-1 and Site M-2.

Site M-1 was located on a low rise in the southern portion of the low sandy Rayonier Alternate Site. As a result of the high visibility of the recently planted surface, no subsurface testing was deemed necessary. The site was approximately 45 meters by 33 meters and represented a mid-century tenant farm domestic structure. The site consisted of a "fairly dense scatter of recent brick, tin, slate (probably roofing material), bottles (patent medicine and beverage), tool debris (iron and lead), sherds, flower crockery and rock fragments" (Drucker, 1981, p. 35). The artifacts represent a structure likely destroyed during timber operations only 10 years prior to the survey (Drucker, 1981).

Site M-2 was also located on a low rise within the Rayonier Alternate Site, north of M-1. The usage of this site was indeterminate. The only artifacts recovered were fragments of brick and concrete. The bricks appeared modern, molded mass produced bricks (Drucker, 1981, p. 35).

The survey area on hatchery property, Site 3, was initially tested by pedestrian survey. Though the area was approximately 80% wooded, a the ground surface was judged to be 10%-50% visible. A series of six firebreaks were cut into the wooded area

measuring 200-300 meters long and 15-20 meters wide (Drucker, 1981, p. 23). The pedestrian survey produced three scattered chert tertiary flakes and a mid-twentieth century trash dump. The dump site was designated M-3. The pedestrian and fire break swath survey found no archeological evidence related to the Civil War occupation of the site (Drucker, 1981, p. 37).

A total of 16 half meter test excavations were arranged in the test area. Ten units were placed along a transect roughly parallel to Hwy 25, 30 meters inside the property boundary. Five additional tests were placed in a roughly linear distribution perpendicular to Hwy 25 on the southern edge of the property boundary. One test was placed near the M-3 surface feature. The test excavations were 50cm by 50cm and excavated to a depth of between 42cm to 195cm by shovel excavation or augur excavation (Drucker, 1981, p. 24). None of the subsurface tests yielded any archeological finds. In the findings of the report it is stated that only "large-scale ground surface stripping in the specific areas would provide a more productive and more intensive means of assessing the archaeological and historical potential of the Site 3 area" (Drucker, 1981, pp. 37-40).

The next archeology to be conducted at Camp Lawton was a small scale testing for a nitration field for the Aquarium in 1996. Though no report was written on the work, a site form was entered into the Georgia site files and given the official site number of 9JS34. The site form can be found in Appendix C. The work was conducted by Jonathan Bentley on 15 December 1996. A grouping of nine shovel tests were placed near the aquarium building with seven in a straight line and two on either side of the center of the line. Only one of the shovel tests was positive and is listed as a "possible dumping site---Isolated" (Bentley, 1996). The artifacts collected include: 4 wire nails, 1 cut nail, 1

general electric white porcelain electrical fixture fragment, and 1 white porcelain historic ceramic sherd (Bentley, 1996).

In 1997, New South Associates undertook the archeological survey to clear the way for an expansion of US Hwy 25 which runs through a section of Magnolia Springs State Park and borders Bo Ginn NFH. A topographic feature was noted as being a possible third earthwork associated with Camp Lawton. The possible earthwork site lay west of Hwy 25, north of the spring creek and just south of the park boundary as seen in Figure 9. Though no details are given shovel testing is mentioned as being conducted at this location (Joseph, Loubser, & Yallop, 1997, pp. i,41). In the follow up mitigation study (discussed below) it is specifically said that no testing was done at the time of this survey (Wheaton, 2000, p. 3).

The mitigation of the supposed third gun battery was conducted in the fall of 2000 and led by Thomas Wheaton of New South Associates. The survey began by creating a detailed topographic map, Figure 10, of the project area (Wheaton, 2000, p. 28). Then two stages of testing began. First a metal detector was used to mark the location of all metal hits within the test area with pin flags as seen in Figure 11. Shovel tests were then dug at the location of the hits. The shovel tests were 1ft by 1ft and were dug until the metal artifact was recovered, usually 1 to 2.5 feet deep. A total of 45 hits received shovel tests and an additional 9 were not dug due to obvious surface trash scatter (Wheaton, 2000, p. Appendix A). All artifacts were bag or tagged and catalogued. None of the recovered artifacts dated prior to the middle of the 20th century except for a single prehistoric Coastal Plain chert flake (Wheaton, 2000, pp. 27-31).

With an absence of any Civil War artifacts found during the metal detection survey, 3 trenches, the second phase of testing, were positioned to give the best understanding of the stratigraphy of the possible earthworks. These trenches revealed no evidence of modification consistent with military earthwork construction (Wheaton, 2000, pp. 30-32). The conclusion of the report was that the possible earthworks were a combination of natural erosion and opportunistic borrow pits dug in recent decades. Further the earthworks were not placed according to any military doctrine and would not have been in position to either control a mass breakout of prisoners or to defend the prison from Union raids (Wheaton, 2000, pp. 33-34). No further testing or mitigation was recommended, and the site was destroyed during subsequent highway widening.

The next archaeological survey of the Camp Lawton site was a GPR study. It was conducted by staff archeologist Shawn Patch from the Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) on 25-26 October 2005. The study focused on locating portions of the stockade structure. Data was collected on a series of 5 grids shown in Figure12. Grids 1 and 2 were placed in the grassy area near Magnolia Spring State Park's swimming pool; Grid 3 was on the Bo Ginn NFH near one of the fish ponds, and Grids 4 and 5 were in the grassy area west of the aquarium (Patch, 2006, pp. 1-2).

Grids 1 and 2, near the pool area, revealed a long linear feature that ran roughly northeast-southwest which is consistent with the proposed stockade orientation. He also noted that there is a significant geologic anomaly which creates variation in returns in the northern and southern portions of the grid. In Grids 3, 4 and 5 few anomalies appeared but none that would denote the stockade line. One linear feature in Grid 4 is almost certainly a utility line or pipe associated with the nearby aquarium and house. All three of

these grids did however contain anomalies that may represent cultural/archeological features that may be associated with the Camp Lawton prisoner occupation (Patch, 2006, pp. 4-8).

In December 2009 another GRP survey was conducted by Dan Elliot of the LAMAR Institute in the area originally surveyed by Shawn Patch near the park pool as seen in Figure 12 (Patch, 2006; Elliot, 2010). A large "L" shaped anomaly was found by Elliot during his excavations which seems to correspond to the southwestern corner of the stockade structure (Elliot, 2010, p. 19). Unfortunately, the datum for the 2006 GDOT survey by Patch has been lost and the two GPR surveys cannot be compared absolutely (Elliot, 2010, p. 8).

CHAPTER 7

METHODOLOGY

The Use of Metal Detectors in Archeology

The use of metal detectors as a remote sensing tool has only recently been gaining widespread acceptance by archeologists. This is surprising given two facts. First, other remote sensing technologies, such as GPR, magnetometers, and electrical resistivity, are commonly used on archeological sites. Second, metal detection is the oldest of the remote sensing technologies. The method was invented by none other than Alexander Graham Bell, and the first recorded use was in an attempt to find an assassin's bullet lodged in President James Garfield in 1881 (Grosvenor & Wesson, 1997, pp. 104-108). It is amazing, therefore, that over 100 years later an article about the use of metal detectors on archeological sites started with this disclaimer:

> The Metal-detector is an electronic instrument; it is incapable of any independent act of free will. It is outside the reference of a system of good and evil; it is neither benign nor malign, ethical nor unethical, as neutral in such matters as a stone. It is capable of indicating the presence of certain objects on or below the soil. It bears no responsibility for human actions consequent upon such indications (Gregory & Rogerson, 1984, p. 179).

Though the use of metal detectors became more common through the late 1980s and 1990s, Doug Scott was still compelled to comment in his 1998 article: "Metal detectors

find metal objects just as a shovel tests or test units might be used to discover a site's content, depth, or boundary" (Scott & Connor , 1998, p. 76). Even today, the reaction one receives from archeologists when mentioning the use of a metal detector on a site ranges from whole hearted acceptance to unconcealed disdain. This is a result of the fact that the "association of metal detecting with artifact hunters has almost made the metal detector synonymous with site looting" (Scott & Connor, 1998, p. 79). These prejudiced viewpoints are starting to give way to broader acceptance of the technology when properly applied.

An important aspect in understanding how a metal detector can be used is to understand its composite parts and how it identifies the presence of metal objects. The instrument is composed of four major components: handle, search head, antenna cable, and control housing. The handle is simply a metal pole, usually adjustable in length, onto which the other components are mounted. The search head, mounted on one end of the handle, is a coiled wire antenna through which an electrical current is passed to create an electromagnetic field. The control box houses the electronics, which measure changes in the magnetic field, and the batteries to power the machine. The control box is normally mounted on the handle on or near the opposite end from the search coil but may be detached and worn around the waist or over the shoulder. An antenna cable wraps around the handle and connects the coil and control box (Scott & Connor , 1998, pp. 76-79). Styles of handles and mounting positions of the control box vary with newer models demonstrating greater ergonomic design.

A metal detector senses metal objects using a basic rule of physics: electromagnetic fields always react to the presence of other electromagnetic fields. The

instrument converts this reaction to an audible or visual representation using either analog or digital processing (Scott & Connor , 1998, pp. 78-79). The representations can be interpreted by a skilled user to identify various traits of the "hit" including its size, density, general shape and presence of ferrous and non-ferrous metals. Many machines facilitate the process by converting the variations in signal return to different representations, whether audible or visual.

One of the major advantages in the use of a metal detector is that it can refine the targeting of excavation. Like all other forms of remote sensing, a metal detector can give important clues about where to concentrate resources in order to produce the greatest return. On a historic site where metal artifacts are present, excavations have a much higher success rate when combined with prior survey by metal detection (Gregory & Rogerson, 1984, p. 182) . Even artifacts from the plough zone can be of use in predicting sight boundaries and usage areas despite movement by the artifacts, both horizontal and vertical. (Gregory & Rogerson, 1984, p. 179).

Pattern analysis of battlefields has been one area where the use of metal detectors has received the most attention. In the examination of such ephemeral sites as battlefields, where artifacts are scattered to the range of a rifle or artillery piece, a metal detector is priceless in finding artifacts to analyze the ebb and flow of a battle (Scott & Fox, Jr. , 1987; Gregory & Rogerson, 1984; Geier, Orr, & Reeves, 2006).This pattern analysis has also been used to locate and delineate encampments and other temporary use military sites (Geier & Potter, 2000; Geier, Orr, & Reeves, 2006). Successful delineation of non-military sites has been done in contexts ranging from the bronze age to the industrial age (Scott & Connor , 1998; Gregory & Rogerson, 1984). Pattern analysis can

also be extended to intra-site analysis to determine usage areas through artifact patterns (Geier & Potter, 2000; Geier, Orr, & Reeves, 2006).

An important aspect of metal detection survey that is not often discussed is that the instrument only locates potential artifacts. The decision of whether to remove the artifact and how it should be excavated is up to the investigator. Hits can be left in place, flagged and mapped if the user is confident most or all artifacts are historic. The artifact can be removed using excavations similar to shovel testing or detailed excavation using trowel, dental pick and brush (Scott & Fox, Jr. , 1987). Using normal excavation techniques, it is possible to recover artifacts in situ once they have been located using a metal detector. Knowing, or at least suspecting, an artifact is present just below the surface can increase care and aid in documenting its exact location.

Methods Applied at Camp Lawton

Sporadic archeological research has taken place at the Camp Lawton Stockade site, 9JS1, conducted by different entities for a variety of purposes over the last thirty years. These surveys have been in response to two classes of catalysts. First is the Section 106 mandated archeology on Bo Ginn National Fish Hatchery (NFH) and Magnolia Springs State Park (MSSP) in response to expansion, improvements, and the expansion of Highway 25. Second is the research driven by a desire to interpret MSSP. The research conducted during this project was driven by the latter directive, but focused primarily on what was suspected, and later determined to be, the prison occupation area on Bo Ginn NFH. The original intent of the survey was to study several areas, one on the NFH, see Figure 19, which it the subject of these work. Three on Magnolia Springs State Park were

also selected for testing. One of the test areas on MSSP was surveyed using ground penetrating radar (GPR) by the LAMAR Institute and is discussed in the literature review. The other two MSSP test areas were not tested during this survey due to the significance and volume of the finds in the prison occupation area on Bo Ginn NFH and the unplanned for time and resources expended in that area.

This project was intended to answer multiple questions. First was a desire to determine if the prison occupation area maintained any archeological integrity, to evaluate the density of occupational remains and features, to delineate the site and any extant features, and also to gauge the potential for future research at the site. Second was a comparison of several different archeological survey techniques applied to an ephemeral military site, used for an intermediate duration by a specific class of military personnel, namely prisoners of war (POWs). All survey techniques were carried out by project personnel at the time of the project with the exception of a comparison with a previous survey method used in1981 by the Lesley Drucker survey on Bo Ginn NFH (Drucker, 1981). The work of this project is focused only on artifacts and features relating to the Civil War occupation. Artifacts relating to twentieth century site usage, including the current NFH occupation, were not collected. The very limited prehistoric finds were collected but were not be part of the analysis. The methods tested include:

- Large firebreaks cut and then visually surveyed (Drucker, 1981)
- Opportunistic pedestrian survey
- Systematic pedestrian survey
- Systematic shovel testing survey
- Systematic metal detection survey

The first method, and the only one not actually conducted by members of the project, was the use of firebreaks to reveal archeological features. A series of six firebreaks, Figure 8, were cut into (but not below) the plowzone, then visually inspected for artifacts or features. No artifacts or features relating to the Camp Lawton occupation were located.

The opportunistic pedestrian survey method was used initially on the site as a means of orientation and initial analysis. As members of the team moved through the site during the entire duration of the project they were directed to record any finds which might relate to the Civil War occupation. A few scattered, possibly historic bricks were located in the survey area but were not collected. One significant surface feature of the site was noted during the initial site walk overs. The wooded areas of the site contain a large number of very shallow depressions. These depressions vary in depth and dimension, are very close together, and cover several acres of the survey area. The depressions have not been systematically recorded or counted but seem to number in the hundreds and possibly into the thousands. The depressions are not evident in grassy areas which have been subjected to decades of mowing.

The remaining three survey methods were conducted along eight transects, labeled A through H, which were surveyed and marked on a grid oriented to magnetic north using a transit. The transects run east/west and are 20m apart. A permanent datum was placed at the eastern end of the northern most transect (transect A) by driving a length of rebar with an aluminum cap into the ground. The transects vary in length, with five transects being 220m long, one 200m, and two 180m long. The three shorter transects were truncated due to a very dense brush thicket. It was determined at that time

that the additional length on the three transects did not warrant the effort involved in clearing the lines. The option to extend the truncated transects to their full length was reserved if the findings dictated the necessity, but it was not found to be needed. As the transects were surveyed and marked, any features or artifacts relating to the Camp Lawton occupation not noted in earlier surveys were to be described. No artifacts were found during this systematic pedestrian survey.

A shovel test survey was used as one of the two main survey methods for the project. Due to the suspected ephemeral nature of the site, the shovel tests were placed in a tighter grid than required by state testing standards. Shovel testing was conducted along the transects, starting at the eastern end and continuing every 20m until reaching the western boundary of the survey. Each shovel test location was marked on the transect with a stake to which a stake number was assigned. The stake number included the letter of the transect and the number of the shovel test from the east on each transect. For example, the 4th shovel test on transect D would be labeled as stake D4. This resulted in a 20m grid of shovel tests. Each shovel test was 50cm by 50cm square and excavated to a depth of 80cm or until 25cm of sterile soil below the limit of the plowzone (usually located at 25cm deep). Any shovel test that could not be placed at the exact point 20m from the last test on the transect was offset and the direction and distance of the offset was noted. If the required offset was more than 10m the test was not conducted. All findings were recorded on shovel test forms which detailed relevant information including stake number, who performed the test, the test date, natural soil levels with depth and soil smears, artifacts found and any other relevant information. Artifacts were

collected and information including shovel test stake number and depth of artifact was recorded on the bag.

The use of a metal detection survey on military sites is not unusual. The benefit of using this type of technology has long been recognized. The work of Dr. Doug Scott, University of Nebraska – Lincoln, on the Little Big Horn Battlefield during the 1980s established the legitimacy of the metal detector as an archeological tool. He used the survey of the Little Big Horn Battlefield to develop methods and techniques which are now widely employed by archeologists and accepted as the basis for proper use of the technology.

The metal detection methods used in the survey are the methods taught by Dan Battle of Cyprus Cultural Consultants. On 5 March 2010, he travelled to the Camp Lawton site and trained Dr. Sue Moore, Kevin Chapman, and Matt Luke in the use of a metal detector and the proper techniques in its use on an archeological site. All techniques used in the metal detection survey are based on Dan Battle's techniques and his training. The metal detector used for the survey was a Nautilus DMCII-Ba with an eight inch head.

As part of the training he taught how to ground truth a metal detector. A hole was dug approximately 40cm deep and small compartments were dug into the walls at various depths. Ferrous and non-ferrous artifacts similar to what was expected to be found were placed into the compartments. The detector was then swept at ground surface, and if the object was detected it was noted. The purpose was to determine the depth at which artifacts could expected to be found. The detector used in the survey could reliably detect ferrous artifacts at a depth greater than 30cm and non-ferrous artifacts at a depth greater

than 25cm. As noted and explained below, the depth of recovery for the survey was limited to 25cm.

The shovel test survey was conducted prior to the metal detection survey. This allowed the shovel test survey to recover any artifacts before the metal detector survey had an opportunity to locate and remove them. If the shovel test survey had followed the metal detector, any metal artifacts would have already been removed. This ensured that any bias in the sequence of recovery would favor the shovel testing. This was justified by the fact that the metal detector was testing areas which were not tested by shovel testing, but all shovel tests were covered by the metal detection survey unless the shovel test was offset.

The metal detection survey was carried out along the same transects as the shovel tests. A line was pulled from one shovel test stake to the next and metal detection was carried out in a one meter wide band to the south of the line. Care was taken to ensure that as close to a 100% coverage as possible of the 1m wide band was maintained. If a section of the survey band could not be checked due to an obstruction, it was skipped and was not displaced.

When a metallic hit was detected, the find was immediately investigated. The ground litter was removed and a precise location was determined using the detector. The artifact was then recovered by removing the soil in thin layers using an entrenching tool. Regular rechecks of the hit was made as the soil was removed. An attempt was made to locate the artifact in situ, however, this was not always possible. If the hit was found not to be in the hole, the back dirt pile was checked and the artifact recovered. During the shovel test portion of the survey, the minimum depth of the plowzone was determined to

be 25cm. No artifacts were recovered below this depth so as not to risk disturbing any objects in situ or extant features.

Every artifact recovered was given a unique nine digit number which noted the day of the survey, the transect and the number of the artifact from that transect. As an example, artifact number 005-00D-011 would be assigned to the 11th artifact found (011) on transect "D" (00D) on the fifth field day (005) of the survey. The artifacts were bagged and all pertinent information recorded on the bag, including site number, artifact number, date, depth of recovery, ferrous or non-ferrous composition and a brief description of the artifact. All of this information was then recorded on an artifact log sheet. Notes were also made on the log sheet describing any feature noted during the recovery of an artifact. If an artifact was determined to be in a feature within the plowzone, the artifact was left in situ and a note was made on the artifact log sheet describing the feature, the nature of the hit and the location of the feature. All obviously modern objects recovered such as crown caps, pull tabs, aluminum cans, etc. were discarded and no artifact number was assigned.

After an artifact was recovered, the hole was checked for additional metallic hits and if none were found the hole was refilled. A pin flag was then placed at the point of recovery which also contained all the information from the artifact bag and artifact log sheet. Two colors of flags were used: blue for ferrous objects and white for non-ferrous objects. These pin flags were later mapped. To map each artifact, a tape measure was pulled from one shovel test stake to the next along a line. The distance south of the line was then measured. In this way each artifact was assigned an x, y and z coordinate within the grid. The x coordinate was the distance from the artifact to the shovel test stake to the

east of its location. The y coordinate is the distance south of the transect line. The z coordinate is the depth at which the artifact was recovered below ground surface.

In addition to the eight transects which will be used in the comparison of shovel testing and metal detection survey techniques, two supplementary transects, labeled 26 and 27, were later surveyed. All field methods used on these two transects were the same as used on the original eight with the exception that no shovel tests were performed. This survey was conducted in order to collect in situ artifacts for a chemical analysis by graduate student Amanda L. Morrow. As no shovel tests were conducted as part of this survey, none of the artifacts will be used in comparison of the survey methods. Various artifacts from these transects will be discussed to demonstrate artifact connectivity, patterns, and distribution.

In the lab, artifacts were gently cleaned but not washed. Because of the metallic nature of most artifacts recovered it was decided it would be best to keep them as dry as possible. The artifacts then had a tag attached to each which contained all the information recorded on the bag during the survey and were returned to the same bag. Some artifacts, such as coins, could not be tagged and were sealed in coin holders or vials and the information was recorded on these.

CHAPTER 8

ANALYSIS

Comparison of Survey Methods

Varied survey methods were applied to the suspected Camp Lawton prison occupation area to answer two separate but equally important questions. As previously noted, the first was a need to determine if the prison occupation area maintained any archeological integrity, to evaluate the density of occupational artifacts and features, the delineation the site and any extant features, and also to gauge the potential for future research at the site. Second was a comparison of several different archeological survey techniques applied to an ephemeral military site, used for an intermediate duration by a specific class of military personnel, namely prisoners of war (POWs). An effective survey that efficiently utilizes limited time, manpower and financial resources is necessary to direct additional research on the site. Following this comparison, any follow up surveys at Camp Lawton, or other ephemeral military site, should be able to be planned and executed with greater economy of effort.

The most basic survey methods used at Camp Lawton were opportunistic and systematic pedestrian surveys. These surveys were carried out incidental to the establishment and marking of the eight transects along which the shovel test and metal detection surveys would be conducted. Little was garnered from these surveys. A few scattered bricks and brick fragments were found which may be historic and could date to the Camp Lawton occupation. No concentrations were located that would indicate the

presence of a feature which should be explored. The pedestrian surveys did reveal a clear pattern of refuse disposal on the site. A number of isolated trash dumps were located within the test area as well as abandoned equipment and debris from National Fish Hatchery (NFH) which had operated on the site.

The ineffectiveness of pedestrian surveys on this site was demonstrated during the 1981 Drucker survey when six fire breaks were cut into the prison occupation area. These firebreaks measured 15-20 meters wide and were 200-300 meters in length as seen in Figure 8. The firebreaks were then visually inspected for features or artifacts, but none were found (Drucker, 1981, pp. 24-26). The lack of success using pedestrian surveys is due to the low density artifact presence and the wooded nature of most of the survey area which resulted in a leaf layer concealing possible surface artifacts. The pedestrian surveys conducted as part of this project did yield one interesting observation. The test area possesses a pattern of shallow depressions which may be the remains of hut features excavated by the prisoners. Further testing will be required to verify this possibility.

The shovel test survey was conducted on the eight transects which were marked in the test area. A total of 87 shovel tests were performed in the test area. A total of 12 (13.9%) positive shovel tests were recorded, but of these only 2 (2.2%) had clear indications of a civil war presence (See Table 1). Shovel test B-9 contained a General Service Eagle coat button and test B-10 contained a 3-band Minié Ball. An additional shovel test, B-8, contained a spoon bowl (FS#379) which was later determined likely to be from the Camp Lawton occupation as a result of similar spoon bowls found on the site.

Table 1

Shovel Testing results.

Test #	**Affiliation**	**FS#**	**Description**
A-1	Unknown	04	4 Small Colorless Glass Fragments
A-11	Unknown	07	Metal Fragment, Wire Nail
B-8	Period	379	Spoon Bowl
B-9	Civil War	09	General Service Eagle Coat Button, Brick Fragment
B-11	Unknown	93	Quartz cobble, Brick Fragment, Glass Fragment
D-12	Unknown	10	Complete Brick
E-10	Civil War	03	3 Band Minié Ball
E-11	Pre-Historic	05	Possible Worked Quartz
F-7	Unknown	N/A	Brick Feature. Bricks possibly in situ w/mortar. (Not Collected)
H-5	Unknown	08	Brick Fragment
H-6	Unknown	06	Brick Fragment
H-8	Unknown	02	Clear Glass Fragment

The results of the shovel test were mixed. Only two shovel tests resulted in a clear indication of a Civil War occupation of the site. These two positive shovel tests occurred at B-9 and at E-10 which gives a distance of 63.25m between the two artifacts. With a 2.2% positive shovel test rate for Civil War artifacts, and a separation of these artifacts by 63.25 meters, the evidence of the Camp Lawton occupation was minimal. None of the

other artifacts recovered clearly demonstrate an age greater than the fifty year minimum required by Georgia archeological standards (Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists, 2012).

The ten positive shovel tests which did not yield a clear indication of Civil War occupation did, however, yield some interesting information. Six of the positive shovel tests did yield some amount of brick. These bricks may be historic and may relate to a Civil War usage of the site. It is known that a number of brick ovens were built at the site and that bricks were stolen from the ovens and used by prisoners to construct their shebangs. (Derden, 2011; Sneden, 2000; Sneden, 2001). Of particular interest was shovel test F-7, Figure 15, where bricks were found that appear to still be in situ.

Figure 15. Shovel Test F-7 – Bricks and mortar in situ.

This shovel test would be a prime candidate for follow up exploratory excavations to determine if this feature represents an oven base, a shebang feature, or some other feature not related to the Camp Lawton occupation.

Most of the positive shovel tests uncovered artifacts which could not be clearly related to the Camp Lawton occupation of the site. With the exception of the button and bullet discussed above, most of the artifacts could relate to the recent usage of the site by Bo Ginn NFH. The brick, brick fragments, and glass sherds do not possess any diagnostic characteristics which tie them to a Civil War usage. The spoon bowl found in shovel test B-8 does likely relate to the Camp Lawton era, but that only became clear when it was compared with the findings of the metal detection survey.

The metal detection survey yielded a very different picture of the Camp Lawton archeological site as seen in Figure 16. It revealed a site which possessed an amazing level of integrity. On the very first day of survey using the metal detector, it was recognized the site remained largely intact and that the artifact density was much higher than was expected given the results of the shovel testing.

The artifacts recovered were divided into four categories of origin: Civil War, Period, Modern, and Unknown. From the same transects covered by the shovel testing, a total of 51 artifacts were recovered which could be directly and definitively tied to the Civil War usage of the site. These artifacts included military buttons, bullets, and accoutrements which were military issue and had no, or at least minimal, civilian applications. An additional 188 artifacts were found that are of the Civil War period, such as machine cut square nails, eating utensils, iron buckles, coins dating to prior to 1864, tools, railroad spikes, an ambrotype picture frame, etc. Many, if not all, of these period

artifacts relate to the Camp Lawton occupation. A complete listing of artifacts recovered is listed in Appendix B.

Most of the items recovered during the metal detection survey were definitively not part of the Civil War occupation. Countless pop tops, pull tabs, crown caps, shotgun shell brass heads, car parts and other obviously modern objects were recovered and disposed of in the field prior to cataloging. A total of 21 items whose date of manufacture was in doubt was collected and later identified as modern.

An additional 85 artifacts were recovered whose affiliation cannot be readily assigned. Most of these are highly corroded iron wire, strapping, thin plate, or fragments. A few are amorphous non-ferrous splashes which may indicate the casting of lead. At least one artifact has been recovered which demonstrates that casting of lead by prisoners. An improvised tobacco pipe (FS#56), Figure 17, was recovered which was made from a short length of white clay pipe stem onto which a replacement lead bowl was cast.

Figure 17. Improvised tobacco pipe.

As can be seen in a comparison of the products of the metal detection and shovel testing surveys, the metal detection was much more successful in recovering artifacts (see Table 2).

Table 2

Comparison of artifacts recovered.

	Civil War Period	**Modern**	**Unknown**	**Total Count**
Metal Detection	51 188	21	85	345
Shovel Testing	2 1		11	14

The numbers are somewhat misleading however. While the metal detection survey took place along the same transects as the shovel testing survey, the area covered by the metal detector was much larger than the area covered by the shovel testing. A total of 1660 square meters of area was surveyed by the metal detector (1660 meters of transect with a 1m wide sweep). This compares with only 21.75 square meters surveyed by the shovel testing (87 50cm^2 shovel tests). Using these numbers we find that metal detection survey resulted in the recovery of 0.144 Civil War/period artifacts per square meter ((51+188)/1660m^2). The shovel testing survey yielded 0.138 Civil War/period artifacts per square meter ((2+1)/21.25m^2). This means that if both surveys covered 1000m^2 the metal detector would only have recovered 6 more artifacts (144 vs. 138). If one were to factor in the metal detector's bias to metal artifacts, and the shovel test's lack of bias, the shovel test would likely be much more effective on a per square meter basis. This fact would be compounded even more on a domestic site which would likely produce a much greater percentage of non-metallic artifacts than a military site such as Camp Lawton.

The effectiveness of the metal detector is not in its ability to find artifacts, but in its ability direct the excavations. Though a shovel test survey carried out along a grid is systematic within the grid, the grid is random in its placement on the site. The most

accurately placed shovel test survey will still result in some test points placed between artifacts. The metal detector, however, allows you to skip the empty space between artifacts. The excavations to recover an artifact located by the metal detector were generally much smaller than the surface area of a shovel test. If it is assumed, however, that every metal detection artifact resulted in the excavation of a $50cm^2$ test area like the shovel test survey, the metal detector survey excavated $86.25m^2$ (345 $50cm^2$ tests). This leaves $1573.75m^2$ of empty space skipped. The amount of space skipped is based on the artifacts recovered and assigned a Field Specimen number. It does not take into account the modern items recovered and discarded in the field so the actual amount of space skipped is actually somewhat less.

Lab Procedures

In the field, collected artifacts were placed in individual bags. Pertinent information was recorded on the bag including site number, artifact number, date, depth of recovery, ferrous or non-ferrous composition and a brief description of the artifact. This same information was also recorded on artifact log sheets.

All artifacts removed from the field were taken to Georgia Southern University for cataloging, conservation and cataloging. The artifacts were initially processed by a gentle cleaning with soft brushes. No water was used during cleaning to minimize possible damage to the metal artifacts. The artifact was then assigned a field specimen (FS) number and all the information pertaining to the artifact was recorded in the log. Tags, onto which the information was also recorded, were attached to the artifacts. Some artifacts, such as coins, could not be tagged and were sealed in coin holders or vials and

the information was recorded on these. The tagged artifacts were then returned to its individual field collection bag.

Artifacts which needed conservation received appropriate treatment. All artifacts were stored in a fire resistant, locked safe. The security code for the safe was only made available to key project personnel. A representative group of artifacts, which did not need conservation, was placed on display at the Georgia Southern University Museum. This facility is fully accredited by the American Association of Museums. Additional security measures were taken to protect this exhibit.

Survey Findings

The shovel test and metal detection surveys have revealed much about the Camp Lawton archeological site in general and the survey area in particular. The site is much richer archeologically than was expected prior to the surveys. The site integrity is amazing for a Civil War site and has not suffered from relic hunting as is common. The majority of the prison occupation area appears to be intact despite 150 years of use as farm land, a recreation area, and as site of the Bo Ginn NFH.

The shovel test survey indicated a general tendency for positive shovel tests to be on the western half of the test area. All positive shovel tests with a Civil War or period associated artifact are in the western half of the test area as seen in Figure 14. The shovel test containing the button (B-9) and the shovel test containing the spoon bowl (B-8) are 20m apart on the same transect. Beyond this no clear patterns are discernible from the shovel test results.

The metal detection survey however shows a clear and distinct pattern in Figure 16. The artifacts are found solely on the western side of the survey area. Along each

transect the artifacts terminate suddenly. The points at which the artifacts end forms a line running across the transects. To the west of this line are the artifacts. To the east of this line, no artifacts are found. As you can see in Figure 18 this line corresponds very closely to the position and angle predicted for the stockade wall. The pattern indicates the extent of the prison occupation area to the west from the interior of the stockade and the position of the deadline.

Along the individual transects clusters of artifacts can be recognized. Some of the artifacts seem to be related in pairs or groupings. These groupings of artifacts have the possibility of indicating where particular activities took place in the stockade, where individuals belonging to a particular unit congregated, and how the artifacts have moved in the plowzone over the last 150 years.

Figure 20. Two halves of a broken spoon.

Two artifacts in Figure 20 are clearly part of a single artifact, a broken spoon handle, were found during the survey of transect 027. This transect, and transect 026, were surveyed in order to collect in situ artifacts for a chemical analysis by graduate student Amanda L. Morrow. The portion of the proximal to the bowl (FS# 344) was

found at 001-027-009. The distal portion of the handle (FS# 346) was found at 001-027-012. A distance of 6.2m separated the two halves of the handle. If it is assumed that the handle was deposited intact and was later broken and separated during plowing of the site following the Civil war, this gives an indication as to how far two artifacts can be moved in the plowzone. Two other artifacts in Figure 21, a "claw" hook (FS#303) and triangle (FS#301), were found very near each other and likely were once part of the same knapsack. These also were found along transect 027. The claw hook was at 001-027-011 and the triangle at 001-027-013. The two artifacts were only 86cm apart.

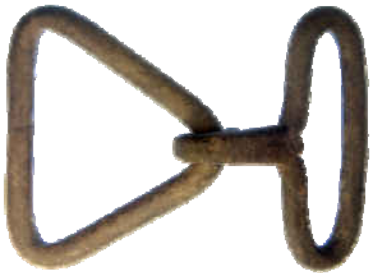

Figure 21. Claw hook and buckle.

Two artifacts that clearly have a relationship which ties them back to a single individual or to two individuals from the same unit are the 3rd Corps ring (FS#309) and 3rd Corps badge (FS#306). The emblem of the 3rd Corps of the Union army was a diamond, which is clearly visible in Figure 22, stamped on the face plate of the ring found at 004-026-002. The 3rd Corps badge in Figure 23, found at 004-026-003, was found only 8.8m away. It is likely that individuals belonging to a unit which was part of the Union Army's 3rd Corps inhabited this area during the Camp Lawton occupation.

Figure 22. Ring with 3rd Corps Emblem.

Figure 23. 3rd Corps Badge.

An interesting grouping of artifacts was found along a 5.1m area of transect 027. A total of eight fragments of iron wire seem to be related. These items seem to have been shaped and sharpened to use as tools as seen in Figure 24. While some of the "tools" seem to be similar in construction, it is not known what purpose they could have served. It is possible that these artifacts could indicate the location of an abandoned tool kit which has been scattered by plowing, or possibly of an area where prisoners manufactured or repaired some type of good for other prisoners.

Figure 24: Possible tools made from iron wire.

The surveys conducted up to this point represent the very earliest stages of research at Camp Lawton. They have covered only a fraction of the larger prisoner occupation area and the larger prison complex. They have, however, revealed much of what is present on the site and hit at what can be learned through further research.

Selected Artifacts

Improvised Tobacco Pipe – The pipe, Figure 25, consists of a short length of white clay pipe stem which has been recycled for use by attaching a bowl cast of lead. The stem is marked with "Glasgow" on one side and "Davidson" on the opposite. The pipe is almost certainly of prisoner manufacture. The use of the pipe is testified to by the groves worn by the smoker's teeth in the bit of the stem.

Figure 25. Improvised Tobacco Pipe showing the makers marks on each side.

Ambrotype Picture Frame – The ambrotype picture was a photographic method popular during the late 1850s and mid-1860s. In this process an image was captured on a thin sheet of glass. The brass frame, Figure 26, has been carefully folded into quarters.

Figure 26. Ambrotype picture frame.

Tiencken Tourniquet Buckle – Julius Tiencken was a producer medical equipment for the Union Army during the Civil war. The buckle to the right, Figure 27, was for a field tourniquet and was likely part of a larger medical set. A small fragment of cloth is still attached.

Figure 27. Tourniquet buckle.

Silver Amalgamated Spoon – This spoon, Figure 28, was made by stamping out the form in a base metal, such as copper or a copper alloy, and applying a thin layer of silver. This produced a cheaper piece of flatware with the look of the more expensive silver flatware. This spoon was not military issue. Thirty-three utensils, mostly of simple iron manufacture, have been found.

Figure 28. Silver amalgamated spoon.

1824 US Large Cent – The one cent in prior to 1857 in the United States was close to the size of the modern dollar coins, Figure 29. The large cent was replaced in 1857 with a cent similar in size to the current coin.

Figure 29. 1824 US Large Cent.

1835 US Large Cent – This large cent, Figure 30, was altered by intentionally cutting it almost exactly in half. The purpose of cutting the coin is unknown but may include devaluation.

Figure 30. 1835 US Large Cent.

Heintz and Henkle Trade Token – A priviately minted coin worth 1 cent and the size of the modern cent. Called a store card token because of the advertisement of the distributers business on the reverse of the coin, Figure 31. Reverse reads "Heintz & Henkle Dealers in Groceries 136 Cor 4th and Friend Columbus O."

Figure 31. Heintz and Henkle trade token.

C.A. Colby & Co. Trade Token – Much like the above token, this one, Figure 32, is from Niles Michigan and reads: "C.A. Colby & Co. Wholesale Groceries & Bakery Niles, Mich."

Figure 32. C.A. Colby & Co. trade token.

1862 Austrian Pfennig – The size of a U.S. small cent, this coin, Figure 33, would have have likely passed as such in the American economy.

Figure. 1862 Austrian Pfinnig.

George Washington Token – Produced in Germany in the 1850s, this gaming token, Figure 34, is the size of a U.S. small cent and would likely have been used as one. The reverse reads “In Unitate Fortitudo” or Strengh in Unity. Marked “Speil Munze” or Game Money.

Figure 34. George Washington Token

Argentinian Half Real – This 1834 Argentinian Half-Real coin, Figure 35, was found at Camp Lawton. It is one of two examples of foreign currency found so far.

Figure 35. 1834 Arentinian Half-Real.

Intact Minié Balls – The left bullet, Figure 36, is an unfired .58 cal. 3-band Minié ball. The clipped nose and heavy mold line marks it as likely Confederate. The right bullet is an unfired Enfield bullet, also in .58 cal. Though used by both sides, the 1853 Enfield rifle was a common Confederate fire arm. These bullets, found in the prisoner occupation area, may have been traded to the prisoners by guards.

Figure 36. Intact Minié balls,

Cut Bullets – Lead bullets such as these, Figure 37, may have been used by prisoners as a source of lead for the manufacture of goods such as the Improvised Tobacco Pipe or as gaming pieces.

Figure 37. Cut bullets.

Military Issue Buttons – Two of the thirty military issue buttons. The button on the left, Figure 38, is a coat sized button with the early war design, having the branch initial in the shield, in this case "I" for infantry. The button on the left is a later war "General Service Eagle" design which was used by all branches.

Figure 38. Military issue buttons.

New York State Button – This button, Figure 39, was of a type issued only to soldiers serving in state regiments. State regiments were raised and outfitted by a state, such as New York. Some of these regiments would have unique uniforms, especially early in the war. This button has the New York State Seal and state motto "Excelsior."

Figure 39. New York State Button.

Hand Cut Brass Star – This five point brass star, Figure 40, appears to be hand cut and not the product of industrial manufacturing. The badge may be a gaming piece, parole star, or a Corps badge. The five point star was the emblem of the Union 12th and 20th Corps. The 12th Corps initially used the five point star as its emblem, but when the 12th Corps merged into the 20th Corps, the 20th also adopted it.

Figure 40. Hand cut brass star.

CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSION

The work conducted for this thesis served two purposes. First was the question of survey techniques. Would shovel testing and metal detecting both prove useful or would one or both prove ineffective? The relative strengths and efficiencies of both were compared so that future surveys could be planned for greatest effectiveness. The second question pertained to the preservation of the site itself. The findings of this thesis will be used to direct future research on the site, thus, it is important to understand the level of site integrity and to delineate the site boundaries and, if possible, usage patterns. The work conducted for this thesis has been successful in answering most of these questions.

The use of metal detectors on archeological sites is not new. It is however becoming more common. As such, a comparison of a metal detection survey with shovel testing was needed in order to properly plan future surveys for greatest effect. It was determined that both surveys are equally efficient when looking solely at the area actually excavated. The metal detector survey however, allows one to focus excavations on sites where one can reasonably expect to find a metal artifact. Each survey method has strengths and weaknesses, which when understood, allows the surveyor to employ the most efficient technique to a given site.

A metal detector is most efficient on a site with a high percentage of metal artifacts, such as a military site. A shovel test has no bias in the composition of artifacts so would be a better choice for locating a site with a lower percentage of metal artifacts. The metal detector is more effective on a site with a low artifact density as it allows you

to most effectively direct excavations. If the artifact density is high, however, a shovel test survey would allow a more controlled sample and would avoid the over collection of artifacts than a metal detection survey would produce. Both survey types have strengths and weaknesses and once they are understood, survey plans can be executed with the greatest efficiency possible.

As to the question of the level of site integrity of Camp Lawton, the results were amazing. The site appears to have been spared looting by metal detectors, and alterations to the landscape appear to be minimal. Some damage has occurred over the last 148 years, but it is mostly confined to the area along the stream and a few building erected as part of the construction of Magnolia Springs State Park and Bo Ginn National Fish Hatchery. The majority of the prison occupation area appears to be intact. Though no phase II excavations were carried out in the prison occupation area, patterns in the artifact scatter are already starting to appear. These patterns may reflect areas used by specific military units or points where prisoners produced or repaired goods for trade with other prisoners or guards.

The delineation of the site has begun with the location of the boundary of the prisoner occupation are along the back wall. The extent of the occupation should end at the location of the deadline and the stockade wall should be 30 feet farther out. This line closely matches predictions made prior to the beginning of the survey based on the 1864 stockade plans in Figure 18. These findings give a point of reference so that other features of the stockade can be found.

The work conducted at Camp Lawton up to this point has merely scratched the surface. Many questions remain to be answered. The prison occupation area will likely

yield a wealth of information on how the prisoners utilized their limited resources, the economy of the prison, distribution of prisoners based on national, regional, ethnic or linguistic affiliation, unit membership and patterns of cooperation with and resistance to the guards and prison administration. Various features of the stockade such as the walls, gates, corners, and sinks will need to be located. The Confederate support structures will need to be found, delineated and researched. The location of the temporary prisoner burial trenches and the short lived Lawton National Cemetery should be found and protected. The interaction between the prison and the local communities of Lawton, Perkins, Millen and nearby plantations has not been looked at archeologically. The work at Camp Lawton has only begun.

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APPENDIX A

MAPS

Figure 1: Plans of Camp Lawton Stockade from the *Official Records* (OR, Ser. II Vol. VII, p. 882).

Material Redacted

This material has been redacted from public publication to protect sensitive information pertaining to this important archeological site. This information is available from: United States Fish and Wildlife Southeast Regional Archeologist's office or the Georgia State Archeologist's office.

Figure 2: Map of Larson and Crook Excavations at Camp Sumter (Larson, Jr. & Crook, 1975, p. 3).

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Figure 3: Map showing the location of Tract 01-142 at Andersonville Historic Site (Paglione, 1984, p. 4).

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Figure 4: Map of soil resistivity survey (Marrinan & Wild, Jr., 1985, p. 5).

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Figure 5: Map of excavations carried out at site Andersonville's North Gate in 1989 (Prentice & Mathison, 1989).

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Figure 6: Southeast Corner of Andersonville Stockade excavated in 1990 (Prentice & Prentice, 1990, p. 14).

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Figure 7: Map of Andersonville Showing the area covered by the 2005 GPR survey (Pomfret, 2005).

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Figure 8: Map of the 1981 Camp Lawton Drucker Survey (Drucker, 1981, p. 21).

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Figure 9: Location on the new South Associates 2000 mitigation of a suspected Gun Emplacement (Wheaton, 2000, p. 2).

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Figure 10: Topographic map of a suspected emplacement (Wheaton, 2000, p. 28).

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Figure 11: Locations of shovel tests during New South's 2000 investigation (Wheaton, 2000, p. 30).

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Figure 12: Map of GPR survey at Camp Lawton in 2005 (Patch, 2006, p. 2).

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Figure 13: Lamar Institute Ground Penetration Radar results (Elliot, 2010)

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Figure 14: Map Showing Shovel Tests Results.

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Figure 16: Map showing the distribution of artifacts recovered in the metal detection survey.

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Figure 18: Map showing metal detection results with the stockade wall prediction.

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Figure 19: Map showing locations of Test Area 1 and GPR Test Area with predicted stockade wall location.

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APPENDIX B

ARTIFACT CATALOGUE

fs	depth	shovel_test	catalog	Count	weight	affiliation	material_type	comments
02	0-32	H-8	1	1	2.8	Unknown	Non-Lead	
03	0-50	E-10	1	1	30.8	Civil War	Lead	3 Band Minnie Ball
04	0-32	A-1	4		2.5	Unknown	Non-Lead	4 Small Colorless Fragments
05	0-40	E-11	1	1	2.9	Pre-Historic	quartz	Possible Worked Quartz Fragment
06	0-50	H-6	1	1	165.2	Unknown	Architectural	Brick Fragment
07	0-80	A-11	1	1	5.5	Unknown	Iron	Metal Fragment
07	0-80	A-11	2	1	5.6	Unknown	Iron	Wire Nail
08	48	H-5	1	1	225	Unknown	Architectural	Brick Fragment
09	0-80	B-9	2	1	2.2	Civil War	Composite	Genderal Service Eagle Button
09	0-80	B-9	1	1	1200	Unknown	Architectural	Brick Fragment
10	0-80	D-12	1	1	2000	Unknown	Architectural	Complete Brick
100	8	005-00B-002	1	1	6.9	Period	Iron	Knife Fragment
101	7	006-00C-012	1	3	4.3	Unknown	Iron	3 Iron Fragments weighing 0.5g, 1.2g, and 2.6g
102	3	006-00C-003	1	1	3	Period	Iron	Fragment of Iron Fork
102	3	006-00C-003	2	1	0.7	Period	Iron	Small Nail
103	8	006-00G-003	1	1	4.6	Unknown	Iron	Iron Fragment
104	12	006-00C-001	1	1	10	Unknown	Lead	Bullet - possibly modern
105	3	006-00F-016	1	1	1.2	Period	Iron	"Neck" to iron fork
106	10	006-00F-014	1	1	3.6	Period	Iron	"Neck" to iron fork
107	10	006-00F-020	1	1		Modern	Iron	Lynch Pin
108	8	006-00C-008	1	1	0.5	Unknown		Amorphous Non-Ferrous Fragment
109	12	006-00C-010	1	1	0.7	Unknown		Amorphous Non-Ferrous Fragment
110	10	006-00C-011	1	1	1.7	Unknown		Amorphous Non-Ferrous Fragment
111	15	006-00F-013	1	1	1.5	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
111	15	006-00F-013	2	1	1.9	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail

112	17	006-00F-019	1	1	6.2	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
113	17	006-00F-021	1	1	6.5	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
114	12	006-00D-015	1	1	4.2	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
115	5	006-00C-009	1	1	2.5	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
116	10	006-00F-023	1	1	6	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
117	12	006-00C-007	1	1	4.8	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
118	10	006-00C-006	1	1	6.2	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
119	15	006-00F-018	1	1	7	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
120	10	006-00F-022	1	1	0.8	Period	Iron	Small Machine Cut Nail
121	5	006-00C-005	1	1	0.4	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Fragment
122	15	006-00C-004	1	1	2.1	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Shaft
123	3	007-00E-005	1	1	1.9	Civil War	Brass	General Service Coat Button maker's mark: "Extra Quality"
124	10	007-00F-006	1	1	1.2	Civil War	Brass	General Service Eagle Cuff Button
125	10	007-00C-001	1	1	1.2	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
126	10	007-00E-004	1	1	5.6	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
127	8	008-00F-012	1	1	3.2	Unknown	Lead	Lead Ball, ~.32 cal., Possibly Modern
128	10	008-00F-009	1	1	29.2	Period	Iron	Knife Fragment with portions of blade and hilt
129	10	008-00F-004	1	1	37.4	Period	Iron	Blade Fragment
130	12	008-00F-003	1	1	1.5	Civil War	Brass	General Service Cuff Button
131	8	008-00F-007	1	1	4.8	Period	Iron	Small Iron Buckle
132	5	009-00H-035	1	1	5	Unknown	Lead	Amorphous Lead
133	5-8	009-00H-015	1	1	7.4	Period	Iron	Pocket Knife Blade
133	5-8	009-00H-015	4	1	1.9	Period	Brass	Portion of Hartshorn Pattern #1 buckle, broken into two during recovery
133	5-8	009-00H-015	3	1	0.2	Unknown	Iron	Small Iron Pin
133	5-8	009-00H-015	2	1	0.3	Unknown	Iron	Small Iron Pin
134	22	009-00H-036	1	1	7	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail

135	15	009-00H-007	1	1	10.4	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
136	6	009-00H-030	1	1	12.2	Civil War	Brass	Brass "claw" hook
137	2	009-00H-017	1	1	1.5	Period	Iron	Small Machine Cut Nail
138	5	009-00H-023	1	1	2.1	Period	Iron	Small Machine Cut Nail
139	8-20	009-00F-010	2	1	11.9	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail found at 20cm
139	8-20	009-00F-010	1	1	10.7	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail found at 8cm
140	4	009-00F-006	1	1	10.2	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
141	8	00900H-028	1	1	208.3	Period	Iron	Rail Road Spike
142	10	010-00G-021	1	1	1.5	Civil War	Brass	New York State Button
143	13	010-00G-028	1	1	1.8	Civil War	Brass	Infantry "I" Button
144	8	010-00G-039	1	1	9.6	Civil War	Brass	Large Brass Rivit
145	8	010-00G-064	1	1	1	Period	Brass	Small Ball Shaped Button
146	6	010-00E-050	1	1	6.5	Period	Iron	Small Iron Buckle
147	12	010-00G-038	1	1	12	Period	Iron	Iron Heel Plate
148	14	010-00E-014	1	1	19.3	Period	Iron	Spoon Bowl
149	13	010-00G-007	1	1	1.3	Civil War	Brass	Gerneral Service Eagle Cuff Button
150	10	010-00E-009	1	1	1.5	Civil War	Brass	Infantry "I" Cuff Button
151	16	010-00G-044	1	1	1.3	Civil War	Brass	General Survice Eagle Cuff Button
152	3	010-00G-049	1	1	1.6	Civil War	Brass	General Service Eagle Cuff Button
153	5	010-00E-058	1	1	1.3	Civil War	Brass	General Service Eagle Cuff Button
154	20	010-00E-034	1	1	9.4	Civil War	Iron	Canteen Spout (Identified by Dan Battle)
155	18	012-00G-001	1	1	32.1	Period	Iron	Knife Blade Fragment
156	12	010-00E-037	1	1	4.7	Period	Iron	Small Iron Buckle
157	10	010-00E-051	1	1	40.1	Period	Iron	Large Knife Blade Fragment
158	16	010-00E-22	1	1	43.1	Period	Iron	Large Knife Blade Fragment
159	5	015-004-011	1	1	12.9	Unknown	Brass	Brass Ring and Pin with a small segment of wire attached to the ring.
160	3	013-004-003	1	1	1.2	Unknown	Brass	Small Brass Rivit

161	5	013-004-004	1	1	0.4	Civil War	Brass	Brass Grommet
162	15	011-00C-003	1	1	0.7	Civil War	Brass	Kepi Hat Buckle
163	12	011-00C-004	1	1	3.7	Unknown	Brass	Small Brass Buckle, possible modern
164	8	011-00C-002	1	1	8.2	Period	Iron	Iron Buckle
165		016-004-013	1	1	8.1	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
166		016-004-012	1	1	5.2	Civil War	Brass	Bent Rifle Sling Hook
167	5	014-005-002	1	1	5.7	Period	Bronze	US Large Cent, half on an intentional cut coin
168		018-005-013	1	1	1.8	Civil War	Brass	Friction Primer Tube
169		018-005-014	1	1	1	Civil War	Brass	Friction Primer Wire
17	23	001-00D-005	1	1	245	Period	Iron	railroad spike
170	10	017-005-009	1	1	651.5	Period	Iron	Hammer Head, both faces narrowing to a thin face
171	18	018-005-012	1	1	24.4	Period	Iron	Heel Tap, broken in two, both halves rocovered in place
172	172	008-00D-001	1	1	2.7	Unknown	Iron	Buckle
173	5	008-00F-006	1	1	0.3	Period	Iron	Small Tack
174	10	008-00F-015	2	2	7.7	Unknown	Iron	Iron Band Fragments
174	10	008-00F-015	1	1	5	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
175	18	008-00F-018	1	1	21.8	Unknown	Iron	Iron Band Fragment
176	10	008-00F-019	1	4	1.5	Period	Iron	4 Shoe Tacks
177	12	008-00F-017	1	1	3.8	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
178	6	008-00F-005	1	2	4.8	Unknown	Iron	2 Iron Fragments
179	12	008-00F-005	2	1	3	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
179	12	008-00F-005	1	1	5.1	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
18	7	001-00D-017	1	1	8.3	Period	Iron	machine cut square nail
180	8	008-00F-016	1	1	4.8	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
181	14	008-00F-011	1	1	11.1	Unknown	Iron	Iron Fragment
182	5	008-00F-008	1	1	5.8	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
183	3	008-00F-002	1	1	1.8	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Shaft
184	12	008-00F-020	1	1	1.8	Unknown	Iron	Machine Cut Nail

185	6	008-00F-010	1	1	139.2	Period	Iron	Rail Road Spike
186	5	009-00H-032	1	1	4.5	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
187	10	009-004-025	1	1	7.7	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
188	10	009-00H-011	1	1	63.8	Unknown	Iron	Large Iron Fragment
189	10	009-00H-033	1	2	13	Unknown	Iron	2 Fragments of a single object, 10.3g and 2.7g. Possible hinge half?
19	22	001-00D-008	1	1	2.9	Unknown	Iron	Wire
190		009-00F-005	1	1	3.1	Modern	Brass	Center Fire Rimed Shell Casing. .45 cal rimmed pistol.
191	3	009-00H-035	1	1	7.6	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
192	13	009-00H-024	1	1	12.2	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
193	5	009-00H-037	1	1	6.2	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
194	3	009-00H-022	1	1	4.3	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
195	8	009-00H-038	1	1	0.9	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Fragment
196	4	009-00F-001	1	1	0.6	Period	Iron	Tack
197	5	009-00H-027	1	1	2.1	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Shaft
197	5	009-00H-027	2	1	1.9	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Shaft
198	5-10	009-00H-016	2	1	0.2	Civil War	Brass	Button Shank Eye
198	5-10	009-00H-016	1	1	1.1	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Shaft Fragment
199	5	009-00H-031	1	1	0.9	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Shaft Fragment
20	15	001-00D-002	1	1	10.2	Civil War	Lead	Carved
200	4	009-00H-021	1	1	1.2	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Fragment
201	4	009-00H-009	1	1	11.9	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
202	10-25	009-00F-008	2	1	9.5	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail found at 20cm
202	10-25	009-00F-008	3	1	11.6	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail found at 25cm
202	10-25	009-00F-008	1	1	1.3	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Fragment found at 10cm
203	3	009-00F-003	1	1	13.1	Unknown	Iron	Large Gauge Iron Wire, shaped into a "U" with a small hook at one end of the "U"
204	10	009-00-H-019	1	4	3.2	Unknown	Iron	4 Small Iron Fragments

205	3	009-00F-002	1	4	3.2	Unknown	Iron	4 Small Iron Fragments
206	18	009-00H-013	1	3	87	Unknown	Iron	3 fragments of Large Iron Banding
207	12-20	009-00H-026	1	2	4.5	Unknown	Iron	2 Iron Fragments which may be part of knife blade
207	12-20	009-00H-026	2	1	5	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
208	15	009-00H-034	1	1	40.3	Unknown	Iron	Round Iron Plate, bent
209	20	009-00H-018	1	3	39.7	Unknown	Iron	3 Fragments of Iron Band
209	20	009-00H-018	2	1	26.2	Unknown	Architectural	Small Fragment of Brick
21	9	001-00D-019	1	1	0.8	Civil War	Brass	Brass Grommet
210	7	009-00H-020	2	1	5.5	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
210	7	009-00H-020	1	1	118.1	Unknown	Architectural	Possible Mortar
211	10	010-00E-020	1	1	7.5	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
212	13	010-00G-007	1	1	3.2	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Fragment
213	6	010-00E-025	1	1	8.5	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
214	16	010-00E-024	1	1	10.1	Unknown	Iron	Iron Wire
215	8	010-00E-033	1	1	10.1	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
216	3	010-00E-053	1	1	9.5	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
217	12	010-00D-061	1	1	457.9	Unknown	Iron	Large Iron Rod with Head
218	10	010-00E-013	1	1	8.5	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
219	18	010-00G-019	1	1	8	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
22	10	001-00D-011	1	1	1	Unknown	Iron	Wire
220	10	010-00G-018	1	1	2.8	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Fragment
221	14	010-00G-043	1	1	233.3	Period	Iron	Rail Road Spike
222	15	010-00G-041	1	1	143.4	Period	Iron	Rail Road Spike
223	15	010-00E-036	1	1	2.5	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Fragment
224	18	010-00G-040	1	1	24.4	Unknown	Iron	Iron Wire
225	3	010-00G-005	1	1	80.3	Unknown	Iron	Iron Banding
226	10	010-00G-006	1	2	152.2	Unknown	Iron	2 Pcs. Iron Banding
227	10	010-00E-011	1	1	4.6	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail

227	10	010-00E-011	2	1	4.3	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
228	5	010-00D-061	1	1	3.7	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
229	10	010-00E-055	1	1	11.4	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
23	15	001-00D-007	1	1	1.9	Period	Iron	Nail Shft
230	2	010-00E-056	1	1	0.2	Period	Iron	Tack
231	5	010-00E-054	1	1	1.9	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
232	3	010-00D-059	1	1	8.9	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
233	8	010-00D-066	1	1	1	Unknown	Iron	Wire
234	5	010-00D-063	1	1	2.3	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
235	22	010-00E-035	2	1	5.6	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
235	22	010-00E-035	1	1	23.4	Period	Iron	Very Large Machine Cut Nail
236	10	010-00G-029	1	1	11.2	Period	Iron	Knife Blade Fragment
237	10	010-00E-015	1	1	3.9	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Fragment
238	4	010-00B-004	1	1	5.7	Unknown	Iron	Iron Fragment
239	10	010-00G-045	1	1	5	Unknown		Non-Ferrous Fragment
24	11	001-00D-009	1	1	0.9	Unknown	Brass	Non-Ferrous Wire Fragment
240	3	010-00D-062	1	1	1.5	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
241	5	010-00D-060	1	1	3.2	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
242	5	010-00D-065	1	1	3.3	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
243	7	010-00E-052	1	1	1.9	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
244	5	010-00E-048	1	1	3.1	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
245	10	010-00E-021	1	2	20.3	Unknown	Iron	2 Iron Fragments
246	10	010-00E-008	1	1		Period	Iron	1 of 4 Machine Cut Nail - 20.8g total Weight
246	10	010-00E-008	2	1		Period	Iron	2 of 4 Machine Cut Nail - 20.8g total Weight
246	10	010-00E-008	3	1		Period	Iron	3 of 4 Machine Cut Nail - 20.8g total Weight
246	10	010-00E-008	4	1		Period	Iron	4 of 4 Machine Cut Nail - 20.8g total Weight
247	15	010-00G-030	1	1	27.5	Unknown	Iron	Iron Strapping
248	8	010-00E-012	1	1	18.7	Unknown	Iron	Iron Strapping

249	15	010-00G-031	1	1	0.3	Modern	Iron	Modern Iron Fragment
25	7	001-00D-014	1	1	3.1	Period	Iron	Shaft
250	2	010-00A-003	1	1	1.6	Modern	Brass	Modern Metal Wire Wrapping
251	2	010-00A-001	1	5		Modern	Brass	Modern Metal Wire Wrapping
252	2	010-00A-002	1	4		Modern	Brass	Modern Metal Wire Wrapping
253	12	010-00E-067	2	1	1.5	Period	Iron	Knife Blade Fragment
253	12	010-00E-067	1	1	5.4	Period	Iron	Knife Blade Fragment
254	12	010-00E-067	1	4	3.7	Unknown	Iron	4 Iron Wire Fragments, possible part of a frame
255	10	011-00C-012	1	1	4.2	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
256	8	011-00C-009	1	1	5.7	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
257	16	011-00C-013	1	1	7.8	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
258	12	011-00G-001	1	1	12.1	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
259	14	011-00C-011	1	1	9.1	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
26	11	001-00D-017	1	1	1.4	Period	Brass	Grommet
260	7	011-00C-007	1	1	0.3	Period	Iron	Tack
261	15	011-00G-002	1	1	7.6	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
262	10	011-00C-005	1	1	6.6	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
262	10	011-00C-005	2	1	2.5	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
263	3	011-00C-001	1	4	4.6	Unknown	Iron	Iron Fragments
264	10-15	011-00C-010	3	1	11.1	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
264	10-15	011-00C-010	9	1	8.1	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
264	10-15	011-00C-010	10	1	5.4	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
264	10-15	011-00C-010	5	1	11.6	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
264	10-15	011-00C-010	1	1	7.3	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
264	10-15	011-00C-010	2	1	5.7	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
264	10-15	011-00C-010	4	1	9.5	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
264	10-15	011-00C-010	6	1	5.8	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
264	10-15	011-00C-010	7	1	4.9	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail

264	10-15	011-00C-010	8	1	6	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
265	15	013-004-002	1	1	3.5	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
266	8	013-004-018	1	1	5.3	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
267	5	013-004-007	1	1	1.5	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Fragment
268	5	013-004-001	1	1	5	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Clinched
269	10	013-004-009	1	1	4.5	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
27	4	001-00D-006	1	1	2.9	Period	Brass	Bolster
270	5	013-004-006	1	1	50.4	Period	Iron	Iron Strapping
271	10	013-004-008	1	1	200.4	Period	Iron	Rail Road Spike
272	17	012-006-003	1	1	505	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
273	19	012-006-002	1	2	1.6	Period	Iron	Shoe Tacks
274	20	014-005-004	1	1	247.9	Unknown	Iron	Possible Hinge
275	5	014-005-006	1	1	21.3	Unknown		Wire
276	8	014-005-001	1	1	8.8	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
277	3	014-005-003	1	1	3.8	Modern	Iron	Can "Key"
278	10	014-005-007	1	3	12.1	Modern	Iron	Modern Nails and Roofing Tack
279	8	014-005-005	1	1	10.3	Modern	Architectural	Modern Brick
279	8	014-005-005	2	1	0.8	Unknown	Earthenware	Ceramic, likely modern
28	3	001-00D-003	1	1	2.6	Unknown	Lead	Round Shot
29	1.1	001-00D-004	1	1	1.1	Period	Iron	Hand Wrought Nail
297	14	002-027-003	1	1	3.1	Period	Bronze	Trade Token marked: "G.A. Colbey & Co. Wholesale Groieries and Bakery Miles Mich."
298	8	003-027-004	1	1	3.5	Period	Brass	Hartshorn Pattern 1 Buckle Marked "Naashawannock Mfg. Co." on one side and "Patent 1855" on the other.
299	9	001-027-006	1	1	6.1	Unknown	Brass	Pocket Knife Side Plate
30	5	001-00F-001	1	1	12.2	Period	Iron	Large
300	15	003-026-009	1	1	13.3	Civil War	Brass	Brass "claw" hook
301	5	001-027-011	1	1	10.4	Civil War	Brass	Brass "claw" hook

302	10	003-026-006	1	1	13.7	Civil War	Brass	Brass "claw" hook
303	5	001-027-013	1	1	11.4	Civil War	Brass	Triangle catch for "claw" hook
304	18	001-027-004	1	1	1.3	Civil War	Brass	Grommet
305	9	001-027-005	1	1	10.1	Civil War	Brass	Brass Rivit
306	2	004-026-003	1	1	4.4	Civil War	Iron	3rd Corps Badge
307	14	004-026-025	1	1	1.5	Civil War	Brass	Infantry "I" Cuff Button
308	15	003-027-011	1	1	0.5	Period		White Prosser Button
309	20	004-026-002	1	1	1.1	Civil War	Brass	Brass 3rd Corps Ring
31	10	002-00A-001	1	1	9.4	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
310	19	001-027-001	1	1	7.3	Period	Iron	Key - likely for Furniture
311	14	002-026-002	1	1	9.9	Period	Iron	Key - possible door key
312	13	001-027-007	1	1	5.7	Period	Iron	Pocket Knife Side Plate
313	6	003-026-006	1	1	1.1	Unknown	Brass	Lid or Cap, evidense of a hinge on one side
314	10	002-026-003	1	1	34	Unknown	Iron	Bolt with washer attached. The bolt is offset to one side of the washer.
315	24	003-026-001	1	1	25.4	Period	Iron	Spoon Handle
316	10	003-027-005	1	1	0.1	Unknown	Silver	Unidentified Silver Fragment - Possibly a pen nib
317	13	001-026-001	1	1	7.1	Unknown	Iron	Possible Mason Jar Lid
318	8	001-026-002	1	1	0.3	Period	Iron	Shoe Tack
319	25	001-026-003	1	1	3	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Fragment
32	12	002-00A-014	1	1	17.5	Unknown	Iron	Thick nail fragment or bolt
320	2	001-026-004	1	1	1.5	Modern		Cloth Covered Button from Center of a Baseball Cap
321	7	001-026-005	1	1	6.3	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Fragment
322	12	001-026-006	1	1		Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Fragment
323	5	001-026-007	1	1	0.3	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Tip Fragment
324	4	001-026-008	1	1	1.8	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
325	11	001-026-009	1	1	0.9	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Shaft Fragment
326	35	002-026-001	1	1	130.8	Unknown	Iron	Thin Sheet Iron

328	20	002-026-004	1	1	9.8	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
329	5	002-026-005	1	1	9.9	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
33	18	002-00A-015	1	1	6.5	Unknown	Brass	Knife Part
330	5	002-026-006	1	1	9.9	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
331	13	003-026-002	1	1	1.3	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Head Fragment
332	14	003-026-003	1	1	7.2	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
333	10	003-026-005	1	1	30.2	Period	Iron	Iron Spike
334	10	003-026-008	1	1	8.9	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
335	25	003-026-009	1	1	34.1	Unknown	Iron	Iron Can Lid or Bottom with ~ 10cm diamete. Possible found in conjunction with a hearth feature
336	6	004-026-001	1	1	10.2	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
337	2	004-026-004	1	1	3.6	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
338	2	004-026-006	1	1	8.6	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
339	6	004-026-007	1	1	10.8	Unknown	Iron	Iron Strapping
34	6	002-00A-002	1	1	3.1	Modern	Copper	Wheat Penny
340	6	004-026-008	1	1	3.4	Unknown	Iron	Iron Wire bent into hook w/eye. Large, like for hanging a pot etc.
341	18	001-027-002	1	1	51.4	Period	Iron	Rail Road Spike Head
342	18-25	001-027-003	1	6	125	Unknown	Iron	5 pieces of an Iron Band, 6cm wide, crimped on one edge. 2 Fragments are very small. Three Larger are 1) 15cm long 2) 12cm long with rivits 3) 10cm long with rivits
343	8	001-027-008	1	1	24.5	Period	Iron	Large Machine Cut Nail
344	8	001-027-009	1	1	16.6	Period	Iron	Broken Spoon Handle. The other half of the handle found at 001-027-012
345	10	001-027-010	1	1	4.9	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Fragment
346	5	001-027-012	1	1	7.1	Period	Iron	Broken Spoon Handle. The other half of the handle found at 001-027-009.
347	12	002-027-001	1	1	2.7	Period	Iron	Spoon Handle Fragment

348	6	002-027-002	1	2	2.9	Period	Iron	2 Iron Fragments of a Spoon Handle
349	14	002-027-004	1	1	6.8	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
35	10	002-00A-011	1	1	1.3	Civil War	Brass	General Service Staff Cuff Button
350	6	002-027-005	1	1	1.1	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Shaft Fragment found with 002-027-006
351	5	002-027-006	1	1	1.1	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail fragment found with 002-027-005.
352	7	002-027-007	2	1	0.9	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Fragment
352	7	002-027-007	1	1	1.7	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Fragment
353	11	002-027-008	1	1	2.3	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Fragment
354	5	002-027-009	1	1	3.7	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Fragment
354	5	002-027-009	2	1	0.7	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Fragment
355	17	002-027-010	1	1	43.3	Unknown	Iron	Thick Iron Fragment
356	15	002-027-011	2	1	2	Unknown	Iron	Iron Strapping Fragment
356	15	002-027-011	1	1	8.1	Unknown	Iron	Iron Strap Fragment with Rivit
357	10	002-027-012	1	1	51	Unknown	Iron	Iron Strap Fragment ~28cm Long
358	11	003-027-001	1	1	1.4	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Shaft Fragment
359	8	003-027-002	1	1	5	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Shaft Fragment
36	25	002-00A-013	1	1	2.6	Unknown	Iron	Fork Tine
360	6	003-027-003	1	1	0.2	Period	Iron	Wire Fragment
361	8	003-027-006	1	1	2.4	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Fragment
362	13	003-027-007	1	1	3.1	Unknown	Iron	Iron wire which appears to have been shaped and sharpened into an awl or punch. 003-027-007, 003-027-009,010, and 004-027-004,005,006,007 all seem to be related.
363	10	003-027-008	1	1	2.5	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Fragment
364	8	003-027-009	1	1	1.8	Unknown	Iron	Iron wire which appears to have been shaped and sharpened into an awl or punch.003-027-007, 003-027-009,010, and 004-027-004,005,006,007 all seem to be related. 003-027-010 and 003-027-010 may be two havles of one tool which would be very similar to the

								complete 003-027-007.
365	10	003-027-010	1	1	2.8	Unknown	Iron	Iron wire which appears to have been shaped.003-027-007, 003-027-009,010, and 004-027-004,005,006,007 all seem to be related. 003-027-010 and 003-027-010 may be two havles of one tool which would be very similar to the complete 003-027-007.
366	35	003-027-012	1	1	240.7	Period	Iron	Railroad Spike
367	9	004-027-001	1	1	8.7	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
368	17	004-027-002	1	1	10	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
369	8	004-027-003	1	2	1.4	Unknown	Iron	2 Iron Fragments
37	8	002-00A-002	1	1	0.6	Civil War	Brass	General Service Cuff Button Front
37	8	002-00A-002	2	1	13.4	Unknown	Iron	Square Nut?
370	5	004-027-004	1	1	2.5	Unknown	Iron	Iron wire which appears to have been shaped and sharpened into an awl or punch. 003-027-007, 003-027-009,010, and 004-027-004,005,006,007 all seem to be related.
371	5	004-027-005	1	1	2.8	Unknown	Iron	003-027-007, 003-027-009,010, and 004-027-004,005,006,007 all seem to be related.
372	5	004-027-006	1	1	10.6	Unknown	Iron	Bent wire forming a hook of heavier gauge than other wire found on transect 027.
373	25	004-027-007	1	1	1.4	Unknown	Iron	Bent wire. 003-027-007, 003-027-009,010, and 004-027-004,005,006,007 all seem to be related.
373	25	004-027-007	2	1	53.3	Unknown	Architectural	Brick Fragment
374	5	004-027-008	1	1	6.8	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail which seems to have been altered to form a small tool for prying or scooping.

375	16	004-027-009	1	1	1	Period	Iron	Very small nail which may be wrought.
376	5	004-027-010	1	1	8.2	Unknown	Iron	Thick Iron Fragment. Possible part of a cooking vessel.
377	13	004-027-012	1	1	1.5	Period	Iron	4 Hole Press Iron Button
378	10	004-027-013	1	1	1.3	Civil War	Iron	General Service Eagle Cuff Button
379	0-60	B-8	1	1	15.2	Period	Iron	Spoon Bowl
38	3-8	009-00G-012	3	1	1.5	Period	Iron	4 Hole Pressed Button
38	3-8	009-00G-012	1	1	19	Period	Iron	Found at 3cm
38	3-8	009-00G-012	2	1	3.6	Unknown	Iron	Snuff Can Lid
39	10	003-00B-012	1	1		Unknown	Iron	Possible Ration Can?
40	18	003-00B-007	1	1	1.1	Civil War	Brass	General Service Eagle Cuff Button
41	8	003-00B-006	1	1	1.4	Civil War	Brass	General Service Eagle Cuff Button
42	10	003-00B-004	1	1	12.3	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
43	10	004-00B-001	4	4	1	Period	Iron	4 Shoe Tacks each weighing less than 1 gram
43	10	004-00B-001	3	1	13.1	Period	Iron	"U" Shaped Heel Tap
43	10	004-00B-001	1	1	243.8	Period	Iron	Hatchet Head Blade Portion
43	10	004-00B-001	2	1	4.9	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
44	8	005-00B-011	1	1	159.5	Period	Iron	Rail Road Spike, No Head
45	3	005-00B-013	1	1	121.2	Period	Iron	Rail Road Spike, No Head
46	8	005-00B-004	1	1	3.4	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
47	10	005-00B-006	1	1	1.1	Modern	Aluminium	Unidentified Aluminum - Modern
48	8-10	005-00B-009	2	1	2.2	Period	Iron	Hand Wrought or Machine?
48	8-10	005-00B-009	1	1	175	Period	Iron	Rail Road Spike Fragment - No Head
49	10	005-00B-005	1	1	3.7	Period	Iron	Buckle
49	10	005-00B-005	2	1	0.2	Modern	Aluminium	Metal Fragment - Aluminium?
50	15	005-00B-001	1	1	0.7	Civil War	Brass	General Service Eagle Coat Button Front
51	10-14	005-00B-014	1	1	3.2	Civil War	Brass	General Eagle Service Coat Button
51	10-14	005-00B-014	2	1	1.2	Civil War	Brass	General Service Eagle Cuff Button
52	5	005-00B-002	1	1	1.3	Civil War	Brass	General Service Eagle Cuff Button

53	7	005-00C-021	1	1	1.3	Civil War	Brass	Infantry "I" Cuff Button
54	10	005-00B-010	1	1	8.6	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
55	7	010-00E-032	1	1	10.6	Period	Iron	Blade Fragment
55	7	010-00E-032	2	1	3.2	Civil War	Bronze	Store Card Token reads: "Heintz & Henkle dealers in groceries 136 Cor. 4th and Friend Columbus, O."
56	12	005-00B-007	1	1	29.6	Civil War		Improvised Tobacco Pipe made from a segment of pipe stem marked "Davidson" on one side and "Glasgow" on the opposite side. A bowl has been added which is cast from lead.
57	25	010-00G-047	1	1	16.5	Period	Metal	"Fiddle Back" Brass spoon with silver wash
58	9	002-00A-004	1	1	11.3	Civil War	Brass	Knapsack "J" Hook
59	5	002-00A-006	1	1	2.5	Civil War	Brass	General Service Eagle Coat Button
60	13	001-00F-003	1	1	1.5	Civil War	Brass	Kepi Hat Buckle
61	14	001-00G-046	1	1	6.1	Period	Brass	Ambrotype Picture Frame, folded into quarters
62	18	010-00E-023	1	1	19	Period	Iron	Spoon Handle
63	18	003-00B-003	1	1	2.2	Civil War	Brass	General Service Eagle Coat Button
64	5	002-00A-012	1	1	1.5	Civil War	Brass	General Service Eagle Cuff Button
65	3	009-00F-003	1	1	20.3	Period	Iron	Spoon Handle
66	3.4	010-00E-016	1	1	3.4	Period	Brass	Engraved Brass Disk
67	12	002-00A-003	1	1	2738	Period	Iron	Knife Fragment
68	25	002-00A-008	1	1	7.4	Period	Iron	Spoon Bowl
69	18	001-00D-018	1	1	1.6	Civil War	Brass	General Service Eagle Cuff Button
70	10-12	006-00C-002	2	1	1.2	Period	Iron	Four Hole Press Iron Button
70	10-12	006-00C-002	1	1	8.6	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail Shaft
71	10	002-00A-009	1	1	1.5	Civil War	Brass	General Service Eagle Cuff Button
72	2.5	003-00B-011	1	1	2.5	Civil War	Brass	Infantry "I" Coat Button
73	20	007-00E-003	1	1	22.4	Civil War	Lead	Cut Bullet - Williams Cleaner
74	5	003-00B-013	1	1	2.6	Civil War	Brass	General Service Eagle Coat Button
75	4	001-00D-013	1	1	1.1	Period	Silver	Silver Jewelry Fragment - Bird or Serpent Head and Neck

76	13	001-00F-002	1	1	2.1	Period	Brass	Suspender Spreader
77	17.8	009-00H-014	1	1	17.8	Period	Iron	Iron Buckle
78	5	007-00E-002	1	1	16	Civil War	Lead	Cut Bullet Fragment
79		010-00E-057	1	1	32.7	Civil War	Lead	Enfield Bullet Found in Backdirt of 007-00E-002
80	18	003-008-010	1	1	32.5	Civil War	Bronze	Julius Tienckin Tourniquet Buckle. Marked "Tiencken" on one side.
81	7	009-00H-029	1	1	69.6	Period	Iron	Boot Heel Plate
82	17	011-00C-006	2	1	0.7	Civil War	Brass	Kepi Hat Buckle
82	17	011-00C-006	1	1	0.7	Civil War	Brass	Kepi Hat Buckle
83	3	014-004-005	1	1	1.8	Period	Brass	Hartshorn Pattern #1 Buckle. Marked "Patent 1855"
84	10	001-00D-010	1	1	10.2	Period	Bronze	US Large Cent
85	14	010-00G-026	1	1	0.6	Period	Brass	Hand Cut Brass Star
86	10	002-00A-005	1	1	2.6	Period	Bronze	George Washington Token/Gaming Piece
87	8	003-00B-014	1	1	1.9	Period	Bronze	1862 Austrian Pfinnig marked "Schedemunze"
88	10	008-00E-014	1	1	3.2	Period		Hartshorn Patter #1 Buckle
89	15	005-00C-016	1	1	4.4	Civil War	Brass	Brass Rifle Sling Hook
90		011-00C-008	1	1	2.5	Civil War	Brass	General Service Eagle Coat Button
90		011-00C-008	2	1	3.9	Civil War	Brass	Sharpe's 56/56 Carbine Shell Casing (no bullet)
91	18	010-00G-042	1	1	27.7	Period	Iron	Fork with Handle
92	10	005-00C-015	1	1	10.9	Period	Iron	Fork
93	0-80	B-11	3	1	250	Unknown	quartz	Quartz cobble which appears worn on one side, possible historic or prehistoric
93	0-80	B-11	1	1	0.6	Unknown	Non-Lead	Window Glass Fragment
93	0-80	B-11	2	1	918.4	Unknown	Architectural	Brick Fragment
94	10	005-00C-019	1	1	3.1	Unknown		Amorphous Metal Glob
95	8	005-00C-017	1	1	1.7	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail
96	10	005-00C-012	1	3	6.8	Period	Iron	Three Fragments of a single Machine Cut Nail (Head 4.5g. Shaft 1.9g, Tip 0.4g)

97	10	005-00B-003	1	1	3.4	Period	Iron	Machine Cut Nail, No Head
98	15	005-00C-020	1	1	2	Civil War	Lead	Carved Lead Ball
99	8	005-00C-018	1	4	7.4	Unknown	Iron	4 Iron Fragments, Total Weight - 7.4g

APPENDIX C

Site forms.

Material Redacted

This material has been redacted from public publication to protect sensitive information pertaining to this important archeological site. This information is available from: United States Fish and Wildlife Southeast Regional Archeologist's office or the Georgia State Archeologist's office.

APPENDIX D

Field forms.

Grid Area Recap Form for Metal Detection

Site Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Collection Area: [ ]

Number of Artifacts: _____ ☐ Collected ☐ Flagged

Grid Orientation: ☐ N/S ☐ E/W ☐ Other: _____

North Reference: ☐ True ☐ Magnetic

Grid Size: _____ by _____ ☐ Meters ☐ Feet

Metal Detector Used: _____

Skill Level of Operator: ☐ Low ☐ Medium ☐ High

Search Type: ☐ Recon ☐ Light Testing Grid ☐ 100% Grid Search

Mapping Used For Targets Located: ☐ GPS ☐ Total Station

GPS Instrument Used: _____

Specify any features encountered or deeper artifacts not retrieved because of depth: _____

_____

Comments: _____

_____

_____

_____

Location of Datum or UTM points: _____

_____

_____

Maximum Retrieval Depth (not to be exceeded): _____

Soil Profile Form

(to establish depth of metal detector survey)

c.c.c.

Project Name: ____________ Project Number ____________

		UTM coordinates			bottom			
ST #	location	north	east	layer	depth	color	texture	Notes (midden, plowzone, disturbance, etc.)
				1				
				2				
				3				
				4				
				5				
				1				
				2				
				3				
				4				
				5				
				1				
				2				
				3				
				4				
				5				
				1				
				2				
				3				
				4				
				5				
				1				
				2				
				3				
				4				
				5				

Notes: ____________

Maximum depth of artifact retrieval: [ ]

Initials: ____________

Metal Detector Information Sheet

Location: _____ Project: _____
Date: _____

Technician: _____ Volunteer: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Experience Level: ☐ Low ☐ Medium v High

User Metal Detector Type & Model
Brand: _____ Model: _____ Head Diameter: _____

Search Pattern Planned: ☐ Reconnaissance ☐ Systematic ☐ 100% Coverage Grid
☐ Other: _____

Metal Detector Settings:

Search Mode: ☐ All Metal ☐ Discrimination ☐ Both Modes
Dial Settings: Discrimination- Primary Setting > _____ Secondary Setting > _____
Sensitivity Setting (if any) _____
Ground Balance (Even if not used): _____
Sensitivity Setting (if any) _____
Threshold Tone: ☐ Yes ☐ No
Other Settings (if any): _____

Artifact Depth Testing Results (should be preformed at site in typical profile wall):

Note: If soil types change significantly across the site, please test the soil areas separately
All sample artifacts (A-F) should be inserted flat and horizontal

*Test Items:	Item Type	Description	Weight	Max Detection Depth
A	Large Iron	Cannon Ball Fragment	292.4g	
B	Lead Ball	.57 Cal Musket Ball	26.0g	
C	Lead Ball	.57 Cal Mini Ball	31.1g	
D	Brass Button	Federal Eagle Uniform Button	2.4g	
E	Iron Buckle	Typical Plain Iron Buckle	13.8g	
F	Brass Item	Brass Gun Part	14.5g	

* All artifacts should be carefully inserted in profile wall and varied in depths until no longer detected. Search head should be just slightly above the ground surface when testing.

Detector Performance: ☐ Poor ☐ Normal ☐ Very Stable
Interference: ☐ None ☐ Power Lines ☐ Trash Concentration ☐ High Mineral/ Clay
Soil Type ☐ Coastal Plain ☐ Piedmont Region ☐ Mountain Region

Remarks:

_____
_____
_____
_____

Please note and explain any setting changes to the detector during the survey, taking into account the location of change (including grid location) and reason for the new setting changes.

Metal Concentration Form

Date: _____
Initials: _____
Project No: _____

Project Name: _____
Topography: _____ Vegetation: _____

Metal Concentration Number: ☐

Activity Type (modern or historic site type): _____
Artifacts Noted: (Bullet, button, nail, etc…) _____
_____
_____

Types of Signals: ☐ Ferrous ☐ Non-Ferrous ☐ Both (Check one)
Estimated Time period of Articles : _____

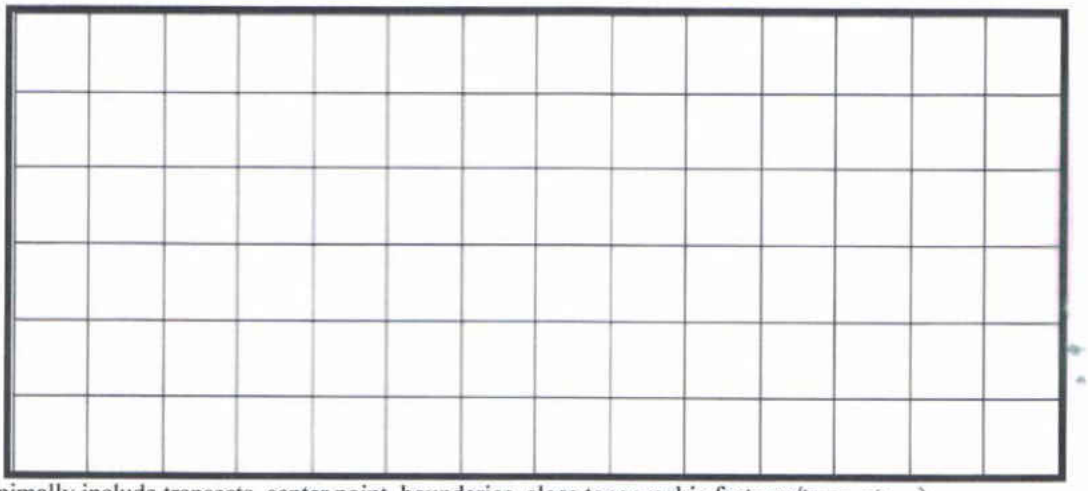
Transit Identifiers: _____ Search Method: ☐ Reconnaissance ☐ Systematic
Transit Spacing: _____ Piece Plot Numbers (PPN): _____

UTM Coordinates of Estimated Center: Easting: _____ Northing: _____
(Use an average of 200 readings minimum)
Length: _____ Width: _____
Orientation: _____ Shape: _____
Depth Range: _____

Unusual Soil: ☐ Yes ☐ No Explain: _____
Midden Present: ☐ Yes ☐ No Explain: _____
Non-Metal Artifacts: ☐ Yes ☐ No Explain: _____

Detector Type Used: _____

Concentration Sketch:



(Minimally include transects, center point, boundaries, close topographic features/trees, etc…)

Metal Detection Field Data Form

Project: _____ **Survey Team**: _____
Site Number: _____ _____
Date: _____ _____

#	Artifact I.D. #	Ferrous or Nonferrous	Depth	Artifact Description

Shovel Testing Data Form

Site: _____
Stake Number: _____
FS Number: _____
Date: _____
Crew Members: _____ _____
_____ _____

Natural Levels

CM

0 to ___ cm

_____

___ to ___ cm

_____

___ to ___ cm

_____

___ to ___ cm

_____

___ to ___ cm

_____

Artifacts_____
_____
_____

Notes_____
_____
_____
_____